

PA - 11/11 1971

Special:

Southern African Development Coordination
Conference Communique, 12 September 1980



"Zimbabwe: Land of Opportunity"
International Economic Resources
Conference on Zimbabwe,
Salisbury, 1-5 September 1980

SADEX

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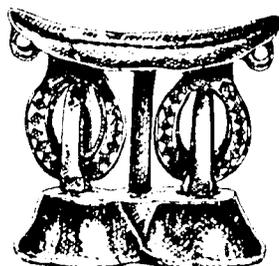
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ISBN 0-87859-018-8

SADEX

THE
SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT
INFORMATION/DOCUMENTATION
EXCHANGE



VOLUME 2, NUMBER 5
September/October 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 African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) convened in Arusha, Tanzania, July 3-4, 1979, and the SADCC Summit Conference convened in Lusaka, Zambia, April 1, 1980.

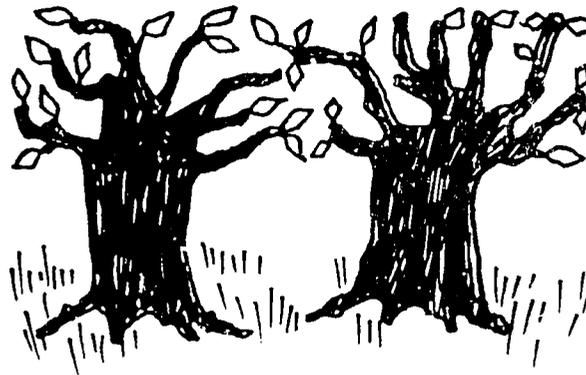
The SADEX project publication, SADEX, is intended primarily to serve the development needs and priorities of Southern Africans and others throughout the world involved in development planning and project implementation relating to Southern Africa. SADEX readers reflect a broad constituency of developmental 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 the nine majority ruled states of Southern Africa -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- and the pre-independent state of 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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SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC)

Ministerial Meeting
Salisbury, 11 September 1980

Communique

Preamble

In accordance with a directive given by the Southern African Development Coordination Summit Conference held in Lusaka on 1st April, 1980, a Ministerial Meeting took place in Salisbury on 11th September, 1980.

The Meeting was opened by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and chaired by the Hon. P.S. Mmusi, Minister of Finance and Development Planning of Botswana. Attending the meeting were Ministers from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Meeting discussed proposals on institutional arrangements by the Government of Botswana, examined the progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka Programme of Action and reviewed the preparations for the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference which is to take place in Maputo on 26th and 27th November, 1980. At this Conference the member states will meet with representatives of donor governments and international

development agencies to seek their support for this Action Programme for economic liberation.

2. Transport & Communications

Ministers welcomed the progress made in the context of the SADCC Declaration, in the field of transport and communications which is the key to the strategy of economic liberation and the highest priority in the programme. They noted with satisfaction the work carried out by the Government of Mozambique and the working group of officials of the member states on the establishment of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission. They approved the proposals for further action contained in the memorandum presented by the Government of Mozambique.

The Ministers approved the draft Convention on the establishment of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission and recommended it to their individual governments for ratification. They further directed that pending ratification the Commission should continue to operate

in order that the work in this vital field could advance in programme coordination and in project development.

The Ministers approved a provisional list of priority projects to be put to the Maputo Conference which had been prepared in consultation with officials of member states. They noted that Mozambique had secured technical assistance to complete the data collection and preparation of project proposals to be distributed by the 3rd November to governments, financial institutions and development agencies invited to the Maputo Conference.

The Ministers agreed on the following order of priority projects: rehabilitation of all existing transport and communication facilities; establishment of telecommunication links and civil aviation infrastructures; new road, rail, air and lake transport systems where feasibility studies already are completed; feasibility studies for further additions to the infrastructures for regional road, rail, internal marine, air and shipping facilities.

The Ministers were conscious of the need to have projects completed in a suitable form for presentation to the international funding agencies and in time for them to be reviewed by these agencies before the Maputo Conference in November. They agreed that the African Development Bank should be asked, as a matter of urgency, to supplement the resources already available to the Commission.

3. Food & Agriculture

Ministers recalled the high priority which the Lusaka Summit gave to the problems of regional food security and agricultural development. A majority of the people of Southern Africa are dependent on farming and animal husbandry.

Their future livelihood is threatened by environmental degradation and in particular desert encroachment as well as recurrent drought cycles. Even today few of the states of the region are self sufficient in staple foods.

i. Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

The progress reported in this area was welcomed by Ministers. They endorsed the action by the Government of Botswana in requesting the Commission of the European Communities to undertake a feasibility and design study for a system of coordinated control of foot and mouth disease in cattle on a region-wide basis.

Ministers further expressed the view that there are other important diseases such as trypanosomiasis which should also be considered.

The Ministers accordingly invited Zimbabwe to convene in the near future a meeting of the Directors of Veterinary Services of all member states in order to:

- (a) Identify the diseases which merit further consideration.
- (b) Outline the areas of the member states which are suitable for the required regional projects.
- (c) Suggest the lines of investigation to be undertaken and the composition of any consultancies.
- (d) Assess the priorities of any proposed projects and comment on their feasibility and possible cost.

ii. Agricultural Research in Semi-Arid Tropics

Ministers thanked the Government of Botswana for approaching, on behalf of all the countries of the region, the International Crops Research Institute on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Ministers expressed the hope that progress toward the establishment of such a Centre in Southern Africa will now be rapid. It was also noted that the Government of Botswana expected an early ICRISAT mission to the region and that its report would provide the basis for future consultation at the Maputo Conference.

iii. Food Security

Ministers agreed on the central importance of increasing national and regional food

security. They therefore took note of the study by the Government of Zimbabwe on aspects of food security enhancement. These included technical exchange in the areas of production and research, development of national and regional statistical data banks and of an early warning system, coordination of national food plans and reserves and joint action by partner states in respect of import and food procurement including food aid.

They endorsed the proposal to hold a meeting of the agriculture officials of the member states in October, 1980 to identify requirements and to articulate programmes within these areas. They further requested that on the basis of this meeting Zimbabwe elaborate one or more project proposals for submission to the Maputo Donors Conference.

iv. Technical Co-operation in the Field of Soil Conservation and Land Utilization

Ministers having noted the intention of the Government of Zimbabwe to resign from the Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil (S.A.R.C.C.U.S.), which has its headquarters in Pretoria, South Africa, with effect from 30th September, 1980, agree that a meeting of officials from the nine independent states be convened in order:

- (a) to assess the need for and the feasibility of a similar organisation concerned with technical co-operation and collaboration in the field of soil conservation and land utilisation among these nine states, and
- (b) to advise on whether such an organisation should operate under the auspices of SADCC and be served by the Secretariat of SADCC or by an independent secretariat.

The Committee of Ministers recognised that the principle of technical collaboration among the nine members can be extended into other fields of mutual interest within the auspices of SADCC.

4. Manpower Development

Ministers noted with appreciation the progress made by the Government of Swaziland in reviewing, in consultation with all member countries, the needs and opportunities for regional co-operation in training in key areas. Recognising the central role of skill development in the programmes for economic liberation, they endorsed the recommendations in the memorandum presented to the meeting and in particular requested that the work of compiling inventories of training needs and facilities should continue with a view to producing comprehensive proposals for accelerated training in priority areas within the region and more effective use of existing national institutions by member states. They

further requested that priority areas indicated in the memorandum should reflect the functional priorities as stated in the Declaration on Southern African Development Coordination, especially transport and communications.

5. Industrial Coordination

Ministers took note of the paper prepared by the United Republic of Tanzania on industrial coordination. They agreed that its proposals formed a basis for additional work by Tanzania and that a conference of industrial sector officials of member states be held in March 1981. To facilitate preparations for the conference they urged all SADCC states to make available to Tanzania data on basic industrial capacity and import requirements of manufactured goods.

6. Southern African Development Fund

Ministers reviewed the proposals of the Government of Zambia for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund.

The Ministers noted that there was a need for further and thorough expert study and recommended that this study should take into account the progress made in development cooperation, the existing institutional facilities and complexity of this field, in order to fulfill the mandate given in the Lusaka Declaration concerning the establishment of a Fund for the Development of Southern Africa.

To this end, the Ministers request the Government of Zambia to convene as soon as possible a meeting of financial, banking and legal experts from the nine member states.

7. Energy

Ministers took note of the paper by the People's Republic of Angola on the establishment of a regional energy conservation policy and commended the Government for establishing a technical group, under their Minister of Energy, charged with the responsibility of pursuing this issue. The Ministers agreed that there should be a regional meeting of officials during the first quarter of 1981 followed by a Ministerial Meeting with a view to producing concrete programmes of cooperation. Member countries were requested to bring to the meeting a statement of their national energy policies together with data on national energy resources and consumption.

Ministers urged Angola to broaden the scope of its study to cover all forms of primary energy utilisation and was asked particularly to look at the possible exploitation of alternative forms of energy and related environmental problems.

8. Institutional Mechanisms

Ministers reviewed the proposals elaborated by the Government of Botswana on the institutional mechanisms required for servicing the Southern African Development Coordination on a permanent

basis. They agreed to recommend the following arrangements to their individual governments:

- Summit Meetings

The importance of Summit Meetings was recognised. Such meetings should take place at intervals not exceeding twelve months.

- Council of Ministers

A Council of Ministers should be appointed by Heads of Governments to be responsible for the general supervision of Southern African Development Coordination.

The Chairman should be appointed annually by the Council from among its members.

A Deputy Chairman should be appointed at the same time as the Chairman with the intention that he would succeed to the Chairmanship the following year.

The Council shall meet not less than once a year. The Council of Ministers may at its discretion appoint Ministerial Committees for programmes in functional areas.

In order to achieve sustained global cooperation, the Council shall convene annually a meeting of the members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and other invited guests.

- Standing Committee of Officials

There shall be a Standing Committee of Officials responsible to the Council of Ministers. The Chairman would be appointed by the Government for the time being holding the Chairmanship of the Council. The Standing Committee of Officials may at its discretion appoint subcommittees of officials for sectoral programmes.

- Secretariat

Ministers agreed in principle on the need for a permanent Secretariat to provide general servicing and coordination of the various activities of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

They further agreed that pending the establishment of such a Secretariat, the member country currently holding the chairmanship, i.e. Botswana, should continue its coordinating role. The Ministers also asked Botswana to constitute a small committee of experts to prepare details concerning such matters as the functions, structure, conditions of service, and budget of the Secretariat and that Botswana submit concrete proposals for consideration by the Council of Ministers in 1981. Furthermore, the Ministers agreed that the Steering Committee should continue to assist the Chairman and the interim Secretariat and this arrangement would be reviewed at Maputo.

9. Maputo Conference

Ministers approved the draft agenda for the Maputo Conference and received with appreciation the report by

Mozambique on preparations for the Conference.

Stressing the importance of this Conference, Ministers urged that every effort should be made to ensure that invited governments and international development agencies were represented at a high level. In this connection they noted the necessity that documentation for the conference be circulated in ample time for the proposals to be studied by donors.

10. Security Printing

Ministers received a Secretariat paper on the need for regional security printing facilities. They noted that Zimbabwe already has such facilities and requested the Government of Zimbabwe to undertake studies in consultation with other member Governments who may be interested, to ascertain the practicability of more security printing being undertaken in the region.

11. Centre for Southern African Studies

Ministers noted the Secretariat memorandum on a regional Centre for Southern African Studies. They agreed on the importance of incorporating Southern African Studies into the teaching and research of national universities. To this end they welcomed the establishment of Southern African Studies Centres in Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and urged that universities without such centres cooperate with them in the development of their own teaching and research including seeking to arrange secondment of staff to these centres' faculties.

SADCC2: Maputo, November 27-28, 1980
Provisional Draft Agenda

1. Address of Welcome by the President of the People's
Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Samora Moises
Machel
2. Opening Statement by the Chairman
3. Responses
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Presentation of Transport and Communications Projects
- Discussion
6. Presentation of Projects in Other Areas
- Discussion
7. Communique
8. Closing Speeches

* * * * *

"ZIMBABWE: LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"

International Economic Resources Conference
on Zimbabwe

Salisbury, 1-5 September 1980

Prime Minister Opens Economic Conference

The following is the text of a speech by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Robert Mugabe, when he opened the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe, at the Seven Arts Theatre, Salisbury, September 1, 1980.

"It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the Government and the people of Zimbabwe, I welcome you to our newly independent country and in particular to this Economic Resources Conference. Some of you doubtless, have had the opportunity to come to Zimbabwe for brief visits or merely during stopovers. For others, this may be your first call. Whatever your experiences may be, may I say again welcome and wish you an exciting, fruitful and enjoyable stay.

It is just four months ago that the people of this country elected its first African majority Government and obtained its legal independence. In those four months, Zimbabwe has gained entry into various international and regional groupings within the community of nations, culminating in our historic admission into the United Nations as the 153rd member last week. The fact that these major and significant developments should have taken place in so short a time after the attainment of our independence is a clear demonstration of our

determination to play our part and make meaningful contributions to the search of solutions to the international and regional problems of the world. Let the clear message, therefore, go out to the world's political, industrial, economic and financial corners that Zimbabwe has arrived in the international scene determined to play its part alongside other nations of the world.

My Government regards the holding of this conference, at this point in the nation's history, as a tremendous achievement on the part of its organisers. It is a significant and timely development in an already declared policy of my Government to achieve economic self-reliance.

For 15 years, this country has been shunned and cut off from the community of nations because of the folly of a handful of racist politicians. The imposition of sanctions together with our war of liberation made trading difficult and only clandestine deals by the

former illegal regime were possible. Today, not only have we restored peace but business and other transactions can be negotiated openly and I extend a sincere and friendly invitation to potential investors to come and invest in Zimbabwe.

It remains our honest and sincere belief that the world's investors are insufficiently aware of the resources and opportunities that await investment in this country. Our vast mineral wealth lies in the ground awaiting exploration and beneficiation. The agricultural potential exists in an ideal climate which makes it possible, given adequate investment, to produce virtually anything for our own domestic food requirements as well as for others beyond our borders. In the industrial sector we are fortunate in having an extensive and sophisticated infrastructure backed by high-level technology.

One major feature of our economy is the considerable degree of linkage between our primary and secondary industries, an aspect virtually unrivalled in many countries of the continent. For us, therefore, this conference represents one of the most comprehensive economic resources forums yet presented to the world. I have little doubt that the deliberations which will follow its opening today coupled with your own stay in Zimbabwe will bear ample testimony to our convictions and unbounded confidence in the future of our country.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must, in the same breath, assure you that the government and people of Zimbabwe have taken office with a new determination to

achieve the goals they have set themselves. We will not waver from the direction we have chosen to follow and while we are willing and prepared to share the benefits of the vast opportunities which exist, we cannot afford to wait for the rest of the world to drag us into its self-imposed complexities. We have a job to do and this job must be accomplished regardless of whether or not those who lured us along the garden path of ample aid fulfill their promises.

The most urgent and immediate task facing the Government is that of land resettlement and economic reconstruction within the country to which Government has assigned top priority. This priority is dictated not merely by moral and social considerations but also by the fundamental realisation that no development can effectively take place unless and until the vast human and capital resources of the country are properly developed.

I mentioned earlier our ability to achieve food sufficiency which has been a feature of this country's history. Not only is my Government determined to maintain this pattern but also to improve on it so that our political independence does not become impaired by the scourge of starvation and food shortages. Our expertise and agricultural performance thus far, I am happy to say, show good prospects of our agricultural viability, a factor which must have influenced the recent Lusaka conference on economic regional co-operation to make Zimbabwe responsible for the food security plan of the entire region.

The vast majority of the poorer sections of our people are found in the rural areas -- traditionally referred to as the tribal trust lands. It follows, therefore, that the greatest potential strength this country has, lies in the enlightened development of these areas. They represent to us, in a unique way, the means by which we can fulfill the essential objective of our strategy as well as the opportunity to develop this land to its fullest potential. The concentration of human, financial and other resources therefore into these under-developed areas of the country can, in my opinion, solve the existing problems and realise at the same time, the following objectives:

1. a balanced development of the country and its economy;
2. dramatic improvement in the standard of living of the majority of the poorer people and general improvement of living standards elsewhere;
3. the provision of wider domestic markets for our local industries, as well as local inputs for home industries;
4. the substantial easing of the employment problem and the narrowing of the enormous income differential as well as ensuring that the benefits of development are equitably shared by all sections of the community.

The Government of Zimbabwe remains committed to a socialist egalitarian democratic society which recognises the

collective interest and collective demands, but which is anchored firmly by the rule of law and respect for individual rights and freedoms. In guaranteeing these rights and in pursuit of the fulfillment of our socio-economic objectives we, as a Government, have also made it clear that private initiative and private enterprise have an assured and significant role to play in the economy of the country. Furthermore, it is our wish and desire that private industry will not only carry out its plans in ways which are consistent with those of Government but also that such plans will recognise, in their practical application, the social aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe.

Given the acceptance by private enterprise of state objectives and priorities, my Government will refrain from imposing its will upon it. Private enterprise from outside must, however, lend itself to substantial local participation and management and, while it retains the right to remit its dividends and profits, ensure that substantial percentages are re-invested. Government, however, is of the view that certain aspects of the economy and certain industries are of such vital and strategic importance to the country, that its own participation should be required. An example is energy, the production in which the Government feels it has a duty to participate.

In instances where Government decides on participation, it will be prepared to consider arrangements such as equity share holdings, joint ventures or even agreements with private interests. Setting apart certain strategic areas, government is prepared to consider

offers of participation on suitable and acceptable terms from private industry in other spheres.

It is a natural projection of our independence that the people of this country expect that a substantial measure of participation and control of the economy should be in Zimbabwean hands. We also believe that there should be local incorporation of internationally owned companies and businesses operating in this country. This should be interpreted as nothing more than a sign of good faith and a demonstration of mutual trust.

In achieving these aspirations, Government is fully cognisant of the fact that time will be required to put any such measures into operation and that more precise details setting out clearly defined principles will be necessary. To this end, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development is currently working out Government economic policy which will include investment policy, aspects of which have already been enunciated by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech. In his recent budget speech, the Minister of Finance clearly revealed the acceptance by Government of the principle of the remittability of dividends and other funds. Government also demonstrated its practical willingness to permit a measure of remittances consistent with our foreign exchange and balance of payments position. We are prepared to continue to accommodate investors in this way within the parameters of the constraints imposed upon us.

To those of you who may be wondering how it may be possible to meet

any demand for local Zimbabwean participation, let me remind or inform you that the mechanism of the Zimbabwe stock exchange exists and has the potential to meet such requirements.

Zimbabwe has an economy which is emerging from a long and bitter war. A number of its industries and companies were established as import substitution industries in response to sanctions. Sacrifices of foreign exchange, regulatory and other controls which were features of the war largely remain, offering protective barriers against competition from outside.

Immediate abandonment and easing of these measures could have serious economic and employment consequences for us. Nevertheless, I want to assure you that Government is concerned that the economy should be eased away from a war to peacetime footing at a rate which it can tolerate and at a speed which is consistent with our objectives.

Government is not keen to provide protection for investors or for particular activities on an individual but rather on a general basis as it believes that this is the most efficient and appropriate way to conduct business. In this connection, plans will soon be put into operation to bring the country's tariff nomenclature under the customs co-operation council nomenclature and the United Nations statistical standards. Part of the exercise will also involve a complete examination of the whole of our tariff rate system with a view to bringing it into line with our own development level and with our neighbours in the context of our regional participation.

Government stands ready to minimize the costs of high risk investments by helping to provide infrastructure utilities and other services where investments are in desirable areas and are consistent with its own development objectives and priorities.

A systematic, planned approach to the problems of development of this country is a cornerstone of the economic strategy of any government. In this context, a large measure of industrial centralisation will be necessary and required as part of our balancing effort in the country's development and industrial growth. We are fully conscious of the fact that private industry needs to be brought into close consultation and collaboration with Government in the whole process of our development and planning. Government will be making its specific intentions known at the appropriate time.

It is important to remember that this country occupies a strategic geographical, political, and economic position in this region of Africa. Our determination and willingness to play a role that benefits our position is clearly demonstrated by developments

since Zimbabwe's independence. Already numerous agreements, some of which I have already touched on, have been signed with our friendly neighbours and details of specific schemes and projects of cooperation have also been worked out. It is our clear intention, not only to significantly contribute to the opening up of opportunities for development in this region, but also, and equally important, to provide a sound, durable and conducive framework within which industry can operate and prosper.

I hope that what I have said today gives you the reassurances of the good and genuine intent of my Government. Zimbabwe has the necessary economic infrastructure and a healthy and agreeable climate. More than that Zimbabwe is now a peaceful country with a great potential and good opportunities for future investment. We do hope that after this conference you will come out here and help us make this country the pride of Africa and the rest of the world.

May I now wish you every success with your deliberations and take great pleasure in declaring your conference open."



Minister of Finance Addresses Economic Resources Conference

The following is the text of a speech by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, when he addressed the International Economic Resources Conference at the Engineering Faculty, University of Zimbabwe, September 2, 1980.

"Before getting down to the substance of my address, may I express my pleasure that so many leaders in the world of banking, finance and business have been prepared to take time off their busy schedules to come to our country and see it as it is -- and not as it is too often portrayed. We welcome you, and we hope that you will find your stay pleasant, rewarding, and informative.

Numerous visitors who come to see me put the question: "What is your Government's political philosophy?" I suppose that the question is inevitable. For years we have been portrayed as Marxist and of the far left. Somehow we still seem to be regarded in that light. It is perfectly true that we are socialists -- we have never disguised the fact. But there are many brands of socialism practised, by the Social Democrats of Europe, the British, the Chinese, the Russians and others. We look upon our brand of socialism as Zimbabwe-orientated, and not as an alien prescription.

We have a mixed economy, with State enterprise and private enterprise co-existing in harmony. Indeed, we inherited much of the system. It is not

Government's intention to change this co-existence, but naturally, we look forward to seeing a greater participation of Zimbabwean capital and enterprise, both in the private and public sectors, in new development in our country.

It is important -- and I know my audience will accept -- that we retain within the country as much as possible of the wealth that is produced. It is politically essential that this should happen. However, these objectives cannot be obtained without external investment -- of money and of technology. I wish to stress that we regard external investment as most desirable and essential if we are to succeed in our basic philosophy of raising the living standards of all our people.

Before I turn to other matters, may I make it very clear that we are pragmatists. We have seen the mistakes of others, and I believe we have learnt from these mistakes. We intend to avoid similar errors. The application of Zimbabwean socialism will be both pragmatic and mild.

Our country has emerged from 14 years of international isolation, of

sanctions, and a bitterly fought liberation struggle. Thousands of lives have been lost; millions of dollars of property have been destroyed. Against this background it is scarcely surprising that there remains much bitterness throughout the land. Reconciliation of all our people is the absolute priority. We may ask ourselves: "What is there without material reconciliation?" Without reconciliation, we have no nation; we have no progress; and we would face a bleak future. The needs of the nation: meaningful economic advancement, rising standards of living, and a more equal distribution of wealth, require us to band together as one nation and to act as one nation.

The liberation struggle ended with the General Election. The Government was elected fairly, freely, and legally. Regrettably, however, there are those who still do not accept the verdict of the ballot box, and who are negating some of the efforts of Government to activate the rural economy. I said in my recent Budget statement that the disturbances caused by these dissidents had two main effects. The first was that they diverted both financial and physical resources which could be better employed in social and economic programmes. The second was that they caused prospective investors to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. The activities of the dissidents are a matter of the utmost concern to Government and to the people of this country. If they are not prepared to lay down their arms peaceably, they will have to be rooted out forcibly.

After a violent storm, there is a lapse of time before the seas calm down.

In looking at this problem of dissidents, and the banditry, it is most important that both Zimbabweans and the international community accept that we have to endure a period of some disturbance.

After 14 years of liberation struggle, bitterly fought over the last seven years and with thousands of weapons and munitions around the country, there is, therefore, the problem of readjustment to peace. It is scarcely surprising that the countryside has not yet settled down. Basically, however, peace has returned. People are returning to their homes; the stores are opening; trade is picking up; agricultural development schemes have been commenced. In short, by and large, the economy is settling down.

For the first time in five years, we expect a positive growth rate -- of around four per cent. For 1981, we are forecasting a six to seven per cent growth rate. I give these figures simply to underscore my point that the economy is not only settling down, but beginning to forge ahead, and revert to the level of growth rates of which it is capable.

Apart from reconciliation, what are our most immediate problems? I would say these are the assembly areas where the former guerilla armies congregated in terms of the Lancaster House agreement; the resettlement of displaced persons, and unemployment. Let me take each individually.

The guerilla armies assembled in various camps, established, as I have said, in terms of the Lancaster House

agreement From an initial figure of some 23,000, they reached over 40,000 at one stage. Their numbers are probably around 32,000 on average today.

These men and women have been in the camps for almost eight months, armed, and with little to do. You can appreciate the boredom of their daily life. What surprises me is that they have not been the cause of much greater disturbances than have occurred. But the problem is acute, and has to be solved. Many of the guerilla fighters will be absorbed in the National Army; some may opt to return home. But somehow, jobs have to be found for the suitably qualified -- and there are many such -- if we are to get on top of the problem and see the return of these people to normal civil life. We have to make them productive, and not keep them as a liability to the State.

Thousands of displaced persons have returned from neighbouring countries this year, and also from urban to rural areas. The great majority of these people are destitute, and their need is for shelter, food, and assistance for growing crops in the coming wet season. We have much to be grateful for to the international community who has, through the mechanism of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, provided the monies needed to resettle the displaced persons. I should also mention that the three political parties forming the Government have played a part in looking after displaced persons. The effort has been both international and national. Hopefully, before the year end, this particular problem should have been resolved.

Unemployment is the third of our most pressing problems. From 1975 until this year, the country has been in economic decline with a series of negative growth rates. Employment in 1979 was around 1 million, the lowest figure on record since 1972. With the return to growth in the economy, and if our forecasts are met, it seems as if the number in employment will reach 1.1 million by mid-1981, and we can expect the creation of jobs at about 55,000 annually in the succeeding 12 months. This is roughly the level of job seekers leaving school.

However, we are left with the problem of a pool of unemployed, the number of which cannot be readily ascertained. As I have said, in the years 1975-79, employment fell. Demobilization of the Rhodesian security forces added something like 28,000 to the labour market; the return of displaced persons can probably be said to produce 50,000 job seekers; the assembly points another 20,000. We are looking, therefore, at something close to 400,000 work seekers to be added to an unknown element. This gives, I believe, some idea of the need to get as many persons as possible into employment.

Clearly, commerce and industry will not be able to absorb the numbers available for employment, and it is to agricultural pursuits that many will have to look for their livelihood. Hence the emphasis being placed by Government on rural development schemes. We must transform the countryside by making it a more attractive place to live in. The amenities of modern life need to be taken to the rural areas to prevent a move towards urban city life.

I made the point recently that all Zimbabweans must dedicate themselves to making Zimbabwe a strong, thriving economy in which everyone will enjoy rising standards of living, and have a more equitable share in the wealth of the country. Our aims will not be achieved simply by people coasting along. There has to be a dedication of each one of us to play his individual and co-operative part in assisting to forge a strong socio-economic base. This calls for hard work by all of us.

We cannot afford -- indeed, we cannot tolerate -- quarrels as to which discipline will be responsible for a particular task; we do not accept, in any form, the concept of more pay for less work. If we, in Zimbabwe, are to realize our political, social, and economic objectives, we can neither afford to waste time nor to slack. We cannot relax our effort at a time when we face the substantial unemployment I have outlined -- unemployment stemming from the cessation of the liberation struggle, demobilization, and the return of displaced persons. We, as a nation, must work hard. There will be no room for the idle.

I have perhaps philosophised for too long, and it is time to turn to matters financial. You may be interested to know the war damage to public sector services is estimated at US\$300 million. Private property destruction has been about another US\$150 million. The public sector damage has been concentrated in the rural areas and, in the main, relates to destruction of schools, clinics, hospitals, dip tanks, water supplies, bridges, roads, irrigation units, and administrative buildings.

We have commenced our reconstruction work which we are programming to be completed by June 1983. Much of the current fiscal year's programme is being financed by international aid pledged to the extent of some US\$56 million, but we are providing US\$11.25 million from our own resources for this purpose. During the last fiscal year, we spent about US\$3 million on reconstruction. We are grateful for the assistance we are receiving from the international community, and I hope that they will respond, in subsequent years, to help us to complete our programme.

As the armed struggle intensified, the former administrations faced mounting budget deficits as revenues fell and military costs escalated. During the last fiscal year -- our fiscal year is July to June -- the deficit and, ipso facto, the borrowing requirement, was US\$712.5 million. This fiscal year the deficit is larger -- US\$847.5 million. After taking account of certain aid monies and other items, I have a borrowing requirement of US\$681 million.

You may well ask the obvious question: "Why an increased deficit when hostilities are over, and a substantial demobilization has occurred?" The explanation lies in a number of fields. Despite a stringent control over expenditure, there was a substantial increase in the fields of education and health. Although part of the increase stemmed from Government policy of free primary education and free health services for those with incomes of under US\$225 a month, the very cessation of hostilities meant an automatic increase of outlay in these areas. I estimated that the reopening

of the 2,600 schools closed by the liberation war would add some US\$103 million to the budget costs of education -- without one new school place being created. Our return to the international fold meant expenditures hitherto unknown.

The liberation war cost in the budget had amounted to around US\$1.8 million a day and I believe most people expected large savings when it ended. These have not materialized to the extent envisaged simply because a new factor intervened. Notwithstanding the demobilization, and the savings involved, the military expenditure has remained high because of the men in the assembly points who have to be sheltered, clothed, fed, and paid. You may recall from what I said earlier in my address that the net effect of demobilization and the advent of the assembly areas was an increase in numbers. As a rough estimate, I would say that the Lancaster House arrangement -- and I am not in any way criticizing it -- is costing about US\$100 million this year.

Another factor in the overall deficit is, of course, subsidies in the agricultural foodstuffs field which are running at about \$90 million this year. Again, Government faced a problem in relation to agricultural pricing just after its election. In the somewhat unsettled conditions, with almost destitute displaced persons, unemployed and the poor, this was not an appropriate moment to eliminate, or partially eliminate, the subsidies on basic necessities of life.

Revenues, for the first time in five years, are showing a return growth.

I expect the growth to continue. This, together with a wider -- and I like to think more equitable -- spread of taxation has improved the budgetary position. It is my intention, and that of the Government, to maintain a strict control of expenditure and to ensure that the budget deficit is brought into proper alignment by 1982-83 at the latest.

In any consideration of Government financial and fiscal policy, I believe it is worth noting the objectives I set myself in my recent budget. These were:

- (a) to clarify Government policies relating to new foreign investment, to the remittability of profits and dividends, and the repayment of private sector loan debts;
- (b) to contain the budget deficit by a strict control of expenditure, and by increasing revenues;
- (c) To ensure that subsequent budget deficits will be contained to more manageable levels securing a meaningful expansion of the economy, and a strict control of expenditure;
- (d) to apply the maximum possible resources towards capital development projects which will assist the forward thrust of the economy and which are in accordance with Government's policies in general;

- (e) to create a climate of confidence for both business and the individual;
- (f) to assure international banking and financial institutions and foreign investors in particular, as well as domestic interests, that Government fiscal policy is conservative in nature;
- (g) to make it clear to the people of Zimbabwe that, if educational and health services are free, the costs have to be met from taxes and other revenues. The costs fall on the productive sector and on the pocket of the consumer in some form or another. In short, there is merely a diversion of cost from one pocket to another.

I regard these objectives as having been, and as being, a clear statement of Government's intentions in relation to its fiscal and financial policies. I said earlier that we were pragmatic. We are not irresponsible; we understand the vital need of discipline in the financial field. We regard it as imperative, in our longer term interests, to adopt a strict policy of financial probity: we intend to do so.

I have no doubt that many of my audience will immediately think of the "crisis of expectations" and the pressures likely to fall upon Government. I have made it abundantly clear that the solution of our many problems will take time. No government can carry out a programme of instant development to meet every demand. Whether

Zimbabweans like it or not -- and irrespective of whether they accept it or not -- the constraints remain financial and physical, more especially financial. Our need is to concentrate our resources upon the development projects that will give the greatest national return, and to trim down in other directions. I like to sum up this way. We must avoid the frills and the froth, and keep to the substance.

To turn now to the balance of payments, and foreign investments. Historically, this country has run a trade surplus. However, as will be obvious, the "invisibles" account tends to be highly adverse. This is scarcely surprising. We are a landlocked country, and we depend on others for transportation and dock facilities. The growth element that was the norm led to substantial profits and dividends from the original capital investment. The cumulative effect of these items, together with travel outlays, exceeded by far income from similar services.

Public sector development imports have generally been covered by loans. The pattern has not changed.

No doubt, you are well aware that, since 1965, a tight exchange control regime has existed, and that import control has applied. The severity of exchange control increased after 1975 because of the recession that affected export earnings, the rising demands of the civil war, and the climbing import prices. Import controls became equally fierce. The improving international conditions, and a wider demand for Zimbabwean exports, led to better import allocations in 1979. With the return to

legality in December 1979, and the removal of sanctions, the position improved, and I have thus been able to authorize a much increased level of import quota.

Increased imports are vital to the development of the economy, both export and domestic trade, and unless some relaxation became possible, I could not see that we would emerge from the 1975-79 pattern of restricted growth. The larger volume of imports, of course, reflects the higher general tempo of the economy, including capital development programmes. But import allocations in general will continue to be determined strictly according to priorities. Little, if any, increases in allocations will be allowed for imported luxuries. Our need -- and I hope I have made this abundantly clear -- the vital need, is to concentrate on replacement machinery, spares, raw materials and supplies for industry, commercial vehicles, and tractors.

We also have a responsibility to ensure that our industrialists are properly equipped to face external competition, both outside our borders, and domestically. They must be allowed to catch up with the technological advances in industry. This is only fair before subjecting them to the full force of international competition.

It is not a feasible proposition to think of import controls being removed in the shorter term. I visualize that a period of at least five years will be needed before the entire mechanism of import controls, per se, can be dismantled. For obvious reasons, which will become more apparent later,

exchange control is bound to be retained much longer.

The turnover of our balance of payments current account in 1980 will be about 47 per cent higher than in 1979. A recent estimate of exports moots an increase of about 40 percent. On the other hand, imports are expected to increase by 55 per cent, and the invisibles of freight and insurance costs will move in sympathy with this higher volume of trade. The current account deficit of just less than US\$150 million will be much as last year, and a similar figure is being forecast for 1981. Thus, we shall have to make a major effort with our exports in 1981.

We are resuming the debt service on our United Kingdom public debt and similar payments in the private sector. We have also to deal with the problem of income blocked over the past 14 years. These costs, plus strong demand for imports, have had the effect of increasing the strain on the balance of payments. But we can do much for ourselves in the export field if we all pull our weight.

I am sure that you will be especially interested in one aspect of imports -- petroleum fuels. In 1973, rationing of petroleum fuels did not exist. Rationing was introduced in 1974 as a means of reducing the outflow of foreign exchange following the October 1973 price hike. A most severe rationing system was in force until June this year. The costs of procurement in 1979, under stringent rationing, were nine times those of consumption on an unrationed basis -- an idea of the impact on the balance of payment.

We have embarked on a petroleum fuel substitution programme, and have, I believe, almost reached the stage where increasing energy demands are, to a great extent, covered by other than petroleum energy sources.

If I may sum up the balance of payments position. It is one of strains arising mainly because of 15 years of sanctions and the build up of blocked funds and a pent up demand on industry.

I believe it is automatic that no foreign investor will invest in future development in Zimbabwe if he is debarred from repatriating that investment when he so wishes. We cannot, at this stage, allow complete freedom in this field. However, our policy is to allow all new venture capital invested in Zimbabwe, irrespective of source, and which has come through banking channels, to be freely repatriated after two years, subject only to the relevant amount being reduced by any income that may have been remitted in the two year period. Any amounts in excess of the remittable portion, including any profit on realisation, may then be transferred through the medium of a Government bond which allows repayments to be phased over six years. I shall review this rule from time to time to see if further relaxations are possible in the light of our balance of payments situation.

One aspect of exchange control which has been of much concern relates to the remittance of profits and dividends to residents of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada. In the period 1966-79 profits and dividends were freely remittable to any part of the world, with the

exception of these countries. Why was this? Simply because of the sanctions imposed and the counter measures. I calculated that the cost of removing this differentiation would be heavy on the balance of payments, but I concluded it was essential, in the interests of economic development in Zimbabwe, that discrimination should go as soon as possible.

The position today is that remittances of profits and dividends are on the same basis irrespective of their destination. Remittances of dividends payable are limited to 50 per cent of after tax profits, and a similar 50 per cent rule applies to branch profits. The cost in balance of payments terms is about US\$70 million in 1981. Again, I stress my intention to review these rules at regular intervals -- at least once a year -- to see how far we can go to allow complete freedom to companies. There may be some who say the present rule is restrictive. From the investigations I have been able to make, I am satisfied that the rule is unlikely to affect a majority of companies.

I may also say that we allow non-resident individuals, who have never resided in Zimbabwe, to have all their dividend income remitted to them. We are all allowing current interest earned on accumulated blocked funds to be freely remittable to both companies and individuals.

In a further measure to clear the past, we have authorised the repayment of overdrafts raised in the United Kingdom before November 1965, and we are allowing the repayment of external loans incurred by the private sector before

November 1965 through the medium of a Government bond which allows the repayment to be phased over six years.

May I again emphasise that these relaxations, and the meeting of past obligations, relates only to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada. Commitments in respect of all other countries have been met on due date.

I believe, however, that in any consideration of what is allowed, account must be taken of the fact that the country is in a transition from war to peace. It took European countries several years to straighten out their economies and exchange controls following World War II. To conclude, may I point out that we have made it our task to fulfill the country's obligations, including past obligations incurred by totally different administrations.

I now turn to the blocked income, mainly of dividends and profits, due to companies registered in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada. Fourteen years of sanctions and blocking of income has created a position of large claims against foreign exchange reserves. It is impossible to contemplate releasing these funds in the future, and it is obvious that releases will have to be phased. We have to ensure, also, that equity is preserved. We are still studying the problem and I wish to assure my audience that it is Government's firm intention to see that we meet the moral obligation to provide the necessary foreign exchange counterpart funds at the earliest possible moment. Once again, I believe we can

expect understanding, if not sympathy, in relation to the problem of blocked funds. And, as I have indicated, we regard the obligation as a moral responsibility on our shoulders.

I now turn to public sector external debt held before November 1965, the service of which ceased in December that year, in relation to the United Kingdom. We have reached an agreement with Her Majesty's Government under which something like 22.8 million pounds of debt is to be written off. We have taken responsibility of 33 million pounds of debt owing to Her Majesty's Government under satisfactory terms. We have already expressed our gratitude publicly, but I welcome the opportunity to do so again.

We also arrived at an agreement with the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London on the terms of an offer in connection with arrears of capital and interest on London market stock. The offer has been published. Although it may not be to the satisfaction of everyone, I make three points. First, I regard the offer, taking account of all the circumstances, as fair and reasonable. I certainly could not agree to any better terms being offered. Second, we regard the repayment of the London market debt -- as we do with all our obligations -- as a moral responsibility. I know we have a legal responsibility but, to Government, it is the moral aspect that carries the greatest weight. It is a basic principle that we meet our obligations, past and present. Third, the offer must be viewed against the background of Zimbabwe's inherited problems, the problem of refugees, and

the need for reconstruction and development.

To sum up now on the broad front of balance of payments, import and exchange controls. It is absolutely vital to the growth of the economy, and the crisis of expectations, that we increase our import of replacement machinery, tractors, raw materials, and supplies of industry and spares. Import control must remain, and the priority system will continue. Few, if any, luxury goods will qualify for licensing.

We shall have to make even greater efforts in the export field to cover our probable balance of payments deficit. In this context my reference to the export field covers tourism. Tourism can provide a good addition to our foreign income, but it is to physical exports we must look for the really meaningful improvement.

The extent of blocked funds is an inhibiting factor in Zimbabwe's ability to further relax exchange control restrictions. Great strides have been made in dismantling the severity of the rules; discrimination against countries has been removed; current debt service and capital repayments have been resumed to all countries; new venture capital can be repatriated within a period of two years; and a scheme to deal with capitalised blocked income is being worked out.

We have now reached a settlement on all our Government debt obligations with the private sector in London and the United Kingdom Government. We have met all outstanding export credit arrears

incurred before January 1966 in the private sector.

Briefly, and perhaps bluntly, I consider this Government has done a tremendous amount in four months of office. We are responsible people, and if we thought we could have done more, we surely would have done so. But our prime responsibility is to the people of this country, and to investors. It would be irresponsible to easily please by over-committing our foreign currency and other resources.

Morality, equity, and probity in the handling of our finances, domestic and external, are now guiding principles. I, for one, cannot accept a position whereby an action to gain plaudits is likely to lead to future difficulties.

Our programme of development in the next five years has yet to be completed. I have said sufficient, I believe, to indicate that Government is looking to a market expansion in the rural economy, in agriculture. Equally, however, Government must see that existing social services, education, health, and housing, are expanded both in the rural and urban areas. With external aid added to our own resources we can make a meaningful impact in these fields. But we must look to private investment, to foreign investment, to help in the fields of industry and commerce, to provide the necessary technology and finance to expand the industrial base and to provide new job opportunities.

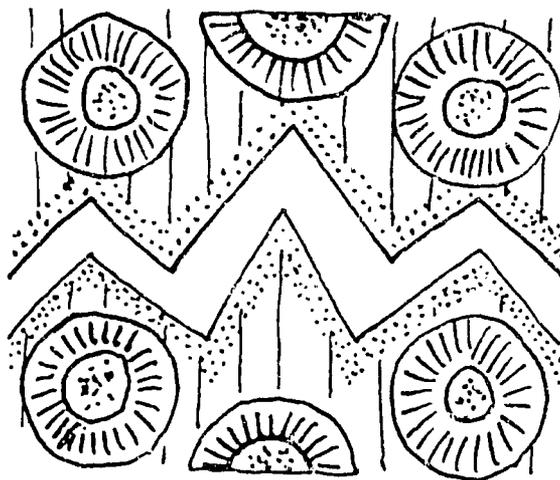
I have spoken at some length. Because of the wide lens with which I have to cover my field of responsibilities, I have, of necessity, dealt with issues briefly. I hope that, in doing so, I have not missed the essential aspects.

To conclude. The election victory of this Government came as a surprise to many. To those many we were evil ogre, the extremists and other such terms of displeasure. I suggest that our track record, in every sphere of Government activity, is one of moderation and common sense. We have no misunderstandings

about the many problems facing our administration. We are ready to face them with courage and determination.

We are as anxious as any one to see a return to total normality -- albeit a most difficult term to define -- in the field of import and exchange controls. The message I have endeavoured to put over is that we are doing our utmost to bring about the essential freedom of choice to the investor, and to eliminate the backlog of liabilities.

If I were asked to sum up my thoughts they are: invest in Zimbabwe with confidence."



CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

SADEX readers are encouraged to send information on conferences and meetings, especially those related to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), as well copies of conference proceedings, papers and reports for indexing in the SADEX bibliographic section.

A. CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT MEETINGS WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF SADCC PRIORITIES
(See also: SADEX, Vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 21-23)

*MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP TO ESTABLISH THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, June 30-July 3, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Finalized proposals for the Commission's constitution. Also, studied present transport and communications capacities, made estimates of the quantity and type of goods traffic, and selected and evaluated projects to be presented to the September SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury.

*MEETING OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS OF MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE, July 10-12, 1980, Mozambique. Ministers of Transport and Communications from the five countries visited the Mozambican ports of Nacala, Beira, Maputo and Matola, and on July 12, in Maputo, signed a transport and communications agreement prepared by specialists meeting in Maputo from July 10. The June 19-20 quadripartite Heads-of-State Summit in Lubumbashi, Zaire, originally called for the meeting to be between representatives of Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, but Malawi was later invited to attend the meeting as well. The July 12 agreement called for a meeting of transport officials in Bulawayo in August (see below), to be followed within three months by talks in Zambia on road transport, in Malawi on telecommunications (see below), and in Zaire on the transfer of electric power.

MEETINGS OF SENIOR RAILWAY OFFICIALS FROM MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE, August 25-27, 1980, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Pursuant to meetings in June and July 1980 (see preceding), heads of the state-owned railroads in the five countries discussed implementation of recent decisions taken by the countries to lessen dependence on South African transport links and to step up use of Mozambican ports.

*expands coverage in SADEX, Vol. 2, no. 3, p. 23, with adjusted dates of meetings.

CONFERENCE OF SADCC MEMBER STATES TO ASSESS MANPOWER NEEDS AND TRAINING REQUIRMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, August 25-27, 1980, Ezulwini, Swaziland. Hosted and organized by the Government of Swaziland as a follow-up to the April i SADCC Summit Conference in Lusaka. Delegates from each of the nine SADCC member states presented brief papers on manpower development in their respective countries, which served as a basis for discussion. At the closing plenary session, the 30 delegates formally adopted the following recommendations, contained in the final communique of the Conference:

- "a) Enhancing the flow of manpower and training information among (the SADCC) countries -- including documentation and visits to examine training facilities and curricula.
- b) That a secretariat be set up in one of these countries to further the objectives in the assessment of manpower needs and the use of training facilities in the region.
- c) That, recognizing the different education systems and language of Mozambique and Angola, special measures should be taken to overcome any difficulties in including them in any regional co-operation.
- d) That further investigation of (four identified priority training areas -- agriculture, medicine, veterinary science, and manufacturing and industry) be undertaken with a view to formulating concrete proposals for regional co-operation.
- e) That past and present forms of regional co-operation in training be analysed o identify criteria for success in regional training ventures."

"The responsibility for follow-up of the recommendations and preparation of more detailed and specific proposals was allocated to the Government of Swaziland, under its mandate for action from the Lusaka Summit Conference Plan of Action. The delegates requested that the results of the Manpower Conference be included in the progress report to be given by Swaziland at the SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury in September 1980." (See Feature Section, p. 4)

Partial logistical support for the conference was provided by the African Bibliographic Center, under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development. For further information, contact the Conference Chairman: Mr. T.M.J. Zwane, Permanent Secretary, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Box 602, Mbabane, Swaziland.

MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, September 1, 1980, Beira, Mozambique. Designed to finalize the elaboration of priority projects among the nine member states, in preparation for the September SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury. Participants included representatives of

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), attending as an observer.

TALKS BETWEEN ZAMBIA AND MALAWI ON THE PROPOSED RAIL LINK BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, September 4, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Discussed financing requirements and Zambian routing options for connecting with Malawian railways via Chipata in the eastern province. Also attended by officials from the Canadian government.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC) MINISTERIAL MEETING, September 11, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. (See "Communique" in Feature Section)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COORDINATION MEETING BETWEEN MALAWI, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE, September 11-12, 1980, Blantyre, Malawi. Agreed to introduce new circuits between Blantyre and Lusaka and between Blantyre and Salisbury. Also agreed on the need for close cooperation in the field of equipment specifications and frequency coordination.

MEETING OF DONORS TO DISCUSS TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE TO SOUTHERN AFRICA IN PREPARATION FOR THE 2ND SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE, October 21, 1980, Bonn, FR Germany. Meeting called at the initiative of, and hosted by, the West German Ministry of Economic Cooperation, as a member of the CADA (Concerted Action for Development) donor group. Scheduled participants to include CADA members (Belgium, Canada, FR Germany, France, United Kingdom and U.S.A.), plus representatives of the World Bank, European Economic Community, African Development Bank and African Development Fund.

And Forthcoming:

2ND SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC), November 27-28, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Meeting of member states of the SADCC (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with representatives of donor Governments and international development agencies to seek their support for the Lusaka Programme of Action for economic liberation.

B. ADDITIONAL CONFERENCES & MEETINGS (Forthcoming, Current and Past)

CONFERENCE ON "SOUTHERN AFRICA, 1981: PROBLEMS CONFRONTING U.S. BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT", November 20, 1980, Washington, D.C. Sponsored and organized by The Seiler Report newsletter. Panel topics: Zimbabwean Developments and Implications for U.S. Business; South African Government Policies and Black Reactions; and Role of U.S. Business in South Africa; with participants to include Professor Donald G. Baker, Gary Walker, John Seiler, Percy Qoboza and Tozamile Botha. Evening roundtable scheduled

with Professor Chester Crocker, and Representatives Millicent Fenwick and Stephen Solarz, and Senators Paul Tsongas and S.I. Hayakawa, of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate Subcommittees on Africa. Contact: The Seiler Report, Georgetown Square A4, Poughkeepsie, New York 12603.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION COMMISSION, October 1980, Gaborone, Botswana. Follows a September meeting of the technical committee, at which South Africa reportedly rejected proposals to amend the current formula for sharing customs revenues among the four member countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa). Scheduled to include discussions of the counterproposal of establishing a study group to review the entire revenue-sharing formula.

8TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE EAST AFRICAN PORT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, October 6-10, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Topics discussed included: the establishment of a permanent secretariat; statistical exchanges; port management; and the possibility of pooling existing training facilities. Attended by member states: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania; and by representatives of Malawi, the Comoros and Djibouti (which were invited to join the association); plus representatives of Uganda, and speakers from the International Port Association, UNECA, the World Bank and UNCTAD. According to the Maputo newspaper Notícias, other potential members of the association include Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Mauritius. In opening the meeting, Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport Alcântara Santos reportedly noted that cooperation among Southern African countries could serve to strengthen the association, which was originally established by UNECA.

26TH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE, September 27-October 4, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Topics discussed included the Brandt Commission Report, the situation in Southern Africa, and the Law of the Sea agreement. Participants included nearly 250 parliamentarians and officials from member states, including Ghana and Nigeria, which were re-admitted to the association earlier in the year; and Zimbabwe, which was admitted to membership at the Lusaka conference. Contact: Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Palace of Westminster, 7 Old Palace Yard, London SW1P 3JY, England.

21ST UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE, September 23-October 28, 1980, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Discussed the MacBride Commission Report, but failing to reach agreement on proposals to begin restructuring world communications, accepted a compromise calling for a study to be made of the "guiding principles" of a new world information order, to be presented to a UNESCO conference in 1983. Endorsed a proposal for UNESCO to establish an International Program for the Development of Communications to assist developing countries in strengthening their communications media.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF DONORS TO DISCUSS FOOD AID TO AFRICA, September 19, 1980, Rome, Italy. Meeting called by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. in cooperation with the World Food Programme. Reviewed the critical food supply situation in 26 sub-Saharan African countries (including Angola,

Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe); elicited pledges of additional food aid from Algeria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., and the European Economic Community; and endorsed proposals aimed at facilitating coordinated action by the international community in the coming months in responding to the food crisis.

ZIMBABWE ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM, September 8-10, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Organized by the Zimbabwe Economic Society, with an opening address by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and luncheon addresses by Senator Garfield Todd and Minister of Economic Planning and Development Dr. Bernard Chidzero. Included the presentation and discussion of 40 papers by leading economic experts from Zimbabwe and abroad on prospects for economic development in Zimbabwe and the surrounding economic region. Contact: Zimbabwe Economic Society, P.O. Box 1934, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES CONFERENCE ON ZIMBABWE, September 1-5, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. (See Feature Section, pp. 8-22) Organized by the Zimbabwean Promotion Council and termed the largest conference of its kind yet held in Southern Africa. In addition to local delegates, participants included nearly 400 foreign delegates from 32 countries, including Eastern, Western, Third World and Arab bloc nations. The opening all-day plenary session was followed by sector programs, focusing on agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commerce, banking and finance, tourism and recreation, human resources, and infrastructure; and featuring speakers, discussions and field trips. Contact: Zimbabwean Promotion Council, P.O. Box 2181, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

1ST NATIONAL SEMINAR OF THE MOZAMBIQUE HOTEL INDUSTRY, August 7-9, 1980, Chongoene, Mozambique. Coordinated by Frelimo Party Secretary for Economic Policy, Marcelino dos Santos. Participants examined the history and development of tourism in Mozambique, and made a series of proposals aimed at improving organization and morale, assuring supplies, revitalizing the industry, and planning for its future development.

16TH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF COPPER EXPORTING COUNTRIES (CIPEC), July 21-23, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Discussed, but reportedly failed to reach agreement on, ways to achieve stability within the copper market. Passed resolutions regarding: the creation of a data bank on technology and patents; cooperation in research and development; training and certification of personnel; and technology transfer and exchange. Attended by member delegations from Chile, Indonesia, Peru, Zaire and Zambia; associated member delegations from Australia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia; and observers from Canada, China, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, U.K., U.S.A. and Zimbabwe. Contact: CIPEC, 177 Avenue du Roule, F-92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

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

WCC Grants for Southern Africa: "Two Southern African political parties are the main beneficiaries this year of aid supplied by the World Council of Churches (WCC) through its special fund for a programme to combat racism. A WCC communique issued in Geneva on August 28th said that, of a record programme allocation of \$775,000, \$200,000 had gone to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), and \$150,000 to the African National Congress (ANC)." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, September 15, 1980, p. 5790)

B(237)

Mozambique - Drought Appeal: "The government (of Mozambique) has made an urgent appeal for help in dealing with the effects of drought in six of its ten provinces. Over 1.5 million people are affected directly by the drought with another 4.5 million indirectly.

Large parts of the country have had no rain since 1978 and agricultural production has fallen by half. The call for help includes the supply of cereals, beans, groundnuts, dried fish, soap, medicines, tractors, pumps, jeeps, hoes and seeds." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 5, 1980, p. 21)

B(238)

Swaziland - British Aid: "Britain's Overseas Development Administration is to provide Swaziland with £4.12m in aid, made up of about £1.5m for capital projects, mainly directed towards the rural development sector, including water supply programmes, but also for equipment for Matsapa airport; £400,000 for land purchase; and £2.2m for technical cooperation, covering the costs of British experts working in Swaziland and Swazis coming to Britain for training. At present there are about 170 Britons working in Swaziland under the aid programme, especially in the fields of education, public works,

power and communications; and some 100 Swazi students and trainees on courses in Britain." (WORLD AID DIGEST, August 22, 1980, p. 6) B(239)

ECONOMIC REPORT, September 2, 1980,
p. A2/6) B(242)

Tanzania-IMF Reconciliation: Tanzania and the International Monetary Fund have signed an agreement for loans of more than \$200 million over the next two years, thus ending a ten-month-long dispute over government priorities. The \$200 million will take the form of Special Drawing Rights for balance of payments support. An additional \$15 million will be available to Tanzania from the IMF should the world market price for its export crops fall. (WASHINGTON POST, August 9, 1980) See also: B(078) B(240)

Tanzania - Citizenship for Rwandan Refugees: "Tanzania announced on August 21st that it would grant citizenship to 36,000 Rwandan refugees in a mass naturalization ceremony in September. The chief representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Tanzania (UNHCR), Mr. David Lambo, said refugees had never before been naturalized on such a scale." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, September 15, 1980, p. 5768) B(241)

Zimbabwe - EDESA Office: "An internationally financed development institution, Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa, is soon to operate in Zimbabwe....EDESA is an organization which aims to assist in stimulating economic development in both the private and public sectors of independent African countries through the provision of finance and know-how." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY

Zimbabwe - U.N. Report on Needs: "The Secretary General (of the United Nations) reported to the Security Council (recently) that Zimbabwe would need over \$1 billion in aid over the next three to five years to repair the ravages of a long period of economic sanctions and war. Not included in this amount is emergency assistance totalling \$140 million for returnees and displaced persons. Most of this amount has already been covered by grants or low-interest loans. Mr. Waldheim said that the newly independent State had a huge backlog in repair and maintenance of its basic economic infrastructure and in replacing worn-out equipment. He added that the effects of the war on the rural population had been devastating. The Secretary-General said that the economic outlook for the immediate post-independence period was not promising, with a projected gross deficit of about \$750 million over a year. The biggest item in the projected rehabilitation programme was restoring the railways, followed by rebuilding rural roads. Agriculture and animal health were also a major requirement." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, September 19, 1980, p. 6) B(243)

Zimbabwe - Development Fund Contributions: In Zimbabwe, "the African Production and Marketing Development Fund is to receive Z\$24.5 million (\$35.3 million) for the rebuilding of livestock marketing and dipping facilities, water supplies, roads and bridges and training establishments to help boost the

reconstruction programme. A further Z\$4.5 million (\$6.5 million) is to be made available for additional transport and other construction work." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 5, 1980, p. 24) B(244)

AGRICULTURE

Botswana - Foot and Mouth Disease

Eradicated: "The Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) has eradicated foot and mouth disease, which has almost halved production this year, (according to) commission executive chairman T.S. Madisa....Most areas are expected to be cleared for slaughter by the beginning of 1981. Talks between the veterinary authorities and EEC officials are due to be held in October or November, he said, for the lifting of a European import ban since the outbreak of the disease. Last year meat production brought in about BP90 million (\$116.7 million) and this is likely to be halved this year, although about 150,000 animals will be slaughtered compared with 230,000 last year." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 12, 1980, p. 12) B(245)

Lesotho - AID Grant for Agriculture:

The U.S. Agency for International Development has announced "a \$12 million grant to Lesotho to increase the productivity and incomes of the rural poor engaged in crop and livestock production." (WASHINGTON POST - WASHINGTON BUSINESS, September 22, 1980, p. 17) B(246)

Mozambique - Tanzanian Aid for Coffee

Project: "A team of Tanzanian technicians is in Gurue district, Zambezi Province (of Mozambique), to introduce

coffee-growing to the region. The work is part of the Mozambican tea enterprise, Emocha...." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 26, 1980, p. A2/2) B(247)

Zambia - New Vaccines: "Zambia has discovered two vaccines to fight cattle diseases such as foot and mouth and trypanosomiasis. This was achieved with the help of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) experts who, together with Zambians, took only a week to produce each vaccine. Alan Edgar, FAO consultant at the newly opened Balmoral central veterinary research institute, says that the vaccines were produced from yeast, potato extracts (glucose and salt), and beef." (NEW AFRICAN, August 1980, p. 84) B(248)

Zambia - Financing for Food Production

Plan: "Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said he arranged for foreign capital and expertise for a \$100 million food production program. The Zambian leader returned Sunday from a month-long tour of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Iraq, India and Japan, where he discussed prospects for economic aid. He said that some 30 agreements signed during his trip 'will provide good management as well as capital.' Under the food production program, there would be two state farms in each of Zambia's nine provinces. Each farm, of about 50,000 acres, would be used to grow crops under the supervision of foreign managers." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, September 23, 1980) See also: B(141) B(249)

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Malawi - Aid for Skilled Trades:
The U.S. Agency for International Development has announced "an \$8.3 million grant to Malawi to increase the number of skilled technical Malawians involved in the country's rural and urban development." (WASHINGTON POST - WASHINGTON BUSINESS, September 22, 1980, p. 17) B(250)

Namibia - Education for Refugees:
"Thousands of Namibians in exile may soon be taking part in an original venture in distance teaching. In early May, 1980, senior education officers from SWAPO (the Namibian nationalist movement) met representatives from the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Extension College (IEC), the Lusaka Office of the U.N. Commissioner for Namibia and the Zambian Government at a planning workshop in Lusaka. Delegates analysed a scheme for distance education preparation for SWAPO by the IEC....The meeting approved the establishment of a Namibian Extension Unit. This will train teachers, using correspondence course texts with audio cassettes and basic visual aids. After training these new teachers will then enter the field. The unit will give them teaching materials, maintain records of the progress of students, and issue certificates to those who reach required levels of competence...." (COMMONWEALTH CURRENTS, August 1980, p. 5) (B251)

Tanzania - Institute of Rural Development Planning: "The council of the Institute of Rural Development Planning has approved plans for the

construction of phase one of the institute at a cost of TSh127 million (\$15.3 million). It will be built at Medangi village, 12 kilometres from Dodoma, and will accommodate 400 students. Construction work is expected to start by the end of 1981. The institute, established in 1979, is temporarily housed at the agriculture facility in Moregoro." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 15, 1980, p. 12) B(252)

Tanzania - IDA Loan for Education: "The International Development Association (IDA) has approved a \$25 million credit for an education project. The \$55 million project aims to increase access to primary education for children in remote areas and to improve upper secondary education, particularly in science subjects. It will include the construction of 360 primary classrooms and three new secondary schools, and the provision of additional teacher-training facilities. The Danish International Development Agency (Danida) is providing a \$20 million grant to the project and the government will contribute \$10 million." (IBID., August 8, 1980, p. 10) B(253)

Zimbabwe - Primary Education: In Zimbabwe, "the Minister of Education (stated) that from the beginning of the Autumn term there would be no tuition fees in government primary schools, though industrial, boarding, and general purpose fees would still have to be paid; with regard to private schools, the statement said government support would be increased so that it should not be necessary to charge tuition fees." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, August 15, 1980, p. 5758) B(254)

ENERGY

Malawi - AfDF Electricity Loan: "The African Development Fund is contributing \$7m towards a \$8.6m rural electrification scheme (in Malawi), with the government funding the balance. The AfDF funds will cover all the foreign exchange costs of 24% of the local requirement. The project aims at supplying key centres in the rural areas with cheap hydro-electric power and to train the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (Escom) staff for maintenance and future construction. The nature of the project is such that the utility company itself will carry out the survey and detailed design." (WORLD AID DIGEST, August 22, 1980, p. 5) B(255)

Namibia - Power Supply: "The South West African Ministerial Council says the territory's Water and Electricity Corporation will in future be responsible for the supply of all power needs in South West Africa. A statement by the Council said it had decided that the Corporation would also take over control of power stations previously under the direction of the Department of Constitutional Development, including the stations at Katima Mulilo, Rundu, Ondangwa and Oshakati in the northern area of South West Africa." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 12, 1980, p. A2/4) B(256)

Swaziland - Hydro-electric Scheme: "On 29 August the Swaziland Electricity Board opened tenders for a huge SL43 million (\$56.7 million) hydro-electric scheme....At present Swaziland relies on South Africa for 30-40 percent of its electricity needs. The proposed Lupoholo-Ezulwini project, expected to

be in operation by 1984, will double the country's output of 20 MW....West Germany has announced a soft loan of DM 15 million (\$8.3 million) towards the scheme....The dam will also provide water to irrigate some 5,000 additional hectares of agricultural land. The hydro-electric scheme is yet another part of Swaziland's aim to become economically independent of South Africa. Economic growth since independence in 1968 has been considerable and in 1980/81 the growth rate is expected to top 5 percent." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 5, 1980, p. 4) B(257)

FOOD & NUTRITION

Angola - UNICEF Emergency Aid: In August "UNICEF began an emergency assistance programme in Angola, where an estimated 800,000 displaced persons have been affected by a critical food shortage. Military activities by South Africa have displaced large numbers of Angolans and have prevented any significant agricultural production in Bie in the last four years." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, August 8, 1980, p. 4) See also: B(225) B(258)

Tanzania - Food Study Results: "A comprehensive field study of Tanzania's food production has revealed that this year's harvest will be 40% below normal because of drought. The study projected that less than 25% of the required amount of maize, the staple food of Tanzanians, can be procured domestically. As a result, Tanzania is being forced to use its scarce foreign exchange to buy maize on the open market. It is also continuing its

appeal for foreign food assistance. According to diplomatic sources, the study, conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for Tanzania's Ministry of Agriculture, found that the Government was having to send in food shipments to seven regions. The FAO report estimates that only 87,000 tonnes of maize can be bought domestically. Tanzania's annual maize requirement is 376,000 tonnes. The shortfall - 289,000 tonnes - must be made up through imports." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, July 31, 1980, p. 5568)

B(259)

Zimbabwe - To Feed Africa?: The (Zimbabwean) Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said (recently) that within the next three years Zimbabwe would be 'feeding the rest of Africa.' Soldiers now in assembly points, and possibly other army elements, would work in agricultural projects. They were doing agricultural work in Zambia and Mozambique and they will do it here. Within two or three years we will transform this country into one of the most productive in the world. We will not only feed ourselves, but the rest of Africa,' Senator Nkala said." (SUNDAY MAIL, September 7, 1980)

B(260)

HOUSING

Zimbabwe - U.S. Housing Loan: "The US is to guarantee a \$50 million loan to supplement the government's low-cost housing project over the next two years....The money will come from New York commercial banks at 7½ percent interest, over 30 years with 10 years'

grace....A UN inter-departmental study earlier this year forecast Zimbabwe's urban housing needs for the next five years at more than \$1,000 million." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 22, 1980, p. 22)

B(261)

INDUSTRY & TRADE

Malawi - Electric Lamp Research Breakthrough: "A research breakthrough at the University of Malawi into recycling electric filament lamps could form the basis of a small-scale industry and help the country to save valuable foreign exchange. The attempt to find a simple cost-effective method was started by Professor A.K. Som, head of the physics department. His success has been recognised by Intermediate Technology Industrial Services (ITIS) of the U.K., an industrial development agency funded by the U.K. government's Overseas Development Administration (ODA)....Som said that if an automatic plant could be designed they could recycle hundreds of lamps a day. Industrial Gases in Blantyre could provide the necessary gases so that the only imported component would be new filaments...." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 15, 1980, p. 21)

B(262)

Malawi - Factories Bill Passed: "The Factories (Amendment) Bill 1980, which requires companies to register their factories annually, has been passed by the National Assembly (in Malawi). Labour & Social Welfare Minister Watson Bini Deleza, who moved the bill, said registration was necessary to keep an accurate record of working factories. He also said the bill would allow for

the appointment of factory inspectors." (IBID., September 5, 1980, p. 21) B(263)

Zambia - Sulphuric Acid Development:

"A Japanese company has loaned Zambia's Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) \$23.7m to build a \$43.7m sulphuric acid plant at its Rhokana division in Kitwe, in the country's Copper Belt. This is the second loan from Japan for the construction of sulphuric plants in Zambia. The first was made to the Zambian government early in June for building a sulphuric acid plant in Kafue." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, August 31, 1980, p. 5630) B(264)

"According to a News from Zambia report, about K7.5m is to be spent at Nampundwe mine west of Lusaka. The expansion plans will lead to a doubling of annual capacity to 100,000 tonnes of pyrite concentrate containing 40,000 tonnes of sulfur which will be transported to the Copperbelt for the production of 120,000 tonnes of sulfuric acid." (IBID., p. 5627) B(265)

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Zambia - TIMES Takeover Planned: "The ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) is negotiating to take over the Lonrho-owned Lusaka daily Times of Zambia and Sunday Times of Zambia newspapers. Lonrho confirmed in Lusaka on 9 September that negotiations were taking place with Zambia National Holdings, wholly owned by UNIP, and that the takeover date would be 1 October.... If the Times group is bought by UNIP,

there will be no independent daily or Sunday newspapers left -- the other daily, the Zambia Daily Mail, is wholly owned by the government." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 12, 1980, p. 21) B(266)

Zimbabwe - National News Agency Planned: "A national news agency is to be set up with the help of the Yugoslav agency Tanjug, it was announced in Salisbury by Information and Tourism Minister Nathan Shamuyarira." (IBID., September 5, 1980, p. 24) B(267)

MEDICINE & HEALTH

Commonwealth Pharmaceuticals Arrangement: "The Commonwealth regional secretariat for eastern, central and southern Africa, based in Arusha, Tanzania, is setting up a scheme for the joint purchase of drugs in the 11 African countries it covers. These are Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. An intergovernmental panel, including the chief pharmacist from each country, has been appointed and will meet soon to discuss the region's pharmaceutical requirements." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 25, 1980, p. 7) B(268)

Botswana - Norwegian Health Aid: "It was announced on August 25th that Norway is to give Botswana 1.5m rand (about \$1.125 million) to develop health services in the country's rural areas." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, September 15, 1980, p. 5789) B(269)

Tanzania - DANIDA Builds Hospitals:

"The Danish International Development Agency (Danida) is to build four cottage hospitals at a total cost of TSh18 million (\$2.2 million) in Zanzibar and Pemba. The hospitals and four other projects, to cost a total of TSh128 million (\$15.4 million), will be started this year." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 15, 1980, p. 12)

B(270)

Zimbabwe - Free Health Service for Low Wage Earners:

"The Minister of Health has announced the introduction of a free health service for those earning \$150 a month or less with effect from September 1st. In his statement he made it clear that this was the first phase of a more comprehensive national health service, which was to follow at a later date.

The free service will include free in-patient and out-patient treatment, including such things as drugs, dressings and any diagnostic and other specialist services available in clinics and hospitals run by government, municipal and other local authorities, and by missions. This free service will not, however, extend to ambulance services, the provision of surgical and other appliances such as artificial limbs, dentures, spectacles and hearing aids, or to family planning services for which a charge was previously made." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, September 15, 1980, p. 5790)

B(271)

4,000 kilometres at the mouth of the Zaire estuary. Under a contract signed with the Angolan state oil company Sonangol, the consortium will drill at least eight exploratory wells during the next three years. Elf Aquitaine of France is the largest partner in the consortium, holding a 50 percent share, and is planning to invest \$40 million. The other partners include Mobil of the U.S. (25 percent), Agip of Italy (15 percent) and two Yugoslav companies, Ina-Naftaplin and Naftages (10 percent). Under the agreement the companies assume all risks and any oil and gas found is to be divided according to the percentage input." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 8, 1980, p. 19)

B(272)

Mozambique - Mineral Resources:

"Geological surveys (in Mozambique) have identified appreciable amounts of iron, copper, uranium, tantalite and bauxite, among others. The presence of bauxite, along with the substantial electrical power produced by the massive Cabora Bassa dam, makes aluminum production a good prospect for the future. Only coal is presently being mined on a large scale, but still much below its potential....Exploratory surveys indicate the existence of off-shore natural gas and some oil, which Mozambique officials believe can be most effectively exploited in co-operation with Western corporations because of their superior technology in these areas." (NEW AFRICAN, August 1980, p. 80)

B(273)

NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Angola - Offshore Oil Search: "An international consortium is to explore for gas and oil in an offshore area of

Namibia - U.S. Firm Invests in Oil Development: "An American consortium has invested at least \$1m in a new venture to develop oil in Namibia. The oil is located on the north edge of the Etosha Pan, in southern Ovamboland, an

area where oil exploration was carried out in the late 1960s, by Etosha Petroleum Co. (Pty) Ltd. Three test holes were drilled in 1968, of which two were dry but one struck oil. The discovery was not thought to be on a large enough scale to justify further drilling at the time -- but with the massive increase in the price of oil since then, even relatively small amounts of oil are likely to prove profitable. The consortium is a joint venture between Breilund Ltd. and the Superior Oil Company of Texas...." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, August 1980, p. 37) B(274)

deposits at Igogo in Mbeya region in the south which estimates the deposits at 50 million tons. Chinese advisors have prepared designs for the mine which will initially produce about 300,000 tons a year. They are also designing a 24-MW coal-fired power station to serve Mbeya town. The scheme will save the country 1 million barrels of crude oil a year, Chinese officials said in Dar es Salaam on 9 September. In 1974, China agreed to lend about \$74 million over five years for coal and iron ore mining." (IBID., p. 12) B(276)

Tanzania - Algeria Drills for Oil:

"Algeria's state hydrocarbons concern Sonatrach is to drill two initial wells as part of the Songo Songo gas and oil exploration project, having won a contract which was put out to international tender....The project is being financed by loans from the International Development Association (\$30 million), the European Investment Bank (\$495,000) and by the government (\$2.5 million).... A land drilling rig is being brought from Algeria and drilling is expected to start late this year or early in 1981. If the first two wells give promising results, a further two will be drilled in a second stage of the project. Gas deposits estimated at 30,000 million cubic metres and promising traces of oil have been discovered in the Songo Songo island area offshore from the Kilwa district, after several years of exploration." (IBID., p. 12)
See also: B(221) B(275)

Tanzania - New Headquarters for Minerals

Group: "New headquarters are to be built for the Dodoma-based East & Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (Eamrdc). Eamrdc was set up in 1976 and operates under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Member countries are Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 12, 1980, p. 8) B(277)

Zambia - Minerals Inventory: "The Minister of Mines, Mr. Mufaya Mumbuna, said on 11 August the Ministry of Mines was to establish a national resources and reserves inventory of all mineral deposits in the country. The Minister said the purpose of the inventory was to make available to all prospectors and exploration companies information about mineral resources and their location." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 26, 1980, p. A2/3) B(278)

Tanzania - Chinese Aid for Coal

Development: "China has presented the government (of Tanzania) with a report on a four-year geological survey on coal

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Botswana - Land Improvement: "More than BP21 million (\$27.2 million) has been set aside to improve the country's arable land, President Masire has announced. Money would be available in the form of loans and subsidies.

(According to Agriculture Ministry sources), the intention was to 'help get small farmers on their feet and create employment in rural areas.' A number of small pilot projects would be started this year with larger ones later. Part of the money would be provided locally, but they hoped the International Fund for Agricultural Development would assist, the sources said." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 5, 1980, p. 20)

B(279)

Swaziland - USAID Loan for Smallholders:

"The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is to provide SL2million (\$2.6 million) for smallholder development, in an agreement signed in Mbabane on 24 July. The money is part of a SL7.7 million (\$10.1 million) concessional loan for the provision of earth-moving and other equipment which will be used by the land development section of the Agriculture & Co-operatives Ministry to construct soil conservation systems, smallholder irrigation schemes, rural access roads and other infrastructure in rural development areas. Technical assistance and training for mechanics is being provided." (IBID., August 25, 1980, p. 20)

B(280)

TRANSPORT & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Botswana - U.S. Telecommunications Link:

"The United States and Botswana have reached an agreement that will allow the construction of a 50,000 watt transmitter/relay station which will be designed to carry the Voice of America's Africa service programming to a wider audience and to improve the quality of the voice of the US world-wide English service to areas where its signal is currently weak. The facility will also include a 5,000 watt FM capacity for the use of Radio Botswana, which will increase broadcast coverage of its national programmes. Under the agreement, Botswana technical personnel will receive training at the relay station." (NEW AFRICAN, August 1980, p. 84) B(281)

Mozambique - Ports Renovation: "A major upgrading of Mozambique's ports and railways to handle more trade with landlocked southern African states has been recommended by the Southern Africa transport and communications commission. The commission -- meeting in Beira -- proposed the dredging of Beira and Maputo harbours to allow in larger ships, and the renovation of railway lines to Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi, the official news agency AIM says. The projects will be submitted to a ministerial meeting in Zimbabwe later in September. The (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 12, 1980, p. 20)

B(282)

Mozambique-Zimbabwe - Railway to Reopen

Early: "Exports and an increasing volume of imports will begin to move along the direct rail line from Dabuka, in the (Zimbabwe) midlands, to the

Mozambique port of Maputo at the end of October -- a month earlier than expected. This follows an inspection late last month of Mozambique's capacity to handle Zimbabwe rail traffic by a senior official of Zimbabwe National Railways. Rail freight traffic in Zimbabwe has doubled from 30,000 tonnes a day to 60,000 tonnes in the past three months, and four- and five-day loading delays have resulted. Since the decision to reopen rail links late last year Mozambique has restored the line on its section from Maputo to Malvernia, and Zimbabwe has relaid 65 kilometres of track damaged during the war....The rail link is expected to be operating at near peak capacity by the end of 1980." (IBID., p. 24) B(283)

Zambia-Malawi Rail Link Planned: "Zambia will try to raise ZK500 million (\$645.5 million) to build the country's most direct rail link to the sea....This is how much it will cost to extend the line now being built through Malawi to Lusaka or Serenje on the Tazara line.... This will provide a 1,000-kilometre route to Mozambique's deep-water port of Nacala....Zambia and Malawi have appealed to the Canadian government to pay for an extra 28 kilometres of the line to make the Ncala link extend to Chipata. The ZK500 million would be needed to extend it from there to Serenje. Officials from the three countries met in Lusaka on 4 September. Canada helped to finance the building of the section from Salima to Lilongwe in Malawi. The line is nearly completed to just inside the Zambian border. Canada's International Development Agency has drawn up a report on the project and unofficial estimates put the cost at \$25 million-\$40 million for the extra 28 kilometres and terminal

facilities." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 12, 1980, p. 21) B(284)

Zambia - Plans for Inland Ports: "Zambia is to open inland ports to facilitate the handling of her cargo and minimize the drain of foreign exchange and fuel. The Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, officially opening a 600,000 kwacha container terminal depot complex in Ndola, said the Zambian economy was likely to pick up, with a consequential increase in the volume of traffic to be handled, with the changing political situation in southern Africa. He said that the Government was working out a method to integrate all transport systems, including road, rail, air and inland waters." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 29, 1980, p. A2/5) B(285)

WATER SUPPLY

Lesotho-South Africa Water Deal: "Lesotho and South Africa are to conduct a joint feasibility study of the Highland water scheme for the export of the kingdom's excess water to South Africa....As yet there has been no official announcement of the water export scheme from South Africa, but Lesotho's Information Director John Tsimba has been reported as confirming the decision to proceed with the joint feasibility study, which is expected to cost about SAR10 million (\$13.2 million).... According to the third five-year development plan for Lesotho, construction is not expected to begin much before the mid-1980s, with completion as far away as 2004." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 29, 1980, p. 20) B(286)

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

The Race for Resources: Continuing Struggles Over Minerals and Fuels, by Michael Tanzer. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1980. 285 pp. \$16.00.

The appearance of this book accompanies an increasing concern over the possibility of an eventual American vulnerability to over-dependence on strategic minerals in the Third World -- mainly in Central and Southern Africa -- similar to the current vulnerability to the OPEC oil cartel.

This growing concern has already prompted a congressional study mission to Zaire, Zimbabwe and South Africa by House Subcommittee on Mines and Mining Chairman James Santini (member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chaired by Morris Udall), which resulted in a recently published report: Sub-Sahara Africa: Its Role in Critical Mineral Needs of the Western World (July 1980).

Subsequently, the American Geological Institute held a conference in Washington and sounded the alarm over strategic mineral vulnerability as another alleged source of American weakness, prompting a Washington Post (September 20, 1980) editorial query: "Is There a Resource War?" The editorial's conclusion: while U.S. mineral needs are a real problem, "the lesson to be drawn is the importance of a continuing, vigorous effort to

strengthen U.S. relations with Africa and to resolve southern Africa's racial dilemma."

Race for Resources tackles the question of mineral resource dependency from another perspective: the hegemony of transnational capitalism over the exploitation of Third World resources and cheap labor as the chief concern raised by the resource scramble. As a Monthly Review Press publication, its focus is on "the gigantic multinational companies that dominate the international mineral industry." Tanzer, the author, brings practical experience to his treatment of this subject, having once worked for Exxon's Asian-African affiliate, and later as a consultant to Third World governments to assist them in coping with the transnationals in the oil and mineral field.

In the first section of the book, Tanzer provides an overview of the workings of the international mineral industry, including analyses of supply and demand, "basic mineral economics," and strategies of corporations and governments. In section two, he provides case studies of particular fuel and non-fuel minerals: oil and natural gas, coal and uranium, copper, bauxite, iron ore and nickel; and of two "multimetal" companies heavily concentrated in Southern Africa: American Metal Climax (AMAX) and the South African-based Anglo-American Corporation.

Through his analyses, Tanzer attempts to highlight the exploitative nature of the operations of these mining giants with respect to the subject black populations from whom they draw their cheap labor, and in terms of their stake in a South African-dominated regional political economy (particularly in the case of Anglo-American, with its mineral investments in Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Angola, Zaire and Zimbabwe as well as further north in Ghana and Sierra Leone).

In the end, Tanzer sees no easy answer for Third World countries seeking to exercise genuine self-determination over their resources -- certainly not through OPEC-style cartels in the short- and medium-term. In fact, his only real prescription for a resources policy that would benefit people in developed and developing countries alike is for all such countries to undergo social revolutions resulting in a "rational world"! Despite this somewhat millenarian vision, Race for Resources is a readable and useful work on a subject that is receiving an increasing amount of attention -- the type of attention that is likely to influence future U.S. and Western involvement in Southern Africa.

Uranium Resources, Production and Demand, December 1979: A Joint Report by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1979. 195 pp.

This is the eighth in a series of periodic reports on uranium resources and demand, "and is the most comprehensive edition to date." Africa figures substantially in this update, reflecting the growing number of African countries where uranium prospecting and/or production are underway. This, of course, includes Southern Africa, where improved knowledge about deposits in Namibia and South Africa helps to account for an increase in known uranium reserves -- up from 200,000 tons cited in the 1977 edition to 1.8 million tons. (Discoveries and improved knowledge of deposits in Brazil, Canada, Spain and the United States as well as in the Central Africa Republic also contribute significantly to this increase.)

A particularly useful feature of this report for those interested in Africa's uranium resources is the separate country surveys which provide national data on reserves, exploration and/or production. Outside of South Africa and Namibia, Botswana is the only other Southern African country represented in the uranium picture -- and then, only in terms of exploration. The concentration of the sub-continent's uranium reserves in Namibia and South Africa underlines the high economic and energy stakes involved in the political changes confronting these last two hold-outs against majority-rule.

Other useful aspects of this report include a series of tables, figures and maps providing relevant data on uranium-related activities. This 1979 edition is already in the process of being revised for a new edition scheduled for release sometime next year.

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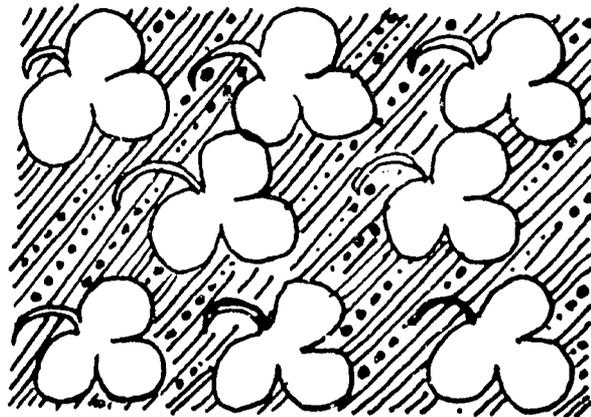
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