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Special:

Export Marketing Strategies
for Economic Development
in Namibia

SADEX





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INTRODUCTION

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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.

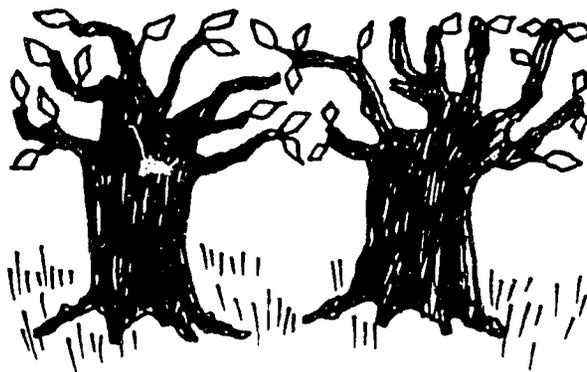
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Each issue of SADEX will contain a feature section consisting of articles, special bibliographic essays and literature surveys; an information section that will variously include identification of forthcoming publications, recent SADEX accessions, 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.

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EXPORT MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NAMIBIA

by Wilfred W. Asombang

Namibia has a land area of 318,261 square miles or 824,269 square kilometres excluding the area of the territory's twelve islands, the Penguin islands, off the coast. The country can be demarcated into three broad topographical regions, namely the Namib Desert, the Central Plateau and the Kalahari Desert. 50% of this land area could be classified as suitable for immediate habitation and production; 20% as hardcore desert; and 30% as reclaimable desert. It has become legendary for apartheid South Africa and its sympathizers to overemphasize the harshness and fragility of the Namibian environment even though it ought to be common knowledge that Namibia's physical characteristics¹ are not unique in the world nor in Africa. Considering the unusual degree of availability of multifarious mineral resources in the territory, the environmental constraints are not as inhibitive as has often been inferred. This paper would assume that other national economic development policies would not be detrimental to production. The basic aim of the marketing strategies to be delineated would be to determine how best to secure profitable export markets for Namibia's commodities with the objective of

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maximizing returns from export-oriented investments and ensuring that the allocation of these returns from exports is based on macrosocial welfare considerations and distributive justice.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY AND THE ROLE OF MINERALS: Mineral production and exports constitute the backbone of the Namibian economy. They contribute more than 60% of GDP, 60%-85% of Namibia's foreign exchange earnings and more than 70% of revenue from taxation.² Table 1 gives the sectoral breakdown of the structure of the economy for selected years.

Obviously Namibia has a mineral-led export economy. The need to articulate export marketing strategies in particular and commercial policies in general, in anticipation of Namibia's accession to sovereign nationhood, becomes imperative.

On attainment of independence Namibia would be expected to restructure its economy and social institutions. The *raison d'être* for this action could be traceable to the fact that the present structure of the Namibian economy is not only colonial but also hinges on apartheid. The Republic of South Africa (RSA) regards Namibia as a fifth province of the Republic. Thus, the RSA

spares no effort to make it impossible for any person to have access to realistic figures on production and export earnings for Namibia as a separate territorial entity. Nonetheless, bits and pieces of data from informed sources as well as guestimates should give an indication of the status quo and the expected trend of events in the very near future. The major traits of the colonial structure of the Namibian economy ensures that internally there is economic dualism, with the majority of the indigenous population unemployed and impoverished; the perpetuation of the free market tradition under which the minority white group enjoys the highest standard of living at the expense of Namibians; and the existence of obnoxious separationist development policies. This structure can hardly be expected to contribute to the development of Namibia.

Similarly, and as would be observed from Table 1, the colonial policies of RSA, (the colonial government), are designed to make it easy for RSA to:

- specialize in the extraction of raw materials for the development of its own economy and that of its allies in the Western countries;
- determine the extent to which the physical and institutional infrastructure of development and marketing should be developed;
- determine export marketing methods, channels and trading partners;

- negotiate export prices for Namibian exports; and as can be expected, the prices recorded for Namibian exports could be very much below those prevailing on world markets. Price differentials in the circumstances could be diverted to the overseas coffers of foreign owned firms and RSA. This theft of Namibia's foreign exchange earnings assumes sinister proportions when foreign firms reap windfalls from transfer pricing;
- make Namibia a captive market for allies and stifle industrialization as well as agricultural development for export diversification in the territory.

Furthermore, since virtually all mining in Namibia is in the hands of investors from RSA, Britain, France, Japan, U.S.A., Canada and other countries; and organizations that have invested directly or covertly through South Africa, the proportion of GDP that accrues to these foreigners represents the extent to which Namibian labor and resources contribute to the development of the economies of foreign nations, to the detriment of its own development.

Also the gap between GDP and GNP is apparently one of the largest in the world³. Of course GNP as a concept does not include proportion of domestic production which accrues to foreign capital and labor within the country, while GDP represents the money value of the output of domestic resources. Considering the tremendous reliance of the Namibian economy on mineral exports and the consequential amount of foreign

currency earnings, which must be substantial, there is little doubt that between 1950 and 1980 Namibia has been deprived of between 20%-50% of foreign currency reserves that should have been reinvested in the territory, but were spirited away by foreigners, including RSA. So long as the illegal occupation of Namibia continues it would appear academic to talk of the foreign trade of the territory as a separate economic entity. In this connection the Odendaal Report reaffirms that since Namibia forms an economic entity with the Republic of South Africa, all measures applying in the latter to the import and export of goods as well as customs, tariffs and capital control apply automatically to Namibia. Notwithstanding the intransigence of RSA, Namibia will soon be free to direct its political and economic destiny.

NAMIBIA'S CURRENT EXPORTS: Minerals play the leading role but are not the only exports of Namibia. There is, however, no doubt that the evolution and progress of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy owe their developments to externalities from the mining industry. Nonetheless, the following table gives a bird's-eye view of current exports of the territory and their contribution to GDP.

All and all minerals hold the greatest promise for foreign exchange earnings of Namibia. Uranium production would no doubt replace diamonds as the leading foreign exchange earner within the mining subsector. Because of strong demand for uranium, oxide prices would be on the increase, escalating from a low of less than \$7/lb in the mid-

sixties (when RTZ planned operations in Namibia) to \$50/lb in the mid-to-late eighties. RTZ contracts for near deliveries were \$14/lb while prices for deliveries after 1980 were \$36/lb.⁴ The point is that RTZ profits on uranium deliveries could hit \$580 million as of 1980. A slowing down of demand of uranium for nuclear power stations could dampen the upward trend of prices but this is a remote possibility.

Petroleum and gas products are at the moment conspicuously absent from the visible exports of Namibia but could be regarded as speculative resources that would be identified as soon a legitimate government is in power.

As far as agricultural products are concerned the only item that would continue to contribute appreciably to export earnings would be karakul pelts. Foreign exchange earnings for meat and meat products would likely decline because one would expect that on attainment of independence the accompanying restructuring would generate increased incomes resulting in increased consumption of meat, fish, and milk. Overfishing has reduced the export earning capacity of this resource considerably. Although fish is a renewable resource, it is questionable if one should regard fish in the open ocean as a reliable source of exports. Namibia also produces arable crops such as wheat, maize, millet, sorghum, pulses, cassava and fresh vegetables but they are not adequate to meet domestic demand. In order to cut the import bill and hence save foreign currency, concerted action would have to be taken to increase production for domestic consumption.

Given the composition and trend of exports it is obvious that Namibia has a mineral-led export economy. However unlike Zambia, which depends on copper, Namibia is blessed with a great variety of minerals. In other words, the Namibian economy is not mono-mineral. But Namibia does not command a major share of the world output of the minerals it produces nor has it control on quality of the raw minerals. Also, markets for most of these minerals have been cartelized -- basic metals are marketed on the London Metal Exchange (LME) or the Commodity Exchange (COMEX), New York, and more than 80% of diamonds are marketed through the Central Sales Organization (CSO). All these factors have implications for marketing strategies if they shall contribute to development. Namibia may, however, hold the lead in the near future in uranium production. As pointed out in Table 3, Namibia might be able to supply as much as 15% of the energy needs of Western countries by 1990. On the whole, Namibia's mineral wealth also holds great promise as far as industrialization is concerned. Table 3 shows that Namibia is not without competitors in the minerals so far produced in the territory. The end uses also indicate the likely area of industrial ventures and export diversification in Namibia.

This Table also suggests that policies on production structures in Namibia should not ignore the realities of the competitiveness of these minerals on world markets. Incidentally the minerals market is much better organized than markets for, say, agricultural commodities. The implication is that Namibia would have the option to join, or export through the intermediary of,

cartels or stay out of cartels and sell through intermediaries or direct to consumers. Before dwelling on these and other options it is worthwhile to look at the balance of payments position of Namibia as follows in Table 4.

In terms of balance of payments, Namibia's position appears very strong. Diamonds contribute more than 60% of mineral sales while other base minerals export of the territory (sic).⁷ As of 1980 uranium is expected to surpass diamonds as the largest foreign exchange earner.

Manufacturing is only about 10% of GDP and consists of essentially fish and livestock products such as dairy goods. However the growing demand for protein food which has hitherto benefited only foreign producers of meat, canned fish, fish meal and fish oil, can be expected to lead to rising prices for those commodities.⁸ More than 75% of cattle marketed in 1972 were exported to RSA but there should be little difficulty in finding alternative markets for cattle provided the incidence of disease can be brought under control. However, as already pointed out elsewhere in this paper, domestic consumption is expected to increase with increase in incomes.

On the import side, Namibian imports from RSA include about 300,000 bags of maize and maize products annually, concentrated animal feeds, processed vegetables (some of which are produced in Namibia), fencing materials, piping, building materials, herbicides, other agricultural inputs, spare parts, etc.⁹ Thus Namibia contributes directly to industrial development and employment in South Africa.

It is ridiculous for South Africa to contend that the sustained economic and social development of Namibia can only be guaranteed if the territory maintains close association with RSA; whereas the findings of a South African-appointed commission of enquiry confirm that in Namibia over the whole 40-year period, expenditure fell somewhat short of revenue and the average annual rate of growth of fiscal account of between 7.33% and 8% is exceptionally high especially for a developing country.¹⁰ And this happened when the economy was and is still in its infancy with the mineral resources yet not fully tapped. The recent discovery of uranium is a case in point and an indication of the trend of the mineral reserve base of this prosperous country.

Even though the balance of payments of Namibia has been favorable it would be unrealistic to assume that this trend will persist. On attainment of independence the following economic factors are most likely to exert pressure on the economy and affect the balance of payments:

- The demand for increased wages would be real and faster than was the case in Zimbabwe.
- Improvement in housing, health, education and other social facilities would be expected almost immediately.
- Establishment of institutions of a government and administration would be costly.
- Irrespective of the manner in which independence is achieved

there will still be a significant level of disruption of production and export trade. Attainment of independence through peaceful negotiations does not immediately heal old wounds nor guarantee that negotiated pledges are adhered to even under changed circumstances. Thus a wait-and-see attitude on the part of financiers and investors especially in the mining industry could itself affect the balance of payments adversely.

An independent Namibia, it could be assumed, would embark on planification or economic development planning through, say, five year plans. This calls for massive investments in social and economic infrastructure, agriculture, fishing and mining. The latter requires imported technology and specialized equipment, experienced experts in mining, metallurgy, industrialization, management and marketing.

The point is that even if Namibia does not experience a shortfall of foreign exchange immediately on attainment of independence, sooner or later depletion would be inevitable. In fact the only unusual thing in the Namibian situation is that the economy has been and is still being ravaged by apartheid economic policies which are essentially policies of plunder and theft. In general, deficits in the balance of payments can be expected to be concomitant with the process of planned economic development, especially in LDCs which must import all the manpower, technology and financial resources that

investment in development demands. If there is a shortage of foreign exchange in Namibia the first resort might be to increase the rate of exploitation of mines,¹¹ the linchpin of foreign exchange earnings. Increased exploitation could pay off if prices are at a high level and proceeds could be ploughed back into sustained self-generated social and economic development. Loans could be sought to supplement export earnings but, besides the fact that the loans must eventually be repaid, the age of loans without strings attached has yet to come. The need to come to grips with efficient management of the export sector becomes a prerequisite for sustained foreign earnings.

Another possibility is that Namibia will continue to enjoy considerable favorable balances in its balance of payments. A surplus could in fact persist because uranium appears to hold great promise for the territory. If a surplus persists one would expect the attainment of development targets without strain. In addition, Namibia's economic disengagement from RSA, quitting the Rand Monetary Zone (RMZ) and revaluation of currency would be expeditious, while exploitation of the mines could be stretched to fall in line with national economic programming. This is the ideal situation, but the fact remains that in the long run the country will have to cope with the deficits.

EXPORT MARKETING STRATEGIES would have to align with the commercial policy of the nation. The basic aim of an export marketing strategy should be to

gain and retain profitable exports on a sustained basis. The objective is to ensure the flow of foreign exchange earnings so necessary for the social and economic development of Namibia. Insofar as Namibia is a price-taker in all minerals currently produced in the territory, its competitive advantage lies in production and marketing cost minimization. In other words, Namibia's exports are vulnerable to fluctuations in demand on the world market where the territory is only one of the many small producers, and as such Namibia must use economic efficiency as the criterion in both production and marketing. In this connection any of the following export marketing strategies could be considered in an independent Namibia:

- (a) State monopoly of export and import trade without monopoly of production.
- (b) State monopoly of export and import trade as well as monopoly of production.
- (c) State control and regulation of production and foreign trade to attain predetermined macrosocial and economic development objectives.
- (d) State participation in export trade and in production in competition with the private sector as partners in national development. Certain factors have to be taken into consideration when it comes to choice of export marketing strategy or blend of strategies. As has already been pointed out, Namibia has a mineral-led export economy. The production and

marketing of minerals are essentially different from the production and marketing of crops, livestock and fish. For one thing, the quality of raw minerals is not within the producers' control, and for another, as internationally produced (see Table 3) and traded commodities, classification of minerals based on intrinsic characteristics tends to increase the intensity of competitiveness in the open world market. Cartelization of producers has been one of the methods of price stabilization. Individual producers can afford to avoid membership in cartels if they either enjoy a monopoly or produce an appreciable proportion of a commodity such as uranium, the demand for which can be expected to remain strong over a considerable length of time. The implication for export strategy for Namibia is that because the intrinsic characteristics of minerals influence demand and pricing, policies on production structures (including investment and ownership relationships) are crucial to efficiency and profitability of export marketing. This paper is concerned, however, with strategies relevant to the latter; directions on national economic policies have been sketched in another study.¹² A brief explanation of four potential strategies follows:

Strategy (a): Under this strategy, the state has to be the sole authority responsible for all export and import trade transactions in terms of purchase and sale of all exportable commodities of mining, fishing, and agricultural

industries. In order to implement the strategy the State would have a Ministry of Foreign Trade. Within the latter the export marketing division could be subdivided by product or combination of products; state export trade organizations established to handle export trade operations identical with those performed in the offices of export firms in the nonsocialist and socialist countries; producers would sell all products destined for export to state export organizations which would employ various channels and methods to get the products to consumers overseas. Under this strategy producers would be free to fix prices that would enable them to recoup a commercial rate of return on their investment but exploitation of natural resources, especially minerals, would be strictly in accordance with national development objectives of the State. For instance, whereas an individual firm may want to deplete a mine in a shorter time period in order to take advantage of high prices, the State may want to stretch the exploitation of the mines in order to ensure that development programs are not disrupted. The crux of this strategy is that the State is the transactor (through State Export/Import Organizations) of all foreign trade matters. Producers are guaranteed a market for their output. Since the state would also have a monopoly on import trade, leakages in foreign exchange transactions and earnings would be considerably reduced -- for instance the incidence of transfer pricing would be kept to a minimum. The State would not participate in, but would regulate, production in terms of programming, taxation, pricing and legislation.

Strategy (b): The organizational structure and functions of export/import organizations are similar to those in strategy (a). However State involvement extends to production as well. In other words under strategy (b) besides government monopoly of foreign trade there is also government monopoly, or nationalization, of production. This could be a long run strategy for Namibia considering the determination of SWAPO to reconstruct the shattered economy and evolve a classless and nonexploitative society. However in the early stages of the development of a country like Namibia whose economy has been plundered by apartheid for so long, successful socialization of commodity production would seem to have multitudinous constraints. For instance, sources of investment funds are sensitive to stipulations of investment laws that are biased in favour of complete public ownership of the means of production, organization and disposal of output. Perhaps this sensitivity could be tenable on the grounds that there is no guarantee as to a reasonable yield, recoupmnt of capital nor serviceability of loans. Namibia, like other LDCs, has yet to establish the manpower and financial capacity to manage socialized production and marketing. Furthermore even though Namibia has a multi-mineral sub-sector the reconstruction phase of development would require large doses of resources including expertise. In fact, one could argue that inefficiency in national economic management could frustrate the attainment of distributive justice expected of a nonexploitative society in the sense that, even if inadvertent, inefficiency could lead to leakages and wastage rather than to resources and macrosocial welfare

optimization. Or, put differently, ideological polemics devoid of economics could stifle production for the export market.

All said, export marketing strategies for Namibia cannot afford to ignore the ideological aspirations of the majority of Namibians. In this respect strategy (b) could be considered ideal for a society that shuns exploitation of man by man. Operationally the state would own all the mines, farms and fisheries; establish production units (one each) for say, diamonds, base minerals/metals, uranium, petroleum, fishing and sea food industry, state farms for arable crops, cooperative farms and livestock production authority all under a Ministry of National Economic Management which must work together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It is common knowledge that socialization of production in an open economy can be an uphill task. At one time, for instance, the USSR and China in particular used to be known as countries behind the Iron Curtain. These countries could then afford to survive in a closed economy because the resource base was large. But even then in the early stages of development they still required expertise from the countries outside the Iron Curtain and as of now, foreign trade and investment have made cracks in the Iron Curtain. The point is that the economy of Namibia is still in its infancy. Raw materials account for more than 90% of exports. Therefore the industrial base and hence value added is infinitesimal. The greater the progress of industrialization and export diversification, the greater the capacity for Namibia to absorb shockwaves from the fluctuations of world market prices.

Strategy (c): Under this strategy State intervention would be restricted to the formulation and implementation of policies aimed at extracting, as much as feasible, revenues from investments in production and export marketing. The duty of the State would largely be legislative. Contextually the latter actions would focus on the socio-economic objectives of the State. For instance, the investment code of the Government would reflect the social and economic aspirations of the latter: the aim of the government may be to stretch production of mines over a certain number of years in order to delay depletion and guarantee employment until such time that there has been reasonable diversification of the economy to absorb any workers who may become unemployed as a result of structural changes. The task here would be at the operational level. At the policy level a task force made up of politicians, economists and legal experts could produce a blueprint of regulations on landownership, prospecting, exploration and exploitation of mineral resources including fees, taxes, and royalties as well as tax holidays, taxes on exports, investment or disposal of surpluses, etc. However, when it comes to the execution of control measures, the implementers may not have the capacity to enforce the regulations to the letter. Producers are individuals or firms that have profit maximization as their prime objective and would do anything possible to evade or take advantage of loopholes in State regulations. The lust for individual/firm profit maximization is inconsistent with the ideals of an independent Namibia. In essence, this strategy hinges on laissez-faire in which individual producers or businessmen

are frown at extensive government intervention. On its own, therefore, it appears untenable, but as a blend with other strategies it may be tenable. Considering the short supply of expertise in production and marketing, including institutional infrastructure, adoption of this strategy would be to the advantage of profiteers and to the detriment of development of the economy. The question is whether or not the exclusive use of fiscal, monetary and income policies can bring about development without exploitation of man by man.

Strategy (d): This concerns collaboration of the public or State sector with the private sector as partners in national development. It involves state participation in commercial enterprises side by side with private individuals, firms or companies. Thus, in addition to its mandatory regulation and control of the economy, the State also uses public funds including national debt in investment in enterprises which hitherto would have been the exclusive privilege of the private sector -- the word 'parastatal' has become commonplace in virtually all LDCs that are allegedly discontent with capitalism.

Operationally and contextually there would be a Ministry of Economic Affairs and a Ministry of Foreign Trade. The former would handle national economic management, which includes management of the foreign exchange earnings from foreign trade and capital formation, while the latter would concentrate on import/export marketing with emphasis on exports. Institutional options under this strategy include the following:

(1) Establishment of a National Investment Company (NIC) which could buy shares in all companies that are considered of vital importance in terms of contribution to the national economy as a whole.

(2) NIC could also break new ground and establish or start entirely new projects especially in ventures that may at first not be attractive to private investors. Examples include large State farms, cooperatives and agro-industrial complexes. Since loanable funds are likely to be a major constraint the State could attract loans from international development agencies like the IBRD, IDA, etc.

(3) The government could enter into joint ventures with other governments or financiers from other countries. The foreign financiers would contribute their shares in foreign exchange and could become channels for export markets in their home countries. In fact, joint ventures in the export field transcend ideological differences. Nowadays foreign trade and investment involving the USSR, China, other Socialist countries and Western countries as well as LDCs are on the ascendancy.

(4) National Export Marketing Boards (NEMB) could also be established to purchase and export commodities that would otherwise be sold below world market prices if the producers were left to look for markets on their own. Thus NEMB could become a buyer of last resort. An alternative could be for NEMB to buy regulated products such as base metals and diamonds to sell to the highest bidder. Other NEMBs could be for livestock such as a Meat Marketing

Board, Dairy Products Marketing Board, Karakul Marketing Board, etc. As far as export quotas for these boards are concerned, responsibility would rest with the Ministry of Economic Affairs which could involve private sector individuals/firms in production.

(5) Private sector organizations could be allowed under relevant state laws to organize for export promotion. Examples include Chambers of Commerce, Institutes for Training in export procedures and the like. It also follows that individuals or firms would not be precluded from searching for export markets and exporting to such markets in accordance with regulations which would ensure that there are no leakages in foreign exchange earnings from exports.

(6) Uranium, of course, stands on its own in view of its strategic importance. Its production and marketing should be guided and managed directly by the office of the President of Namibia. These arrangements are merely illustrative. Strategy (d) is in the fact typical of what prevails in mixed economies. Enterprises in which the government has a financial stake have acquired the elegant name 'parastatals.' The performance of the latter in most LDCs leaves much to be desired and perhaps one could be tempted to opine that in the case of Namibia parastatals should assume much more far reaching measures of socialization of the economy than has been the case in some other LDCs.

EXPORT STRATEGIES, MARKET CHANNELS & METHODS: In principle, business formalities are universally similar. However, because of special problems

associated with export marketing, a discussion of strategies would be incomplete without a brief examination of export market channels and methods as in Table 5.

The success of an export marketing program, inter alia, depends on market channels and marketing methods -- assuming that the product meets the requirements and acceptance of the market and the price is right. This consideration is of crucial importance in the formulation of marketing strategies.

CONCLUSION: On the whole, export marketing strategies (a) through (d) are exploratory and deal essentially with organizational forms that may be considered in an independent Namibia and are certainly only illustrative. Reference to imports has deliberately been incidental. This is not to ignore the fact that to develop the mines large quantities of equipment and technology have to be imported, but it should be understood that exports are more crucial for the social and economic development of the new Nation.

There has also been no specific discussion of the physical and institutional infrastructure required for the export sector, but infrastructural issues should crystallize from a sound export strategy. It has been pointed out, for instance, that in order to build a sizeable export capacity

national policies should not be disruptive of output in mining, fishing and agriculture. There should also be coordination of production with the market. By implication, the construction of roads, railways, sea ports, airfields and services of banks, insurance and shipping should be considered as some of the items in the production-marketing matrix. The necessity for training a corps of foreign trade personnel with the assistance of UNCTAD/ITC cannot be overemphasized.

Supply-side economic management in Namibia would determine the country's capacity to export, and marketing strategy management would determine the foreign exchange earnings from exports. Fiscal, monetary and social welfare policies, as well as the ideological will of political leaders will influence the direction of distributive justice in Namibia.

In the final analysis, the criterion for selection of export market channels, marketing methods and end-users should not be different from that used in the formulation and implementation of export marketing strategies. Therefore in exporting goods, whether to socialist or capitalist countries, Namibia would not be expected to use any other but that strategy or combination of strategies that would yield the greatest economic returns which would in turn be used for the social and economic development of the population under a New Political Order.

Table 1

CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC SECTORS TO GDP OF

	1960		1965		1970	
	R'000	%	R'000	%	R'000	%
A. <u>PRIMARY SECTOR</u>	69,507	48.7	154,600	54.5	175,800	40.5
Agriculture	21,067	14.9	43,700	15.4	60,700	16.1
Arable Products	1,730	1.2	1,165	0.4	927	0.2
Livestock	16,100	11.4	35,117	12.4	51,826	13.8
Forestry	585	0.4	700	0.2	900	0.2
Fishing	2,652	1.9	6,718	2.4	7,047	1.9
Mining	47,900	33.8	110,900	39.1	115,100	30.4
B. <u>SECONDARY SECTOR</u>	18,400	13.0	33,700	13.3	54,500	14.3
Manufacturing	12,700	9.0	25,800	9.1	35,800	9.4
Construction	4,300	3.0	9,400	3.3	14,800	3.9
Electricity, Water Supply and Gas, etc.	1,400	1.0	2,500	0.9	3,900	1.0
C. <u>TERTIARY SECTOR - SERVICES</u>	54,200	38.3	91,600	32.2	149,100	39.2
TOTALS	141,600	100%	283,900	100%	379,400	100%

Sources: Author's "guestimates" for 1975 and 1980 and interpolation/adaption 1960, 1970, 1975, from R.H. Green, "Namibia: A Political Economic Survey," DP No. 144, IDS, Sept. 1979; Wolfgang Schneider Barthold, "Namibia's Economic Potential and Existing

NAMIBIA IN R'000 FOR SELECTED YEARS

1975		1980	
R'000	%	R'000	%
254,400	48.0	1105,000	65.0
79,500	15.0	204,000	12.0
530	0.1	1,700	.1
74,200	14.0	171,000	10.0
530	.1	1,700	.1
9,540	1.8	30,600	1.8
174,900	33.0	901,000	53.0
74,200	14.0	136,000	8.0
48,760	9.2	110,500	6.5
20,140	3.8	17,000	1.0
5,300	1.0	8,500	.5
212,000	40.0	459,000	27.0
530,000	100%	1700,000	100%

A. PRIMARY SECTOR

Agriculture

Arable Products

Livestock

Forestry

Fishing

Mining

B. SECONDARY SECTOR

Manufacturing

Construction

Electricity, Water Supply
and Gas, etc.

C. TERTIARY SECTOR - SERVICES

TOTALS

Economic Ties with the Republic of South Africa," GDI, Berlin, Aug. 1977; and Wolfgang H. Thomas, "Towards Acceptable Development Strategies for Independent Namibia (DRAFT)," Dortmund, Nov. 1977.

Table 2

NAMIBIAN VISIBLE EXPORTS

	1966	%	1970	%
Agricultural Products	32.6	15.6	49	20.9
Karakul Pelts	15.9	7.6	2.5	10.7
Wool				
Meat & Meat Products	(16.6)	7.9	(24)	10.2
Others				
Fishery Products	48.9	23.4	56	23.8
Fish Meal	22.4	10.7	28	11.9
Tinned Fish	14.0	6.7	16	6.8
Other (fish, lobsters, etc.)	12.5	6.0	12	5.1
Mineral Products	127.8	61.1	130	56.3
Diamonds	85.0	40.6	70	29.8
Uranium	-	-	-	-
Copper	19.2	9.2	25	10.6
Lead	12.3	5.9	18	7.7
Zinc and others (tin, vanadium, cadmium, lithium, manganese and silver)	11.3	5.4	17	7.2
Total Visible Exports	209.3	100	234	100
Export as % of GDP	67%		62%	

Source: Author's "guesstimates" but 1966-1973 & 1979 statistics essentially adapted

NAMIBIAN VISIBLE EXPORTS (cont.)

1973	%	1975	%	1979	%
93	26.6	90	23.7	130	13
50	13.6	50	-	65	6.5
(48)	13.0	40	-	2½ 60	- 6.0
				2½	-
80	21.7	60	15.8	30	3
40	10.8	-	-	10	1
25	6.5	-	-	10	1
15	4.4	-	-	10	1
190	51.7	230	60.5	850	85
100	27.8	-	-	475	47
-	-	-	-	-	27
40	10.9	-	-	30	3
28	7.5	-	-	40	4
22	5.6	-	-	30	3
368	100	380	100	1010	100
62%		70%		71%	

from R.H. Green, "Namibia: A Political Economic Survey, DP No. 144, IDS, Sept. 1979, Table 18.

Table 3

NAMIBIA'S MINERALS AND EXPORT EXPANSION: POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

Minerals Produced In Namibia	Other Producers of Similar Minerals and % of World Production	End Uses in Consuming Countries
Diamonds (5%)	<p>Botswana 9% Ghana 7% RSA 14% Zaire 32% Other market economy countries 5% U.S.S.R. 28%</p>	<p>Machinery, transportation equipment, shaping of ceramic products, construction and other industrial uses. World production estimates = 29.4 million carats. Demand is expected to increase at rate of 4% through 1985.</p>
Uranium	<p>Production/Consumption information on Uranium appears to be a heavily guarded secret!⁶</p>	<p>Ordinance applications, nuclear reactors and power generation, radiation shielding, counter weights and ballasts for aircraft and nonfuel applications due to alloying and high density characteristics of uranium. Namibian uranium exports are estimated to supply 15% of energy needs of Western countries through 1990.</p>
Copper (1%)	<p>USA 19%, Australia 4%, Canada 8%, Chile 14%, Papua New Guinea 3%, Peru 5%, Philippines 4%, RSA 2%, Zaire 5%, Zambia 8%, other market economies 7%, Poland 4%, USSR 11%, other central economy countries 5%</p>	<p>Refined metal for consumption by wire mills and brass mills, other uses of primary copper include electrical, construction, industrial machinery, transportation and other fabricating operations. World production estimates = 7380 million tons. Copper prices fluctuate a great deal, vulnerability of copper to substitution by aluminium for electrical uses, steel for shell castings and plastics for plumbing worsen price fluctuations of copper.</p>

Minerals Produced In Namibia	Other Producers of Similar Minerals and % of World Production	End Uses in Consuming Countries
Lead	USA 15%, Australia 12%, Canada 10%, Mexico 5%, Peru 5%, Yugoslavia 4%, other market economy countries 22%-27%.	By-products include zinc, silver, antimony, bismuth. Transportation, especially as batteries and gasoline additives, paints, ammunition, construction, and electrical uses. Competition by plastics and alternate materials for batteries would reduce the use of lead in some of these areas. World production = 3,420 thousand metric tons. Demand is expected to increase at about 1.8% through 1985.
Zinc	USA 5%, Australia 8%, Canada 18%, Mexico 4%, Peru 8%, other market economies 30%, central economy countries 27%	Construction materials, galvanizing zinc-base alloy, brass, bronze, zinc oxide and zinc chemicals. World production = 5,740 thousand metric tons. Substitution competition can be expected from aluminium and magnesium in die casting, chemicals and pigments.

Table 4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS OF NAMIBIA FOR SELECTED
YEARS 1966 - 1980 IN R. MILLION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
1. <u>VISIBLE TRADE</u>				
Visible Exports	209	234	430	1060
Less Visible Imports (including military imports from RSA)	157	204	360	850
Trade Balance	+52	+30	+70	+210
2. Net Invisible Trade (Inflow Outflows) -- i.e. services and remittances including dividends, payment receipts for expertise, etc.	-100	-102	-165	-220
3. Net Capital Flows (Inflows-Outflows) (essentially capital transfers from RSA)	+150	+175	+200	+200
Favorable Balance	+102	+103	+105	+190

Sources: Author's "guesstimates" and interpolations from R.H. Green, "Namibia: A Political Economic Survey," DP. No. 144, IDS, Sussex, Sept. 1979, Tables 18-20 and Wolfgang H. Thomas, "Towards Acceptable Development Strategies for Independent Namibia, Preliminary Draft," Dortmund, West Germany, Nov. 1977, Table 19. The balance of payments of Namibia are considerably more favorable than depicted here. Increased expenditure on military operations to counter increased liberation efforts is responsible for the distortion implied in invisible imports. This expenditure is expected to peak in 1980. The increase in visible exports in 1980 is due to uranium sales deliveries which were contracted at about US\$14/lb., and about 20 million lbs. are assumed to be delivered at this price.

Table 5

MARKET CHANNELS AND MARKETING METHODS FOR SOME
NAMIBIAN PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	MARKET CHANNEL	MARKETING METHOD
DIAMONDS (Gemstones)	<p>De Beers' Central Selling Organization (CSO). This handles about 80% of total world sales. De Beers Anglo-American Group has mines in Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. CDM and Marine Diamond Corporation currently mine virtually all the diamonds in Namibia. Sales through Diamond Producers Association of RSA (this Association and CDM are De Beers controlled) tend to lengthen the market channel with resultant cost increase. Producers within Namibia should sell all the gemstones to a National Marketing Board which will determine whether or not to use CSO.</p>	<p>At the moment Namibia is a member of Diamond Producers Association of South Africa. CSO London is certainly the diamond price pacesetter and could be used especially for rough diamonds. Selling directly to large-scale consumers could be recommended if net prices are higher than CSO prices; contract sales to cutting centers until Namibia can establish a diamond cutting industry; and if Namibia must continue to use CSO then commission to CSO for services must be revised. Where CSO buys diamonds for its own account, that is with the intention to make a profit, it would be necessary to appoint other selling agents, especially where direct selling proves more expensive.</p> <p>A word of caution is necessary. Ghana appears to have more to lose by selling outside of CSO; the USSR and Sierra Leone sell their diamonds through CSO. The</p>

PRODUCT**MARKET CHANNEL****MARKETING METHOD**

BASE MINERALS
(i.e. lead, copper
tin, zinc, etc.)

Current position is that at the domestic level large companies like Tsumeb Corporation buy concentrates from other mines (obviously at very low prices) or toll-smelt before purchase and then transfer to Johannesburg for export sales. Formation of NEMB would shorten this long and expensive channel. A State-owned Base Minerals Marketing Corporation could buy all the base minerals for sale at world market prices as quoted on the Metal Exchanges (see next column).

Direct sales to customers also possible provided price is not below world market or standard selling value or final sales London spot price. At the

latter has already established an aggressive marketing strategy and, above all, world diamond price is essentially that of CSO.

Namibia would therefore benefit from the aggressive and experienced export sales efforts of CSO but there must be an across-the-board renegotiation of all conditions between CSO and Namibia's export marketing authorities.

Base mineral and diamond markets appear to be well organized, e.g., London Metal Exchange (LME) Commodity Exchange, New York (COMEX), and Central Selling Organization (CSO), London. Namibia's base metals would have to feature on LME or other international commodity exchange. Direct Sales, contract arrangements and joint ventures are other methods to be considered. In the absence of profitable bilateral contract arrangements Namibia would use commodity exchanges extensive in the marketing of base minerals. The latter could contribute to industrialization or diversification of the economy. Small producers are likely to proliferate and as such marketing must be coordinated with production. This

PRODUCT	MARKET CHANNEL	MARKETING METHOD
<p>moment Tsumeb Corporation exports blister copper, refined lead, etc. to customers in Western Europe, Japan and North America.</p>	<p>Joint-venture could also be used. An attempt in this direction was to be made for copper refinery between Tsumeb and Newmont Associate Company. Commercial joint-venture with centrally planned economies could also be studied. However, trade in some base metals with the USSR or other socialist countries would be a remote possibility because the USSR has become a major exporter of almost all basic nonferrous metals and LME has had to register the brands of tin, zinc, and lead exported by the USSR.</p>	<p>would in a way stem smuggling which cannot be discounted as a force to reckon with in foreign commerce.</p>
<p>URANIUM (Uranium Oxide)</p>	<p>Rio Tinto (RTZ) is principal mining company and sales are presently destined to fulfill <u>contracts</u> as follows:</p>	<p>Multiyear contracts method appears to be more commendable for uranium. However contract prices (which are essentially negotiated prices) may be lower than world market prices. Negotiators on the Namibian side would therefore be expected to be versed in the mechanics of the trade.</p>
	<p>1977-82: 7500 tons to the UK Energy Commission; 1985: 8200 tons to Japanese electric utilities; 1978-1985: Substantial quantities to the French CFP-Total Group and German Consortium, Urange Seliscraft has option for 10% of Rossing Production. Thus mining companies could enter into contracts provided contract prices are not below world market</p>	<p>Direct sales as for instance to neighbouring RSA at premium prices would not hurt an independent Namibia -- also see column to the left, i.e., "Market Channels." Private</p>

PRODUCT

MARKET CHANNEL

MARKETING METHOD

Prices. In view of the strategic importance of this mineral its production and marketing would be controlled by the President's Office.

Government-to-Government Sales: at the moment RSA reserves the right to requisition Namibian uranium for RSA's uranium enrichment plant but economics and politics could be kept separate after the independence of Namibia.

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS AND
FISHERIES

Channels for these products tend to be long, resulting in loss of revenues due to perishability and deterioration in quality. There are other special problems. Cattle, for instance, are susceptible to disease and must be slaughtered unless sold on the hoof; preparation for marketing requires farm-to-market level financing; fish and sea foods, vegetables, dairy products for the export market require extensive refrigeration which increases marketing costs, etc. There is no universally applicable model for marketing agricultural produce but as a general rule the shorter the channel the better. For livestock, for instance, cattle should go from ranch or farm to slaughterer, who should also be the exporter -- such as Damara

sector organizations (RTZ for instance) would have to be brought under government control and arrangements made to retain and modify, if necessary, marketing methods that such agencies might have employed in the past.

Export of cattle on the hoof to neighbouring countries, provided Namibian cattle commands premium quality -- value added may be low but this would depend on outcome of comparative cost study; fish and fish products to neighbouring countries and abroad to direct wholesale customers. The Ondendaal Report has recommended "an effective system of marketing cattle" which includes establishment of an indigenous slaughtering and marketing company with the sole concession to export livestock and meat, a sort of livestock producer's trust, the functions of which would include the purchase of cattle throughout the territory, the sale and transport of the live animals to the meat canneries at Otavi

PRODUCT

MARKET CHANNEL

MARKETING METHOD

Meat Packers. A National Integrated Meat Export Marketing Board should have the sole authority over livestock or meat exports including processed meat products.

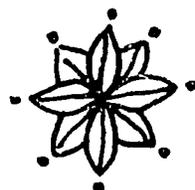
Karakul pelts industry should have its own Karakul Development and Marketing Authority. Meat Trade Control Board that exists at the moment appears only regulatory in nature.

For fisheries a similar Integrated National Export Marketing Board could be established.

and Okavandja and preparation for export. The marketing company would be financed on the basis of stock numbers and development requirements. The explicit apartheid features of the Ondendaal recommendations are obnoxious but one does not expect an independent Namibia to adopt economic remnants of apartheid hook, line and sinker.

FOOTNOTES

1. W.H. Thomas, "The Economy of South-West Africa: An Overall Perspective," Cape Town, 1975, p. 4.
2. Trevor B. Jepson, "Rio Tinto-Zinc in Namibia," paper by Christian Concern for Southern Africa, London, undated, p. 13.
3. Ronald Segal & Ruth First, eds. "South West Africa: Travesty of Trust," Andre Deutsch, London, February 1976, p. 144.
4. Jepson, p. 9. Only parties to uranium contracts know the actual prices, which could be in the range of \$14/lb-\$50/lb.
5. Mineral Commodity Summaries 1980, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.
6. David S. Robertson and Associates Inc., cited in Stephen Zorn, "The Mineral Sector in Namibia and Strategic Options for an Independent Government," April 1978, U.N. Office of Technical Cooperation, Table 8, p. 28. I assume 70% of RSA uranium figures are from Namibia.
7. South West Africa Survey, Government of RSA, Pretoria, 1974, p. 39.
8. Ibid., p. 33-34.
9. Ibid., p. 34.
10. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into SWA Affairs 1962-63 (Odendaal Report), Pretoria, p. 463.
11. Zorn, p. 8
12. Wilfred W. Asombang, "The Role of the Public Sector in an Independent Namibia: A Conceptual View of Policy Directions," unpublished occasional paper, Lusaka, June 1980.



CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

Forthcoming, Current & Past

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

CONFERENCE ON "SOUTHERN AFRICA: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AND RESPONSES," April 24-25, 1981, Bloomington, Indiana. Meeting of scholars to contribute to the updating of the 1979 publication Southern Africa: The Continuing Crisis, edited by Gwendolen Carter and Patrick O'Meara. Discussions will focus on chapters of the new volume, which will cover: Southern Africa -- regional and intra-national factors; Southern Africa in the broader African context; Western Europe and Israel in the context of Southern Africa; the Soviet Union and China; the United States; donor agencies; the United Nations and other international bodies; and the role of private investment. Contact: African Studies Program, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

ZIMBABWEAN DONOR CONFERENCE, March 23-27, 1981, Salisbury (?), Zimbabwe. Organized by the Zimbabwean Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for ministers and senior officials from countries throughout the world to discuss Zimbabwe's assistance needs. Will include the presentation by the Zimbabwean government of projects and their financial requirements. Contact: Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Private Bag 7752, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

CONFERENCE ON "THE GLOBAL ENERGY CHALLENGE: AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES," March 12-15, 1981, Houston, Texas. Organized by the African Development Group, a Washington-based consulting, trade and merchant-banking organization, for U.S. companies interested in doing business with sub-Saharan Africa. Will examine the opportunities for matching African energy resources with Western technology and services. Contact: African Development Group, 1218 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

AFRICAN PORT MANAGEMENT SEMINAR, March 2-22, 1981, Bremen, FR Germany. Organized by the Carl Duisberg Society for port specialists from Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania. Contact: Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft e.V., Hohenstaufenring 30-32, 5000 Köln 1, FR Germany.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS, February 23-26, 1981, Calcutta, India. Hosted by the Indian Public Health Association, and co-sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. Theme: "Primary Health Care: World Strategy"; sub-themes: developing national plans of action; implementation of field programs; manpower planning and training; special demonstration and research projects in primary health care; and community participation. Contact: Dr. P.N. Khanna, General Secretary, Indian Public Health Association, 110 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 700 073, India.

13TH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA, February 9-12, 1981, Arusha, Tanzania. Sponsored by the Central Documentation Branch of the German Foundation for International Development and the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, for documentation specialists from throughout the region and representatives of aid organizations. Contact: Zentrale Dokumentation, Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung, Endericher Strasse 41, 5300 Bonn 1, FR Germany.

CONFERENCE ON "THE RE-CREATION OF ZIMBABWE: PROSPECTS FOR EDUCATION AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION", February 4-6, 1981, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Organized by the University of Michigan Committee on Southern Africa, in conjunction with the African Studies Center at Michigan State University. Expected participants include Zimbabwean policymakers; academics; and representatives of international and U.S. governmental and non-governmental agencies. Contact: Zimbabwe Conference, The University of Michigan Committee on Southern Africa, c/o CAAS, 431 Lorch Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE CONFERENCE, January 8-12, 1981, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Hosted by President of Sierra Leone Dr. Siaka Stevens, and organized by the African-American Institute, with the assistance of a committee of African leaders chaired by Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh, and of American leaders chaired by U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas. Participants will conduct an extensive review of major economic and political issues affecting U.S.-Africa relations, with scheduled topics to include: the North-South dialogue; refugees; equality of opportunity in Southern Africa; and African security concerns. Expected participants include African representatives of the public and private sectors and of liberation movements; members of the U.S. Congress; and representatives of the U.S. banking and business communities. Contact: African-American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

CONFERENCE ON "ADJUSTING CORPORATE STRATEGIES TO CHANGES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA", December 2-4, 1980, Mbabane, Swaziland. Organized by the Geneva office of Business International Corporation. Sessions included: key issues of the region and future implications for business (independence for Namibia, monitoring pressure against apartheid, intra-region economic links, economic prospects); South Africa and its neighbors -- confrontation or cooperation?; Nigeria's support of racial struggle in Southern Africa; economic interdependence; and corporate response to the challenge in

Southern Africa. Contact: Business International S.A., 12-14 chemin Rieu, 1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland.

SUMMIT MEETING OF LUSOPHONE AFRICA HEADS OF STATE TO DISCUSS THE COUP IN GUINEA-BISSAU, December 2, 1980, Luanda, Angola. The Presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe headed high-ranking delegations which analyzed the November 14 coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau and its effects on the future of the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde) and on relations among the five lusophone African countries. Reaffirmed a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau; decided to send a delegation to that country; and expressed concern for the well-being and freedom of deposed President Luis Cabral and his associates.

UNCTAD CONFERENCE OF MAJOR TEA-PRODUCING NATIONS, November 24-28, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Meeting of representatives of 50 tea-exporting countries to try to reach agreement on export quotas prior to the February 1981 talks with tea-consuming countries, aimed at achieving an International Tea Agreement under the auspices of UNCTAD. Preceded in October by an informal meeting in Geneva of five of the major tea-producing states. Contact: U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL NGO CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES, November 17-24, 1980, Tunis, Tunisia. Designed as an opportunity for non-governmental organizations from around the world to exchange views and experiences, to assess the present global energy situation, and to examine ways to develop new energy sources. The final conference report, including a long-term action program and detailed recommendations, will be presented to the U.N. Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, scheduled for 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya. Expected participants included about 500 delegates from more than 80 countries and numerous sponsoring organizations. Contact: Energy Conference Secretariat, 28 Avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis, Tunisia.

MEETING TO DISCUSS PROCEDURES FOR THE U.N. CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS, November 14-16, 1980, Harriman, New York. Organized by the Stanley Foundation. Following the deadlock during the September 1980 U.N. Special Session on Global Economic Issues over procedures for the U.N. Conference on Global Negotiations, representatives of 34 countries met to consider a compromise based on a Yugoslav proposal. At the end of the meeting, there were reportedly still some issues to be resolved, though discussions were continuing within the U.N. in order to permit the convening of the conference, tentatively scheduled to begin on January 5, 1981, and to cover trade, monetary matters, energy, raw materials, and development strategy. Contact: Stanley Foundation, Stanley Building, Muscatine, Iowa 52761.

MEETING OF ARAB FUNDS TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE THIRD WORLD, November 12-13, 1980, Kuwait. Topics included coordination of financing. Attended by representatives of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Bank for

Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Iraqi Fund for External Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, the OPEC Fund and the Saudi Fund for Development. Contact: Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, P.O. Box 2921, Kuwait City, Kuwait.

MEETING OF AFRICAN OPEC MEMBERS, November 8-9, 1980, Algiers, Algeria. Oil ministers of Algeria, Gabon, Libya and Nigeria decided to divert part of their oil production to African countries hit by loss of oil imports from Iraq and Iran. Experts are to determine which African states are most in need and present their findings to another meeting of the African OPEC members, probably just before the price-setting meeting of all OPEC states, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, on December 15, 1980.

PREPARATORY MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FOR 1981 SUMMIT OF WORLD LEADERS ON NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC RELATIONS, November 7-8, 1980, Vienna, Austria. Agreed to hold a North-South summit meeting in June 1981 in Mexico City, Mexico, to give leaders of 20-25 countries the opportunity to exchange views on the progress of North-South negotiations in the U.N. and other forums. Also agreed that the 11 states participating in the preparatory meeting -- Algeria, Austria, Canada, France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, Tanzania, West Germany and Yugoslavia -- will meet in Vienna in March 1981 to determine the final list of participants. The summit, initiated by Mexican President José López Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, is based on an idea which grew out of the work of the Brandt Commission.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION MEETING FOR OAU MEMBER STATES, November 3-17, 1980, Khartoum, Sudan. Contact: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

4TH SESSION OF THE FAO COMMITTEE FOR INLAND FISHERIES OF AFRICA, November 3-7, 1980, Lilongwe, Malawi. Contact: Regional Office for Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., P.O. Box 1628, Accra, Ghana.

MEETING OF THE PROGRAMME EXCHANGE AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF URTNA, November 3-5, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. Topics included the need for broadcasting aimed at rural populations and the need for all African countries to promote the idea of exchanging radio and television programs. Contact: Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal.

8TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION OF AFRICAN RAILWAYS, October 27-30, 1980, Douala, Cameroon. Approved a budget of \$841,861 (representing a 21.7% increase over the current budget); elected a new board of directors for the next two years; and admitted Libya and Tanzania as members, bringing total membership to 30 countries. Contact: Union of African Railways, B.P. 678, Kinshasa, Zaire.

OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE MEETING ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT, October 25-November 1, 1980, Honolulu, Hawaii. Scheduled to include an assessment of policies to attract export-oriented foreign investment. Contact: Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris CEDEX 16, France.

3RD AFRO-ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE, October 22-November 18, 1980, New Delhi, India. Topic: "Management of Water in Irrigation Systems Including Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water and Command Area Development." Contact: International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021, India.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL BANKS OF ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, October 21-23, 1980, Luanda, Angola. As a follow-up to the March summit of Lusophone Africa Heads of State, banking officials analyzed financial cooperation between the five countries and signed an agreement protocol, reportedly to set up a joint bank with an initial capital of \$50 million to help finance economic development projects.

UNIDO CONFERENCE ON PRODUCING AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, October 20-27, 1980, Peking, China. Against the backdrop of increasing costs for agricultural equipment, agricultural experts from 60 countries discussed strategies and means for cutting equipment production costs -- including sharing technical know-how for the production of equipment appropriate to Third World needs; ideas for the production of low-cost tractors; and ways to help countries produce spare parts locally. Contact: U.N. Industrial Development Organization, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN LABOR COMMISSION TO DISCUSS MIGRATORY LABOR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, October 1980, Mbabane, Swaziland. Part of a series of meetings designed to develop a common approach to the problem of migratory labor in Southern Africa and to strengthen the position of the majority-ruled states vis-a-vis South Africa in order to effect changes in the current system of recruitment, living conditions and compensation of workers. At the Mbabane meeting, agreed to establish an executive secretariat to coordinate action by the states. Attended by Labor Ministers of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with observer status accorded to the ANC and SWAPO.

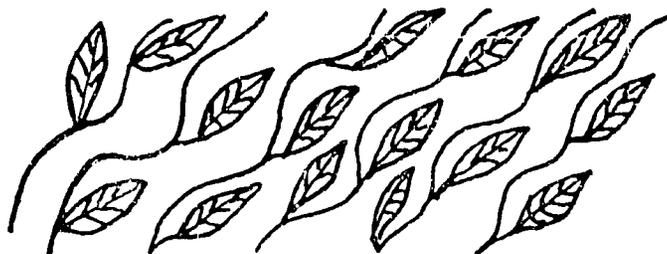
2ND SESSION OF THE UNCTAD PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, October 9-17, 1980, Geneva, Switzerland. Reviewed preparations for the U.N. conference on aid to the world's 30 least developed countries and decided to set the dates for the conference as September 1-14, 1981, in Paris, France. Prior to the conference, review meetings will be held between likely donor countries and the 30 nations, which include Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Tanzania. Contact: U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

UNESCO REGIONAL MEETING OF AFRICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME AND UNESCO/I.A.H.R. SEMINAR ON HYDRAULIC RESEARCH AND RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT, September 8-16, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; or International Association for Hydraulic Research, P.O. Box 177, Delft, Netherlands.

MINISTERIAL MEETING ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTER FOR ANGLOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES, September 2-5, 1980, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Transport and Communications Ministers of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Sudan signed a convention establishing a multinational civil aviation training center, to be provisionally set up in Addis Ababa, with financing to come from contracting countries and from UNECA, the OAU, UNDP and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

MEETING ON THE IMPACT OF RESEARCH AND HEALTH CONTROL MEASURES ON RAISING LIVESTOCK, September 1-5, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: International Livestock Centre for Africa, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MINISTERIAL TALKS ON PROBLEMS FACED BY THE TANZANIA-ZAMBIA RAILWAY AUTHORITY (TAZARA), August 23-27, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Attended by delegations from China, Tanzania and Zambia. China agreed to provide Tazara with spare parts on a soft-loan basis and with 150 engineers and experts to help with maintenance of the railway during the next two years; also agreed to send representatives of locomotive manufacturers to modify Tazara's locomotives to enable them to run more smoothly and to use a single engine instead of two in hilly areas. It was further agreed that regulations would be established on the use of railway wagons, providing penalties for users who keep the wagons for too long. (See Development Information Brief B-333)



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

World Bank-OAU Agreement: "The World Bank and the OAU (Organization of African Unity) have signed an agreement authorizing the World Bank to assist in the implementation of the Lagos summit's plan for African economic development. A joint statement issued in Addis Ababa after 2 days of talks between OAU and World Bank officials provides for joint research and regular meetings to facilitate the carrying out of the Lagos plan." (FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE - MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA DAILY REPORT, November 4, 1980, p. Q1) B(287)

Malawi - US Military Aid: "The United States Department of Defence plans to establish a programme of military aid for Malawi. In a Congressional Presentation for the Financial Year 1981, it is revealed that the US will provide a grant for 'International Military Education and Training' and establish a Defence Attache in Malawi's Capital at Lilongwe. The proposed programme would

send a few Malawi officers to the Command and General Staff College in the US. The 'Justification of Program' states that Malawi is a 'Southern African state which shares the US goal of peaceful change in Southern Africa,' and suggests that, 'such a program would be welcomed by the military command in Malawi and would tend to build ties for the US with the Malawi leadership.'" (NEW AFRICAN, September 1980, p. 52)

B(288)

Mozambique - Officer Corps Created: "For the first time Mozambique's army is to have a formal officers corps identified with stripes on uniforms, and Frelimo is to give out military medals. The announcement was made by President Samora Machel to coincide with Armed Forces Day, September 25th. It marks a major step in the transformation of a guerrilla army into a regular military force. During the 10-year armed struggle against the Portuguese, Frelimo had an informal system of commanders. At independence in 1975 it was decided to keep

that structure. Since then it has only become a little more formal, with just three classes of officers (high, middle and low) and no uniform identifications." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, October 15, 1980, p. 5807) B(289)

Mozambique - Women Seek Cooperation With Sweden and Norway: "The Secretary-General of the Organisation of Mozambican Women (OMM), Salome Moiane, signed cooperation agreements while on visits to Sweden and Norway. The agreement signed with the Federation of Swedish Women is for a second cooperation project, to be financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The agreement signed with the Norwegian development agency, NORAD, is for financing for a national and regional training centre for OMM cadres." (AIM - AGENCIA DE INFORMACAO DE MOÇAMBIQUE, August 1980, p. 20) B(290)

Zambia - Finland to Build Seismic Stations: According to an agreement with Finland signed in Lusaka on September 25th, "Zambia by 1983 (will) be able to detect and record major explosions taking place outside the country and thereby take measures to protect lives and property. The agreement provided for the establishment of five seismic stations in Zambia which would be able to detect and monitor nuclear, atomic and natural tremors 'well in advance.'" (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 7, 1980, p. ii) B(291)

Zimbabwe - Invitation to CDC: "The Zimbabwe government has invited the Commonwealth Development Corporation to re-establish operations in Zimbabwe after a

14-year absence....The Corporation's projects alone will run into the tens of millions of dollars. A team of five CDC experts is currently investigating the possibilities of expanding the estate and small-holder tea operations of Tilcor in the Pungwe Valley to accelerate the rate of organized settlement in the area. A second investigating team is expected next month." (IBID., October 14, 1980, p. A2/4) B(292)

Zimbabwe-UK - "Understanding": "Britain and Zimbabwe have signed a Memorandum of Understanding about technical cooperation. Britain has also offered a further £5m grant for the reconstruction programme in Zimbabwe. The memorandum sets out the arrangements for Zimbabweans nominated by their government to be sent on training courses in Britain or in other developing countries and for British technical personnel to go to Zimbabwe to assist in development work. It also provides for the British Council to establish an office in Zimbabwe. The grant of £5m for reconstruction is in addition to the £7m agreement signed in June. Both reconstruction grants and the cost of activities agreed under the technical cooperation memorandum will be financed from the £75m British aid announced at the time of independence earlier this year." (WORLD AID DIGEST, September 26, 1980, p. 7) See also: B(083) B(293)

AGRICULTURE

Namibia - Loans for Farmers: "An initial allocation of R2.25mn was made for settlement schemes for farmers of all races

by the Council of Ministers in mid-August. Loans would be provided for the purchase of farms anywhere in Namibia. However, applicants must be under 50 years of age, and own at least 450 livestock or 1,500 small stock, and put up a 10 percent deposit. The state is to purchase the farms and award them to successful candidates under a hire purchase agreement." (QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, 3RD QUARTER, 1980, p. 23)

B(294)

Zambia - AFC Shortfalls: "The Agricultural Finance Company is to get ZK20 million (\$25.4 million) in loans from the Bank of Zambia and from Barclays Bank and Standard Bank to meet shortfalls in several loans. Barclays also expects to lend ZK2.5 million (\$3.2 million) to 2,000 farmers under its recent 'grow more food' programme." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 31, 1980, p. 22)

B(295)

Zimbabwe - Farm Credit Computerized: "An Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) programme to increase credit facilities for farmers is to be handled by a new £110,000 (\$265,000) computer....AFC exists to provide farmers with short-term credit. Its decision to install the computer arose from the increase in the volume of business since independence....The banking loan system for farmers' accounts, which was run on a 1903A computer at the ICL (International Computers Ltd) bureau in Salisbury is now to be transferred to the new computer, (which) is also to be used to process credit applications, monitor all transactions, produce management statistics and handle general accounting routines and bank reconciliations." (IBID., October 17, 1980, p. 23)

B(296)

Zimbabwe - UN Funds to Control Foot and Mouth Disease: "A representative of the UNHCR in Zimbabwe on 24th October presented a cheque for 1,500,000 US dollars to the Minister of Finance to be used in the operation to control foot and mouth disease along the Botswana-Zimbabwe border....The government has assured the loan donors that the bulk of the money will be spent on vaccine. The project to control the disease is being funded by the EEC which has so far contributed over 16,000,000 US dollars for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, November 4, 1980, p. A2/7)

B(297)

See also: B(298); B(308); B(322)

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Mozambique - Agro-Industrial Training Institute: "Mozambique's first agro-industrial teacher training institute was officially inaugurated in the northern town of Nampula on September 7. 136 students have enrolled for the institute's first course, which will last three years. The institute will train teachers in a number of agricultural and industrial subjects, including agricultural mechanisation." (AIM - AGENCIA DE INFORMACAO DE MOÇAMBIQUE, September 1980, p. 14)

B(298)

Zimbabwe - West German Scholarships: "The West German Government is to give 200 scholarships in 1981 for the technical and professional training of young Zimbabweans. A spokesman said that the scholarships would be in addition to those already announced which had been

made available to Zimbabwean students. The scholarships would also cover advanced education courses in West Germany." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, October 15, 1980, p. 5819) B(299)

See also: B(290); B(293)

ENERGY

Botswana - Imported Power: "The Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) of South Africa will supply Botswana with power for at least five years starting from next year until the establishment of the P100m Moropule central power station in 1986. The Botswana Power Corporation, which is a parastatal body, has with the approval of the Botswana Government decided to import power from ESCOM as an interim arrangement....Because of escalating fuel prices, Botswana has decided to build a local power station which will utilize its vast reserves of coal to generate electricity at Moropule. Before this project is commissioned six years from now, the high demand for electricity for industrial and domestic purposes in the southern part of the country will have to be supplemented by ESCOM power. It will be used in Gaborone and Jwaneng diamond mines.... ESCOM-generated power will cost the BPC three times less than local diesel generated supply and it will not involve capital costs." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, September 1980, p. 25) See also: SADEX, Vol. 1, no. 2, "Botswana and Namibia Seek Pretoria's Electricity," p. 38. B(300)

Botswana - Energy Technology Center: "The EEC and the US Government are funding a P3.3m (about £1.8m) project aimed at lessening Botswana's dependence on oil. The project will examine the feasibility of renewable energy sources in rural areas. A national technology centre, (the Botswana Technology Centre, has been established in Gaborone and will have) three rural outposts. The US contribution (P2.75m) has been earmarked for the building of the headquarters and the three rural technology centres while P550,000 from the EEC will be mainly for emoluments and research....The centre will be built within the Gaborone University campus, and will educate the local people on how to use the technological resources at their disposal." (IBID., pp. 6-7) B(301)

FOOD & NUTRITION

Mozambique - UK Sends Vehicles: "The UK is sending four five-ton trucks and two Land Rovers to help distribute food in areas suffering from severe drought. The cost of the vehicles and transport, £50,000 (\$1.2 million), is to be met by UK's official aid programme. The drought has hit the country for nearly two years now and reports speak of several million people affected. The UK has already sent 15,000 tonnes of wheat to Mozambique this year to supplement the aid programme launched by various U.N. agencies." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 17, 1980, p. 20) B(302)

See also: B(328)

HOUSING

Lesotho - Housing Projects: "A number of projects are to begin soon aimed at improving urban housing and services in the low income suburbs of Maseru and in the residential areas near the Maputsoe industrial estate. An IDA credit of \$6 mn has been approved for urban development in the Khubetsoana and Thamae's areas on the north west side of Maseru. Funds will be available for building and improvement loans for up to 2,000 low income households. The scheme, which will be run by the Ministry of the Interior at a total cost of \$7.1mn, will also improve roads, the water system, street lighting and communal health services. Work is also commencing on a site and services scheme for low income housing at Ha Nyenye near Lesotho's second industrial estate at Maputsoe in Leribe district. The Lesotho Low Income Housing Cooperative (Lehco-Op) has contracted a South African construction firm to prepare services sites for 400 houses at a cost of M70,000, with assistance from Canada. A total of 1,100 houses are planned at a cost of M2,000 each. A further 7 ha site and service scheme at the White City suburb of Maseru is planned." (QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, 3RD QUARTER, 1980, p. 33) B(303)

Tanzania - Indonesia Aids Housing: "The Capital Development Authority (of Tanzania) and the Indonesian government have reached an agreement under which Indonesia will provide the CDA with six experts to help with low-cost housing programmes in Dodoma." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 21, 1980, p. A2/3) B(304)

INDUSTRY & TRADE

Angola - Brazil Doubles Oil Imports: "Brazil is to more than double its oil imports from Angola, it was announced in Rio de Janeiro. The state-owned oil company Petrobras said it would be buying an extra 8,000 barrels a day (b/d) to supplement the 7,000 b/d it is already receiving from Angola. The deal is to last until at least the end of the year. Brazil has been forced to turn to Angola and to the Soviet Union, from which it is buying an extra 20,000 b/d, because of the fall of almost 50 percent in its imports of 850,000 b/d caused by the Iran/Iraq war." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 17, 1980, p. 19) See also: B(216) B(305)

Angola - Government Takeovers: "About 30 companies are reported to have been expropriated by the (Angolan) government. According to the official news agency, the takeover, by official decree from President Santos, was ordered because they had been abandoned by their owners and administrators. Some of the companies are involved in food production, milling and coffee roasting; they have been taken over by the relevant ministries." (IBID., October 17, 1980, p. 19) B(306)

Botswana - New Diamond Center: "Work has started on an eleven story building, the highest in Botswana, for the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company, a Debswana subsidiary. Construction is by LTA of South Africa, and is due for completion in mid-1982 at a cost of P10mn. The building will be used exclusively for diamond sorting and the new diamond cutting industry." (QUARTERLY ECONOMIC

REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, 3RD QUARTER,
1980, p. 29) See also: B(168) B(307)

Swaziland - New Sugar Mill: "On August 27th King Sobhuza II opened Swaziland's new sugar complex, for which he chose the name Simunye -- 'we are one.' The Simunye project is unusual in many ways, writes John Edwards in the Financial Times. It has been completed on schedule and the budget exceeded by a mere 1%. Another unusual feature, which is of considerable significance, is the bringing together of the financial backing from many diverse sources: there are 12 altogether....(The project) has many benefits for Swaziland in creating employment, developing a part of the country that has until now been arid scrubland, and in increasing the country's export earnings and wealth. The success achieved is of considerable importance in establishing the credibility of Swaziland in the eyes of international investors....(The project calls for) the introduction of a \$70m sugar mill with a production capacity by 1982 of 120,000 tonnes raw sugar, thus raising the country's total sugar output to over 400,000 tonnes." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1980, p. 5649) B(308)

Zimbabwe - Chrome Merger: "The dominant force behind Zimbabwe's chrome industry, Union Carbide, has formed a new company to consolidate its mineral interests. The 'Zimbabwe Mining Smelting Co.(Pvt.)' is to acquire the assets of Africa Chrome Mines and its subsidiary, Rhodesian Chrome Mines. Union Carbide Rhomet (Pvt) is also likely to be brought under Union Carbide's new umbrella." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, October 16, 1980, p. 11) B(309)

Zimbabwe - Tourist Offices to Open: "Zimbabwe's drive for foreign exchange from tourism will be given a healthy boost with the opening of three fully staffed tourist offices in Europe and the US in the next three months. The tourist promotion offices, which will initially work mainly with the travel trade, will open in London at the end of October, in Frankfurt in December and in New York in January." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 17, 1980, p. 21) B(310)

See also: B(316)

LABOR & MANPOWER

Lesotho - Labor Contract Issued: "The chairman of the Lesotho Union of Employers has announced the publication of a recommended standard labour contract for employers in Lesotho. The specimen contract has been prepared by the employers' union, but has the approval of Lesotho's two labour organisations, the Lesotho Council of Workers and the Basotholand Federation of Labour. Lesotho has a good record for industrial relations and, as industrial relations in South Africa deteriorate, this is an important attraction to potential South African and overseas investors in the country." (QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, 3RD QUARTER, 1980, p. 33) B(311)

Mozambique - Trade Unions Delayed: "The creation of trade unions will be delayed, Planning & Agriculture Minister Mario de Graca Machungo says. Production councils -- workers organisations within factories created since 1976 -- were to have been transformed into

unions next year, but Machungo told a meeting of the councils that the level of organisation was still too low for this to take place." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 24, 1980, p. 19) B(312)

Zimbabwe - Migrant Labour: "Zimbabwe will not renew the Wenela Agency's contract to recruit migrant labourers for the South African Mines, Mines Minister Kumbirai Kangai said on 23 October. Zimbabweans would not be prevented, however, from going abroad for work, he said, as Zimbabwe was a free country." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 31, 1980, p. 23) B(313)

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

East Africa - PANA News Pool: "The proposed Pan-African News Agency (PANA) will start operations next January with an east African news pool centred in Khartoum, Sudan, the Tanzania news agency, Shihata, said on September 21st. It quoted a technical official of the Sudanese News Agency as saying SUNA would initially supply the necessary telecommunications equipment and teletype operators to the pool's 11 member countries -- Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Djibouti, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Comoros and Tanzania. The official said PANA would begin operating continent-wide by the middle of 1981." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, October 15, 1980, p. 5818)

B(314)

Lesotho - New Television Service: "The government (of Lesotho) has appointed

a commission to advise it on the establishment of a national television service. A decision to go ahead with the service has already been taken on the basis of a feasibility study conducted last year by the U.K.'s Independent Broadcasting Authority....The first phase of the service will be completed within a year of construction work being started, Information & Broadcasting Minister Khetla Rakhetla says. This will consist of studios in Maseru, transmission lines and broadcasts to five of the country's ten districts. Later phases will include studio expansions, and country-wide reception. The major problem facing the commission is how to finance the new service. The capital cost is estimated at LM 2.5 million (\$3.5 million) at 1979 prices and annual operating expenses will total almost LM 800,000 (\$1.1 million). Rakhetla says, however, that next year's budget will probably include a small allocation for the television service." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 17, 1980, p. 20)

B(315)

See also: B(331)

NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Angola - Diamond Production: "Diamang, Angola's diamond manufacturing company, produced 675,000 carats in the first six months of this year and expects to reach the 12-month target of 1.4m carats. Diamang is hoping to hoist output to 2m carats a year in 1983 spurred by the almost complete mechanisation now of the industry there." (AFRICA, October 1980, p. 148)

B(316)

Tanzania - Gold Mines to Reopen: "Plans to reopen Tanzania's gold mines are presently under consideration in response to the steadily rising price of gold on the world market. A study done by the Soviet Union in 1974 revealed the presence of gold deposits in Mpanda District near Lake Tanganyika, and other countries and international organizations have expressed interest in the prospects for gold mining around Kagera, west of Lake Victoria." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, October 16, 1980, p. 15) B(317)

Tanzania - Pollution of Coast and Lake: "Tanzania has protested over the disposal of refuse by ships in its coastal waters. The Director of Planning in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Livestock...has warned that if strict action was not taken to stop this practice Tanzania's coast would be polluted by the refuse from ships, (and) went on to say that, according to an inspection carried out, refuse spilled by ships every month had coagulated in the coastal waters. The Director also said that the waters of Lake Tanganyika on the Burundi side contain DDT, and warned that a similar problem could occur on the Tanzania side of the lake." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 23, 1980, p. A2/4) B(318)

See also: B(305); B(309); B(329)

POPULATION

Mozambique - Population Census: "The first national population census in Mozambique ended on August 15 after two weeks of intense activity throughout the

country. The central census office said that public participation in the census had been higher than expected, both in terms of coming forward to be counted and in helping out material difficulties for the census officials. About 20 thousand people, mainly students and teachers, were trained as enumerators and co-ordinators. It will be some time before the census data is published, but data collected after independence during a nationwide vaccination campaign showed that the present population is more than 11,500,000." (AIM - AGENCIA DE INFORMACAO DE MOÇAMBIQUE, August 1980, p. 17) B(319)

Swaziland - UN Aid for Registration: "Two UN agencies are to help Swaziland to improve its population registration activities in terms of a SL350,000 (\$489,500) technical aid agreement between the government, the UN Fund for Population Activities and the UN Department for Technical Co-operation for Development. The funds will be used mainly to expand birth registration services in 800 designated 'enumeration areas.' This will improve population estimates and forecasts. The population of about 550,000 is expected to double in the next 20 years." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 24, 1980, p. 20) B(320)

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Zimbabwe - Resettlement Program: "The government (of Zimbabwe) has bought more than 130,000 hectares of farmland for the settlement of 2,000 families. The total cost of the 90 farms was more than Z\$2 million (\$3.2 million)...It is hoped to have at least 1,500 of the families settled on the land before the

rains start in mid-November. Each family will receive 0.25 hectares of land to live on, and a further 0.50 hectares which the ministry will have ploughed before they take possession, for a subsistence food crop. Next year each family will receive a five-hectare plot on which commercial crops can be grown. (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 31, 1980, p. 22) B(321)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Malawi - Rural Development Program: "The National Rural Development Programme (NRDP), launched a few years ago, is aimed at increasing production of small-holder cash crops, particularly for export. The majority of the projects, which constitute the \$66m first phase of the programme, are under way with the cost being financed largely by international bodies (such as IDA, EDF, and UNDP), foreign governments (including those of Britain and West Germany) and partly from local resources. The NRDP divides the country into eight agricultural development divisions, each with a functional administrative centre. Funds for seven centres have already been found while a donor is still being sought for the eighth. As part of the efforts to diversify into other crops, cashew nuts were introduced to small-holder farmers a few years ago." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, September 1980, p. 7) B(322)

Tanzania - ILO Programs: "The Tanzanian Government on September 1st signed a Shs40m agreement with the ILO (International Labor Organization) for the construction of rural roads and the provision of improved housing in the Ruvuma

region. These funds are in addition to those already provided by this organization and others to work towards work programmes in the villages. The ILO and the Netherlands have already made available Shs12m towards irrigation and flood prevention projects." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN -- ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1980, p. 5667) See also: B(058) B(323)

Tanzania - US Aid to Rural Development Bank: The U.S. Agency for International Development has approved "a \$2 million grant to the United Republic of Tanzania to finance imports of scarce commodities, materials, equipment and technical assistance for the institutional development of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank." (WASHINGTON POST - WASHINGTON BUSINESS, September 29, 1980, p. 19) See also: B(227) B(324)

TRANSPORT & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Angola - Benguela Rail Sale: In December the Benguela Railway will become 51% Angolan. The government of Luanda has in effect decided to buy 40% of the shares of the British firm Tanganyika Concession (91% owner). The rail line, that links Shaba in Zaire with the Angolan port of Lobito, works sporadically and without publicizing a fixed schedule in order to avoid attacks by UNITA. (JEUNE AFRIQUE, 29 octobre 1980, p. 58, transl.) See also B(171) B(325)

Botswana - Trans-Kalahari Railway Discussed: "A railway from Francistown to Shakawe, in the west, is planned (in Botswana)....The line would be about 880 kilometres long and would cost around

BP350 million (\$456.9 million). Implementation of the plan is still in the distant future, however, according to a senior government official. Existing traffic does not yet justify a Trans-Kalahari railway and the government has higher financial priorities. It is generally assumed that the railway, which would probably be extended to a Namibian port, will not be built before the Namibian dispute is settled or a major mineral deposit is exploited in western Botswana." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 31, 1980, p. 19) B(326)

Malawi - New Road: "A 71km all-weather bitumenised Kacheche-Chiweta road has recently been completed in the Northern Region. The overall construction cost of K11.4m has been financed by West Germany. The road, which passes through a fertile valley, will facilitate agricultural and other activities in that area." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, September 1980, pp. 7-8) B(327)

Mozambique - Inhambane Harbor Reopens: "Renovation work at Inhambane port is complete and coasters are now calling there after a break of more than 10 years. The first vessel to arrive, on 14 October, brought more than 1,500 tonnes of maize flour, groundnuts and general cargo. Most of this is destined for drought victims in Inhambane province, one of the country's worst-hit areas. The drought affects six of the 10 provinces, putting a serious strain on road transport which has to carry most of the burden of food distribution. Ten 20-ton trucks would have taken almost a month to haul 1,500 tonnes of food to Inhambane from Maputo. The coaster Capal did it in two days."

(AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 24, 1980, p. 19) B(328)

Mozambique - UK Coal-by-Rail Study: "A UK team began a £500,000 (\$1.2 million) survey of Mozambique's coal-carrying rail capacity on 20 October....The team is to analyse the various routes available to carry about 10 million tonnes of coal from the Moatize mines to the ports of Beira and Nacala. The figure is 50 times the 1976 production figure and is expected to be reached by 1990, which may mean alternative routes to both ports as Beira is not capable of handling that amount of coal. The study is being paid for by the UK Overseas Development Administration technical assistance fund. The 11-man team will be visiting Mozambique during the six month period of the study." (IBID., October 31, 1980, p. 21) B(329)

Namibia - Construction of New Airport: "Construction of the new airport at Gobabis is on schedule and the 1,600,000 rand project should be completed early next year....The 2,300m runway (will) have a gravel surface and (will) be suitable for DC-4s. However, the airport had been planned in such a way that if the money was available the runway could be extended to take even jumbo jets. Terminal buildings and hangars would not be built at this stage, but provision had been made for them. The apron, 240m by 93m, will initially have a gravel surface, but the helicopter landing area will be of concrete. The new airport is under construction about five kilometers from Gobabis on the Lecardville road." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 7, 1980, p. A2/4) B(330)

Swaziland - Satellite Station: "Swaziland hopes to have a satellite earth station within two years....A feasibility study has been made. The opening of the station would provide exclusive telephone, telex, television and data links with the international space communications networks....The country's high capacity microwave radio trunk network, which now links Mbabane, Manzini, Sitei, Hlatikulu, Nhlanguano and South Africa would be extended to include Piggs Peak, Mhlume, Big Bend and Maputo before 1983." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 3, 1980, p. 20) B(331)

Tanzania - Air Tanzania Sets Its Goals: "Air Tanzania Corporation is undertaking 10 new projects during the 1980/81 financial year aimed at making the national airline more efficient. They will partly contribute to Air Tanzania's projected turnover of TShs371.4m, with a profit of TShs4.2m during the year. The projects will include a special study on the possibility of establishing a college to train experts in air transport; construction of a hotel in Dar es Salaam and the formation of an air charter company for cargo and passengers which will be a subsidiary of Air Tanzania." (NEW AFRICAN, October 1980, p. 140) B(332)

Tazara - Loan from China: "China is to provide Tanzania and Zambia with materials, technicians and loans for spare parts for line and locomotive repairs to help improve the performance of the ailing Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara). China is to send staff and materials to repair embankments in Tanzania and rail bridges in Zambia blown up by rebel Rhodesian commandos last year. China

will also make available 14 million dollars to pay for spare parts urgently needed for some of the 97 Chinese-made locomotives on the railway. Tanzania and Zambia, which have already complained about frequent engine breakdowns on Tazara, expect to buy 14 locomotives from West Germany." (AFRICA, October 1980, p. 12) See also: B(066) B(333)

Zambia-Zimbabwe - Railway Wagons Sale: According to Jeune Afrique, the European Economic Community (EEC) announced its agreement to finance the purchase by Zambia of 250 railway wagons (worth more than \$7 million) of Zimbabwean manufacture. (JEUNE AFRIQUE, 17 septembre 1980, p. 40, transl.) B(334)

Zimbabwe - Airplane Purchase: "Air Zimbabwe has purchased three second-hand Boeing 707 aircraft from Lufthansa to service its international flights to London and also flights to any European destination which the airline is considering. In a statement, the airline said the planes would cost US\$11, to be financed by a Eurocurrency loan under government guarantee. The first aircraft will be delivered to Air Zimbabwe in February next year and the remaining two will have been supplied by May 1981. Air Zimbabwe has said that the Boeing 707320-B aircraft which it is buying from Lufthansa are lighter and considerably more fuel efficient than its existing jet fleet of 707s and 720s. The new aircraft will be used to replace some of the existing jets which are to be sold off and also to provide any new services with African states that might be launched." (JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, October 2, 1980) B(335)

Zimbabwe - Japanese Road Aid: "The Japanese government has announced that it will provide up to 500 million yen (\$2.3 million) in aid (to Zimbabwe). The money will be in grant form and will be used for the regional road network to buy materials and equipment." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 3, 1980, p. 22) B(336)

WATER SUPPLY

Malawi - Water for All: According to the coordinator of the UN International Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Decade, Peter Bourne, "Malawi will be the first black African country to make clean drinking water available to the whole population. Forty percent of Malawi's rural population now has access to clean water. The UN Development Programme is financing a \$2.5 million project to provide water to 200,000 people in the southwest. Dr. Bourne believes Malawi will achieve its goal of 'water for all' by 1986." (IBID., July 25, 1980, p. 19) B(337)

Malawi - Water Supply: "Malawi has begun a national programme to improve its water supply system. The project will improve systems in 36 districts of which three (Mangochi, Balaka and Muzuzu) are scheduled for completion in 1981. The total cost for the project is estimated at 55 million kwachas (\$60 million). In the northern district of Karanga, another project has been launched which includes the laying of water pipes to provide potable water for more than 30,000 villagers. The main project is being sponsored by the African Development Bank (90 percent) and the government of

Malawi. The second project will be financed partly by the Canadian Agency for International Development." (AFRICAN BUSINESS & ECONOMY, Vol. 1, issue 1, 1980, p. 4) B(338)

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has announced "a \$6 million grant to Malawi to improve critical water supplies in rural areas." (WASHINGTON POST - WASHINGTON BUSINESS, September 29, 1980, p. 19) B(339)

President Banda "has announced that he is to build a new dam in Lilongwe to cope with the rising demand for water due to the rapid development taking place in the capital city." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 21, 1980, p. A2/1) B(340)

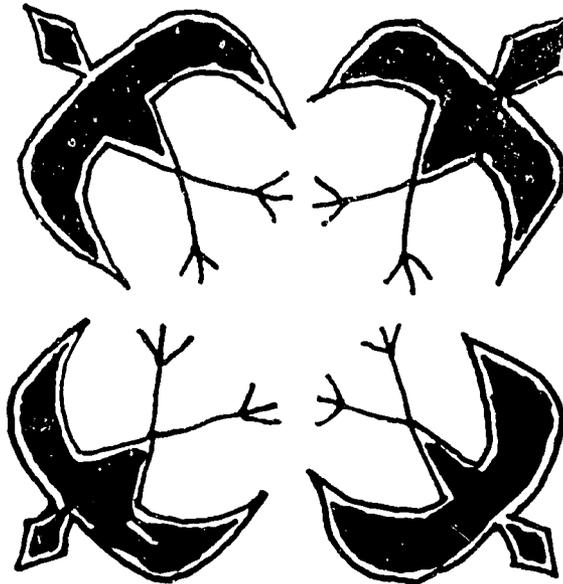
Mozambique - New State Firm: "Mozambique has centralised the importation, distribution and maintenance of water-pumping equipment in a single state firm, HIDROMOC. HIDROMOC, which was created on August 1, replaces a number of small firms that have gradually ceased their activities since independence just over five years ago. As well as dealing in drinking water supply and irrigation equipment, HIDROMOC will also manufacture water treatment stations with a capacity of up to 200 cubic metres an hour. The firm plans to increase mechanisation in the existing manufacturing facilities for the water treatment stations and hopes to begin exports by 1982. HIDROMOC will also be responsible for importing chemicals for treating water and spare parts for pumping machinery." (AIM - AGENCIA DE INFORMACAO DE MOCAMBIQUE, August 1980, p. 14)

B(341)

Swaziland - Water Project: "The government (of Swaziland) is to finance a SAR 650,000 (\$863,000) water project for Siteki township. Emergency supplies are depleted and rationing has been introduced. Construction is expected to take place in 1981-82, depending on the results of studies by the consulting engineers." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 10, 1980, p. 22) B(342)

Zambia - Norwegian Aid for Water Projects: "The Norwegian government has

approved the signing of a new agreement with Zambia which will allocate 12 million dollars for the second phase of a water supply programme for Zambia's western province. The first agreement concerning the programme was signed in 1977. A Norwegian company has worked out the water supply programme, which includes eight waterworks in Zambian towns, ground water wells and dams for the collection of surface water." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 28, 1980, p. A2/6) B(343)



RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

SOUTHERN AFRICA & NAMIBIA

Dr. Sholto Cross, member of the Overseas Development Group at the University of East Anglia, maintains a collection of documentation relating to the political and economic development of Southern Africa, and is currently focusing on Namibia. The resource collection is normally open to visiting researchers; a comprehensive, annotated bibliography on the region is to be produced in the near future. Contact address: Overseas Development Group, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, U.K.

BOTSWANA & KENYA

"Studies of the industrial structure of Botswana and Kenya showing what industries produce for other industries are among projects to be carried out by the development economics research centre at the UK's Warwick University. The centre (started) operations in October with grants of \$71,000 from the Nuffield Foundation and \$80,600 from the Social Science Research Council, a UK government fund." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 15, 1980, p. 7)

MALAWI & TANZANIA

BOTSWANA, LESOTHO & SWAZILAND

"Diffuse Development: Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Since Independence" is the title of a bibliography being compiled by Jonathan S. Crush, Dept. of Geography, National University of Lesotho, Roma. The bibliography currently contains 434 items drawn from English-language journals, research reports and discussion papers on a comprehensive basis through 1978, and an incomplete listing of 1979-80 materials. The bibliography is to be published in the African Bibliographic Center's quarterly publication, A Current Bibliography on African Affairs, which is available from: Baywood Publishing Company, 120 Marine Street, Farmingdale, New York 11735.

Michigan State University has been designated the "Management Entity" for the Bean/Cowpea collaborative research program under the Joint Research Committee of the U.S.A.I.D. and the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. Among African nations where work will be proceeding: Malawi -- contribution of culture, physical environment, farm practices, local utilization preferences, and plant population biology in the evolution of bean land races (including the role of women in bean production, seed selection, and group acceptance of particular types); and Tanzania -- breeding beans for disease and insect resistance and determination of economic viability for small farmers. (AFRICAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER, Michigan State University, October 1980, p. 2)

ANNOUNCEMENT

RESEARCH CONSULTANCIES ON HUMAN MIGRATION

Applications are invited for short-term consultancies on migration in Botswana. Consultants will analyze data from a recent large-scale national survey on specific topics of interest to the Botswana Government. Topics which will be considered include (but are not limited to):

- Socio-economic Perspectives on Causes of Migration
- Rural Settlement Patterns
- Urban Migrant's Histories and Patterns of Temporary Migration
- The Influence of Education on Migration
- Impact of Migration on Family Structure
- Migration to Freehold Farms and to South African farms
- Migration Patterns of Remote Area Dwellers
- Mine Labour Migration to South Africa

Qualifications: Applicants must have proven research and analytical experience on migration in southern Africa and Botswana in particular, and must be capable of handling quantitative and qualitative data.

Conditions: Further details available from National Migration Study, Private Bag 0024, Gaborone, Botswana. Initial enquiries should include C.V. and brief statement of interest on particular research topic of migration.

Successful applicants will be contracted to an international agency for a three-month period between February-September 1981. A minimum of two weeks must be spent in Botswana. Final reports will be presented at a seminar in late 1981 and subsequently published.

Tendering: Applications must be received in sealed envelopes marked "TB 3/5/1/80-81" and "National Migration Study", addressed to the Secretary, Central Tender Board, Private Bag 0058, GABORONE, Botswana; or by hand to the Secretary at Room 306, Ministry of Finance Building, Gaborone, to reach not later than 0900 hours on Wednesday, 25 February 1981 when applications will be opened in the presence of those tenders wishing to attend.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION & RESOURCE CENTERS

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA
P.O. Box 33811
Lusaka, Zambia
Director: Hage Geingob

In 1974, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed a plan by the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia "with a view to ensuring the availability of a corps of highly trained Namibians who could be ready to take over the administrative machinery of Namibia as soon as the country is liberated" (U.N. Institute for Namibia, Prospectus 1979). The Institute was subsequently located in Lusaka, Zambia, and formally launched on August 26, 1976 with the specific aims of: providing advanced education and training to Namibians in areas relevant to future governmental and administrative needs; carrying out research relating to the five divisions of the Institute; and publishing both research findings and basic documentation.

Teaching and research divisions include Agricultural and Land Resources; Constitutional, Legal and Judicial Affairs; Economics; Historical, Political and Cultural Division; and Social and Educational Division. In addition, a secretarial course was launched in 1979. The Library is a key component of the Institute's instructional and research programme, containing specialized collections in the social sciences and both current and archival materials on Namibia.

The Institute is financed through contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia (by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and individuals), and is governed by an eleven-member Senate.

Recent publications of the Institute include: Manpower Estimates and Development Implications for Namibia, by R.H. Green (1978); Constitutional Options for Namibia -- A Historical Perspective, by M.D. Bomani & C. Ushewokunze (1979); and Agrarian Reform Options for an Independent Namibia, by S. Mshonga (1979).

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Namibia: The Strength of the Powerless, by Heinz Hunke. Rome, International Documentation and Communication Center (IDOC), 1980. 161 pp.

Namibia as an "object of international power games and economic interests" is the point of departure for this IDOC-Documentation publication. The author does not hide his support for SWAPO, the liberation movement struggling for the territory's independence from South Africa. According to Hunke, at least since the election in Zimbabwe, all in between solutions which could rely on some Black 'moderates' for the preservation of White privileges are illusory. In Namibia both Whites and Blacks see SWAPO as the ultimate alternative to the present regime.

Despite evident bias, Hunke provides a useful and updated survey and examination of the territory's political history and the international stakes involved in its decolonization at present. Covered are: the foreign policies of the major Western powers involved in negotiating its future; Western investment in South Africa; nuclear collaboration based on Namibia's uranium deposits; the political parties and factions contending for power in the territory; the German settler community and its links both to Pretoria and West Germany viz-a-viz the territory's future; and a detailed analysis of the

important role of the church community, showing "how both Namibia's subjugation and also its capacity for liberation are interlocked with mission and church history."

Accompanying the text are such useful documentary items as a map on "The Minerals of Namibia" and "The 'Turnhalle' Map of Namibia" delineating the territory's political ethnography which South Africa has tried hard to exploit in order to preserve its influence. Also there are extensively detailed footnotes accompanied by a section defining "Key Concepts" and a list of abbreviations. Altogether, this IDOC publication can serve as a useful reference for following contemporary Namibian developments as the issue of the territory's independence moves toward a showdown.

Aid as Obstacle: Twenty Questions About Our Foreign Aid and the Hungry, by Frances Moore Lappé, Joseph Collins & David Kinley. San Francisco, Institute for Food and Development Policy, 1980. 189 pp., illus. \$4.95 (paper).

In a decade of writing on food issues, Frances Moore Lappé has consistently refuted the claims of global food shortage, first in Diet for a Small Planet which advocates more judicious

use of complementary plant protein, and subsequently in Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity written with Joseph Collins. In the late 1970s, Lappé and Collins teamed up to form the Institute for Food and Development Policy in San Francisco, a not-for-profit research, documentation and education center on food and agriculture which has recently published several books and pamphlets on food issues, as well as two studies on Mozambique and Tanzania.

In the context of increasing concern with food security, both globally and on the African continent, Aid as Obstacle addresses the rationale behind the major U.S. foreign aid and food assistance programs along with the actual contribution of such programs in alleviating world food shortages. In doing so, it also advances the alternative viewpoint of the Institute: "Our research...leads us to conclude that the cause of hunger and rural poverty is not overpopulation, scarcity of agricultural resources, or lack of modern technology. Rather, the root cause of hunger is the increasing concentration of control of food-producing resources in the hands of fewer and fewer people" (p. 10). Official foreign aid, which is channeled on a government-to-government basis, tends to reinforce existing power relationships. Furthermore, the bulk of funds are directed not to the countries with the greatest poverty but to a handful of countries among which are "some of the world's most narrowly based and repressive regimes." It is aid to the latter which is of particular concern to the authors. Asserting that efforts are underway in most third world countries for self-directed development, they argue that the most useful approach for

aid agencies is not to give more aid, but to selectively remove current economic and military support to those countries where it in fact serves as an obstacle to indigenous development efforts.

Documentation for this argument is provided in a question and answer format which comprises the main body of the study. Answers to "questions" include abundant descriptive examples and statistics, primarily from World Bank and USAID assistance and lending programs throughout the world. Sub-Saharan African countries do not figure prominently among the major recipients of either agency's programs, but are discussed where examples become pertinent.

Specific mention of the role of non-governmental organizations points out that even though theoretically independent of government aid restrictions, many NGO's are dependent on U.S. government monies, "making them increasingly indistinguishable from agents of the U.S. government" (p. 138). Examples of "positive" NGO assistance efforts which do support indigenous development efforts and capabilities are cited, however, and with such examples and potential in mind, the authors assert that, "Highly selective voluntary aid, not official U.S. foreign aid, appears to be the channel through which direct American support for efforts of the poor in third world countries has a chance of helping, rather than hurting" (p. 146).

The book concludes with "A Primer: Some Essential Facts About the Aid Establishment," which covers principal government agency programs as well as selected terminology.

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- BLOCH, JONATHAN and others. "Secret IUEF Report Revealed." In: New African, London, September 1980, pp. 30-32. A critical examination of the workings of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund which was embroiled in controversy over penetration by South African intelligence. Report centers on alleged mismanagement and links with a Liechtenstein operation called Southern Futures. Also describes the stake of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in IUEF's survival. S(2173)
- "Constellation: Banking on the Bank." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, August 1, 1980, p. 505. Explores the possibilities and scope of a development bank operating within the framework of Prime Minister Botha's 'constellation' concept of relations with internal 'homelands' and neighboring states such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, etc. S(2174)
- COPSON, RAYMOND W. Southern Africa: Issues for U.S. Development Assistance Policy. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1980. 18 pp. Paper delivered at 23rd annual African Studies Association meeting in Philadelphia, October 15-18. Questions the ability of the U.S. to advance its aims in Southern Africa through development assistance due to legislative restrictions, its limited volume, and orientation toward agricultural and rural development. S(2175)
- "East Africa: Changing Relations." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, July 11, 1980, p. 151. Examines stakes involved in the political changes underway in Uganda for Kenya and Tanzania, including the impact of Zimbabwe's independence on East Africa in terms of Zambia's links with Tanzania through the Tazara Railway. S(2176)
- THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT. Quarterly Economic Review of Southern Africa: Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: Annual Supplement. London, 1980. 69 pp. Includes political and economic surveys; supplements quarterly issues which review events and outlook for each country. S(2177)

- EIDELBERG, P.G. "South Africa Between East and West: Pretoria - Moscow Detente?" In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, Vol. 10, no. 2, 1980, pp. 59-65. Contends that since the 1975 war in Angola, Southern Africa foreign policy options of South Africa and the Soviet Union have improved while those of the West have declined, and, that South Africa can take advantage of this situation in bargaining with the West. Relations with Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique during the 1980s are analyzed as well as options concerning internal change. S(2178)
- "Favorable Long Term Tobacco Prospects." In: African Business, London, October 1980, pp. 28-29. Examines long-term tobacco prospects in the wake of unexpected failure of Zimbabwe's first post-UDI auction. Tobacco prospects for Cameroon, Angola, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi are also mentioned. S(2179)
- "Fishing Zones: Will They Pay." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, July 11, 1980, pp. 143-44. Cites growing potential for conflict over fishing zones between coastal states while pinpointing South Africa, Namibia, Angola and Mozambique as possessing the richest fishing zones in the world. S(2180)
- "For Man or Beast - A Hell of a Way to Die." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, September 26, 1980, pp. 10-13. Describes how effort to control outbreak of rabies in South Africa may affect the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort's supplying vaccines to neighboring countries: Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi and Namibia. S(2181)
- "French Eyes on East Africa." In: Foreign Report, London, August 20, 1980, pp. 6-7. Examines French bid for influence in East Africa both in terms of mediating the conflict in the Horn and in relating to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) through Tanzania. S(2182)
- "Giscard Reaps His Third World Harvest." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, September 26, 1980, p. 19. Describes France's diplomatic success throughout Africa, including anglophone Africa where Paris is seen as a restraining influence on militant pressures against apartheid and Namibia. S(2183)
- HECHT, ROBERT. "How Canada Keeps African Railways Running." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, September 26, 1980, pp. 3-4. Cites Canadian railway assistance to Africa focusing on nine states, including Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania. S(2184)
- HOGBERG, GENE. "Just Ahead...World Crisis Over Minerals." In: The Plain Truth, Pasadena, California, October 1980, pp. 2-4, 27. Warns of economic 'calamity' that could result from a cutoff of nonfuel minerals from Southern Africa -- 'The Persian Gulf of Minerals' -- especially South Africa. Cites Senator Harry Byrd: "The conflict in southern Africa is not a struggle for national liberation between the forces of good and evil. It is a war for resources...." S(2185)

- "Kenya." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, August 1980, pp. 10-11. Coverage of development loans and aid, the Mombasa Port, agriculture and livestock, finance bill and plans to spur economic links with Mozambique through exhibition at FACIM 80 Trade Fair in Maputo (August 30 - September 12, 1980). S(2186)
- MacDONALD, CATHERINE. "Drought Hits South Africa." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, p. 16. Describes the impact of Southern Africa's drought on South Africa itself where it seems to impact blacks more than whites. Cites the particularly severe problem in KwaZulu. Also notes continuing food exports to neighboring countries. S(2187)
- MATTHEWS, JACQUELINE. "South Africa's Trade Relations: Foreign and Regional Interdependence." In: International Affairs Bulletin, Johannesburg, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1980, pp. 3-18. Attempts to "highlight the economic interdependence between the Republic and other countries. It is divided into three parts: A) foreign trade, B) institutional links with world organisations and C) Southern African economic relationships." S(2188)
- MUSIKER, REUBEN. South African Bibliography: A Survey of Bibliographies and Bibliographical Work. 2nd ed. Totowa, New Jersey, Rowman and Littlefield; Capetown, David Philip, 1980. 84 pp. \$9.00 (paper). S(218)
- "Rail Links: Rhodes' Legacy." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, August 29, 1980, p. 984. The Southern African rail network, as a major legacy of British empire-builder Cecil Rhodes, is seen as the main reason why 'counter-constellation' hopes among South Africa's black-ruled neighbors have little future. Cites Mozambique's Beira line as subject to sabotage from the Mozambique Resistance Movement just as Angola's Benguela line is subject to UNITA sabotage. "It follows that SA has something of a stranglehold on the states to the north when it comes to exports." S(2190)
- RAKE, ALAN. "Central Africa's Transport Tangle." In: African Business, London, October 1980, pp. 15-16, illus. Describes how Zimbabwe's independence has facilitated action by land-locked Central and Southern African states to lessen their transport dependence on South Africa. Mozambique's ports are considered crucial to these efforts. S(2191)
- ROTHENBERG, MORRIS. The USSR and Africa: New Dimensions of Soviet Global Power. Washington, D.C., Advanced International Studies Institute (in association with the University of Miami), 1980. 280 pp. Examines the development of Soviet policy and strategy in Africa with particular focus on Southern Africa and the ultimate question of South Africa. Also analyzes Soviet moves in Ethiopia and Zaire. S(2192)

- "South Africa: Moves Afoot to Stop Migrant Flow." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 24, 1980, pp. 16-17. Concerns the migrant labor flow from neighboring black-ruled Southern Africa to work in South Africa and how moves are afoot by these states to stem the flow. Cites Zambia's establishment of a Southern African Labor Ministers Commission. S(2193)
- "South Africa: Renewal of Black Africa Dialogue Urged." In: Ibid., October 3, 1980, p. 17. Review of symposium held at Potchefstroom's University Center for International Politics on "Africa in World Politics," focusing on the issue of renewing dialogue between South Africa and black-ruled Africa and its link to internal change in the apartheid system. Africa's economic weaknesses and dependency on the West (and South Africa) are highlighted as a factor that might promote dialogue and accommodation. S(2194)
- "South African Strategic Minerals: Irreplaceable or Merely Significant?" In: The Seiler Report, Poughkeepsie, New York, September 1980, p. 3. Discusses two differing reports: "Sub-Sahara Africa: Its Role in Critical Mineral Needs of the Western World," by the House Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, and "Imports of Minerals from South Africa by the United States and the OECD Countries," by the Senate Subcommittee on Africa. S(2195)
- "Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Ministerial Meeting, Salisbury, 11 September 1980: Communiqué." In: SADEX, Washington, D.C., September/October 1980, pp. 1-7. Includes provisional draft agenda for meeting of donors in Maputo, November 27-28, 1980. S(2196)
- SOUTHERN AFRICAN FORUM. Lomé Convention: How It Affects Southern Africa. Johannesburg, 1980. 4 pp. Position Paper, Vol. 3, no. 20. Describes the provisions of Lomé accompanied by a critique of its effectiveness in terms of meeting African development needs followed by assessments of implications for South and Southern Africa, concluding: "In principle Lomé could be welcomed as an aid to the development of Africa, but it has the potential to be used as an anti-South African instrument." S(2197)
- WEISS, RUTH. "Southern Africa Gets Together." In: African Business, London, October 1980, pp. 16-17. Describes how the land-locked states of Central and Southern Africa are moving to overcome their transportation problems through the fledgling Southern African Transport Communications Commission (SATCC), which could include 11 member countries once Namibia gains its independence. Also cites some of the SATCC's proposed projects and how the commission is to be organized. S(2198)
- "What Stalled the Nonfuel Minerals Policy." In: Business Week, October 27, 1980, p. 74. Contends that controversy over Southern Africa, especially South Africa, halted articulation of a national non-fuel minerals policy: "Central to the problem has been the feeling among members of the Administration dealing with Africa that

any admission of dependence on southern Africa -- and particularly on South Africa -- would hand Pretoria and its friends in the U.S. a new weapon with which to resist pressure for liberalization of its race policies." (2199)

ANGOLA

- "Angola in Limbo." In: African Index, Washington, D.C., October 18, 1980, pp. 67-70. Entire issue devoted to the current situation in Angola and the continuing "indecisive holding pattern" of U.S. policy toward Angola. S(2200)
- "Angola: 'Liberation' Has Still Not Arrived." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 24, 1980, p. 18. Stresses Angola's need for a settlement in Namibia but the slim likelihood of a trade-off between South Africa and Angola on question of support for UNITA and SWAPO. S(2201)
- "Angola: People's Power Process Begins." In: Guardian, New York, September 10, 1980, p. 12. Report on the beginning of elections at the local level that will eventually determine delegates to Angola's first National Assembly. S(2202)
- "Angola: Sinister Hand of the Ugly American." In: Africa, London, September 1980, pp. 19-21. Describes conservative American onslaught against Angola, including Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's apparent support of Savimbi and UNITA. S(2203)
- BENDER, GERALD. Testimony on U.S.-Angola Policy Before the Subcommittee on Africa, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C., September 17, 1980. 13 pp. Angola specialist challenges Carter Administration's "Do Nothing Policy" on Angola as well as UNITA supporters and Reagan/Helms interventionist approach. S(2204)
- BERGEROL, JANE. "Angola: Choosing the People's Representatives." In: Africa, London, October 1980, pp. 43-44. Examines Angola's election of deputies to the Provincial People's Assemblies. S(2205)
- BHAGAVAN, M.R. Angola: Prospects for Socialist Industrialisation. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1980. 48 pp. Examines the prospects for industrial development in light of resolution passed on economic policy by the MPLA Central Committee in October 1976. S(2206)
- COETZEE, DAVID. "Angola: The Longest War." In: New African, London, September 1980, pp. 8-17. Examines current conflict between Angola and South Africa growing out of the former's anti-colonial struggle and its continuing war for southern Angola with UNITA. S(2207)

- "Congress Examines U.S. Policy Toward Angola." In: West Africa, London, September 29, 1980, p. 1937. On the House Africa Subcommittee's review of U.S. relations with Angola, with the aim of possible normalization. S(2208)
- DEL PINO, DOMINGO. "Cuba's Angola Failure: An Exported Revolution Founders on Famine and Inefficiency." In: World Press Review, New York, November 1980, pp. 26-28. Reprint of article by correspondent in Morocco of Spanish liberal paper, El Pais. An attack on the policies of the MPLA government, charging it with contributing to the starvation of internal refugees in southern Angola. Contends that South Africa is used as a scapegoat to hide government's failure, also cited the rebellion of UNITA. S(2209)
- DEUTSCH, RICHARD. "'The Cubans in Africa.'" In: Africa Report, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 44-49. Examines the continuing issue of Cuban involvement in Africa within the context of domestic politics and international developments such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Attention is focused on Angola and UNITA. S(2210)
- DUFF, JOHN M., JR. Prepared Statement of John M. Duff, Jr., Senior Vice-President, Direct Credits and Financial Guarantees, Export-Import Bank of the United States Before the Subcommittee on Africa, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C., September 17, 1980. 6 pp. From the point of view of EXIM bank's operations in Angola, states that the establishment of an American diplomatic mission would facilitate operations to some extent and would have long-term implications, but is cautious about direct advocacy of a change in U.S. policy toward Angola. S(2211)
- FAUVET, PAUL. "Agony on Angola's Central Plateau." In: Africa, London, September 1980, pp. 36-39. Focuses on resettlement efforts by Luanda of thousands of internal refugees displaced by civil war. S(2212)
- HILL, MELVIN J. Prepared Statement of Melvin J. Hill, President, Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company Before the Subcommittee on Africa, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C., House Subcommittee on Africa, September 17, 1980. 11 pp., map. Statement on Gulf's operations in Cabinda, noting commercial benefits to be gained by U.S. recognition of Angola and the establishment of a U.S. Embassy in Luanda. S(2213)
- Jonas Savimbi on the Angolan Struggle. Washington, D.C., Florence Tate & Associates, 1980. 5 pp. Glossy reprint of interview of Jonas Savimbi that originally appeared in the National Catholic Register. S(2214)
- MOOSE, RICHARD M. The U.S. and Angola. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1980. 4 pp. Current Policy no. 229. Statement deliv-

ered by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs before the House Subcommittee on Africa, September 30, 1980. S(2215)

PEARSON, RUTH. "Angola Seeks Investment, Recognition from US." In: Journal of Commerce, October 3, 1980. Based on an interview with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. Also cites the opinion of Gulf Oil Company official on how improved economic relations between the U.S. and Angola would result from normalizing diplomatic relations. S(2216)

SHREEVE, GAVIN. "Angola: Private Businesses Push for Formal Links with Luanda." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, October 10, 1980, p. 21. Describes how the American private sector is beginning to put pressure on the Carter Administration for diplomatic recognition of the Peoples Republic of Angola in a campaign led by Melvin Hill, President of Gulf Oil Exploration & Production Company. S(2217)

"South West Africa: SWAPO's HQ Attacked." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, July 15, 1980, pp. 5720-21. Reports on South Africa attack into Angola, and its effect on the peace initiatives of the U.N. S(2218)

World Trade Outlook for Africa. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1980. 8 pp. OBR 80-33. Includes "Angola - Attention to Growing Needs Will Keep Sales on Upswing." S(2219)

BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA. Estimates of Expenditure from the Consolidated and Development Funds (Draft) 1978/79. Gaborone, Government Printer, 1979. 226 pp. S(2220)

"Botswana." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, July 1980, p. 38. Reports on currency alignment and buoyancy in mineral revenues. S(2221)

COLLIGAN, PADDY. "Botswana After the Death of Sir Seretse." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 26-27. A review of the late President's "cautious, conservative" strategy of opposing apartheid and white minority rule in Southern Africa while coping with the country's dependency on white-ruled neighbors. Predicts continuation of this course under successor Quett Masire. S(2222)

GOLLIFER, DAVID and others. "Dryland Farming." In: Botswana Magazine, Gaborone, no. 5, 1980, pp. 26-31, illus. Describes the work of the Dryland Farming Research Scheme, undertaken north of Gaborone. S(2223)

- GRANT, SANDY. "KRDA." In: Ibid., 1980, pp. 40-46, illus. Describes the work of the Kwaneng Rural Development Agency in Molepolole. S(2224)
- HOLM, JOHN D. The State, Social Class and Rural Development in Botswana. Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland State University, Department of Political Science, 1980. 37 pp. Paper delivered at the 23rd annual African Studies Association meeting, Philadelphia, October 15-18, 1980. Analyzes the applicability of class analysis; specifies some realities of Botswana rural development; "outlines a political conflict perspective for dealing with rural development issues in Botswana." S(2225)
- JOHN, MARTHA and others. Children's Thinking in Botswana: Piaget Tasks Examined. 1980. 17 pp. Paper delivered at the 23rd annual African Studies Association meeting in Philadelphia, October 15-18, 1980. S(2226)
- NGANUNU, JULIAN. "Back to Coal." In: Botswana Magazine, Gaborone, no. 5, 1980, pp. 23-25, illus. Reviews revived interest in Botswana's coal reserves as an alternative energy source. S(2227)
- ODELL, MARCIA. Planning for Agriculture in Botswana: A Report on the Arable Lands Survey. Gaborone, Institute of Development Management, May 1980. 162 pp. Research Paper no. 7. Research study on the factors affecting arable agriculture in Botswana. S(2228)
- PARSON, JACK. The 'Labor Reserve' in Historical Perspective: A Political Economy of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Charleston, South Carolina, The College of Charleston, Department of Political Science, 1980. 21 pp. Paper delivered at the 23rd annual African Studies Association meeting, Philadelphia, October 15-18, 1980. S(2229)
- PICARD, LOUIS A. & E. PHILIP MORGAN. Capacity, Asymmetry and Public Policy Goals: Local Level Institutional Development in Botswana. Lincoln, Nebraska, University of Nebraska, Department of Political Science; Bloomington, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs; and Gaborone, Institute of Development Management, 1980. 54 pp. Paper delivered at the 23rd annual African Studies Association meeting, Philadelphia, October 15-18, 1980. "...attempts to provide some understanding of the nature of asymmetry between public policy goals on the one hand and limits to institutional capacity on the other." S(2230)
- ROHWEDDER, JURGEN. "Sua Pan." In: Botswana Magazine, Gaborone, no. 5, 1980, pp. 6-13, illus., maps. Describes the mineral resources and development potential surrounding the Sua Pan area of northeastern Botswana. S(2231)
- SANDFORD, STEPHEN. Keeping an Eye on TGLP. A Report Prepared for the National Institute of Research (NIR). Gaborone, University College of Botswana, National

Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR), Documentation Unit, July 1980. 83 pp. Working Paper no. 31. "Report of a consultancy aimed at providing the Government of Botswana with advice on the implementation of its Tribal Grazing Land Policy." S(2232)

WEISS, RUTH. "Botswana: Rapidly Building a Mineral Fortune." In: African Business, London, October 1980, p. 26. Describes Botswana's continuing mining developments, making the country a growing mining power. S(2233)

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LESOTHO

COBBE, JAMES H. "Planning in Lesotho." In: Development of Urban Systems in Africa, ed. by R.A. Obudho & S. El-Shakh, New York, Praeger, 1979, pp. 303-21. (2235)

ECKERT, JERRY. Lesotho's Land Tenure: An Analysis and Annotated Bibliography. Fort Collins, Colorado State University, Economics Department; Maseru, Ministry of Agriculture, October 1980. 45 pp. + appendix. Lesotho Agricultural Sector Analysis Project (LASA) Special Bibliography no. 2. S(2236)

KIEWIET, KEITH. "Lesotho: Mineral Hunt to Lessen Reliance on SA." In: The Star, Johannesburg, October 11, 1980, p. 9. Describes uranium search underway in Lesotho's Maluti Mountains. S(2237)

"Lesotho." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, September 1980, p. 35. Includes coverage of aid, new projects and handicrafts promotion. S(2238)

MALAWI

BURGESS, JULIAN. "Malawi Needs Foreign Cash." In: New African, London, October 1980, pp. 135-36. On reducing the demand for exports and closing the import-export gap. S(2239)

MABOMBA, RODRICK S. "CRIT Runs a Seminar in Malawi." In: MALA Bulletin, Blantyre, May 1979, pp. 23-27. Reviews the recommendations of a "Seminar on the Use of Documentation and Information for Planning and Decision-Making" held in Lilongwe July 31-August 4, 1978. The recommendations point to the need for a national survey of existing facilities, the formation of a national advisory body, and the

development of a national information policy and central information unit at the national level for the benefit of all governmental and parastatal organizations. S(2240)

"Malawi." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, July 1980, p. 10. Focuses on the International Development Association's educational program and timber energy project, and the opening of a new tobacco factory. S(2241)

NAJIRA, D.D. "A Brief Guide to the Contents of the Library of the National Archives of Malawi." In: Ibid., pp. 30-34. "The Library of the National Archives of Malawi (in Zomba) houses the most comprehensive collection of Malawian literature in the country. It is the country's only legal deposit library." S(2242)

WARD, DAVID. "Malawi: Banda Faces Winds of Change." In: New African, London, September 1980, p. 21. Examines growing internal and external pressures. S(2243)

WATERFORD, SAMUEL. "Malawi: Kamuzu's Maverick Rule." In: Africa Report, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 10-14. American writer, writing under a pseudonym, assesses the rule of President Banda. S(2244)

MOZAMBIQUE

"Brazil and Mozambique: New-Found Affinity." In: New African, London, September 1980, p. 90. Describes growing Brazilian-Mozambican economic cooperation despite political differences, and prospects for further joint projects. S(2245)

CARVALHO, SOL DE. "Que objetivos no ensino da matemática? -- Seminário nacional da disciplina realiza-se em breve." In: Tempo, Maputo, 4 de maio de 1980, pp. 8-9. Just prior to the convening of the 1st National Seminar on the Teaching of Mathematics, explores some of the problems and questions which the seminar will be addressing. S(2246)

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS AFRICANOS. A Transformação da Agricultura Familiar na Província de Nampula. Maputo, CEA, 1980. 91 pp., illus. CEA Relatorio no. 80/3. Published in conjunction with the Study Project on Cotton Production in Nampula Province, part of a series of studies being conducted by CEA on cotton production in Mozambique. Against the backdrop of a sharp decline in cotton production in Nampula province, presents a detailed analysis of the evolution and transformation of farming practices in the province, with general conclusions on what the problems are (and are not) and how they can be addressed and productivity increased. Based on extensive studies of 4 rural communities by teams of investigators. S(2247)

"Cooperativas de produção de vestuário: Boa vontade não basta." In: Tempo, Maputo, 12 de outubro de 1980, pp. 12-15. Describes problems besetting the clothing makers' cooperatives, highlighting the need for more effective financial management and organization. S(2248)

"Criar o equilíbrio entre a prevenção e a medicina curativa." In: Ibid., 11 de maio de 1980, pp. 14-16. Reports on the April 25-28 meeting of the Consultative Council of the Ministry of Health and on the decisions taken with regard to improving medical services, making better use of medical personnel, and stepping up training programs. S(2249)

Direcção Nacional dos Portos e Caminhos de Ferro. Vol. 1, no. 1 (New Series), October/December 1979-. Maputo, DNPCF, 1979-. A quarterly, bi-lingual (English-Portuguese) publication of Mozambique's National Directorate of Ports and Railways featuring brief articles on the latest developments in the country's ports and railways as well as regional cooperative projects. Partial contents this issue: "Ports of Beira and Maputo: 'Ro-Ro' System."-"Fishing Port of Beira."-"New Rolling Equipment Added to the Railway Stock."-"Citrus Exported Through the Port of Maputo."-"National Center for Professional Training: 1979 Pedagogical Activity."-"Statistics."-"New Cranes Increase Handling Capacity." Publisher's address: DNPCF, Av. Mártires de Inhamitanga 336, Maputo, Mozambique. S(2250)

Direcção Nacional dos Portos e Caminhos de Ferro, Maputo, January/March 1980, entire issue. Partial contents: "President Samora Machel Visits Beira and Maputo Ports."-"Professional Training Restarted."-"2700 Workers Undergo Literary Tuition in the North."-"Cargo Information Centres in Sofala."-"Track Renewal Will Be Completed by the End of This Year."-"Zimbabwe Minister of Transport in Maputo." S(2251)

Estudos Moçambicanos. Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1980-. Maputo, Centro de Estudos Africanos, 1980. Frequency: twice yearly; available in Mozambique for 75,00 MT per issue. Publisher's address: C.P. 257, Maputo, Mozambique. Designed to include articles and documents based on unedited studies written in and about Mozambique; authors to include persons who have conducted research in Mozambique in the general field of social sciences, who have had access to archival materials on Mozambique, or who are studying aspects of Mozambican society in the context of the Southern African region. Stresses an interdisciplinary approach aimed at achieving an integrated analysis of Mozambican society. Theme of first issue: "Subdesenvolvimento e Trabalho Migratório" (Underdevelopment and Migratory Labor). Contents: "Editorial," by Ruth First."-"Economia Política do Colonialismo em Moçambique," by Marc Wuyts."-"Dependência Colonial e Integração Regional," by Luís de Brito."-"O Capitalismo Colonial na Zambézia 1855-1930," by Carlos Serra."-"A Sena Sugar Estates e o Trabalho Migratório," by Judith Head."-"Documento: Carta dos Direitos dos Trabalhadores Emigrantes da África Austral."-"Entrevistas e Canções: A Voz do Mineiro."-"O Processo de Acumulação da RSA e a Situação Actual no Sul do

Save," by Miguéis Lopes Júnior.-"Análise Bibliográfica: Escritos e Investigação Sobre Moçambique: 1975-1980," by Colin Darch. S(2252)

"Gorongosa: neutralizada agressão inimiga." In: Tempo, Maputo, 11 de novembro de 1979, pp. 13-19. Describes the military action taken to neutralize armed attacks by opposition movements. Also contains an interview with one of the captured men, who claims he was trained in Rhodesia. S(2253)

"The Guerrilla War in Mozambique." In: Foreign Report, London, October 22, 1980, pp. 3-4. Describes the activities of the clandestine Mozambique Resistance Movement aimed at sabotaging communications links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique which would lessen their dependence on South Africa (as well as other neighboring states). Links the movement directly to South Africa with its bases in eastern Transvaal, and cites the role of Swaziland's Mabandla Dlamini in helping Mozambique to counteract the movement. S(2254)

HANLON, JOSEPH. "Fighting Cholera with Publicity." In: New African, London, October 1980, pp. 51-52. Describes how Mozambique dramatically reduced cholera deaths through a publicity campaign. S(2255)

_____. "Mozambique: Escudos Into Meticaís." In: Ibid., September 1980, pp. 86-89. Examination of transition from the escudo to new currency: meticaís. S(2256)

"Health Care in Mozambique: Five Years Later." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 23-24, 28. Interview with Andy and Paul Epstein, health care professionals who worked in the port city of Beira from April 1978-80. S(2257)

JOHALA, ANTONIO. "Mozambique: UK Keen to Boost Trade." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, October 31, 1980, p. 20. S(2258)

"Libertação da mulher em duas linhas de força: Entrevista com Salomé Moiane." In: Tempo, Maputo, 5 de outubro de 1980, pp. 21-24. Excerpts from an interview with the Secretary-General of the Mozambican Women's Organization on the July 1980 World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women. S(2259)

"Mozambique: Rebels in Limbo." In: Africa, London, September 1980, pp. 25-26. Describes Mozambique's crackdown against the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNP). S(2260)

"Organizar a força de trabalho é condição para desenvolver o país." In: Tempo, Maputo, 9 de março de 1980, pp. 18-25. Results of the meeting between central and regional officers of the Department of Labor. S(2261)

"A propósito de um comunicado: Projectos para controlar os rios Save, Changane e Limpopo." In: Ibid., 5 de outubro de 1980, pp. 6-7. In the context of the September 3, 1980, Communique of the Council of Ministers concerning the severe drought in Mozambique, outlines major water projects that, if implemented, could possibly lessen the effects of future droughts. S(2262)

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NAMIBIA

"Chirac Calls for Paris Talks on SWA." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 3, 1980, p. 39. Cites proposal by Gaullist presidential aspirant and current Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, for a Paris Peace conference on Namibia, including such South African concessions as the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. S(2265)

"Chirac's African Challenge." In: Foreign Report, London, October 8, 1980, pp. 7-8. Points out the importance of African issues in the coming 1981 French election and the issues being raised by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, including focus on Namibia policy. S(2266)

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DUNN, ALAN. "Rabies Strikes Down 10,000 Kudu in SWA/Namibia...." In: The Star, Johannesburg, August 30, 1980, p. 14. Cites important veterinary science and virology discoveries emerging from rabies epidemic that has cost game farmers and professional hunters millions of rand by decimating Kudu (antelope) population. S(2268)

- FISCHER, JEAN. "SWA/Namibia: Party Turmoil as Elections Draw Near." In: To the Point. Johannesburg, October 17, 1980, p. 17. Namibia National Front (NNF) embroiled in controversy over decision of President and Damara Chief Justus Geroeb to contest two-tier elections. S(2269)
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- MARGOLIES, JANE. "R.T.Z.'s Wonderful Multinational Money Machine." In: The Nation, Marion, Ohio, October 18, 1980, pp. 373-75. Focuses on British Rio Tinto Zinc's mining of uranium in Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, and its global investments. S(2271)
- McHENRY, DONALD F. Namibia: Review of Negotiations. Washington D.C., U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1980. 4 pp. Testimony of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry before the House Subcommittee on Africa, September 9, 1980. S(2272)
- MEIRING, MARIETJIE. "SWA/Namibia: Playing for Time Is SA's Best Strategy." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 31, 1980, pp. 16-17. Contends that if South Africa is to manage an evolution toward a new pattern of race relations, then "the wave of revolutionary liberation must be halted at the Kunene River." This means playing for time with regard to both Namibia and South Africa. U.N.'s commitment to SWAPO seen as aiding this Pretoria strategy. S(2273)
- "Namibia Edges Closer to UDI." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 19, 29. Examines implications of creation of Namibian Council of Ministers led by South African surrogate -- Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). S(2274)
- "Namibia: Pressures from Within and Without." In: Africa, London, September 1980, pp. 21-22. Reviews political developments concerning territory, including SWAPO Central Committee meeting in Luanda, South African aggression against Angola, and Pretoria's support for internal 'Ministerial Council' and crackdown on other political opposition elements. Muyongo controversy also examined. S(2275)
- "Namibian Negotiations: Hiatus or Collapse?" In: The Seiler Report, Washington, D.C., August 1980, pp. 1, 4. A pessimistic reading of the status of negotiations over Namibia prior to the fall flurry of revived settlement diplomacy. Sees increased

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PFOUTS, ANITA. "UN Hearings: Target Uranium Mining." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 20-21. Focuses on uranium mining in Namibia which was the subject of inquiry at five days of hearings by United Nations Council for Namibia in early July 1980. Cites film, "Follow the Yellow Cake Road," by Ian MacBride and testimony by Western experts and representatives of intergovernmental organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency.

S(2277)

SINGHAM, A.W. "Uranium Colony: The Illegal Exploitation of Namibia." In: The Nation, Marion, Ohio, October 18, 1980, pp. 371-73. Namibia's uranium along with other riches -- diamonds, zinc, copper and possibly oil -- are seen as the main reason for South Africa's "determination to continue its illegal possession."

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"South West Africa: Force Feeding the Economy." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, September 12, 1980, pp. 1204-1205. Despite confidence in Namibia's economy due to South Africa's continuing presence, the business community is reportedly apprehensive about long-term interests being jeopardized by foot-dragging on an internationally recognized settlement.

S(2279)

SPARKS, DONALD L. Namibia's Economy at Independence. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of State, Office of Economic Analysis, 1980. 15 pp. "This paper in no way reflects the views or conclusions of the Department of State. All opinions are entirely those of the author." Written expressly for October 1980 African Studies Association annual meeting in Philadelphia. Anticipating Namibia's independence within the next year, author profiles territory's economy and likely options that may face new leaders. Concludes that an independent Namibia will be: "mineral-rich, talent-poor, sparsely populated country with a classic modern/traditional sector split and an unintegrated economy."

S(2280)

"SWA/Namibian Fishing: Unmitigated Disaster." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, August 15, 1980, p. 775. Describes "the most disastrous season the SWA/Namibian fishing industry has experienced."

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VAN GASS, CHRIS. "SWA/Namibia Elections - It's Brother Against Brother." In: The Star, Johannesburg, September 13, 1980, p. 5. Focuses on Namibia's white politics as the 'second-tier' elections approach, pitting the white Republicans of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance against rival right-wing factions, the Aktur-aligned National Party and the HNP (purified Nationalists).

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WELLMER, GOTTFRIED. "Germany's Tentacles in Namibia." In: New African, London, October 1980, pp. 59-61. Details the German connection of the Namibian situation, revealing linkages between the German settler community and the CDU/CSU spectrum of

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- NORTH, JAMES. "Sobhuza's Limos: The Many Uses of Foreign Aid." In: New Republic, Washington, D.C., September 20, 1980, pp. 14-17. Describes the results of the Rural Development Area (RDA) program as disappointing while questioning the commitment of the Sobhuza monarchy to necessary changes that might upset its power-base among influential chiefs. S(2285)
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- BRYCESON, DEBORAH FAHY & MARJORIE MBILINYI. "The Changing Role of Tanzanian Women in Production." In: Jipemoyo: Development & Culture Research, Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, no. 2, 1980, pp. 85-116. Analyzes "the changing role of women in the context of the articulation between precapitalist modes of production and the capitalist mode of production, and the growing dominance of the latter." S(2293)
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"Indeco, A Major Partner in Zambia's Development."-"A Young Airline Flying High."
S(2309)

"Zambia: Kaunda Fights Off Land Grabs by Neighbors." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 3, 1980, p. 18. Reports on territorial claims by Zaire and Malawi. S(2310)

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ZIMBABWE

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"Changing Face of Zimbabwe." In: Ibid., August 1980, pp. 4-5. Profile of Eddison Zvogbo, Minister of Local Government and Housing. S(2313)

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DANAHER, KEVIN. "Operation Turkey Comes Home to Roost." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, pp. 9-10, 28. Examines the continuing impact of former Rhodesian regime's 'Operation Turkey' counter-insurgency campaign in the rural areas, producing a legacy of malnutrition and starvation. S(2315)

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- MUCHENA, O.N. Women's Organizations in Zimbabwe. Salisbury, University of Zimbabwe, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, July 1980. 34 pp. Handbook on women's organizations with an assessment of their needs, achievements, and potential. S(2322)
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- "A Place in the Sun." In: The Farmer, Salisbury, August 25, 1980, pp. 25-27. The first in a series of profiles of young farmers and their hopes and fears in a changing society, including attitudes regarding farm labor relations and the minimum wage. S(2326)
- "A Raw Deal for Mugabe." In: Manchester Guardian, London, September 28, 1980, p. 10. Describes how tensions between France and Britain may start off relations between Europe and Zimbabwe on a bad footing, citing the issue of sugar sales in the nego-

tiations over Zimbabwe's entry into Lomé. Problem is placed in wider context of Western verbal support but stingy response in terms of aid to the new regime.

S(2327)

Rhobank Trade News. Vol. 1, no. 1, August 1980-. Salisbury, Rhobank Limited, 1980-. Frequency: monthly; subscription rate: available upon request. Monthly news pamphlet "designed to bring to the attention of the bank's clients trade opportunities, trade fairs and exhibitions, and the latest information on trade conditions." Publisher's address: Trade Promotion Department, Rhobank Limited, P.O. Box 3198, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

S(2328)

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S(2329)

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S(2330)

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S(2331)

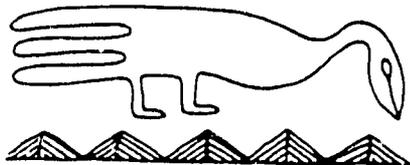
TRAILL, SUSAN. "Zimbabwe: Dispute Threatens EEC Aid." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, October 17, 1980, p. 22. Zimbabwe's rural reconstruction program in the tribal trust lands is seen as a possible victim of procedural dispute between the EEC Council of Ministers and the fledgling European Parliament.

S(2332)

"Zimbabwe." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, July 1980, pp. 12-14. Describes economic trends, noting that living standards are expected to rise for the first time since 1974 as real GDP increases. Also reports on balance of payments, manufacturing and mining, agriculture and tobacco, the problems of inflation and employment, the stock market and money, finance and banking.

S(2333)

- "Zimbabwe: Hunt for Dissidents." In: Africa, London, September 1980, p. 25. Focuses on the 'law and order' problem among bored guerrillas and rebel units of Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA. S(2334)
- "'Zimbabwe: Land of Opportunity.' International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe, Salisbury, 1-5 September 1980." In: SADEX, Washington, D.C., September/October 1980, pp. 8-23. Reprint of the text of speeches presented at the Conference by Prime Minister Mugabe and Finance Minister Nkala. S(2335)
- ZIMBABWE. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. Independent Zimbabwe. Salisbury, 1980. 23 pp. Promotion pamphlet describing the new nation of Zimbabwe in terms of priorities in feeding population, mineral wealth, economic prospects, tourism and wildlife, transport system, power, and the international trade fair in Bulawayo. S(2336)
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- "Zimbabwe Theatre: Times Are Changing." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, August 22, 1980, p. 933. Describes the decline of theater among white Zimbabweans and the underdevelopment of black theater in Zambia as well as in Zimbabwe. Cites recent formation of a national committee by black actors in Zimbabwe with links to government. Also cites remedial activities of National Theatre. S(2339)
- "Zimbabwe: Witchdoctors All Set to 'Practice' Medicine." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, October 10, 1980, p. 31. Reports the registration of Zimbabwe's 4,000 herbalists and spirit mediums as members of the Zimbabwe National Healers Association (Zimatha). S(2340)



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

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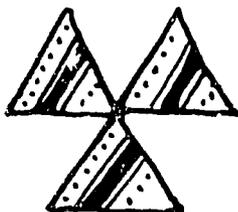
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