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Special:

THE SADCC FROM ARUSHA  
TO THE PRESENT

**SADEX**





# AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC CENTER

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## SADEX

African Bibliographic Center  
Suite 901  
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036 (USA)

Telephone: (202) 223-1392

## SADEX STAFF

Roy Avery  
Constance Burr  
Ann Cavan  
Kathy L. Dennie

Shirley Fischer Eicher  
Carolyn J. Goshen  
Francis A. Kornegay, Jr.  
Gail Kostinko

Camille Kurtz  
Karen McIlvaine  
Daniel G. Matthews  
Linda Fink Matthews

Illustrations by Wendy Wilson

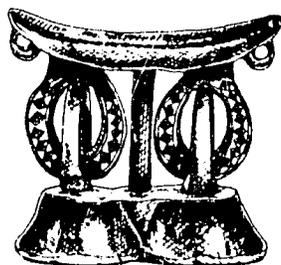
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# INTRODUCTION

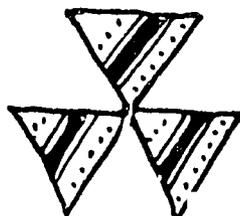
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SADEX is designed as an information and documentation guide to serve as a primary component in the establishment of a Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) network in cooperation with Southern African and African institutions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

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

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

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



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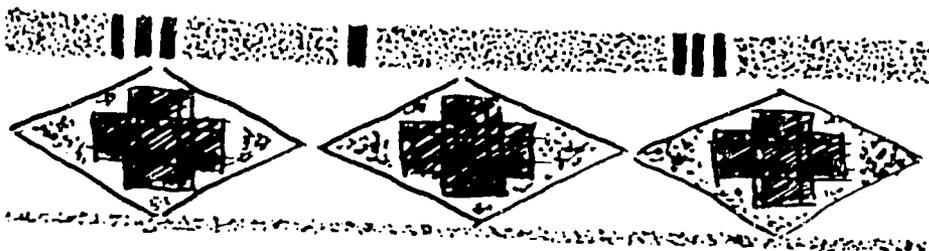
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# The SADCC from Arusha to the Present:

## A Preliminary Chronology and Selected Listing of Information Briefs and Resources

by Ann Cavan, Francis A. Kornegay, Jr., & Camille Kurtz

*The following selected chronology, briefs and reading list, compiled by Camille Kurtz, Ann Cavan and Francis Kornegay respectively, are intended to be illustrative of the achievements of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) since its inaugural meeting at Arusha, Tanzania in July 1979, as well as of other regional developments related to various aspects of the SADCC's programmatic objectives. The chronology relates to numerous meetings and summits in the region, while the briefs primarily reflect developments in bilateral relations between SADCC member states and regional cooperation in various sectors. The reading list has been compiled from the ongoing SADEX bibliography, drawing together those materials which provide insight into the economic and political dynamics of the region.*

## INTRODUCTION & COMMENTARY

"As the decade of the 70s draws to a close, two contradictory but related developments indicate the emergence of a new framework of regional relations in Southern Africa for the 1980s: South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha's announcement this year of a 'total strategy' involving the forging of a 'Constellation of Southern African States'; and the convening by the frontline states of the first Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference in Arusha, Tanzania (July 3-4) to launch a campaign for 'economic liberation' from South Africa's regional hegemony with backing from the international donor community."

- "Arusha & Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa," SADEX, v.1 n.2, August/October, 1979, pp.1-21.

Published in SADEX following the Arusha conference which launched the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), "Arusha and Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa" was one of the first lengthy analyses of the SADCC and its implications for Southern Africa's complicated political and economic relations. The importance of this regional grouping was anticipated in the conclusion of the inaugural feature, "'Zimbabwe Rhodesian' Twilight," (SADEX, v.1 n.1, June/July 1979, pp.1-9), which noted that the stakes at the Lancaster talks on Zimbabwe involved "no less than the future course of an evolving system of regional cooperation and development which is emerging out of contradictions between South Africa's concept of a 'Constellation of Southern African

States'...and the goal of economic liberation from Pretoria's regional hegemony set by the frontline states at the historic first Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference in Arusha, Tanzania, July 3-4, 1979."

Since the first two issues of SADEX, there have been several follow-up features reflecting on the progress of the SADCC within a continuing theme of "regional cooperation in Southern Africa." Further, regional interaction at bilateral and multilateral conferences and meetings, and events pertinent to both national and regional development programs have been regularly documented in the "Dateline" and "Development Information Briefs" sections of SADEX, serving as an important record of the achievements of the SADCC.

Southern African economic developments have also been documented by the London-based SADCC Liaison Committee. This office is responsible for the first two volumes published exclusively on the SADCC, which provide a documentary record of the Arusha, Lusaka and Maputo meetings: Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, edited by Amon J. Nsekela (Rex Collings) and SADCC2-Maputo (SADCC Liaison Committee) -- (see Book Reviews). The Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR), whose Southern African affairs director, Tim Sheehy, serves as a member of the SADCC Liaison Committee, published the invaluable "Rhodesia to Zimbabwe" series prior to Zimbabwe's independence. The series included the notable work of Roger Riddell, who recently headed the Riddell Commission investigation on incomes, prices and conditions of service in Zimbabwe. Also in London, the Zimbabwe

Project and the Mozambique, Angola and Guiné Information Centre monitor both economic and political developments in Southern Africa relevant to the SADCC.

Outposts of Monopoly Capitalism: Southern Africa in the Changing Global Economy, by Ann Seidman and Neva Seidman Makgetla (London, Zed Press, 1980), examines the prospects for SADCC efforts and offers proposals for the future in "Part III: Towards the Transformation of Southern Africa." Forthcoming works focusing either directly or indirectly on the SADCC are currently being prepared by noted Southern Africanist Gwendolen M. Carter, based at the University of Indiana, and Richard Horowitz of Ford Foundation, who is researching the international donor response to the SADCC program of action. Further research, concerning the frontline states as a coalition in Southern Africa, is being prepared by Carol Thompson, who recently published "Front Line Focus" in Southern Africa magazine (May/June 1981).

Some skepticism about the SADCC and its programmatic goals has been voiced in various South African and Western media. Often such skepticism is expressed in terms of the issue of applying economic sanctions against South Africa, while stressing the dependence of neighboring black-ruled states on the Republic. Such dependence, it is suggested, undercuts the effect of proposed sanctions against Pretoria, and makes efforts to loosen economic ties to South Africa both fanciful and unlikely to succeed.

This negative attitude toward the SADCC and its objectives is evident in

articles such as "Why South Africa's Neighbors Hope Sanctions Are Vetoed," by Washington Post deputy managing editor Richard Harwood (April 12, 1981), and "S. Africa's Railroads Bind African Economy: Black States Depend on Flow of Goods," by John Borrell (Washington Star, July 18, 1981). Borrell, writing from Victoria Falls on the issue of overcoming dependence on the Republic in the transport sector, acknowledges that "Theoretically, all this is possible. But experts here caution that even if the required financial inputs are forthcoming it will take a long time to reduce the level of dependence, let alone end it." Such approaches tend to belabor the obvious -- the reality of SADCC member states' dependence on white-ruled South Africa -- but miss the point, that this dependence is precisely why the SADCC came into being in the first place.

From South African quarters, there are many who take a dim view of the SADCC's goals for obvious reasons, given their implications for further isolating the Republic. One characteristic attitude is expressed in the following excerpt from the May 12, 1981 issue of The Citizen: "The Director-General of Finance, Dr. Joep de Loor, predicted yesterday that the planned Southern African Development Coordination

Conference -- set up by nine Southern African States to lessen dependence on South Africa -- is doomed to failure."

However, other signs of support have begun to emerge at both private and public sector policy-making levels in the West. In the private sector, the Rockefeller Foundation-sponsored Study Commission of U.S. Policy on Southern Africa recommended support of the SADCC in its report, South Africa: Time Running Out (see excerpt in "Southern Africa and the SADCC: Public & Private Views," SADEX, v.3 n.3, June/July 1981, pp.1-6). Further, the Reagan administration's Zimcord commitment of \$225 million should benefit the region as well as Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the SADCC continues to consolidate its institutional structure. The July 20, 1981 heads of state summit in Salisbury called for the establishment of a six-member SADCC secretariat to be headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana, under the direction of an executive secretary to be appointed by Zimbabwe ("SADCC to Set Up Secretariat, Africa Economic Digest, July 24, 1981). Thus, despite its detractors, the SADCC continues to evolve institutionally, making its impact felt on the changing political and economic environment of Southern Africa.

-- FAK

# Bilateral and Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa:

A Preliminary Chronology of Meetings and Conferences  
July 1979 to August 1981

*The following section represents part of a continuing effort by SADEX to report on selected meetings and conferences reflecting bilateral and regional cooperation efforts among the member states of the SADCC. The information provided is drawn from a variety of sources, including Southern African, European and American periodicals, newspapers and transcripts of radio broadcasts. SADEX readers are encouraged to submit conference reports, communiques, press clippings and other available materials to aid in refining the present chronology and to use in compiling additional such chronologies for future publication in SADEX.*

SADCC - Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC1), July 3-4, 1979, Arusha, Tanzania. Ministerial delegations from the frontline states reached agreement on a draft declaration and program of action for development cooperation in Southern Africa, to be submitted for final ratification to heads of state and government.

Following this, a two-day meeting was held with representatives of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies and institutions to inform them of the new economic initiative being launched by the frontline states, to discuss studies on potential areas for regional development cooperation, and to seek broad international support for the objectives and proposed programs of the Southern African states.

The meeting was opened by Botswana's President Sir Seretse Khama, and attended by ministerial delegations from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; senior officials from the governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; and from the African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa, European Economic Community, United Nations, World Bank, and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Malawi/Zambia/Mozambique - Transport Talks, August 20-21, 1979, Beira, Mozambique. Ministerial delegations discussed making greater use of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala; also made proposals for improving the regional transport system, and reviewed progress on commitments made at their first meeting in April 1978 in Lusaka, Zambia.

Tanzania/Mozambique - Talks on Cooperation in Information, September 29-October 2, 1979, Maputo, Mozambique. Delegations headed by the Information Ministers of Tanzania and Mozambique discussed ways to increase the levels of cooperation between their countries in the information sector.

Angola/Zaire/Zambia - Summit Meeting, October 14, 1979, Ndola, Zambia. Presidents of the three countries signed a mutual non-aggression pact and a number of agreements aimed at increasing cooperation between their countries, particularly in the area of transport and communications.

Frontline States - Summit on Rhodesia and the Lancaster House Talks, October 17, 1979, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Attended by the Presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Angolan Minister of Education; and the Vice Presidents of the ZANU and ZAPU wings of the Patriotic Front.

Frontline States - Summit on Rhodesia Ceasefire Proposals, November 24, 1979, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Attended by the Presidents of Tanzania and Mozambique, the Vice President of Botswana, and by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front.

Zambia/Mozambique - Summit on the Lancaster House Talks, December 2, 1979, Quelimane, Mozambique. The Presidents of the two countries and their foreign ministers discussed the Lancaster House talks on Rhodesia and their ramifications for the Southern African region, as well as bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Zambia.

Frontline States - Summit on Rhodesia, December 18, 1979, Nampula, Mozambique. Attended by the Presidents of Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

Frontline States - Summit on Implementation of the Lancaster House Agreements, January 10, 1980, Beira, Mozambique. Attended by high-level delegations headed by the Presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Vice President of Botswana; and the President of the ZANU-PF wing of the Patriotic Front.

Mozambique/Swaziland - Summit Meeting, February 22, 1980, Swaziland. Mozambican President Samora Machel met with Swaziland's King Sobhuza II, and headed a large delegation which met with Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla and other members of the Swazi Cabinet. See also: B(505)

Frontline States - Summit Meeting on the Upcoming Zimbabwean Elections, February 26, 1980, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Attended by the Presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, and a representative of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party of Angola.

1st Meeting of the Southern African Regional Pool of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), March 3-4, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Discussed telecommunications infrastructure and final operational details of the Southern African Regional Pool of PANA. Also

called for urgent steps to improve the manpower situation in the Mozambique news agency and to establish news agencies in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; and supported the inclusion of Angola in the regional grouping.

Swaziland/Mozambique - High-Level Talks on Bilateral Cooperation, March 12-14, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland held talks with Mozambican officials on setting up a joint cooperation commission for cooperation in industry, trade, transport and energy. His visit included a tour of port facilities in Maputo and Matola and of the state-owned petroleum refinery.

Lesotho/Mozambique - Ministerial Talks, March 21-23, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. A delegation from Lesotho, headed by the Foreign Affairs Minister and the Minister of Water and Energy, held talks with their Mozambican counterparts on cooperation between their two countries and on the political situation in Southern Africa.

SADCC - Summit Conference, April 1, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Culminated in the signing of the declaration "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation," in which the nine majority-ruled states of Southern Africa declared their commitment to work together to pursue policies aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of their economies and at the reduction of their economic dependence on external states, particularly on the Republic of South Africa.

In addition, a Programme of Action was issued which charged states with responsibility for follow-up action and coordination, to include: creation of a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (Mozambique); measures to control foot and mouth disease (Botswana); preparation of a regional food security plan (Zimbabwe); establishment of a regional agricultural research center specializing in drought-prone areas (Botswana); plans for harmonizing industrialization and energy policies (Tanzania, Angola); sharing of national training facilities within the region (Swaziland); and studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund (Zambia).

Attending the summit were the Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Prime Ministers of Swaziland and Zimbabwe; the Minister of Commerce, Industry, Tourism and Labour of Lesotho; and the Minister of Education of Malawi. Other attendees included the President of SWAPO, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, and the Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

(See also: "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation," in SADEX, v.2 n.2, March/April 1980, pp.1-6)

Angola/Zambia/Zaire - Transport Talks, April 20-25, 1980, Lubumbashi, Zaire. Transport Ministers discussed the Benguela Railway and problems encountered in exploiting the rail networks of their three countries.

Swaziland/Mozambique - Transport Talks, May 19, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. The Swazi Minister of Works, Power and Communications held talks with the Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport on road and rail transport between their two countries and on a new commercial agreement between their countries' railway authorities. See also: B(562)

Botswana/Mozambique - Summit Meeting, May 20, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Botswana's President Sir Seretse Khama met with Mozambican President Samora Machel to discuss implementation of the Lusaka Programme of Action and preparations for the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2) to be held in Maputo in November 1980.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique - Summit Meeting, May 23, 1980, Beira, Mozambique. Delegations headed by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe and the President of Mozambique discussed ways of increasing cooperation between their two countries, particularly in the areas of transport, telecommunications, mining and energy, and agreed that delegations from Mozambique and Zimbabwe would meet in the near future for detailed discussions on cooperation in these and other priority areas.

Frontline States - Summit Conference on Namibia, June 2, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Leaders of the frontline states discussed the situation in Southern Africa and the impasse over the future of Namibia, reaffirming their support for U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and calling on the international community to support the U.N. Secretary-General in implementing the U.N. plan for Namibian independence. Attended by Heads of State and Government of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and by the President of SWAPO.

Zaire/Mozambique - State Visit by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, June 7-9, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Talks between delegations headed by the Presidents of Zaire and Mozambique focused on strengthening economic cooperation between their two countries, especially in the areas of transportation, communications and trade, and on resuming shipments of Zairian copper and cobalt through the Mozambican port of Beira. President Mobutu's first visit to Mozambique included a tour of the Maputo port and railway complexes and was followed by brief talks with Zambian President Kaunda, June 9, in Lusaka, while en route back to Zaire from Mozambique.

Mozambique/Swaziland - Ministerial Meeting to Conclude a Bilateral Transport Agreement, June 11, 1980, Mbabane, Swaziland. Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport and Swaziland's Minister of Works, Power and Communication signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at improving road and rail links between their two countries, especially to Maputo's port and to the new coal terminal.

Zambia/Mozambique - Summit Meeting, June 12-13, 1980, Maputo and Beira, Mozambique. Held in conjunction with the Fifth Session of the Mozambique-Zambia Permanent Joint Commission. The two heads of state took action to implement practical cooperation

between their countries and agreed that the commission should meet more often at ministerial level to identify further areas for cooperation. The talks reportedly focused on the transport sector, with a visit by the two presidents and seven members of the Zambian cabinet to the Mozambican ports of Maputo and Beira.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Ministerial Meeting to Conclude a Transport, Power and Communications Accord, June 15-17, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Delegations from the two countries reached agreement on the problem of railway wagons, locomotives and funds currently held in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and on joint action to promote full utilization of the Beira and Maputo ports and rail links. They also agreed that the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali should be put back into service as soon as possible, and that technical staff from both countries would restore the previously existing level of telecommunications between Salisbury and Beira. Other areas dealt with in the accord included links between the power networks of the two countries, joint action in road transport and shipping, and the establishment of joint regional air service. Participants included Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport and Power and the Minister of Roads, Traffic and Posts and Telecommunications; and Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport and the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation.

Zambia/Malawi - Transport Talks, ca. June 17, 1980, Blantyre, Malawi. Ministerial delegations of the two countries discussed proposals to extend their railways to give Zambia access via Malawi to Mozambican ports. Following the talks, it was announced that Zambia had decided to go ahead with the new line through the east of the country to Malawi, and that Malawi would extend its railway system to meet the line so that Zambian exports could transit existing railways to the port of Beira.

Malawi/Mozambique - Transport Talks, June 18-20, 1980, Mozambique. Delegations headed by the Malawian Minister of Transport and Communications and Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport discussed the transport network between their two countries, particularly Malawi's use of Mozambican ports.

Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe/Zaire - Lubumbashi Summit Meeting on Regional Transport Cooperation, June 19-20, 1980, Lubumbashi, Zaire. Heads of State of the four countries agreed to take measures to improve the rail links from Lubumbashi through Zambia and Zimbabwe to the Mozambican ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, and announced the setting up of a quadripartite ministerial transport commission (in addition to the SADCC transport commission agreed to at the Lusaka summit) that would meet at least twice a year.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique - Summit Meeting, June 28, 1980, Beira, Mozambique. The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe and the President of Mozambique reviewed their countries' foreign policies and adopted a common stand on major international issues of joint concern. They also discussed immediate practical steps for implementing economic cooperation between their countries in the fields of transport, energy and electricity, and agreed

on the need to set up a commission to work on projects which could be jointly undertaken for the benefit of Zimbabwe and Mozambique and the region as a whole.

SADCC - Meeting of the Working Group to Establish the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), June 30-July 4, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique.

Delegations from the nine member states of the SADCC finalized proposals for the commission's constitution, specifying the structure, powers, duties and functions of the various components of the SATCC. They also examined present transport and communications capacities; made estimates of the quantity and type of goods traffic; and selected and evaluated projects to be presented to the September 1980 SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury.

Malawi/Mozambique/Zaire/Zambia/Zimbabwe - Ministerial Meeting on Transport and Communications, July 10-12, 1980, Mozambique. Ministers of transport and communications of the five countries visited the Mozambican ports of Nacala, Beira, Maputo and Matola, and on July 12, in Maputo, signed a transport and communications agreement prepared by specialists meeting in Maputo from July 10. The June summit in Lubumbashi, Zaire had called for the meeting to be between representatives of Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, but Malawi was later invited to attend the meeting as well. The July 12 agreement called for a meeting of transport officials to be held in Bulawayo in August, to be followed within three months by talks in Zambia on road transport, in Malawi on telecommunications, and in Zaire on the transfer of electric power.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - State Visit by Mozambican President Samora Machel, August 4-8, 1980, Salisbury, Fort Victoria and Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Included the signing of eight cooperation agreements. See also: B(507)

Malawi/Mozambique/Zaire/Zambia/Zimbabwe - Meeting of Railway Officials, August 20-22, 1980, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Heads of the state-owned railways of the five countries discussed implementation of recent decisions taken by their governments to lessen dependence on South African transport links and to step up use of Mozambican ports.

Tanzania/Zambia - Tenth Tripartite Tazara Talks, August 23-27, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Members of the board and management of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) and delegations headed by the Transport Ministers of Tanzania and Zambia, and by the Chinese Deputy Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, agreed on measures to improve the performance, operations and economic viability of the railway. See also: B(569)

SADCC - Conference on Manpower Needs and Training Requirements in Southern Africa, August 25-27, 1980, Ezulwini, Swaziland. Delegates from the nine member states of the SADCC presented papers on manpower development in their respective countries and adopted recommendations to be presented to the September 1980 SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury regarding further action and priorities in the field of human

resources development and training. (See also: excerpts from the final communique, in SADEX, v.2 n.5, September/October 1980, p.25)

SADCC - Meeting of the Working Group of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), September 1, 1980, Beira, Mozambique. Designed to finalize elaboration of priority projects among the nine member states in preparation for the September SADCC Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury. Participants included representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), attending as an observer. See also: B(561)

Malawi/Zambia - Rail Transport Talks, September 4, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Zambian and Malawian Transport Ministers and officials discussed the proposed rail link between their two countries, particularly Zambian routing options for connecting with Malawian railways via Chipata in the Eastern Province to the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira.

SADCC - Ministerial Meeting, September 11, 1980, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Opened by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, chaired by Botswana's Minister of Finance and Development Planning, and attended by ministers from the nine member states of the SADCC. Participants discussed proposals on SADCC institutional arrangements; examined progress in implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action, particularly with regard to transport and communications, food and agriculture, manpower development, industrial coordination, the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund, and cooperation in the field of energy; and reviewed preparations for the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2), to be held in Maputo, Mozambique, in November 1980. (See also: final communique, in SADEX, v.2 n.5, September/October 1980, pp.1-7.)

Zambia/Zimbabwe/Malawi - Telecommunications Coordination Meeting, September 11-12, 1980, Blantyre, Malawi. Participants agreed to introduce new circuits between Blantyre and Lusaka, and between Blantyre and Salisbury, and agreed on the need for close cooperation in the field of equipment specifications and frequency coordination.

Meeting of the Southern African Labour Commission to Discuss Migratory Labor in Southern Africa, October 7-10, 1980, Mbabane, Swaziland. Labor Ministers of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe (with observers from the ANC and SWAPO) sought to develop a common approach to the problems of migratory labor in Southern Africa and to strengthen their position vis-à-vis South Africa in order to effect changes in the current system of recruitment, living conditions and compensation of workers. To further these aims, it was agreed that an executive secretariat would be established to coordinate action by member states.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique - Summit Talks, October 18, 1980, Quelimane, Mozambique. The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe and the President of Mozambique discussed their recent

visits to socialist countries in the Far East and Europe, as well as the economic and internal situations in their countries and economic cooperation in Southern Africa.

SADCC - Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2), November 27-28, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Opened by Mozambican President Samora Machel, chaired by Botswana's Finance Minister, and attended by ministerial delegations from the nine member states of the SADCC, and by ministers and senior officials from 30 governments and 19 development cooperation agencies.

The conference was designed to explain the SADCC's plans for regional development coordination to the international community and to secure financial pledges from governments and international agencies for 97 priority development projects -- particularly in the area of transport and communications -- estimated to cost approximately \$1.9 billion.

Pledges received during the conference totalled more than \$650 million over the next five years for national and regional development projects. Among the pledges were: \$384m from the African Development Bank; \$50m each from Italy and the U.S.; \$32m from the Netherlands; \$15-20m from the United Nations Development Programme; \$11m from Sweden; \$10m from Denmark; \$8.5m from Belgium; \$6m each from Norway and Finland; \$1.5m from the Federal Republic of Germany; and \$1m from Australia. In addition, the European Economic Community pledged \$100m for regional projects in the 7 SADCC countries that are members of the Lomé Convention (while some EEC member states, including Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway, indicated their willingness to finance projects based in Angola and Mozambique, despite their non-membership in Lomé).

Countries and organizations not making specific pledges but said to be considering financing SADCC projects included: Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, the Kuwait Development Fund, the OPEC Fund, and Venezuela.

The conference was preceded by a two-day officials' meeting and a one-day ministerial meeting.

Tanzania/Zimbabwe - State Visit by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, December 2-6, 1980, Zimbabwe. Included the signing of friendship and cooperation agreements. See also: B(508)

Southern Africa Regional Symposium on Primary Health Care, ca. December 18-19, 1980, Zimbabwe. Representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed on proposals for strengthening cooperation in health care, including exchanges of health personnel, drugs, and information on health care facilities and capabilities. Member countries were scheduled to meet in Geneva in 1981 to work out further

measures for implementing the regional health plan, expected to come into effect by 1983. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the World Health Organization.

Frontline States - Meeting to Develop a Common Strategy for the U.N.-Sponsored Talks on Namibia, January 3, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Attended by the Foreign Ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia; the Deputy Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe; the Tanzanian Ambassador to Angola; and a delegation headed by the President of SWAPO. In the official statement released after the meeting, the frontline states termed the scheduled Geneva meeting a step forward in the process of ensuring the independence of Namibia and reiterated their support for SWAPO in its struggle to achieve Namibia's independence.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Security Talks, January 8-10, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Resulted in the signing of a security accord by the Mozambican Minister of Security and Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Security, which labels South Africa as the aggressor in the region; states that an attack by South Africa on either country would be taken as an assault on both; and calls for the security organs of both countries to confer on a regular basis.

SADCC - Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), January 14, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Ministers reviewed the results of SADCC2 (Maputo, November 1980); adopted an action program for the period January-May 1981; approved the SATCC budget for 1981; and approved a set of policies which define basic principles of cooperation, coordination, planning and financing of regional transport and communications projects.

Projects were grouped under five categories, with a working group established for each category, to be backed up by technical units to deal with planning, compatibility studies, financial estimates, etc. The ministers decided that immediate action should be taken by the technical units on projects in which financing agencies had already expressed specific interest so that the working groups could begin contacting the agencies and move toward getting the projects underway.

Member countries were given responsibility for promoting cooperation in specific areas (with Mozambique responsible for ports; Zimbabwe for civil aviation; Botswana for telecommunications; Zambia for railways, and Angola for roads and road transport), but it was emphasized that the final responsibility for implementing and financing each project rests with the country directly concerned.

The meeting was preceded by a two-day meeting of the SATCC Coordinating Committee.

1st International Coordination Meeting of the Southern African Telecommunications Administration, January 16-21, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Representatives of the six

member states discussed ways to improve communications links between their countries. Lusaka was chosen to be the traffic collection center, and participants agreed to exchange information on training facilities and to introduce an automatic dialing system on inter-state links as soon as possible. They also called for establishing microwave links across common borders and for all pan-African telecommunications to have television-carrying capacities. Attendees included representatives of Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe/Zambia - Summit Talks on Bilateral Relations and Cooperation, January 19, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Culminated in the signing of a cooperation accord by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe and the President of Zambia, establishing a Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Co-operation. See also: B(509)

Angola/Zaire/Zambia - Ministerial Transport Talks, February 5, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Transport Ministers from the three countries discussed proposals for ensuring a continued flow of goods on the Benguela Railway, including investments needed to maintain a carrying capacity of 70,000 tons of cargo a month, and agreed on measures to speed up repairs to the railway.

Frontline States - Summit Meeting in the Wake of the South African Raid into Mozambique and the Collapse of the Geneva Talks on Namibia, February 17, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Participants strongly condemned South African attacks on neighboring countries, including the January 30th commando attacks in Mozambique, and accused South Africa of pursuing a policy deliberately aimed at destabilizing the region, particularly with its continued training in South Africa of dissidents from Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They reaffirmed support for SWAPO and called for the five-nation Western contact group and the international community in general to apply political and economic pressure on South Africa to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibia question. Attended by heads of state of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; representatives of Angola and Nigeria; and the President of SWAPO.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Trade Talks, February 28-March 7, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Resulted in the signing of a trade agreement by Zimbabwe's Minister of Trade and Commerce and Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Trade. See also: B(541)

Tanzania/Mozambique - 6th Session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation, ca. March 9-12, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Participants reviewed progress and problems in implementing previous cooperation agreements and discussed future cooperation. In particular, they agreed on a timetable for construction of the Unity Bridge linking the two countries, with phase one to begin in May 1981, and agreed to establish the Ruvuma free trade area, to come into effect in January 1982. See also: B(540)

Angola/Mozambique - 2nd Session of the Joint Cooperation Commission, March 12-15, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Resulted in the signing of a cooperation protocol between the two

countries, dealing particularly with cooperation in industry, energy, transport and communications, agriculture, forestry, cooperatives, trade and banking.

Seminar and Study Tour on Regional Cooperation in Appropriate Technology in Southern Africa, mid-March 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Organized by the International Labor Organization and the Government of Norway for delegates from Botswana; Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (ZIMCORD), March 23-27, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Aimed at obtaining pledges of financial support from the international community for Zimbabwean post-war reconstruction and recovery programs; land settlement and rural development; and training and technical assistance. Chaired by Zimbabwe Minister of Economic Planning and Development Dr. Bernard T. Chidzero, and attended by over 250 persons, representing some 44 countries, 11 international organizations, and 16 U.N. agencies. Among the attendees were representatives of other member states of the SADCC. See also: B(510)

SADCC - Meeting on Regional Trade and Industrial Cooperation, March 25-27, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Senior officials from the nine member states of the SADCC exchanged information on basic industrial capacity and import requirements, and agreed on measures to increase trade and strengthen industrial cooperation in the region. Among their recommendations were that member states be given preference when applying for foreign exchange to import goods from other member states; that goods so imported be paid for promptly; and that member states consult with each other on any large-scale industrial expansion that would significantly affect SADCC trade.

Botswana/Zambia/Zimbabwe - Transport and Communications Talks, April 4, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Ministerial delegations reached agreement on implementation of projects to reconstruct the Lusaka-Salisbury highway and to use microwave equipment to improve telecommunication links between their countries. See also: B(549); B(573)

Summit Meeting of Border States on Relations with South Africa, April 6, 1981, Lobamba, Swaziland. Convened by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, and attended by the King of Lesotho and the Presidents of Botswana and Mozambique. Leaders exchanged views on peace and security in Southern Africa and, in particular, analyzed South African attempts to destabilize the region through military attacks and other forms of subversion. Further, it was agreed that Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe would hold regular meetings in the future to discuss topics of mutual concern.

Frontline States - Summit on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa, April 15, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Called on less than 24-hours notice, while U.S. envoy Chester Crocker was on a liaison mission to Southern Africa, with subsequent stops scheduled in Botswana and Angola. Leaders strongly criticized U.S. policy toward the region and accused the U.S. of considering destabilizing the government of Angola. They called

for implementation "without delay, evasion, qualifications or modifications" of the U.N. independence plan for Namibia and reiterated their full support for SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Attended by the Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe; and the President of SWAPO.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Transport Talks, April 23-30, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Ministerial delegations from the two countries discussed execution of SADCC transport projects and relations between their countries' railway authorities, and agreed to expand rail and road traffic between Zimbabwe and Mozambique and to increase use of Mozambican ports. Also discussed telecommunications and the re-opening of the Beira-Umtali pipeline. See also: B(565)

2nd Congress of the Association of Third World Economists, April 26-30, 1981, Havana, Cuba. Some 600 economists and officials representing 110 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America discussed various aspects of the international economic crisis and its impact on the Third World. During the Congress, a five-member Southern African Subcommittee of the Association was formed to initiate studies to strengthen collective self-reliance and economic integration in Southern Africa. The subcommittee will also seek to coordinate economic and financial policies in the region, particularly with regard to energy, and to encourage research into the problems of Southern Africa. Among those attending the Congress were high-level delegations from Angola and Zimbabwe.

Mozambique/Tanzania - Summit Talks, May 4, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Delegations headed by the Presidents of the two countries, and including foreign affairs and defense officials, discussed bilateral cooperation, particularly in military affairs.

SADCC - Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), May 4-7, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Designed to review progress and priorities in regional cooperation projects since the January 1981 SATCC Ministerial Meeting and to discuss reports prepared by the SATCC technical units. Chaired by Mozambique's Director of Ports and Railways, and attended by delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Botswana/Mozambique - Transport Talks, May 6, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. A delegation headed by Botswana's Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, and including the Minister of Transport and Communications, met with Mozambican officials to discuss the possibility of using Mozambican ports to handle future exports of coal from Botswana.

Botswana/Zimbabwe - Transport Talks, May 6-7, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Ministerial delegations explored possibilities for transporting coal from Botswana via Zimbabwe to Mozambican ports.

Angola/Zambia - Defense Talks, May 6-10, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Participants included the Angolan Ministers of Defense, Interior, and State Security, and the Zambian Defense Minister and Secretary of State for Defense and Security.

2nd Session of the Southern Africa Labour Commission, May 12-16, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Participants exchanged information and sought to define common positions with regard to the problems of migratory labor in South Africa. Specific topics included recruitment fees; repatriation of, and compensation to, injured workers; establishment of a national provident fund for migrant workers; and partial payment of salaries in the country of origin. Zimbabwe was elected Chairman of the commission, with Malawi as Vice Chairman. Attended by delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and representatives of SWAPO, the ANC and PAC.

Manpower Planning Workshop for Southern African States, May 18-20, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Participants presenting papers for discussion included representatives of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nigeria, the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, and the International Labour Organisation.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique - Transport and Communications Accord, May 30-June 10, 1981, Maputo and Beira, Mozambique. A delegation headed by Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport and Telecommunications held talks with Mozambican officials, which resulted in the signing of a cooperation agreement covering cooperation in air, rail and sea transport, telecommunications, and use of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline.

Malawi/Mozambique - Ministerial Talks, June 5-8, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Delegations headed by Malawi's Minister for OAU and UN Affairs and Mozambique's Foreign Minister held discussions during which it was agreed that Malawi and Mozambique would raise their diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level.

SADCC - Council of Ministers Meeting, June 11-12, 1981, Mbabane, Swaziland. Preceded by a meeting of technical experts and designed to lay the groundwork for an SADCC summit in July. Ministers from the nine member states of the SADCC reviewed progress in regional cooperation and plans for the future, noting that 22 of the 97 SADCC transport and communications projects were currently underway, 26 additional projects were being negotiated with donor agencies, and about 20 other projects would be submitted to donors in September. Agreement was reached on proposals for establishing a small permanent secretariat in 1982 to coordinate SADCC activities and for a regional council to be set up to accelerate cooperation in human resources training and development, with immediate priority given to new and expanded training programs in the areas of agricultural development, food security and control of livestock diseases. It was further agreed that the nine member states would exchange information on industrial capacity, export potential and import needs in order to expand substantially trade between SADCC countries.

Swaziland/Zambia - Official Visit by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, June 27-30, Lusaka, Zambia. Included discussions on increasing trade between the two countries, and resulted in the signing of economic and cooperation agreements paving the way for the establishment of a permanent joint commission.

Botswana/Zambia - Meeting of the Joint Permanent Commission, July 6-7, 1981, Livingstone, Zambia. Participants reviewed cooperation between their countries and examined areas for further cooperation, including construction of a bridge across the Zambezi river. Other topics included construction of the Zambia-Botswana highway, and cooperation in banking, education, mass media development, technology and tourism.

Zambia/Zimbabwe - State Visit by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, July 7-11, 1981, Zimbabwe. Included the signing of a major trade agreement, which also provides for increased transport, power and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Summit Talks, July 13, 1981, Umtali, Zimbabwe. Discussions between delegations headed by the President of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and including foreign affairs, defense and transport officials, centered on economic development and security in the two countries, particularly in the context of regional efforts to lessen dependence on South Africa.

SADCC - Second Summit Conference, July 20, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Preceded by a two-day ministerial meeting. Heads of State and Government reviewed progress in meeting the objectives of the SADCC and in implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action, particularly in the areas of transport and communications, food security, soil conservation and land use, agricultural research, control of animal diseases, industrial development, energy, manpower resources, and financial mechanisms. Further discussion produced final agreement on SADCC institutional mechanisms, to include the summit of heads of state and government, the council of ministers, sector commissions, the standing committee of officials, and a small permanent secretariat to be established in Botswana in 1982. Participants also reviewed preparations for SADCC3, to be held in Blantyre, Malawi, in November 1981, and Malawi was charged with responsibility for developing proposals for regional cooperation in fisheries and wildlife. The summit was attended by the Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Prime Ministers of Swaziland and Zimbabwe; and the Foreign Minister of Lesotho.

Mozambique/Botswana - State Visit by Mozambican President Samora Machel, July 28-31, 1981, Gaborone and Selebi-Pikwe, Botswana. Included talks on specific means of increasing bilateral cooperation between the two countries in such areas as agriculture, health, trade and transport.

Angola/Zambia/Zaire - 6th Conference of Transport Ministers, July 30-31, 1981, Kinshasa, Zaire. Finalized plans for rehabilitating the Benguela Railway, with phase one to include purchases of rail cars and other equipment totaling some \$18.4m.

SADCC - Meeting on Energy Cooperation in Southern Africa, July 30-31, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Energy experts from SADCC member states exchanged information on national energy policies, consumption and resources, and discussed concrete ways to increase cooperation in the field of energy and to lessen energy dependence on South Africa. Participants also sought to develop common positions for the mid-August U.N. Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Attended by representatives of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Zambia/Mozambique - Summit Talks, August 8, 1981, Beira, Mozambique. Discussed security threats to Mozambique and Zambia, as well as the overall situation in Southern Africa, and agreed to increase bilateral cooperation "in all fields to consolidate and defend the victories already achieved" by the peoples of the two countries.

Mozambique/Zambia - Meeting of the Permanent Joint Commission, August 12-14, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Participants discussed ways to increase cooperation between Mozambique and Zambia in such areas as agriculture, banking, civil aviation and transport.

Mozambique/Malawi - Ministerial Transport Talks, August 15-19, 1981, Blantyre, Malawi. Participants discussed measures to upgrade Mozambique's rail links with Malawi and examined additional areas for cooperation in transport and communications within the framework of the SADCC.

SADCC - Meeting to Discuss Establishment of a Southern African Development Fund, August 17-18, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Attended by financial, banking and legal experts from SADCC member states.

Angola/Tanzania - Ministerial Talks on Increasing Bilateral Cooperation and Trade, August 24-26, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Delegations from the two countries signed an agreement to establish a joint commission on trade and economic cooperation, as well as other technical, scientific and cultural cooperation agreements, and agreed on specific import and export items to boost trade between their countries.

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SADCC - Third Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC3), November 19-20, 1981, Blantyre, Malawi. Consultative meeting of ministers from the nine member states of the SADCC with senior officials from other governments and international development agencies. Scheduled to review progress in the transport sector and to review sectoral papers covering such areas as regional food security, animal disease control measures, energy, manpower, and industrial development.

## Selected Information Briefs:

Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa  
April 1979 to June 1981

### General

#### Angola/Mozambique - Banking Agreement:

"The Governors at the Mozambique Bank and the National Bank of Angola signed a friendship accord in Maputo on 1st March as a further step towards the consolidation of bilateral friendship and cooperation." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, March 11, 1980, p. A2/2) B(504)

#### Mozambique/Swaziland - Joint Commission:

"Mozambique and Swaziland have established a joint commission for cooperation covering industry, commerce, transport and energy. Formation of the joint commission was agreed upon by President Samora (Machel) and King Sobhuza II when the Mozambican leader paid an official visit to Swaziland in February....Swaziland will benefit greatly from the port of Maputo for its imports and exports as well as petrol supplies. Earlier this year, a high-powered ministerial delegation visited Mozambique for talks with the government on the possibility of Mozambique supplying petrol to Swaziland. Diplomatic sources say an agreement was reached to this effect and petrol has started flowing to Swaziland." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, May 31, 1980, p. 5499) B(505)

#### Mozambique/Zambia - Program of Action:

"Zambia and Mozambique have signed a

joint programme of action in response to the call by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Samora Machel in 1978 for closer economic cooperation....The two countries agreed to set up sub-committees for transport, communications and public works, finance, commerce, industry and agriculture, education, health, information and foreign affairs....The Commission discussed ways of strengthening co-operation, mutual assistance and support, and agreed to hold regular meetings to check progress." (IBID., April 30, 1979, p. 5048) B(506)

#### Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Cooperation

Agreements: "Eight cooperation agreements were signed during President Samora Machel's state visit to Zimbabwe from August 4 to 8. These agreements formally indicate the two countries' intention to join forces in the economic battle. The eight agreements are: a general cooperation agreement and a trade agreement, plus six more in the fields of banking, telecommunications, surface transport, air transport, energy and information. The general agreement has provision for a joint commission which will have the task of supervising the agreements already signed and any future agreements." (AIM BULLETIN, August 1980, p. 3) B(507)

#### Tanzania/Zimbabwe - Cooperation Accords:

"Zimbabwe and Tanzania on December 5th signed a number of agreements aimed at fostering political and economic

cooperation between the two countries at a ceremony held at the Prime Minister's office in...Salisbury. The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, and the President of Tanzania, Mr. Julius Nyerere, signed a friendship and cooperation agreement. Three agreements on economic technical, and scientific cooperation, air services between and beyond their respective borders, and telecommunications were (also) signed...." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1980, p. 5734) B(508)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Joint Commission:  
"Zambia and Zimbabwe have signed an agreement for the formation of a joint commission of cooperation aimed at strengthening political, economic and social relations between the two countries....The commission, to be known as Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Cooperation, shall be responsible for: the identification of bilateral programmes of cooperation in order to encourage and promote the development of Zambia and Zimbabwe; and studies and investigations leading to the determination of the most appropriate form and type of cooperation to be established." (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, Lusaka, January 20, 1981, p. 1; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2362, February 19, 1981, p. 3) B(509)

Zimbabwe - Regional Benefits from Zimcord: "Zimbabwe's eight partners in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) stand to gain considerably from the successful Zimcord conference, which closed on 27 March after raising Z\$917 million (\$1,403 million) in new pledges. Transport has received high priority, with a

large part of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development's Z\$54 million (\$82.6 million) destined for Zimbabwe's hard-pressed rail system." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 3, 1981, p. 29) B(510)

#### Agriculture

Mozambique/Swaziland - Fence: The European Development Fund, EDF, will grant 650,000 EUA for "construction of fencing to combat the spread of foot and mouth disease (among the cattle of Swaziland and Mozambique). Plans have been drawn up to build a second fence running parallel to the first for 112 km." (THE COURIER, March/April 1980, p. IV) B(511)

Mozambique/Tanzania - Coffee Project: "A team of Tanzanian technicians is in Gurue district, Zambezi Province (Mozambique), to introduce coffee-growing to the region. The work is part of the Mozambican tea enterprise, EMOCHA...." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 26, 1980, p. A2/2) B(512)

Tanzania/Zimbabwe - Livestock Deal: "Tanzania has bought 1,000 breeding heifers and 10 pedigree Friesian bulls from Zimbabwe at a cost of Z\$950,000 (\$1.4 million) to boost its cattle industry. Stock has previously been sought from New Zealand and the U.S., but the Zimbabwean stock will introduce a strain resistant to tropical disease. The sale, to the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA), followed visits to Zimbabwe by veterinary surgeons from Dar es Salaam....The deal (is seen as) an indication of Tanzania's

growing interest in Zimbabwe as a source of essential imports." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 15, 1981, p. 33) B(513)

Zimbabwe - Regional Dairy Exports Cut:  
"The Dairy Marketing Board (DMB) is not renewing contracts with Botswana and Zaire....The DMB has already cut exports of dairy products to Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles and Comoros. The decision was taken because milk production is running at 1 percent below last year's level and because of soaring local demand with the return of refugees and higher wages." (IBID., December 5, 1980, p. 26) B(514)

#### Education

Angola/Mozambique - Rail Training Program: "Mozambique will, in 1980, give specialized training to a group of 50 Angolan railway workers, the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) has announced. The 'specialized training' programme is part of a co-operation agreement between the two countries in the field of communications and transport." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, November 30, 1979, p. 5292) B(515)

Angola/Mozambique - University Cooperation: "The Universities of Angola and Mozambique have signed a 5-year cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, the two universities will exchange lecturers. They will also carry out extensive research jointly, including seminars to focus attention on lectures." (DAILY REPORT: MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA, FBIS, April 13, 1981, p. U40) B(516)

Angola/Namibia - Training Center: "A pilot vocational training centre for Namibian youth is to be set up in Angola, the U.N. Council for Namibia announced on March 3rd. The Angolan Government has offered a site in Kwanza-Sul Province. The centre, to be transferred to Namibia at independence, is to train 200 primary school-leavers in two-year courses covering auto mechanics, machine shop work, electric installation, plumbing, carpentry and house building. The Council allocated \$2,170,000 for the project." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, April 15, 1980, p. 5628) B(517)

Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland - Development Institute: The European Development Fund (EDF) will grant 300,000 EUA for the construction of the Institute for Development Management to serve Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. "This regional project involves building premises in Lesotho and Swaziland to house the Institute of Development Management which is already operating in Botswana in its own buildings. The Community financing will help to balance the cost of setting up this establishment and improve teaching methods. The aim of the Institute is to train middle and senior management to work in all branches of the public and private sectors." (THE COURIER, March/April 1980, p. IV) B(518)

Botswana/Swaziland - Railway Training: "The EDF (European Development Fund) is contributing \$1.2m towards a regional training scheme for Botswana and Swaziland....Botswana and Swaziland have very different railway systems, but even so the EDF reckons that there are enough

common elements to justify a common approach, starting with a director, who is charged with the responsibility of making collaboration desirable. Most of the funds in the first phase will go on paying for training outside the two countries, practically all of it being in the UK, although some will take place in Kenya." (WORLD AID DIGEST, October 10, 1980, p. 2) B(519)

Tanzania/Zimbabwe - Railway Training:  
"Zimbabwe Railways will this month (November 1980) start training Tanzanians on attachment in Zimbabwe. The programme is financed by the Canadian International Development Agency. An accord for Tanzanians to take advanced manpower training in Zimbabwe was reached last July when Tanzania Railway Corp. officials toured Zimbabwe Railways." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, November 18, 1980, p. A2/E) B(520)

See also: B(522); B(534); B(559)

#### Energy

Angola - Regional Oil Cooperation:  
Addressing a seminar on oil and development in Luanda, Angolan petroleum minister Jorge de Morais "called on south African countries to participate in a project to increase oil refined in Angola. Angola would welcome more active participation of certain countries in this region in the development of the Angolan oil industry in order to acquire the necessary tools for the economic development of this part of Africa, he stated. Angola is aware of her responsibilities towards the south African states (Zambia, Tanzania,

Zimbabwe and Mozambique), Mr. Morais stated. Angola, it would be recalled, is to produce between eight and nine million tons of oil this year, thereby holding second position, after Nigeria, among black African oil producing states." (DAILY REPORT: MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA, FBIS, May 11, 1981, p. U1)

B(521)

Angola/Tanzania - Oil Agreement: Angola has agreed in principle to supply Tanzania with part of its oil needs on favourable credit terms. The Deputy Minister for Water and Energy said on May 14th that the Angolan Government had also agreed that payment for the oil would be made in exchange of goods. Angola also offered to train Tanzanians in various subjects, including petroleum exploration and piping, at the Angola petroleum institute beginning in October this year. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 26, 1981, p. A2/4) B(522)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Share Electricity:  
"The Electricity Supply Commission (of Zimbabwe) is supplying emergency power through Umtali to the Chimoio district across the border after the Mozambique National Resistance Movement blew up the local thermal power station at Revue. The resistance movement blew up one of the two generators at the station....A spokesman for the Umtali thermal power station confirmed the station had been supplying Mozambique with 20 megawatts of power since June, at the request of the Mozambican Government." (THE HERALD, Salisbury, October 24, 1980, p. 4; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2319, November 13, 1980, p. 5) B(523)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Ending Fuel Dependence: "Zimbabwe is working out plans to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its fuel imports....The plans involve buying more fuel from Mozambique and re-routing fuel shipments from South African ports to Mozambican ports....It (is) expected that about half of the country's petrol requirements will be coming from the refinery in Maputo...." (BUSINESS HERALD, Salisbury, April 9, 1981, p. 1; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2399, April 24, 1981, p. 74) B(524)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - CAPCO Surplus: "The Central African Power Corporation (Capco), the statutory body jointly owned by the Zimbabwe and Zambian governments responsible for the Kariba power project, ended the year to 30 June with an operating surplus of Z\$9.2 million (\$14.5 million) and a net surplus of Z\$5.5 million (\$8.7 million). Total energy supplies during the year were 12,327 million kWh, an increase of 7.6 percent over the previous year. Capco's annual report said the increase in Zimbabwe was 11.4 percent and in Zambia 3.2 percent." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, December 19, 1980, p. 27) B(525)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Ethanol Study: "Jaeger & Associates of Zimbabwe has been chosen to conduct the feasibility study for Zambia's first ethanol plant. Selected from an international short list, Jaeger is a logical choice as it helped set up Zimbabwe's ethanol plant at Triangle and conducted a similar study for Malawi. The World Bank-financed study is to be completed by the end of May. The rest of the financing for the project -- some of it also to come from the World Bank and International Finance Corporation

(IFC) -- supply agreements and the completion of the project are all expected to take place within 24 months of the study's completion. The most likely input for the plant will be molasses from the Nakambala sugar estate." (IBID., March 13, 1981, p. 28) B(526)

See also: B(505); B(565)

#### Food & Nutrition

Tanzania/Zambia/U.S. - Triangular Food Agreement: The U.S. has worked out a tentative agreement to provide 15,000 tons of rice to Tanzania in exchange for 40,000 tons of maize. "The triangular agreement is part of the 50,000 tonnes of maize offered to Zambia by the United States." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, September 1979, p. 41) B(527)

Tanzania/Zambia - Maize Shipments: "Tazara -- the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority -- will (handle) some 20,000t of Zambian maize due to arrive in Dar es Salaam port in three consignments between 1st May and 6th June. A Zambian team led by two Ministers arrived in Dar es Salaam in early April for consultations with the Tanzania Harbours Authority about the maize, which is reported to be needed in Zambia. The maize was ordered from the United States as part of the Zambian Government's efforts to supplement local maize production, which has been falling during the past few years. The first consignment of 5,000t is due to arrive at the port on 1st May, while the second similar tonnage arrives on 19th May, and the last 10,000t consignment is scheduled to arrive on 6th June." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, April 22, 1980, p. A2/5) B(528)

Zimbabwe - Regional Maize Supplies:

"Zimbabwe, assigned the key role of food provider by its eight partners in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, is well on the way to meeting its first commitment. With the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) now receiving initial deliveries of last season's 2.8 million tonnes of maize, contracts have been, or are about to be, signed for exports totalling 277,850 tonnes. The value of the contracts is about Z\$40 million (\$60 million)." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 15, 1981, p. 33)

B(529)

"Mozambique signed an agreement with Zimbabwe in Salisbury...for the purchase of a significant quantity of maize. On that occasion another agreement was also signed between the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board and government representatives from the Netherlands and Sweden for the sale of maize which these European countries have decided to donate to Mozambique." Talks have begun with Zimbabwe Railways about the carriage of the maize. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 19, 1981, p. A2/3)

B(530)

"Britain is to provide Zambia with 7,000 tonnes of maize to be purchased from Zimbabwe under the European Community food aid programme for the harvest year 1979-80. The maize is to be delivered to the National Milling Co. and funds realised from the sale of this cereal will be available to the government for use in development projects to be agreed with the UK." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, May 1981, p. 12)

B(531)

"A grain agreement with the US and Zimbabwe was signed in Lusaka on 29 May.

Under the US government's food for peace programme, 16,500 tonnes of US wheat are being shipped to Zimbabwe, which in turn will send 21,450 tonnes of white maize to Zambia, easing the mealie meal shortage until the 1980/81 crop shortage crop is harvested....The last of the other 60,000 tonnes of Zimbabwe maize was due in Zambia on 2 June. Agricultural Marketing Board general manager Mutunda Mukumbuta said the maize, bought from Zimbabwe's Grain Marketing Board, has been coming in since January. Following completion of delivery, he said the maize coming under the agreement with the US and also 7,000 tonnes bought by the UK government would start to arrive." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, June 5, 1981, p. 32)

B(532)

Health & Medicine

Lesotho - Regional Medicine Sales:

"Drugs and medicines worth about (\$745,800) will be supplied to Zambia, Lesotho Dispensary Association managing director Wim Faasan has said. The company's products are also sold in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and the Netherlands, he said. The company is non-profit making and any profits made are ploughed back into reducing the cost of medicines in Lesotho and other developing countries." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 27)

B(533)

Lesotho/Mozambique - Health Cooperation:

"Lesotho's Minister of Health and nine other officials in July visited Mozambique to study primary health care in Mozambique and "also conclude an agreement for an exchange of health personnel between the two countries.

Lesotho has already decided to send nursing tutors to Mozambique to help in the training of nurses." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, August 15, 1981, p. 5354) B(534)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Health Agreement:  
"Zambia and Zimbabwe have signed a health technical co-operation agreement. The two countries have agreed in principle to exchange patients requiring specialist treatment and to co-operate in drugs procurement, training of health personnel, recruitment, development of traditional medicine and exchange of consultants." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, November 15, 1980, p. 5846) B(535)

#### Housing

Angola/Mozambique - Housing Cooperation:  
"A co-operation agreement on public works and housing was signed in Maputo on 4th March by the Mozambican Minister of Public Works and Housing and the Angolan Minister of Construction and Housing. The agreement covers physical planning, human resources, standardization of construction materials, technology, support for the creation of the infrastructure of communes, and permanent exchange of delegations of the two Ministries." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, March 17, 1981, pp. A2/1-A2/2) B(536)

#### Industry & Trade

Angola/Zambia - Trade: "Zambia will start buying Angolan crude oil in 1981. She has also expressed interest in

steel, fish meal, common salt and sea foods....Angola hopes by 1981 to have increased output in order to include Zambia as one of its customers. Zambia wants to export to Angola copper wire bars, cables and cathodes as well as zinc, cobalt, lead, explosives, car batteries, maize, tobacco and sugar. Angola will export to Zambia sisal ropes, rice seeds, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton seed and coconut cake, sugar syrup, cement and coffee." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, December 1979, p. 89) B(537)

Malawi/Zimbabwe - Test Marketing:  
"Malawi's fledgling manufacturing industry is flexing its muscles in the highly developed Zimbabwe market. The first external test market survey to be conducted by the Malawi Export Promotion Council began in Salisbury on 23 February with a range of goods from canned fruit, biscuits and nuts to kitchenware, clothing and furniture.... Zimbabwe has been chosen for the test because, although it has the most sophisticated secondary industry in the region, the country is also experiencing a retail trade boom." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, February 27, 1981, p. 27) B(538)

Mozambique/Swaziland/Zimbabwe - Salt Trade: "Mozambique will export salt to Zimbabwe and Swaziland beginning with a shipment from the salt factory in Matola, near Maputo, early in the summer." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 20, 1980, p. A2/2) B(539)

Mozambique/Tanzania - Free Trade Area:  
"Tanzania and Mozambique have agreed to establish the Ruvuma free trade area, which will come into effect in January 1982. The agreement is in a programme

of action reached during the sixth session of the Tanzania-Mozambique joint commission for co-operation, held in Maputo last week. The idea of creating the Ruvuma free trade area was first mentioned in 1978. The Ruvuma free trade area stipulates that tariff barriers now existing between the two countries shall be progressively removed and trade between the two countries will be competitive in the area." (IBID., March 31, 1981, p. A2/3) B(540)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Trade Pact Signed:

Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a trade pact on March 7, which "provides for exports of maize, building materials, and industrial and agricultural equipment. In return, Mozambique will export petrol, salt, fish and timber. Zimbabwe is to make more use of Mozambique's ports and railways. Traditionally Mozambique has had a favourable trade balance with Zimbabwe because of rail and port charges. The new agreement should keep trade more in balance as Zimbabwe is able to ship more goods through Maputo and Beira." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 13, 1981, p. 29) B(541)

Swaziland/Zambia - Trade Agreement:

"Swaziland and Zambia on February 28th signed a K1.5m. agreement for financing of trade between the two countries. The agreement...covers the importation of timber and asbestos from Swaziland to Zambia. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr. Kuhlase (General Manager of the Central Bank of Swaziland) said that although the agreement covers trade both ways, Zambia could not export any items to Swaziland for the time being. The agreement is to be renewed annually by the two central banks." (AFRICA

RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1980, p. 5424) B(542)

Swaziland/Zimbabwe - Firm to Supply Rail Wagons: Morewear Industries of Zimbabwe "has won an order for 12 rail tank wagons for Swaziland. The tankers, which are of chassis-less design and capable of withstanding extremely high pressure, will carry anhydrous ammonia to the Swaziland Chemical Company's nitrogenous fertiliser plant. The tankers have a capacity of 48,000 litres and the order will be completed by the end of March. Last year Morewear won a Z\$5.5 million (\$8.4 million) order to build 250 rail wagons for Zambia and these are now going through the production line at a rate of between three and five a day. Work has also started on 200 goods wagons for National Railways of Zimbabwe at a cost of more than Z\$5 million (\$7.6 million)." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 13, 1981, pp. 28-29) B(543)

Tanzania/Zimbabwe - Trade Mission: "A five-man delegation has gone to Salisbury to look for markets for Tanzanian products. It comprises officials from the Tanzanian Sisal Authority, Tanzania Tea Blenders, Livestock Development Authority, National Engineering Company and the Board of External Trade, and is led by the principal secretary at the trade ministry, Bismarck Mwanasasu." (IBID., August 29, 1980, p. 11) B(544)

See also: B(514); B(533)

Labor & Manpower

Mozambique/Tanzania - Trade Union Agreement: "The National Commission for the

Implementation of Production Councils, Mozambique's embryo trade union organization, and Juwate, the Tanzanian trade union organization, have signed an agreement on cooperation between the two groups. The agreement establishes cooperation in training cadres and trade union activists, occupational training and adult education. The trade union organizations of the two countries will arrange meetings and establish programmes of discussion on special themes in which trade unionists from other countries, especially other Front Line countries, will be invited to take part." (AIM BULLETIN, February 1981, p. 23) B(545)

#### Mass Communications

Mozambique/Tanzania - Mass Media Program: "Tanzania and Mozambique have agreed on a seven point programme of action to forge closer bilateral links ....The agreement was signed by the Tanzanian Information and Tourism Minister, Mr. Isaac Sepetu, and Mozambique's Party Secretary for Ideological Work, Mr. Jorge Rebello." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, May 15, 1980, p. 5636) B(546)

Zambia - Regional News Center: "The Zambian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mark Tambatamba, said that Lusaka would be the regional centre for the proposed Pan-African News Agency. Tambatamba said five countries, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland and Botswana, which would form regional pools for the agency, would all communicate through Lusaka to the headquarters in Senegal. He added that the regional

pools were not barred from communicating directly with the headquarters." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, January 29, 1980, p. B/1) B(547)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Anti-Apartheid Radio: "Zambia and Zimbabwe are to set up a joint radio venture to make anti-apartheid broadcasts to South Africa, Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in Lusaka on 18 May .....Zambia already has an external radio service on which the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West African People's Organisation of Namibia are given time for programmes beamed to South Africa. Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe and Zambia would also begin exchanging news, features, pictures and television programmes." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 22, 1981, p. 31) B(548)

#### Telecommunications

Botswana/Zambia/Zimbabwe - Telephone Links: "It has been announced that the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) are to finance the construction of a microwave communications link between Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Delays have been experienced on occasion in obtaining telephone calls between the three countries and direct dialing facilities are, therefore, receiving priority consideration." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, May 1981, p. 12) B(549)

Mozambique/Swaziland - Telecommunications Links: "Swaziland is to install direct telex channels to Maputo, to

avoid going through South Africa, as part of an improved telecommunications link with Mozambique....Swaziland will also step up its telephone links with Maputo,...providing a six-channel link instead of the present three circuits. The two countries are planning a long-term microwave telephone link for 1980." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, February 28, 1979, p. 5008) B(550)

"Maputo Radio...said that on 28th April an automatic telephone service would come into operation between Mozambique and Swaziland." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 13, 1980, p. B/1) B(551)

See also: B(565)

#### Transportation

Angola/Botswana/Namibia - Proposed Links: "A new transport link which has already reached the pre-feasibility stage is the proposed Trans-Kgalagadi railway line from Botswana to Walvis Bay on the Atlantic Coast of Namibia and a road from Francistown to Angola via Namibia. However, Botswana will not give the go-ahead for the start of the project until the attainment of genuine independence by Namibia." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, September 1979, p. 7) B(552)

Angola/Zaire/Zambia - Regional Railway: "The Director of the Benguela Railway, Fernando Falcao, is reported as saying that the railway from Zambia through Zaire to the Atlantic Port of Lobito is now open. He said thousands of tons of manganese have been sent along the line from Zaire in the past few months."

(AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 16, 1980, p. 23) B(553)

"The OPEC Special Fund is to lend \$3 million for railway improvement. It will be used partially to finance the Lobito route rehabilitation project of the Benguela railway which is being co-financed by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), the governments of Sweden, Netherland and Belgium, and the UN. The Companhia Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (CFB) is in charge of maintaining the Benguela railway which links the Atlantic port of Lobito with Zaire and Zambia. The Benguela has been, and is reported still to be, the target of attacks by UNITA guerrillas. It is a vital route for landlocked Zambia and Zaire which need a reliable outlet for copper exports.... The loan is interest-free and to be repaid in 20 years. It will be spent in recruiting technical staff, training programmes and 630 wagons, 12 main line and six shunting locomotives, a tamplng machine, eight maintenance trolleys, materials for worn track, radio equipment, bridging materials and new workshops." (IBID., February 29, 1980, p. 1) B(554)

Botswana/Zambia - Road Re-opened: "The Zambia/Botswana road, which has been closed for some time, has been reopened. The road was closed so that improvement to the entrance of the pontoon crossing at Kazungula on the Zambesi could be carried out. Before it was blown up by former Rhodesian commandos last year, the route handled 42,000t of imports in 1977 and 27,000t in 1978." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, July 1980, p. 72) B(555)

Botswana/Zimbabwe - Air Link: "Botswana and Zimbabwe are to have air links from 1 July....A provisional timetable indicates that flights will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and will link Gaborone, Selebi Pikwe, Francistown and Bulawayo." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, June 6, 1980, p. 21) B(556)

Botswana/Zimbabwe - Rail Takeover: "Botswana, due to revenue earned in its mining sector and foreign assistance, will be able to procure a Rhodesian-operated railway which is a strategically important transport link between Rhodesia and South Africa. Increases in government expenditures for development and security are expected." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, September 16, 1979, p. 16) B(557)

"Botswana is to lend Zimbabwe 13 diesel locomotives for use on the line between Plumtree, Zimbabwe and Mafeking in the South African 'bantustan' of Bophutatswana, Botswana presidential permanent secretary Philip Steenkamp said in Bulawayo on 25 March. The line is owned by National Railways of Zimbabwe and passes through northern Botswana." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 3, 1981, p. 27) B(558)

"The Botswana Government has set 1986 as the target date for the take-over of the railway system between Plumtree and Mafeking....The railway system is presently run by the National Railways of Zimbabwe. West Germany has given Botswana about \$16 million towards projects which include the purchase of locomotives and wagons, the construction of staff houses and a railway training school in Francistown." (THE HERALD, Salisbury, May 26, 1981, p. 3; quoted in

Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2427, June 15, 1981, p. 1) B(559)

Malawi/Zambia - Railway Completed: "A ceremony on 24th October on the Malawi-Zambia border at Mchinji marked the end of Malawi railways development project. The project, which started in 1975 in Salima, has a total rail mileage of 140.8, and its second phase, which started from Lilongwe to the Zambian border in 1978, has a total rail mileage of 71.8." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, November 11, 1980, p. A2/3) B(560)

Mozambique - Regional Transport Meeting: "The upgrading of railway lines linking three landlocked countries with Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports is one of the priority projects agreed at last week's international transport meeting held in the Mozambican coastal city of Beira. The meeting was called to discuss projects for cooperation in transport and communications among nine member states of the economic grouping of southern and eastern African countries formed in Lusaka, Zambia, in April this year." (IBID., September 16, 1980, A2/2) B(561)

Mozambique/Swaziland - Rail Cooperation: Swaziland and Mozambique began talks on May 19th "about a bilateral agreement on rail and road transport between the two countries....Swaziland's present rail link is a 200-kilometre track between Ngwenya and Mlawula on the northeastern border with Mozambique, which then continues 74 kilometres to Maputo." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 30, 1980, p. 21) B(562)

Mozambique/Zambia - Road Link: "A road between Zambia and Mozambique, which is

expected to be completed this year, will secure an important outlet to the sea for Zambia through Beira port in Mozambique. The 175-km road links Bene in Tete Province in northwest Mozambique to Katete in the east of Zambia. Four bridges on the Mozambique side have already been erected, and only 47-km of the 120-km inside Mozambique have still to be tarred." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, April 15, 1980, p. A2/5) B(563)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Railway Line: "The railway line to Maputo (from Zimbabwe), once the country's major outlet to the sea, reopened on 2 October. A senior official of National Railways of Zimbabwe (reported) that the line will handle 3,000 tonnes of traffic a day at first -- only one-third of estimated capacity. Traffic will build up steadily over the rest of the year with peak shipments early in 1981. The other rail link through Mozambique -- from Umtali to Beira -- is carrying an additional 650 tonnes a day. Zimbabwe's total rail traffic is estimated at about 28,000 tonnes a day. The balance will continue to be routed through South Africa." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 3, 1980, p. 21) B(564)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Transport Accord: "Zimbabwe and Mozambique have agreed to increase rail and road traffic between the two countries and use Mozambique's ports. The decision was taken during talks between Alcantara Santos, Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Land Transport, and Zimbabwean Minister of Transport and Power, Joseph Chinamano. A joint communique issued after the talks said that the two government delegations discussed the implementation of

the Southern African development coordination conference projects. The projects are the responsibility of the Southern African Commission for Transport and Communications. During the talks, the two parties also analyzed relations between the railway enterprises of the two countries with a view toward increasing contacts and coordination. The joint communique stressed that the two delegations studied current and future use of Mozambique's railways and ports for Zimbabwe's exports and imports. During the talks, the delegations also discussed issues relating to the number of existing locomotives, maximum use of railways, the transportation of gasoline, diesel and lubricants and the reopening of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline. On telecommunications, the two sides discussed a number of issues including the operation of the existing direct telephone line between Maputo and Salisbury and the opening of a direct telex between the two cities." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, May 16-June 1, 1981, pp. 130-131) B(565)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Improved Access: Mozambique can handle three times as much cargo from Zimbabwe as is now being shipped, according to Subhaschandra Bhatt, Director of Mozambican Ports and Railways. Three major factors contributed to the improved situation. One was the arrival of new locomotives, another was improved productivity at Maputo and Beira ports and the third was the establishment of a direct telephone and telex link between Salisbury and Maputo. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, June 2, 1981, p.A2/2) B(566)

Tanzania/Zaire - Rail Cargo Transport:

Zaire has promised to move more cargo through Tanzanian ports if their efficiency improves, according to Transport and Communications Minister Ibrahim Kaduma. He said Zairean ministers told him they would move 100,000 tonnes of goods a year through Tanzania, given better conditions. The volume of Zairean cargo transhipped through Tanzania had dropped from 80,000 tonnes a year a few years ago to 20,000-25,000 tonnes at present, due mainly to problems at the Lake Tanganyika port of Tigoana." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 1981, p. 14) B(567)

Tanzania/Zambia - Tazara Railway: "The Tazara railway linking Zambia and Tanzania was in danger of collapse, Tanzanian Communications and Transport Minister Augustine Mwingira said on 2 June at the 17th council of ministers meeting in Lusaka. Tazara's -- Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority -- 1980/81 budget proposals were based on four main assumptions: A guaranteed 5,000 tonnes of Zambian metal a month, availability of spares from China which will maintain the railway, more pulling power, and faster wagon turnaround, Mwingira said. The railway faced disaster unless both the Tanzanian and Zambian governments took urgent measures to realise these budget proposals...." (IBID., June 6, 1980, p. 13) B(568)

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) B(569)

"Zambian mines are to ship 108,000 tonnes of copper through Dar es Salaam in May, June and July this year, compared with only 45,000 tonnes through the South African port of East London during the same period....During February, March and April this year, the allocation for Dar es Salaam had been 119,800 tonnes but only 108,000 tonnes had been shipped....This had been due to the poor performance of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) line and of Zambia-Tanzania Road Services." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 8, 1981, p. 23) B(570)

Zambia - Regional Railway Links: "Zambia is considering establishing new railway links with Malawi, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia during its Third National Development Plan. A link between Lusaka, Luangwa, and Zumbo in Mozambique, and another from Lusaka via Chipata to Mchinji in Malawi, is envisaged in the plan. Unreliable trade routes and high transport costs have constituted a major obstacle to development. It is intended to evolve a comprehensive transport policy and a strategy where all options are kept open." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, December 1979, p. 87) B(571)

Zambia - Regional Airlines Association:

"A new airlines association for the Southern African region has been set up and is initially to be coordinated from Zambia, Zambia Airways managing director Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe has said. Zambia Airways had made the request for the sub-region to the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) because it felt there were enough airlines in the region to represent their interests....The Southern Africa region consists of the national airlines of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola." (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, April 7, 1981, p. 2; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS,

no. 2403, May 4, 1981, p. 9) B(572)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Highway Agreement: "An agreement was signed in Salisbury on 4 April to rebuild the Lusaka-Salisbury road. Total cost has been put at ZK23 million (\$27.6 million). The Kafue-Chirundu section will cost ZK9 million (10.8 million) and the Chirundu-Salisbury section ZK13 million (\$15.6 million). Work will begin in July and contracts are expected to be put out to tender soon." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 10, 1981, p. 29) B(573)

See also: B(510); B(515); B(519); B(520); B(524); B(528); B(543)

## INFORMATION RESOURCES

ADELMAN, KENNETH L. & JOHN SEILER. Alternative Futures in Southern Africa. Arlington, Virginia, SRI International, Strategic Studies Center, 1979. 107pp. Study done under contract to the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. Centers on South Africa's future as a major regional power and possible outcomes to conflicts in Zimbabwe and Namibia with recommendations for U.S. policy during the 1980s. By recommending that U.S. development aid build upon existing regional economic patterns, the study tends to be supportive of economic aspects of South Africa's "constellation" scheme.

"Africa -- Southern African Economic Coordination Conferences." In: Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, v.XXVII n.G6, March 27, 1981, p.30788, map. Reviews Southern African cooperation efforts from April to November 1980.

"African Trade: Don't Wave the Flag." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, June 20, 1980, pp.1324-28. Examines black Africa's trade ties with South Africa, linking recent resurgence in trade with cumulative impact of oil price spiral, creating cash, capital and foreign exchange crisis for developing countries. Such trade without South African diplomatic and political initiatives is seen as key to long-term economic accommodation between South Africa and black Africa.

BAILEY, MARTIN. Oil Sanctions: South Africa's Weak Link. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 30pp. Examines the contention that foreign oil supplies potentially represent the Achilles Heel of the South African economy, and how South Africa's neighbors -- Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Zaire -- might be affected by an oil embargo. Also assesses how long the Republic could survive such an embargo.

"Berlin's Shadow Over Southern Africa." In: African Business, London, February 1981, pp.4-5. Reports that West Germany's Federal Ministry for Cooperation was "not entirely displeased" when news leaked out that Bonn was blocking EEC aid to Mozambique and Angola due to their failure to recognize the 'Berlin Clause' in the Lomé Convention, concerning recognition of West Berlin as part of West Germany. Bonn's Foreign Office is reportedly responsible for this situation, which may prevent EEC aid to SADCC transport/communication plan.

BISSELL, RICHARD E. Southern Africa in the World: Autonomy or Interdependence? Philadelphia, Foreign Policy Research Institute, 1978. 67pp. \$4.00. Publisher's address: 3508 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Botswana/Zambia: Cooperation Agreement." In: Africa, London, July 1979, pp.23-24. Describes establishment of a Permanent Commission of Cooperation Between Botswana and Zambia to facilitate bilateral cooperation and joint development.

BREYTENBACH, WILLIE, ed. The Constellation of States: A Consideration. Johannesburg, South Africa Foundation, 1980. 81pp. A compilation of varying viewpoints on Prime Minister Botha's proposed "Constellation of Southern African States" and related concepts regarding regional cooperation and development, and a discussion of "the historical pattern of technical, economic, and other forms of relationships in the Southern African region," with critical evaluation from the editor. A less than comprehensive bibliography is provided by the Africa Institute.

CARVER, RICHARD. "Severing South African Economic Links: Frontline Plans Unified Strategy." In: New African, London, May 1980, pp.41-43, illus. An informative assessment of the potential for realization of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) goals of "economic liberation" from South Africa. Cites internal political problems in such priority areas as transportation and the white-controlled food sector of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

CLOUGH MICHAEL & JOHN RAVENHILL. Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: Promises and Pitfalls. Salisbury, Zimbabwe Economic Society, 1980. 36pp. Paper presented at ZES Economic Symposium at University of Zimbabwe, September 8-10, 1980. Attempts to outline a general approach to regional cooperation that will "promote political and economic progress."

COBBE, JAMES H. "Integration Among Unequals: The Southern African Customs Union and Development." In: World Development, London, v.8, 1980, pp.329-36.

"Constellation of Racism and Imperialism." In: African Communist, London, Second Quarter 1980, pp.22-26. Editorial comment on Prime Minister Botha's "Constellation" scheme in light of stationing of South African troops in Zimbabwe prior to elections, and the response of South African big business to Botha's proposals.

COPSON, RAYMOND W. Southern Africa: Issues for U.S. Development Assistance Policy. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1980. 18pp. 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, limited volume, and orientation toward agricultural and rural development.

DAVIES, R.J. Trade Sanctions and Regional Impact in Southern Africa. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 37pp. Examines the complexity of the regional trade pattern in Southern Africa with reference to the question of trade sanctions against South Africa. Zimbabwe is identified as a pivotal link in any new economic alignment of trade in the subcontinent aimed at reducing dependence on South Africa.

"Europe and Southern Africa." In: Foreign Report, London, August 6, 1980, pp.5-6. Describes how anti-apartheid pressures on Western Europe are moving the EEC toward embracing the fledgling Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), with France wishing to promote the rehabilitation of Zaire within the framework of the SADCC. Also cites South Africa's intention to campaign against Western donor aid to the SADCC.

"Front-Line Economies: A Climate for Peace?" In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, v.19 n.9, 1979, pp.90-92. "The economies of the Front-Line states, with the exception of that of Botswana, have declined, and in Tanzania's case the decline has been dramatic. This has affected their bargaining position and their ability to give material support to the PF. In fact, where a number of states are faced by famine, the presence on their soil of PF bases, their continuing enforcement of sanctions, and the spill over of the war, are becoming politically embarrassing and a threat to internal stability."

"Frontline States: Strategies for a New War." In: Africa, London, August 1979, pp.37-38. The South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), aimed at launching "economic liberation" for the frontline states, was convened in Arusha in July.

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GELDENHUYS, DEON. "Special Report: Southern Africa in the 'Eighties.'" In: South Africa Foundation News, Johannesburg, January 1981, pp.2-3. Analyzes the aftermath of

the Portuguese coup and the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Examines development of South Africa's "Constellation" and the frontline states' SADCC, the question of Namibia's future, and external and internal pressures facing the states of the region.

GELDENHUYS, DEON & DENIS VENTER. "Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: A Constellation of States?" In: International Affairs Bulletin, Braamfontein, South Africa, December 1979, pp.36-72. A critical examination of the feasibility of the "Constellation of Southern African States" as expounded by official spokesmen, stressing the need for greater "terminological clarity." Historical background is provided with respect to the regional aims of the Republic's leaders, past and present.

GREEN, REGINALD H. South Africa: The Impact of Sanctions on Southern African Economies. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 34pp. Reviews various options and scenarios and ascertains that the effects of sanctions against South Africa could have a substantial impact on neighboring black-ruled countries. Includes an assessment of regional mechanisms, national economic policy adjustments, potential international contribution to sanctions adjustment, etc. Zimbabwe and Namibia are given special consideration.

GRUNDY, KENNETH W. "Economic Patterns in the New Southern African Balance." In: Southern Africa: The Continuing Crisis, ed. by G. Carter & P. O'Meara, Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1979, pp.291-312, illus. Examines the economic interdependence of Southern Africa which is experiencing transitions in Zimbabwe and Namibia. With respect to South Africa's continued economic dominance in the region, the fate of Zimbabwe is seen as the key to future regional economic patterns vis-à-vis Pretoria.

THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION. The Frontline States: The Realities in Southern Africa. Washington, D.C., 1979. 1 vol.

HOWARD, CAROL. "Zambia-Tanzania: Keeping Tazara on the Rails." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, September 5, 1980, p.23. Projects an improved situation for the 'Great Urhuru Railway' in a year's time with tripartite cooperation between Tanzanians, Zambians and Chinese.

"Interest in Intra-Regional Ties Revived." In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, v.19 n.4, 1979, p.45. Editorializes on Prime Minister P.W. Botha's articulation of regional aims for South Africa based upon 'neutrality' vis-à-vis East-West conflict. Views regional 'peaceful coexistence' with South Africa as prerequisite to solving South Africa's internal race problems rather than the reverse.

JOHALA, ANTONIO. "Lusaka Nine Set to Negotiate from Strength." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, November 21, 1980, p.8. Anticipatory view of Maputo SADCC conference involving international donors, citing the strength of the "Lusaka Nine" in terms of

what they offer as an economic bloc. However, opposition in the U.S. and the U.K. among elements who would like to see these countries remain dependent on South Africa is noted.

JOHALA, ANTONIO. "Maputo Conference Raises \$800 Million." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, December 5, 1980, pp.2-3. A report on the international donor's conference convened by the SADCC in Maputo on November 27-28, 1980.

JOHALA, ANTONIO. "SADCC Sees Potential for Increased Trade." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, March 27, 1981, p.24. Briefly discusses how development within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference enhances intra-regional trade.

KNOTTS, MARY ANN. An Assessment of the Membership of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in the Southern African Customs Union. Paper presented for the Southern Africa Development Analysis Project (SADAP), USAID, 1978. Unpublished.

KORNEGAY, FRANCIS A., JR. & VICTOR A. VOCKERODT. "Arusha and Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: A Preliminary Analysis of Resources for Research and Study." In: SADEX: Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange, Washington, D.C., August/October 1979, pp.1-21. An overview of current political and economic trends in Southern Africa, focusing on rival conceptions of regional cooperation as presented at the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference at Arusha, July 3-4, 1979, and by South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha in his vision of a "Constellation of Southern African States."

KORNEGAY, FRANCIS A., JR. & VICTOR A. VOCKERODT. "Lusaka & Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa, Part I: The Zimbabwe Connection." In: SADEX: Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange, Washington, D.C., May/June 1980, pp.1-16. A combined analysis and literature survey of events surrounding the Zimbabwean elections and independence, and the April 1 meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in Lusaka.

KORNEGAY, FRANCIS A., JR. & VICTOR A. VOCKERODT. "Lusaka & Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa, Part II: The South African Dilemma." In: SADEX: Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange, Washington, D.C., July/August 1980, pp.1-14. Focuses on South Africa's response to efforts by frontline states for form their own economic cooperation sphere independent of South Africa, as well as other changes in the region such as the independence of Zimbabwe, the stalemate over Namibia, and relations with Angola and Mozambique.

LEISTNER, G.M.E. "Can Southern Africa Get It Together?" In: South African Journal of African Affairs, Pretoria, v.9 n.2, 1979, pp.84-91. Outlines cooperation that already exists among states in Southern Africa while seeing South Africa as the hub of an

economic grouping that would benefit the development of neighboring states linked in a proposed Southern African Affairs Center (SAAC).

LEISTNER, G.M.E. "Economic Interdependence in Southern Africa." In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, v.16 n.9/10, 1978, pp.311-17, illus. Paper presented at a conference on Southern Africa in New York, October 1978, sponsored by the South African-based Institute for the Study of Plural Relations. Analyzes developments in Southern Africa as a microcosm of global North-South relations. Sees South Africa as a potential nucleus for a regional economic community.

LEISTNER, G.M.E. Towards a New Order in Southern Africa. Pretoria, Africa Institute, 1979. 51pp., illus. "A collection of papers bearing on economic development, regional interdependence and closer union in southern Africa" by Africa Institute Director. The relevance of regional trends in development and cooperation for the ordering of socio-political and economic issues within the Republic is also considered.

MACHEL, SAMORA. Opening Address by President Samora Machel to the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference in Maputo, November 27, 1980. Maputo, Agência de Informação de Moçambique, 1980. 9pp. Supplement to AIM Bulletin, n.53.

MATTHEWS, JACQUELINE. "South Africa's Trade Relations: Foreign and Regional Interdependence." In: International Affairs Bulletin, Johannesburg, v.4 n.2, 1980, pp.3-18. Article 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 organizations, and (c) Southern African economic relationships."

MBANGA, TRISH. "A Southern African Development Conference." In: Commerce, Salisbury, February 1981, pp.14-15. Despite "plenty of back-slapping and moral support," little in the way of "hard cash" was committed at the Maputo donor's meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

MEIRING, MARIETJIE. "Black Link-up Still Far from Materializing." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, November 21, 1980, p.19. Highlights points of division between the frontline states making up the SADCC, including unrest and economic woes in Zambia and the Nkomo/Soviet factor in relations between Lusaka and Salisbury. Cites problems with rail links, including Mozambique National Resistance sabotage in Mozambique. South Africa is seen as main beneficiary of these perceived deepening divisions.

"Mozambique-Zimbabwe: Joint Strategy." In: AIM Information Bulletin, Maputo, May 1980, pp.12-16. "Mozambique and Zimbabwe are presently devising a joint strategy to put an end to armed groups in both countries which have been operating against the Mozambican and Zimbabwean authorities."

NDOVI, VICTOR. "Arusha: Breaking Dependence on South Africa." In: New African, London, September 1979, pp.66-67. Report on the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference convened July 3-4, 1979, in Arusha, Tanzania, under the title: "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation." Although only concerned initially with the frontline states, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Lesotho, Malawi, and Swaziland are to eventually be included. Cites several projects to be undertaken (Southern African Regional Transport & Communication Commission, Southern African Development Fund, etc.) as well as emphasis on strengthening already existing institutions in the region.

"New Offensive." In: Sechaba, London, July 1979, pp.3-5. Opposes Botha regime's goal of a "Constellation of Southern African States." Sees plan as one to "capture some of the Front-Line states in their orbit" by using economic blackmail and manipulations.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY. COMMITTEE OF TEN ON ASSISTANCE TO FRONTLINE STATES. Report of the Mission of the Committee of Ten to Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, 10-20 April 1978. Addis Ababa, OAU Secretariat, 1978. 81pp.

PRINSLOO, D.S. Revolutions and Railways in Southern Africa. Pretoria, Foreign Affairs Association, 1978. 28pp., maps. An anticommunist perspective, including analysis of the political, economic and communications framework of the Southern Africa region, and a description of major ports and railways.

"Rail Links: Rhodes' Legacy." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, August 29, 1980, p.984. The Southern African rail network, as a major legacy of the 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."

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.

ROTHSCHILD, MATTHEW. "Southern Africa's Black States Strive for Economic Cooperation." In: Multinational Monitor, Washington, D.C., June 1980, pp.16-19. Assesses the potential of the Lusaka Nine to realize their goal of "economic liberation" from South Africa. Cites obstacles related to South Africa's regional dominance and the uncertain attitude of Western donors.

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

"SADCC-2." In: AIM Bulletin, Maputo, November 1980, pp.1-11. Reports on the 2nd Southern African Development Coordination Conference, with information on pledges, Mozambique-EEC relations, the question of economic sanctions against South Africa, and proposed projects and objectives regarding ports and railways, Southern Africa telecommunications, and civil aviation and roads.

S.A.R. & H. Johannesburg, Financial Mail, September 26, 1980. 64pp. Special supplement to the Financial Mail, surveying South African Railways. Includes a section on "transport diplomacy," which examines South Africa's transport links to the rest of the subcontinent, and dependency of neighboring states on the Republic's communications infrastructure.

SEIDMAN, ANN & NEVA SEIDMAN MAKETLA. Outposts of Monopoly Capitalism: Southern Africa in the Changing Global Economy. Westport, Connecticut, Lawrence Hill & Co., 1980. 256pp. \$12.95 (cloth); \$6.95 (paper). Examines "the effect of the South Africa-based transnational corporations on the economy of the emerging free countries of Southern Africa. As these huge combines expand their operations, feeding on the cheap labor provided by the apartheid system and consuming vast untapped sources of raw materials, the industrial development of South Africa's neighbors is inhibited and their neo-colonial status becomes further entrenched."

SERFONTEIN, HENNIE. "The Collapse of Botha's Constellation Strategy." In: Africa, London, November 1980, pp.47-50. A discussion of the divergent goals of South Africa's rival "Constellation" in pursuing close regional economic cooperation.

SHREEVE, GAVIN. "East and West Race for Southern Africa." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, November 28, 1980, p.7. Cites the alignments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique in noting increased East-West competition prior to SADCC donors conference in Maputo. Also cites apparent coordination between South Africa and the Soviet Union in marketing of gold and other metals.

"South Africa: Concentrating on the 'Inner Constellation.'" In: To the Point, Johannesburg, November 7, 1980, p.19. While noting that South Africa has to concentrate on the homelands and its internal racial situation or 'inner constellation, quiet diplomacy and economic cooperation with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are described.

South Africa: Good Neighbor in Africa. Washington, D.C., South African Embassy, February 1981. 8pp. South African information pamphlet outlining the Republic's regional cooperation activities in such areas as food, health and medical care, scientific research, water and power projects, emergency refugee aid, housing, trade, employment and transportation. Not mentioned are military attacks into neighboring countries.

"South Africa's New Constellation." In: New African, London, June 1979, pp.50-52. Analyzes South Africa's 'go-it-alone' strategy in Southern Africa against the backdrop of developments in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and domestic Afrikaner politics within ruling Nationalist Party.

"Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation." In: The Courier, Brussels, July/August 1980, pp.25-27. Extracts of the texts that were adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Governments of Southern Africa that met in Lusaka, April 1, 1980.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Address by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, at the Opening of the Economic Summit of the Majority-Ruled States of Southern Africa -- Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka -- 1st April 1980. Lusaka, 1980. 4pp. Annex I.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Address to the Southern African Development Coordination Summit Conference by His Excellency President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Lusaka, 1st April 1980. Lusaka, 1980. 5pp. Annex IV.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Communique: Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Lusaka, 1st April 1980. Lusaka, 1980. 1p. Annex VI. Summary program of action approved by heads of state at Lusaka, following accords reached at Arusha in July 1979. Notes agreement to hold a meeting of ministers in Zimbabwe in September 1980 and an international donors conference in Maputo in November 1980.

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

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

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation: A Declaration by the Governments of Independent States of Southern Africa Made at Lusaka on the 1st April 1980. Lusaka, 1980. 5pp. Declaration committing nine states of Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to "pursue policies aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies...."

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, A Strategy Paper. London, 1980. 16pp. Prepared for SADCC2 donor meeting in Maputo, November 27-28, 1980. Covers SADCC's aims, actions and sectoral strategies, followed by specific references to: transport and communication, agriculture, energy, industry, trade, finance, manpower development and external cooperation. Also includes "Status Report on Lusaka Programme of Action."

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Record of the Ministerial Meeting Held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, on the 11th September 1980. London, 1980. 6pp. Record of the proceedings of SADCC ministerial meeting in Salisbury with annexes: speeches by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe and Chairman P.S. Mmusi, Botswana's Minister of Finance & Development Planning; ministerial meeting agenda; and communique.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Southern African Development Coordination Summit Conference Held at Lusaka -- 1st April 1980: Agenda. Lusaka, 1980. 1p. Annex III. Includes program of action: transport and communications commissioner, control of foot and mouth disease, agricultural research in semi-arid areas, food security plan, manpower development, Southern Africa development fund, energy.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Summit Meeting on Southern Africa Development Coordination: Lusaka, April 1-2, 1980: Opening Statement by the Chairman, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana. Lusaka, 1980. 4pp. Annex II.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE STEERING COMMITTEE. Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation. London, 1980. 8pp. Pamphlet reprinting "Declaration by Governments of Independent States of Southern Africa Made at Lusaka on the 1st April 1980." Publisher's address: 1 Cambridge Terrace, London NW1 4JL, England.

"Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Ministerial Meeting, Salisbury, 11 September 1980: Communique." In: SADEX: Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange, Washington, D.C., September/October 1980, pp.1-7. Includes provisional draft agenda for meeting of donors in Maputo, November 27-28, 1980.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FORUM. Lomé Convention: How It Affects Southern Africa. Johannesburg, 1980. 4pp. Position Paper, v.3 n.20. Describes the provisions of Lomé Convention, accompanied by a critique of its effectiveness in terms of meeting African development needs. Also assesses 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."

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FORUM. Railways as a Vehicle for Cooperation. Johannesburg, 1980. 4pp. Position Paper, v.3 n.8. Examines Southern Africa's railway system as a colonial legacy and as a factor for regional economic cooperation, including South African participation. Notes Western donor assistance to help develop Africa's railway network, while expressing concern over tendencies to help black Southern African states reduce dependence on South Africa.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FORUM. Regionalism in Africa. Johannesburg, 1980. 4pp. Position Paper, v.3 n.18. An assessment of regional organizations and cooperation in Africa from a South African perspective that promotes South Africa as the main guarantor of economic development in the continent were it not for its being politically despised. Considers regional arrangements in which it participates as successful (SARCCUS, Customs Union, etc.) because they are "non-political."

"Southern Nine: A Two Billion Dollar Question." In: Africa, London, November 1980, p.43. Focuses on the SADCC quest for \$2 billion in funding to begin reducing dependence on South Africa in the transport and communications sectors.

STREEK, BARRY. "The New Frontliners." In: The Herald, Salisbury, August 29, 1980. Briefly surveys new geopolitical map of Southern Africa following the independence of Zimbabwe. Cites winds of change being felt in Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and which are contributing to regional uncertainties. Also notes South Africa's concentration on strengthening economic links in the region.

"Support for SADEC." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, December 12, 1980, p.1278. Interview with EEC Commissioner for Development Claude Cheysson following Southern African Development Coordination Conference donors meeting in Maputo. Cheysson expresses EEC's political support for the SADCC as the type of "multiracial development" which Western Europe seeks to encourage.

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

"Tanzania-Zambia: Hitches on the Railway." In: Africa, London, July 1980, pp.32-33. Cites fears that Tazara Railway may collapse unless Zambian and Tanzanian governments act urgently to make it economically viable.

"Tanzania-Zambia Railway: The Urhuru Patch-up." In: The Economist, London, September 13, 1980, pp.91-92. Concerns prospects for reviving usefulness of Tazara Railway based upon an early September tripartite meeting of Chinese, Tanzanian and Zambian officials.

"Tazara 'Dream' Becomes a 'Disaster.'" In: To the Point, Johannesburg, June 27, 1980, p.17. Tries to score points for the efficiency of South Africa's harbors and ports over others in Southern Africa, in response to SADCC, citing Tazara example.

THOMAS, WOLFGANG H. "A Southern African 'Constellation of States': Challenge or Myth?" In: South Africa International, Johannesburg, January 1980, pp.113-28. Considers a number of different variants of a constellation of states and how these relate to the internal and international issues currently facing South Africa. "Six different 'constellation of states' are identified in the context of South Africa's internal 'multinationalism' and its external relations with the immediate and more distant neighbors. Three separate but related issues are identified: "the movement towards a confederation of South African sub-states, the creation of a strategic cordon sanitaire in Southern Africa and the intensification of economic cooperation between fully independent states in the Southern subcontinent." The latter process is seen as desirable regardless of the questionable prospects of the other two.

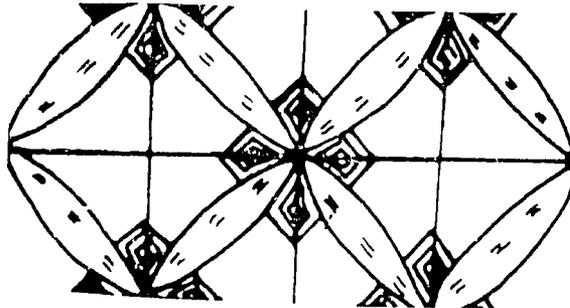
"Towards a Regional Economy." In: African Index, Washington, D.C., December 31, 1980, pp.83; 86. A report on the second meeting of the SADCC in Maputo, Mozambique, that included international donor representatives for the purpose of pledging support to SADCC projects designed to reduce the crucial trade, aid and transport dependency on South Africa.

TYSON, HARVEY. "Was Mr. O a Star in the Constellation?" In: The Star, Johannesburg, April 5, 1980, p.9. Speculates on why Anglo-American Corporation Chairman Harry Oppenheimer would accept invitation to open South Africa's information exhibition at the Rand Show. Cites Oppenheimer's remarks on the likely failure of frontline states to build a counter-constellation and the need for dismantling apartheid inside the Republic.

UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE. INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE. CENTRO DE ESTUDOS AFRICANOS. The Constellation of Southern African States: A New Strategic Offensive by South Africa. Maputo, April 29, 1980. 1 vol. Analysis no. 2. Discusses moves and counter-moves by the Southern African frontline states and South Africa in organizing the political and economic relations of Southern Africa, "concentrating in particular on the objectives and strategies underlying South Africa's constellation proposals."

WALKER, GARY A. Southern African Interdependencies and Their Implications for U.S. Policy Development. Washington, D.C., Aurora Associates, 1980. 78pp. Analysis of patterns of interdependence in Southern Africa, including the rival visions of South Africa and the frontline states of future political and economic relations in the sub-continent. Relates interdependence to several key sectors with concluding consideration of U.S. policy on interdependence in the region.

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 and Communications Commission (SATCC), which could include 11 member countries once Namibia gains its independence. Also reports on some of the SATCC proposed projects and how the commission is to be organized.



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# DATELINE

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*The following section reports on selected conferences and meetings -- forthcoming, current and past. SADEX readers are invited to submit information on meetings for possible inclusion in future issues of SADEX, as well as copies of conference proceedings, papers and reports for indexing in the SADEX bibliographic section.*

BOTSWANA NATIONAL MIGRATION STUDY CONFERENCE, December 7-11, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Scheduled to review final papers presented by National Migration Survey (NMS) staff and consultants in preparation for completion, by April 1982, of the final NMS report. For information on the National Migration Survey, including papers presented at workshops in 1977 and 1979, as well as at the December 1981 conference, contact: National Migration Survey, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Private Bag 0024, Gaborone, Botswana.

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, November 23-27, 1981, Roma, Lesotho. Planned and organized by the Institute of Southern African Studies at the National University of Lesotho, in consultation with other sponsors and participants, to bring together researchers in Southern Africa to identify research priorities and work out strategies for regional research coordination and cooperation. Sub-themes include: Southern Africa -- liberation and strategies for development; critical research areas -- priorities and directions of research in Southern Africa; the state of research in individual Southern African countries -- problems and directions; and strategies for research coordination and cooperation in the region -- institutional mechanisms for joint studies. The workshop will seek adoption of a document on research priorities in Southern Africa, which will be published with the papers and reports presented at the workshop. Contact: Dr. Michael Sefali, Director, Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho, P.O. Roma 180, Lesotho.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT, November 19-21, 1981, Washington, D.C. Themes of panels and roundtables include policy, research and development -- Third World trends; the role of government -- policy and research choices; technology transfer -- recent developments; science, technology and human values; and technology and the Third World's future. Scheduled speakers include Timothy T. Thahane, Vice President and Secretary of the World Bank, and Martin Lees, Director of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology. Contact: Dr. Mekki Mtewa, Conference Coordinator, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, c/o Department of Political Science, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059.

COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE, November 9-13, 1981, Seychelles. Organized by the Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa, P.O. Box 1009, Arusha, Tanzania.

SEMINAR ON INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS WITHIN LOCAL COMMUNITIES, November 2-10, 1981, Cairo, Egypt. Organized by the International Association for Community Development. Expected participants include senior officials responsible for community development programs, and representatives of international organizations concerned with community development in developing countries. Contact: International Association for Community Development, 179 rue du Debarcadere, 6001 Marcinelle, Belgium.

2ND SYMPOSIUM OF THE UNION OF AFRICAN RAILWAYS, November 2-4, 1981, Blantyre, Malawi. Contact: Union of African Railways, B.P. 687, Kinshasa, Zaire.

CONFERENCE ON "RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY-SIDE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES", October 29-31, 1981, Ottawa, Canada. 12th International Conference of the Institute of International Co-operation of the University of Ottawa. Scheduled to include numerous panels at which papers will be presented by specialists from developed and developing countries. Contact: Professor Jose Havet, Conference Coordinator, Institute for International Co-operation, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 6N5.

MEETING OF INFORMATION EXPERTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, October 20-23, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Organized by the German Foundation for International Development and the Botswana National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR). Contact: Zentrale Dokumentation, DSE, Endenicher Strasse 41, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

AED/AMR CONFERENCE ON "ZIMBABWE: BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE 1980S", October 12-13, 1981, London, England. Organized by Africa Economic Digest (AED) and Advanced Management Research (AMR) International for senior executives. Designed "to provide a full appraisal of the prospects and problems offered by involvement in Zimbabwe and to suggest ways of formulating an effective and competitive marketing or investment strategy." Scheduled speakers from Zimbabwe include the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, the General Manager of National Railways of Zimbabwe, and representatives of Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe International, and the University of Zimbabwe. Contact: Conference Organiser, AED, MEED House, 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP, England.

CONFERENCE IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, October 9-11, 1981, New York, New York. Sponsored by numerous organizations and individuals from the labor, religious, entertainment, athletic, legal and civil rights communities; in co-sponsorship with the ANC and SWAPO; and in cooperation with the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern

Africa. First in a worldwide series of conferences designed to mobilize maximum support for the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. The USA conference will also seek to develop a broad-based program of action at the national and regional levels to combat current trends in U.S. policy. Scheduled speakers include ANC President Oliver Tambo and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. Expected participants include over 1000 delegates from throughout the U.S., and representatives of the frontline states. Contact: Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa, c/o United Methodist Office for the U.N., 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

CONFERENCE AND 8TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, October 7-14, 1981, Nairobi, Kenya. Topics include special problems of low-cost buildings in Third World countries. Contact: Commonwealth Association of Architects, 326 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HB, England.

68TH MEETING OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION, September 15-23, 1981, Havana, Cuba. Expected participants include delegates from nearly 100 countries. Contact: P.C. Terenzio, Secretariat, Inter-Parliamentary Union, place 37 Petit-Saconnex, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

11TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (ICID), August 26-September 7, 1981, Grenoble, France. Congress themes are improvement and modernization of existing irrigation and drainage systems, and flood control and its place in the planning and utilization of soils and in the management of water. Contact: French Association for the Study of Irrigation and Drainage, 19 avenue du Maine, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France.

WORKSHOP ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PAN-AFRICAN UNION OF JOURNALISTS, ca. August 18-20, 1981, Kitwe, Zambia. Organized by the All Africa Press Service News and Features Service, for African journalists from Southern Africa. Participants discussed conditions of journalists in Africa and agreed to establish a Pan-African Union of Journalists, designed to encourage freedom of the press, promote professionalism and safeguard the interests of the African journalist. Contact: Richard Sakala, Interim General Secretary, Pan-African Union of Journalists, c/o All Africa Press Service, P.O. Box 14205, Nairobi, Kenya.

SEMINAR ON HEALTH NEEDS OF SMALL STATES, August 5-7, 1981, Mauritius. Organized by the Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa, P.O. Box 1009, Arusha, Tanzania.

MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), July 22-24, 1981, Dakar, Senegal. Discussed progress reports and preparations for launching transmissions of the Pan-African News Agency in 1982. Attended by ministers and senior officials of 22 African states.

1ST MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH SCIENCE COUNCIL AFRICAN NATURAL PRODUCTS PROGRAMME, July 1-3, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Scientists from 7 African Commonwealth countries discussed present use of African natural products, such as gums from forest trees and drugs from traditional medicines, and sought to identify areas for collaboration in the search for new natural products and promotion of their use, especially as a means of encouraging new industries in rural areas. Contact: Commonwealth Science Council, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BRUSHLAND MANAGEMENT IN MEDITERRANEAN-TYPE ECOSYSTEMS, June 22-26, 1981, San Diego, California. Sponsored by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture; and San Diego State University. Scheduled topics included the effects of brushland management on vegetation, wildlife, soils and hydrology; the use of fire as a brushland management tool; and new ways to make better use of brushlands in areas characterized by hot, dry summers and long, rainy winters. Contact: Chairman, International Symposium on Mediterranean-type Ecosystems, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 4955 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, California 92507.

CONFERENCE ON KANSAS' AND THE MIDWEST'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AFRICA, June 18-20, 1981, Wichita, Kansas. Co-sponsored by the African-American Institute and U.S. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, Chairperson of the Africa Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Topics included food, economic problems of developing African countries, and the roles that midwestern technology can play in alleviating food shortages. Attended by senior officials from Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe; and by U.S. government officials, and midwest business, education and community leaders. To obtain a copy of the conference report, contact: African-American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

MEETING TO DISCUSS WAYS OF INCREASING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE, week of June 14, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Organized by the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. Designed as an opportunity for representatives of the African business community to exchange views on current problems in intra-African trade and to discuss ways of overcoming these problems and boosting trade among African states, in accordance with objectives set forth in the April 1980 Lagos Plan of Action. Attended by participants from Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Contact: UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

UNU WORKSHOP ON "FOOD AND IMPERIALISM IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA", June 1-5, 1981, Naivasha, Kenya. Contact: World Hunger Programme, United Nations University, Toho Seimei Building, 15-1 Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan.

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# DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION BRIEFS

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

## GENERAL

### Botswana/Mozambique - Combat Tsetse:

"Mozambique is to assist Botswana in the fight against the tsetse fly; from August 1st four planes and a helicopter will begin aerial spraying of an area of about 5,000 sq. km. in Botswana."

(SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 11, 1981, p. A2/2) B(574)

Botswana/Nigeria - Cooperation: "Nigeria and Botswana have agreed to conclude agreements which will provide a framework for increased cooperation in economic, technical and cultural fields. Agricultural cooperation is also envisaged, with special emphasis on cattle breeding. The possibility of setting up direct air service between the two countries was considered, as was the establishment of a direct communications link. These plans were formulated during the four-day state visit of Botswana President (Masire), which ended on 1st July." (IBID., July 14, 1981, pp. A2/2-A2/3) B(575)

Malawi - World Bank Loan: "The IBRD has approved \$46m in loans to Malawi for a programme of structural adjustment of the country's economy and a technical assistance project. About \$45m will provide support for the government's programme of economic recovery. This programme is designed to diversify the export base, encourage efficient import substitution, adjust incentives and income policies, improve the financial performance of the public sector, and strengthen the government's economic planning and monitoring capability....A \$1m loan to complement the structural adjustment loan will help finance consultant services for studies of the livestock, meat, and dairy industries. The Malawi Development Corporation's financial position and export marketing capabilities will also be examined and strengthened. Other studies will be carried out as needed to support the structural adjustment programme." (WORLD AID DIGEST, July 17, 1981, p. 7) B(576)

Tanzania - Nyerere on International Agencies: "President Nyerere on 7 July

## AGRICULTURE

castigated countries and international institutions which make unacceptable conditions when approached for loans. Speaking in Kigoma, he said Tanzania would not devalue the shilling, would not remove import and price controls, would not increase bank interest rates and would not agree not to increase salaries. Observers believe his remarks were directed at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with which Tanzania has been negotiating for a new standby arrangement, thought to be for \$500 million over three years. A fund team returned to Washington in the week ended 4 July after a first round of talks, said by diplomatic sources to have resulted in little progress. Sources in Dar es Salaam say the conditions listed by Nyerere as unacceptable were those laid down by the IMF team." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 10, 1981, p. 10) B(577)

Zimbabwe - Demobilization Body: "A demobilisation directorate is to be set up to train, educate and advise those wishing to leave the armed services. By December the army could be 65,000 strong, made up of former members of ZIPRA, ZANLA and the former Rhodesian Security Forces. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said on 24 June that about 30,000 members of the army and ex-guerrillas would be demobilised, adding that an army of 65,000 was more than the economy could afford. Costs are expected to increase considerably from the end of the year once all guerrillas have been inducted. Private as well as government organisations will be used to provide help, advice and training for the ex-soldiers. Deputy high commissioner in London John Shoniwa is being recalled to head the demobilisation." (IBID., July 3, 1981, p.27) B(578)

Angola - Agriculture Drive: "Angola has launched a major rural development programme encompassing the introduction of Farmers Unions and Associations to co-ordinate the production and marketing of agricultural produce. Farmers unions have been formed all over the country, especially in Uige (north), Malange (north-centre) and Kwanza-sul (south west-centre), where agriculture is most predominant....The aim of the unions is to increase coffee production as well as to improve production of maize, banana, pineapple and other produce. Until the liberation struggle, Angola was the third largest coffee producer. In order to improve agricultural techniques, Angola is also receiving support from FAO, in the form of radio programmes because 85% of people do not know how to read and write." (ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN, August 3, 1981, p. 5) B(579)

Angola - FAO Assistance: "The FAO has drawn up an assistance plan for the People's Republic of Angola covering the 5 years from 1982 to 1986 and totaling about \$22 million (660 million kwanzas). That organization, which is connected with the UNDP (UN Development Program), will provide assistance for the Ministry of Agriculture, specifically for the peasant organisations and in the areas of forest resources, irrigation systems, beekeeping, fish breeding, food crops, and industrial crops." (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, June 4, 1981, p. 2; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2442, July 6, 1981, p. 20) See also: B(424) B(580)

Angola/Botswana - Cattle Deal: "Angola

is to buy 10,000 cattle at BP280 (\$333.21) a head in 1981, Agriculture Minister Washington Meswele announced during a tour of Ghanzi which ended on 10 June. A total of 205,000 cattle were sold in 1980, a 25 percent drop on 1979 after the Botswana Meat Commission closed because of foot and mouth disease." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 3, 1981, p. 25) B(581)

Mozambique - French Agricultural Study:  
"Societe Francaise de Stereographie of Paris is to undertake an aerial survey of large areas of Mozambique in preparation for a series of major agricultural projects. The contract is one of two signed last month with Mozambican state enterprises with a total value of FF15 million (\$2.6 million). Under the contract with Dinageca, the national geographic and survey office, the French company will take aerial photographs of one-sixth of Mozambique. Under the other, signed with Cotop, it will make survey maps and hydrographic studies in Tete, Niassa and Gaza provinces where Mozambique wants to grow rice. The contracts are to be financed under a FF 200 million (\$35.1 million) credit agreement between Banco de Mocambique (central bank) and a number of French banks. A third Franco-Mozambican contract is under consideration for satellite photography of the whole country." (IBID., July 3, 1981, p. 25) B(582)

Zambia - Agricultural Development Bank:  
"The Zambia Agricultural Development Bank will come into operation on (July 1st). Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr. Unia Mwila, announced this in a statutory instrument in the Government Gazette. The order is titled

Zambia Agricultural Development Bank Act (commencement) order, 1981. The bank was created by an Act of Parliament in 1979 with a proposed nominal capital of K75 million and was to start operations early last year....The bank's functions include providing loans or other credits to any person, company, statutory corporation, local authority, association, cooperative society, the Government or any institution approved by the board of directors." (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, June 29, 1981, p. 4; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2448, July 15, 1981, p. 70) B(583)

Zambia - Canadian Storage Loan: "The Canadian government has approved a ZK26 million (\$29.6 million) loan to build 64 storage facilities for maize and fertiliser. First secretary for development at the Canadian high commission David Viveash said the storage sheds will be able to hold 281,000 tonnes. Thirty-eight sheds will store 190,000 tonnes of maize and the other 26 will hold 91,000 tonnes of fertiliser. A storage adviser from Canada has already arrived to do feasibility studies with local officials from the Agriculture & Water Development Ministry and the National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard), Viveash said. Tenders for the project are expected to be invited from September and work is scheduled to begin early next year." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 3, 1981, p. 26) B(584)

Zimbabwe - Resettlement Results: "The Z\$15 million (\$21.9 million) spent last year by the agriculture department on the rehabilitation of resettled farmers produced crops worth more than Z\$25 million (\$36.5 million) in the first season. The aid money, from the US, UK,

Netherlands and Canada, was fully accounted for under the control of the Auditor-General and donors. Without the project the government would have been faced with a Z\$30 million (\$43.8 million) bill to feed the families." (IBID., June 19, 1981, p. 29) B(585)

See also: B(574); E(598)

## EDUCATION

Lesotho - UNHCR Aids University: "The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has agreed to finance expansion of the National University of Lesotho at a cost of LM850,000 (\$980,000), the university announced on 15 June. In return, the government has agreed to continue reserving up to 20 percent of the university's places each year for refugees." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, June 19, 1981, p. 27) B(586)

Tanzania - Sugar Training Center: "The Kiombero sugar training centre in Morogoro region was officially opened by President Nyerere on 8th August. The college, built under an agreement between Tanzania and the Netherlands, cost 54,000,000 shillings and can accommodate 220 trainees who will be enrolled from the country's sugar factories. At the opening the Minister of Agriculture said that in the past 10 years sugar requirements had risen from 98,817t to 205,000t. He said that the shortage of sugar had been brought about by the shortage of foreign exchange as well as the lack of engineers and sugar specialists. He added that plans were in hand to expand or re-build existing sugar factories in order to increase sugar

production." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 18, 1981, p. A2/3) B(587)

Zambia - Regional Air Services Training: "Zambia Air Services Training Institute (Zasti), based at Lusaka international airport, is to become a regional training centre....Zasti now has seven single-engine aircraft and one twin-engine. The government recently presented the institute with two Cessna C152 trainer aircraft and on 4 June another Cessna was handed over by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Project coordinator Albert Hurley (said) that Zasti trains pilots, maintenance and electronics engineers, air traffic controllers, communications operators, meteorologists and fire and rescue staff. Most then join Zambia Airways or the department of civil aviation, but some go to private charter and tourism companies such as Jointair and Safari Air Services. Together with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the UNDP helps with funding for training equipment and programmes, books and staffing." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, June 19, 1981, p. 28) B(588)

Zimbabwe - Refinery Training School: "Rhodall is to build a new training school at the refinery at Gwelo at a cost of Z\$250,000 (\$360,000), increasing the number of apprentices from 57 to 90. It will be one of three schools being built by Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe, which will be spending about Z\$3 million (\$4.3 million) on training this year." (IBID., July 10, 1981, p. 26) B(589)

See also: B(620)

## ENERGY

Angola - First Ex-Im Loan: "For the first time since its independence from Portugal Angola will receive financing from the U.S. Export-Import Bank. A credit of \$85 million will be extended for offshore oil development jointly run by Gulf oil and Angola's state oil company, Sonangol. The financing will assist a \$160 million project designed to double production of two wells offshore Cabinda to 200,000 barrels a day by 1985. Some members of the Reagan Administration reportedly oppose the credit which was approved under the Carter Administration. Extension of the credit had been delayed to arrange additional commercial financing. At the end of June the loan was made possible when Morgan Guarantee Trust led a syndicate that agreed to extend private loans totalling about \$50 million." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, July 16-August 1, 1981, p. 176) B(590)

Botswana - Coal mine: "Botswana has announced that it is to open its second coal mine along the Serowe-Palapye road. The Government plans to use coal to reduce dependence on oil. The new mine is expected to produce more than 5,000,000t of coal." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, July 1981, pp. 47-48) B(591)

Mozambique - Oil Prospecting Agreements: "Prospecting agreements with a Norwegian and an American company were signed by the Mozambique government on 27th June, providing for seismic surveys to be carried out along the entire 27,000km coastline of the country. The Norwegian company will cover 15,000km from Rovuma to Sofala while the Western Geophysical company will survey 12,000km from Sofala

to Maputo, on the maritime shelf. Work will commence in August, with the results being made available to oil companies, which will be given the right to prospect off the continental shelf when the first surveys end this year." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 7, 1981, p. A2/2) B(592)

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Pipeline Repairs: "The cost of repairing the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline has been estimated at a sum equivalent to more than 11,000,000 Zimbabwean dollars by the technical director of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe pipeline, who said that work currently in progress would render the pipeline operational by December 1981. He also said that if it was found necessary, there were plans to increase crude oil pumping capacity to 1,250,000t per annum as against present capacity of 1,000,000t." (IBID., July 21, 1981, p. A2/2) B(593)

Tanzania - Solar Generators: "Saft (UK), a subsidiary of Societe des Accumulateurs Fixes & de Traction (Saft) of France, has won an order from the Tanzania Post & Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) for 10 photovoltaic solar generators. The generators, which are manufactured by a Saft subsidiary, Photowatt International, convert light into power and will be used for providing power for repeater stations and transmission stations in isolated locations. A spokesman for Saft (UK) (said) that the generator sets require minimal maintenance, with only a twice-yearly check." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 31, 1981, p. 10) B(594)

Tanzania/Algeria - Oil Accord: "Tanzania

## INDUSTRY & TRADE

### Botswana/Mozambique - Trade Shift:

"Mozambique is to stop buying meat from Brazil and Argentina and take more from Botswana, President Machel said in Botswana. Last year Mozambique imported 2,000 tonnes of meat from Botswana." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 14, 1981, p. 25) B(598)

### Malawi/Mozambique - Cement Trade:

"Mozambique will shortly export to Malawi 10,000 tons of cement produced by the Dondo factory in Sofala....This is the first time that Mozambique has exported cement to that neighboring country and is doing so at a price of \$530,000 -- about 18,000 contos....400 tons will be transported from Dondo to Blantyre in two wagons. Later, 1,000 tons of cement will be taken to Malawi every week for a period of 10 weeks." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 14, 1981, p. A2/2) B(599)

Mozambique - Timber Production: "The National Director of Forestry and Wildlife has said that conditions are being created for the improvement of timber production technology. He said that surveys had been carried out of forest resources and that the location, quality and quantity of timber reserves were now known; the timber was of excellent quality and acceptable on the international market and Mozambique was in a position to exploit its forestry resources for many years. He added that 100 timber production units abandoned by their former owners were being put into operation again and being given the infrastructural back-up to enable them to work at full capacity." (IBID., July 21, 1981, p. A2/2) B(600)

is to import 340,000 tons of crude from Algeria during 1981 in return for agricultural products, according to a transaction made while the Algerian Minister for Foreign Trade was in Tanzania recently. The Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation has announced that gas reserves in commercial quantities have been discovered in wells drilled in the country's sedimentary basin." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, August 1981, p. 88) B(595)

B(595)

### Tanzania/Zambia - Power Transmission:

"The 290-km 330kW transmission line between Kabwe and Serenje connecting Zambia's northeastern areas with the main electric power system, built by Energoinvest, (has) been put into operation; Zambia workers assisted by Energoinvest were building a 375-km 66kW line between Mpika in northern Zambia and the Tanzanian border; and Energoinvest (is) building a 200-km 220kW line between Kitadu and Mufindi in Tanzania." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 28, 1981, p. i) B(596)

B(596)

See also: B(589)

## FOOD & NUTRITION

Zambia - U.S. "Food for Peace": "The United States and Zambia have concluded a \$10m agreement under the Public Law 480 'Food for Peace Program' by which the US is to supply Zambia 57,000 tons of wheat. It is the seventh such agreement signed by the two governments since 1977 and brought to \$60m the amount of food assistance to Zambia from the US since that date." (WORLD AID DIGEST, August 21, 1981, p. 7) B(597)

B(597)

### Mozambique/Tanzania - Cashew Nuts:

"Mozambique and Tanzania are to act jointly on the promotion and marketing of cashew nuts. A memorandum of understanding between Empresa Nacional de Commercializacao (Enacom), Mozambique's import-export state company, and the Cashew Nut Authority of Tanzania (Cata) was signed in Maputo (in July). Cashew nuts are Mozambique's largest export. The two countries are to work out a common marketing strategy. They have also agreed to exchange cashew nut experts and marketing intelligence. Mozambique is also to send two or three marketing experts to Tanzania in October. Cashew nut production in Mozambique has stabilised in the past two years, but is still well down on 1975/76 levels. One of the largest private cashew nut factories was recently declared bankrupt." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 24, 1981, p. 27) B(601)

Tanzania - Industrial Loan: "The AfDB (African Development Bank) is to lend the Tanzania Investment Bank \$6.3m, for financing the foreign exchange requirements of medium- and small-scale industrial projects, using mainly new raw materials, and producing for end-users and exporting companies...." (WORLD AID DIGEST, August 21, 1981, p. 6) B(602)

Zambia - Zimbabwean Aid to Tyre Company: "A Zimbabwean tyre company is to help Zambia's Industrial Development Corporation, Indeco, design and commission a new \$380,000 rubber factory at Kitwe in the Copperbelt. National Tyre Services, a public company with seven factories in Zimbabwe, will also provide training for personnel who will run the new Zambian plant." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 21, 1981, p. A2/5) B(603)

## MASS MEDIA

### Mozambique/Zimbabwe - News Agencies:

"The national news agencies of Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed an agreement in Salisbury (on July 23rd) covering the exchange of news assistance to all correspondents and training. The Chairman of the Mass Media Trust...signed on behalf of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA) and...the Director of the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, represented his organization. The agreement stipulates that both agencies should telex news to each other with the cost to be the responsibility of the sender. This was to be done without altering the editorial content of the news. The agencies are also required to give accreditation to correspondents from the two states and also to undertake training of their staff in any of the two countries. The agreement is valid for one year and it will be reviewed regularly." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 4, 1981, p. B/2) B(604)

## TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Region - SADCC Approves Road Construction: Zambian Minister of Works and Supplies Mwale announced on July 24th that "the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) has approved the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Zambia's three roads to Zimbabwe and Angola at a cost of 123,000,000 kwacha....The SADCC council also approved the rehabilitation of the Kafue-Chirundu road and the Zimba-Livingstone road, estimated to cost 15,000,000 kwacha and 8,000,000 kwacha respectively." (SUMMARY OF WORLD

Region - Disappointing Shipping Gains:

"The widely anticipated trade boom expected by southern African countries following the end of the Zimbabwean war of independence in December 1979 has not materialised, according to the UK monthly Lloyd's Shipping Economist. The magazine, which analyses shipping and commodity trends, says its figures for vessels calling at eastern African ports show only a very slight increase in 1980 over the 1979 level. Mozambique, which was expected to gain most from the ending of hostilities, recorded only a 1 percent increase. The lack of modern transport and cargo handling equipment to move goods from landlocked states to the ports is blamed for this by the magazine. 'Large investments are also needed at the ports themselves if they are to react efficiently to the demands made of them,' it stresses." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 10, 1981, p. 7)

B(606)

Angola/Zaire/Zambia - Railway Accord:

"Angola, Zaire and Zambia have reached final agreement on a plan to rehabilitate the Benguela Railway, a key export channel for Zambian and Zairian copper that has been crippled for five years by rebel activity in Angola. The first phase of the plan -- including procurement of new rail cars and other equipment -- will cost an estimated \$18.4 million, which the three African states hope to get from international organizations. Transport ministers of the three ended a meeting in (Kinshasa on July 31) by calling for an increase in traffic on the line, which links Zaire's Shaba Province with the Angolan port of Lobito

...Of the \$18.4 million figure for the first stage of the rehabilitation, cited by sources close to the Kinshasa meeting, a little over a third has already been provided by the European Economic Community and the United Nations Development Program. In addition, Angola, Zaire and Zambia have solicited supplementary funds from the Arab Bank for Economic Development and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries...." (DAILY REPORT: MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA, FBIS, August 4, 1981, p. P1) B(607)

Botswana/Zambia - Road Repair: "The European Development Fund granted EUA 6.5 million (\$6.8 million) for asphaltting the 120-kilometre second section of the Nata-Kazungula road which links Botswana with Zambia. Of this, EUA 1.5 million (\$1.6 million) will come from Lome 2 aid for Botswana and EUA 5 million (\$5.2 million) from the regional fund for southern Africa. The asphaltting is due for completion in August 1983 and should cut maintenance costs to less than one-third of costs for the existing gravel road. Funding for the second section has been held up because some EEC countries have been skeptical about the road's economic viability. The EEC Commission still has doubts on whether there will be any increase in traffic growth, although sources in Brussels (report) that traffic has shown a marked increase in recent months....The road provides an all-weather alternative to the Zimbabwe-South Africa railway. Original estimates on traffic volume were carried out before Zimbabwe's independence. Botswana is also seeking finance for a bridge across the Zambesi at Kazungula, which is now served by a ferry. British, Dutch and West German contractors are reported to

have shown interest in the scheme, but EEC Commission sources say the community is unlikely to fund the bridge under Lome 2." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 24, 1981, p. 26) B(608)

Lesotho - West German Satellite Aid:

"Under an agreement signed in Bonn, the West German Government is to provide aid totalling more than \$12,000,000, the greater part of which is to be allocated to the establishment of an earth satellite communications station to lessen Lesotho's dependence on South Africa for communications with the outside world." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 14, 1981, p. A2/2) B(609)

Malawi/Mozambique - Railway Link:

"Mozambique Railways (has announced that it plans) to restore nearly 400 km of northern network to boost trade with Malawi, and to use more diesel and fewer steam engines. The southern network region, which was expected to use only electric trains by 1985, (has) already transferred its steam engines to the central region." (IBID., July 28, 1981, p. i) B(610)

Mozambique - Dutch Firm for Beira Study:

"Dutch consultant Nedeco has been chosen to make a survey of the rehabilitation of Beira port. Nedeco will report on ways to deepen and widen the access channels to the port. It will also examine the possibility of making new channels to allow 70,000-tonne ships into the port, which is limited to vessels of up to 25,000 tonnes. It will draft a medium- and long-term development plan for the handling of grain, sugar and oil products at Beira. Nedeco will also update an economic study done by the UK's

Bertlin & Partners three years ago with Overseas Development Administration (ODA) assistance...Work on the DF10 million (\$3.8 million) study started at the beginning of June and is expected to take a year. The project is being undertaken under the auspices of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and is being financed by the Dutch government. Dr. Harkema of the Foreign Affairs Ministry (said) that a total of DF131 million (\$11.8 million) has been allocated to Mozambique by the Dutch under the SADCC programme. All the money is eventually expected to be used on the port's rehabilitation." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, July 3, 1981, p. 25) B(611)

Swaziland - Ethiopia Air Links:

"Ethiopia and Swaziland signed an agreement on 6th August establishing air transport services between the two countries." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 18, 1981, p. A2/1) B(612)

Tanzania - IDA Telecommunications Loan:

"Telecommunications services in Tanzania will be improved with the assistance of a credit of SDR 22.1 million (\$27 million) from the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank. The demand for telephone services in Tanzania is now heavier than the system was designed to handle. All systems are heavily congested during the daytime, and transmission lines are frequently out of order. More than three quarters of the rural population have almost no access to any telecommunications services. The telecommunications project, with a total cost of \$47 million, will cover part of the current five-year investment program of the

Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC). The project will connect 90 district centers and other rural towns to the telecommunications network, and improve the principal long distance networks. It also aims at improving TPTC as an institution, to generate more local revenue and to increase its capacity for training." (IDA NEWS RELEASE NO. 82/2, July 23, 1981) B(613)

Tanzania -- Road Program: "Extensive road building programmes have been announced by the Government, which stated that it intends to construct highways linking all regions of Tanzania mainland. Work will start on the Kibiche-Linde road as soon as construction materials worth over 100,000,000 shillings arrive in the country in September, and the road network in the south will be completed with the construction of a road linking Mbamba Bay, Sonoga and Masasi. Plans are being prepared for the Arusha-Dodoma road and its second phase, the Dodoma-Iringa road. The Minister of Works, Samuel Sitta, said that the Government would construct the highways while the regions would be responsible for roads linking the highways to the villages." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, July 14, 1981, p. A2/3) B(614)

Zambia - Telecommunications: "Four regional transmitters in Kasama, Chipata, Mongu and Solwezi are now operational and will greatly improve rural radio reception, the Lusaka-based Zambia Daily Mail reports. The ZK 500,000 (\$570,000) transmitters from the US' Harris Corporation operate on 10kW." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, June 26, 1981, p. 26) B(615)

Zambia - Zimbabwean Wagons for Benguela Railway: "Zambia is to buy 235 wagons worth 11,400,000 kwacha from Zimbabwe to transport Zambian goods on the Benguela Railway to the Angolan port of Lobito. The EEC has agreed to provide 10,500,000 kwacha as the original stipulated cost of the wagons but Zambia will ask the Community to meet the 800,000 kwacha shortfall on the current cost of the wagons. The EEC will not, however, release any of the funds offered for the wagons unless Zaire agrees to support the rehabilitation plan for the Benguela Railway." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 18, 1981, p. A2/4) B(616)

Zambia/Zimbabwe - Mail Still Slow: "Despite the opening of the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe last year, surface mail between the two countries is still being routed through Malawi and Mozambique. As a result, mail between the two countries takes as long as a month to reach its destination." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, July 1981, p. 48) B(617)

Zimbabwe - British Aid for Railways: "Seven agreements were signed in Bulawayo on 31st July worth about \$11,000,000. The agreements were in accordance with the British promise to help in the improvement of the Zimbabwean national railway system. The British Government is also to provide management personnel and technical training." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 11, 1981, p. A2/5) B(618)

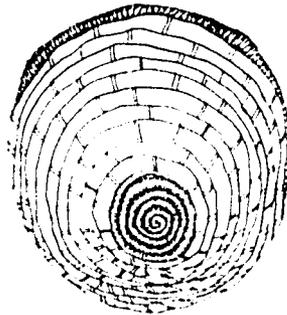
Zimbabwe - Loan for Railways: "The National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) have signed a \$51,000,000 loan with a consor-

tium of British banks to aid its modernization programme. The loan was signed in Bulawayo on 24th July and is guaranteed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department. The first stage of the work will involve the electrification of the line from Dabuka to Salisbury." (IBID., August 11, 1981, p. A2/5) B(619)

Zimbabwe - Shortage of Skilled Railway Staff: "The Minister of Transport, Comrade Chinamano, says steps are being taken to engage skilled railway artisans from Britain, India and Pakistan in order to help solve current transport difficulties in Zimbabwe....Comrade Chinamano said the requisite skilled manpower will be engaged on short-term contract basis. He said the artisans will be used to maintain and repair

locomotives and will also replace those who left the services of the railways in increasingly larger numbers this year. The Minister said current transport problems have been caused by the acute shortage of skilled manpower, this year's massive agricultural crop and the sharp increase in the import and export traffic following the advent of independence. He added that efforts are also being made to improve training schemes in Bulawayo so that the country could in future rely on Zimbabwean labour. Comrade Chinamano pointed out that efforts are being made to acquire additional road and railway transport in an effort to achieve an efficient movement of crops from the rural areas." (IBID., July 28, 1981, p. A2/6) B(620)

See also: B(588)



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# DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION & RESOURCE CENTERS

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Institute of Southern African Studies  
The National University of Lesotho  
P.O. Roma 180, Lesotho

"The Institute of Southern African Studies was established in July 1979 with a purpose to promote, plan and coordinate development-oriented, problem-oriented and policy-related research in the "priority fields" of Southern African studies. It is a research and teaching institute whose area of interest is the Southern African region -- Lesotho, Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This region is tied together by historic, cultural, political and economic forces which have far reaching implications for all who live in it. It is the aim of the Institute of Southern African Studies to unravel such forces and make them comprehensible to those decision makers who deal with the affairs of Southern Africa.

The research and teaching programmes of the Institute of Southern African Studies will be directed at identifying those development and policy problems of Lesotho and Southern Africa of significance to the decision makers in the medium- to long-term range. Its approach to these problems is interdisciplinary in nature. The focus of the study/teaching activities of the institute will be concerned with seeking to understand the processes by which contemporary socio-economic issues, questions of human rights and social justice as well as the cultural heritage of the peoples of Southern Africa have come into being. The results of the Institute's research will be directed at the solution of contemporary problems of vital concern to the socio-political and economic development of Lesotho and the Southern African region as a whole. The Institute endeavours to forge close links of scientific cooperation with the academic departments of the University, the community, scholars and Institutes elsewhere with similar objectives, as well as with governments and interested organizations of the region of Southern Africa."

In November of 1981, the Institute plans to hold a consultative workshop on research priorities in Southern Africa with the purpose of bringing together researchers in the Southern African region to enable them collectively to identify such priorities and work out strategies for regional research coordination and cooperation. (See "Dateline" for further information.)

-- Institute of Southern African Studies

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# BOOK REVIEWS

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Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, edited by Amon J. Nsekela. London, Rex Collings, 1981. 274pp. L14.00.

SADCC2 -- Maputo, edited by Aloysius Kgarebe. London, SADCC Liaison Committee, 1981. 287pp. L5.00 (paper).

These two volumes go a long way toward establishing the identity of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The first meeting of the SADCC was the Arusha conference of July 3-4, 1979, called by the Southern African frontline states and attended by representatives of international donor agencies. The SADCC was formally launched at the Lusaka Southern African heads-of-state summit of April 1, 1980 in the wake of the Zimbabwe election victory of Robert Mugabe and ZANU-PF, a development that was critical to SADCC momentum. Toward the end of November 1980, the SADCC met again with international donors, this time in Maputo, to solicit pledges to help underwrite the program of action adopted at Arusha and ratified by the SADCC heads-of-state in Lusaka. These two volumes cover these three critical meetings in the birth of the SADCC. They constitute a documentary history of the beginning stages of a new framework of political and economic relations in Southern Africa.

Toward Economic Liberation consists of the edited papers presented at the Arusha and Lusaka SADCC meetings, edited by Tanzania's former High Commissioner to London, Amon J. Nsekela, who initially chaired the London-based SADCC Steering Committee (now the SADCC Liaison Committee). The volume is introduced by the late President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, the founding Chairman of the SADCC, and includes a record of those in attendance at both the Arusha and Lusaka meetings.

SADCC2 -- Maputo comprises the collected and edited papers presented at the Maputo meeting of November 27-28, 1980, with an introduction by Mozambican President Samora Machel. Its editor is Nsekela's successor as Chairman of the Liaison Committee, Botswana High Commissioner to the U.K. Aloysius Kgarebe. Appendices include a directory of the delegates, and the speech delivered by Botswana President and SADCC Chairman Quett Masire to a joint session of the Development Committee of the European Parliament and European members of the Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Brussels, October 21, 1980.

For policy-makers and development specialists concerned with the economic development of the Southern African region and the future well-being of the

countries and peoples of the sub-continent, these two volumes are highly recommended reading and essential items in Southern Africana collections.

African Perspectives: An Exchange of Essays on the Economic Geography of Nine African States, edited by Harm de Blij & Esmond Martin. New York, Methuen, 1981. 264pp.

This volume of collected essays covers five Southern African states -- South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland, Namibia and Lesotho -- along with Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia and Congo-Brazzaville. The contributors are either citizens of these countries or long-time residents, and are geographers by profession as well as members of academic faculties. With this perspective, the resulting analyses focus on the dynamic interaction between the countries' economic characteristics and their unique geographical and resource endowments, including related political, social and demographic trends. Political and economic decisions that affect the development process are further examined within the context of a particular country's geographical placement in a given region or sub-region of the continent. The relationship between internal economic factors and regional economic relations between states is particularly relevant in the case of Southern Africa, given the regional dominance of the Republic of South Africa and the landlocked status of Lesotho and Swaziland.

The introductory chapter is quite useful in drawing comparative observations on how geographical and economic factors interact within and between countries. Thus the following contrast between Mozambique and Kenya is presented: "Mozambique shares with Kenya a record of successful armed rebellion against colonial rulers. But in almost every other respect, Mozambique's directions have differed from those of Kenya. In part these differences stem from the country's regional geography and relative location; compact Kenya is East African highland country, while attenuated, prorupt Mozambique occupies Southern Africa's most extensive coastal lowland and a section of the region's largest river. Kenya's core area is well defined and has an interior position, while Mozambique's is fragmented and peripherally located." Within a regional geo-political-economic context, it is further noted that: "Mozambique's capital, Maputo, is the nearest and most efficient outlet for South Africa's Witwatersrand; it also has in its hinterland an entire country, Swaziland, (which, despite its small size, is) environmentally diverse (and) has substantial mineral deposits...it enjoys a cultural homogeneity that is unusual in Africa."

The foregoing excerpts are illustrative of what are interesting and original perspectives on several Southern African countries which represent the rich diversity of the subcontinent. This volume is a useful resource for economic research and analysis on Southern Africa, as well as of the individual countries covered.

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CURRY, ROBERT L. "USAID's Southern Africa Program." In: Journal of Southern African Affairs, College Park, Maryland, v.5 n.2, April 1980, pp.183-97, illus. A critical evaluation of the Southern Africa Development Analysis Project (SADAP) carried out under congressional mandate by U.S. Agency for International Development during the Carter administration. Contends that the political nature of the Economic Support Fund (ESF) which has been the key budgetary support for expanding USAID attention to Southern Africa "is sufficient to warrant close public scrutiny of AID's growing regional presence." Also alleges that "projects selected for funding may be more in the interest of the United States than Southern Africa." S(3020)

DEUTSCH, RICHARD. "Reagan's Unruly Review." In: Africa Report, New York, v.26 n.3, May/June 1981, pp.23-26. Focuses on Southern Africa, the Reagan transition, and review of policy options, including particular reference to issues of Angola and

Namibia and 'signals' conveyed by the administration. S(3021)

DOWNEY, TOM. "The Congressional Ad Hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa." In: Journal of Southern African Affairs, College Park, Maryland, v.5 n.2, April 1980, pp.171-81. New York Congressman Tom Downey discusses the history and activities of the House/Senate Ad Hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa. S(3022)

DU PLESSIS, A. "Diplomacy and Strategy: Patterns in the Diplomacy of Black Southern African States." In: ISSUP Strategic Review, Pretoria, March 1981, pp.2-13. The "essence of this analysis pertains to African foreign policy goals in general, which in their Southern African context, are reflected in the problem of the RSA." Focuses on strategic relevance of diplomatic maneuvers in the Southern African context rather than foreign policy implications. S(3023)

GELDENHUYS, D.J. "Some Strategic Implications of Regional Economic Relationships for the Republic of South Africa." In: ISSUP Strategic Review, Pretoria, January 1981, pp.14-30. Against the background of domestic political debate over South Africa's relations with hostile black-ruled neighbors (in which the 'verkramp't wing of the ruling National Party, the HNP, and the National Conservative Party advocate economic sanctions against these countries), author considers "the kinds of leverage that regional economic interaction offers South Africa," acknowledging "a host of constraints" that would govern the use of such economic instruments. S(3024)

"General Election: The Trade Tactics." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, v.79 n.11, March 13, 1981, pp.1069-70. Examines the issue of South Africa's trade and economic relations with neighboring black-ruled states and how the Reconstituted National Party (HNP) challenged the ruling National Party on the basis of this issue in the run-up to the April 29th election. Examines the feasibility of South Africa employing economic blackmail against its neighbors on the basis of two studies carried out by the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria (ISSUP) which tended to dismiss blackmail as a wise course for Pretoria as opposed to accommodation and internal racial change. S(3025)

KGAREBE, ALOYSIUS, ed. SADCC 2 -- Maputo. SADCC Liaison Committee, London, 1981. 287pp. £5.00. "The Proceedings of the Second Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, held in Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique, on 27-28 November 1980." Volume is introduced by Mozambican President Samora Machel. Appendices include directory of delegates to donors conference, and speech by Botswana President Quett Masire to the joint session of the Development Committee of the European Parliament and the European members of the joint committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Brussels, October 21, 1980. S(3026)

LESLIE-SMITH, IAN. "SADCC to Set Up Secretariat." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.30, July 24, 1981, p.27. Brief report on the second heads-of-state summit of the SADCC in Salisbury, and the decision to establish six-man secretariat in

- Gaborone under Zimbabwean leadership. Also includes SADCC progress report. S(3027)
- MALAN, T. "Mozambique's and Zambia's Economic Relations with South Africa." In: ISSUP Strategic Review, Pretoria, January 1981, pp.2-13. Acknowledging how political factors have strongly influenced the evolution of regional cooperation in Southern Africa, article attempts to point out the principal economic relationships of Zambia and Mozambique to South Africa "and to assess whether such relations can be lessened or even severed." S(3028)
- MUGOMBA, AGRIPPAH T. & NYAGGAH MOUGO, eds. Independence Without Freedom: The Political Economy of Colonial Education in Southern Africa. ABC-Clio, Santa Barbara, California, 1980. 289pp. An edited volume of essays on the colonial background of educational systems in Southern African countries. S(3029)
- NSEKELA, AMON J., ed. Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation. Rex Collings, London, 1981. 274pp. £.14. Contains the edited papers commissioned by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference for discussion at the July 3-4, 1979 meeting at Arusha, Tanzania that launched the SADCC in its program of regional cooperation and reduction of dependency on South Africa. Also includes the "Lusaka Declaration & Communique" that formally launched the SADCC in April 1980. S(3030)
- ROGALY, GAIL LYNDA. South Africa's Foreign Relations, 1961-1979: A Select and Partially Annotated Bibliography. South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, 1980. 462pp. Intended to provide "references to material on the various aspects of South Africa's foreign relations including: bilateral relations with other states, Southern African questions, relations with international organisations and such specific questions as the involvement of multinational corporations in the Republic." S(3031)
- "SADCC: Progressos satisfatórios apos conferência de Maputo." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.558, 21 de Junho de 1981, pp.44-45. Reports on SADCC Council of Ministers meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland, June 11-12, 1981. S(3032)
- SEILER, JOHN. "Constructive Engagement in South Africa: A Viable U.S. Policy." In: SAIS Review, Washington, D.C., v.1 n.1, Winter 1981, pp.161-68. Advocates a policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa which has already been enunciated by Reagan administration. Discusses what are perceived as handicaps in implementing such a policy caused by anti-apartheid posture of previous Carter administration. Reference is made to Namibia in terms of U.S. relations with Pretoria, and U.S. regional interests. S(3033)
- SEILER, JOHN. "Reagan and Africa: Which Way in Southern Africa?" In: Africa Report, New York, v.26 n.3, May/June 1981, pp.17-22. U.S. options in dealing with South Africa are assessed in light of the evolution of the Namibian situation as well as other regional issues such as Angola and change in South Africa itself. Domestic

constraints on Reagan administration are identified. Continued stalemate in Namibia over next several years is seen as bringing "a profound decay in territorial and regional stability." S(3034)

"South Africa, Namibia and Walvis." In: Foreign Report, London, May 21, 1981, pp.2-3. Report on the forgotten question of Walvis Bay in the negotiations over Namibia and how South Africa has turned Namibia's only deep water port into a fortress. S(3035)

"South Africa's Power Politics," In: Foreign Report, London, June 18, 1981, pp.1-2. Reports that South African support of the anti-Machel Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) may be backfiring, as in the instance of the movement's sabotage of Cabora Bassa Dam power lines which also supply electricity to the Transvaal industrial heartland; resulting power-shortages are making business and mining circles nervous about South Africa's vulnerability. Vulnerability to sabotage attacks by African National Congress are also noted. S(3036)

"Southern Africa: Key to US Security." In: New African, London, May 1981, pp.43-44. Forecasts new phase in the Southern Africa struggle, based upon Western attention to region's mineral wealth as a rationale for accommodating South Africa. S(3037)

STUDY COMMISSION ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTHERN AFRICA. South Africa: Time Running Out. UCLA Press for Foreign Policy Study Foundation, Berkeley, California, 1981. 517pp. \$8.95. Report of the Rockefeller Foundation-sponsored study on U.S.-South African relations and U.S. policy options in the Southern Africa region, including recommendations of the Commission. Examines U.S. and South African relations with the rest of Africa and the world, the question of South Africa's strategic minerals, and Soviet influence in Southern Africa. Intended for the general reader as well as for policymakers and specialists. S(3038)

"Tambo: U.S. & South Africa." In: The MacNeil-Lehrer Report, New York, June 12, 1981. 8pp. Transcript of televised interview with African National Congress of South Africa President Oliver Tambo, and discussion with House Subcommittee on Africa Chairman Howard Wolpe and Senate Foreign Relations Committee member Richard Lugar. Discussion covers freedom struggle in South Africa and U.S. policy in Southern Africa as a whole. S(3039)

THOMPSON, CAROL. "Front Line Focus." In: Southern Africa, New York, v.14 n.3, May/June 1981, pp.3-5; 31. Brief survey of the history of the frontline states of Southern Africa as a coalition, including mention of formation of SADCC. S(3040)

"Zimbabwe, Zambia to Cooperate to Overcome Bottlenecks." In: Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, Springfield, Virginia, n.2394, April 14, 1981, p.3. Text origin: SUNDAY TIMES, Lusaka, March 22, 1981, p.7. Reports statements made by Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport concerning cooperation with Zambia in transport and communications. S(3041)

## ANGOLA

- "Angola: Gulf Oil Asks for Sensible US Policies." In: African Business, London, June 1981, p.28. Reports on the concern of Gulf Oil over U.S. policy toward Angola in terms of possibly jeopardizing Gulf's interests. S(3042)
- BENDER, GERALD. "Angola: Left, Right & Wrong." In: Foreign Policy, New York, Summer 1981, pp.53-69. Discusses contradictions in U.S.-Angolan relations and critically examines the premises of Reagan administration policy toward Angola based upon stated sympathy for Jonas Savimbi. Provides some little known historical perspective on the development of U.S. policy, especially during the period leading up to Angola's independence, challenging notion that Washington sought the negotiated compromise formula which it now champions. S(3043)
- FIE, SAN. "Angola: un message de dos Santos à Mitterand." In: Afrique-Asie, Paris, n.244, 20 juillet 1981, pp.57-58. Examines prospects for a significant shift in Franco-Angolan relations in light of visit to Paris by Angolan Minister of Planning and of Foreign Trade, Lopo de Nascimento. S(3044)
- FOY, COLM. "Bombs and Bullets Fail to Shatter Angola's Economy." In: New African, London, June 1981, p.53. Full-page report on how Angola is succeeding in developing its economic infrastructure despite South African attacks and "racist-inspired" sabotage. S(3045)
- HENRIQUE, LUIS. "Angola: Internationalism and Nonalignment." In: Third World, Mexico City, n.7, March 1981, pp.38-39. An interview with Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge on Angolan foreign policy, including relations with South Africa and other Southern African states. S(3046)
- KLINGHOFFER, ARTHUR JAY. The Angolan War: A Study in Soviet Policy in the Third World. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1981. 229pp. Analyzes the Angolan conflict of 1975-76 and changing Soviet policy in the Third World, both bringing into question U.S.-Soviet detente. Attempts to answer question of whether or not Moscow followed an overall plan or developed policy over time in reaction to other actors and opportunities that arose. S(3047)
- LOPES, ARLINDO. "Angola: A juventude participa com entusiasmo nas tarefas da reconstrução nacional." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.561, 12 de Julho de 1981, pp.38-41. An interview with Bornito de Sousa, First Secretary of the Angolan Youth Organization (JMPLA-Juventude do Partido), on the contributions of Angolan young people to the tasks of national reconstruction. S(3048)
- LOPES, ARLINDO & KOK NAM. "Angola: Guerra e reconstrução." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.559, 28 de Junho de 1981, pp.44-65. Part II of a special two-part dossier by Tempo staff

members who spent one month in Angola. Contents: "A Batalha econômica."-"Petróleo: Motor da economia angolana."-"Huambo: Imagen do 'celeiro de Angola.'"-"Porto do Lobito e Caminho de Ferro de Benguela: Determinação em normalizar tráfego internacional."-" 'Estamos engajados na batalha pela libertação econômica de Africa': Paulino Pinto João, Secretário de Estado angolano para a Cooperação." S(3049)

OGUNBADEJO, OYE. "Angola: Ideology and Pragmatism in Foreign Policy." In: International Affairs, London, v.52 n.2, Spring 1981, pp.254-69. Discusses how support Angola received from the Soviet Union and Cuba for its liberation and the imperatives of economic development have blended to provide the basis for its external relations. S(3050)

"Racist Atrocities Exposed: International Commission Meets in Angola." In: Sechaba, London, March 1981, pp.23-27. Report on the Second Session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Regime in Southern Africa, focusing on conditions in Angola. S(3051)

"Reagan's Angolan Gamble: He'll Probably Burn His Fingers." In: New African, London, May 1981, pp.49-51. Examines prospects that Reagan administration may support South Africanbacked rebels in Angola, noting that "there are few signs that the U.S. could do a U-turn on Angola similar to the one performed by Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher over Zimbabwe," contending that "there is apparently no pressure from within the Republican Administration opposing its current policy direction." S(3052)

"Savimbi Unpopular with Afro-Americans." In: New African, London, May 1981, p.28, Brief report on efforts of rebel UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to gain support in U.S. for his cause against Angolan government with references to his lack of support among black Americans. S(3053)

## BOTSWANA

"Botswana: Economic Progress." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.4, May 31, 1981, pp.5896-98, illus., map. Examines economic conditions in Botswana. S(3054)

"Botswana: Restless?" In: Africa Confidential, London, v.22 n.10, May 6, 1981, pp.5-6. Focuses on apparent restlessness inside Botswana and within the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). S(3055)

BROWN, BARBARA B. Women, Migrant Labor and Social Change in Botswana. Boston University, African Studies Center, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1980. 21pp., illus. \$2.00. Working Papers, n.42. Examines the role of women in the Kgatleng district of Botswana. S(3056)

- CHILISA, E.M. "Botswana Gives Quit Order to SA Refugees." In: New Africar, London, May 1981, p.44. Cites Information Minister D.K. Kwelagobe in discussing apparent Botswana policy of turning over South African refugees to Pretoria authorities when they become uncontrollable. Particular difficulties with Soweto exiles are reported (such as refusing to accept scholarships to study in Nigeria and Ghana, etc.). S(3057)
- FINCH, GLENDA S. & PETER O. WAY. Country Demographic Profiles: Botswana. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., June 1981. 41pp., illus., bibl., map. Contains statistical tables of selected demographic information, such as size of population and estimates of fertility and mortality. S(3058)
- HARRIS, JOHN. A Conceptual Framework for the Study of Migration in Botswana. Boston University, African Studies Center, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1981. 26pp., bibl. \$2.00. Working Papers, n.42. Supplements the National Migration Study, a USAID-supported research project in Botswana. S(3059)
- INGANJI, FRANCIS, ed. Use of Information and Documentation for Planning and Decision-Making. University College of Botswana, National Institute of Development and Cultural Research, Gaborone, 1981. 66pp. Report on a seminar held by NIR and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), in Gaborone, September 1-5, 1980. Includes recommendations on how Botswana can organize and coordinate its information services. S(3060)
- KERVEN, CAROL & PAMELA SIMMONS. National Migration Study Bibliography on the Society, Culture and Political Economy of Post-Independence Botswana. Central Statistics Office, Gaborone, May 1981. 131pp., bibl. "Contains a selection of works representing research and data collection on the society, culture, economy and politics of Botswana during the post-Independence (1966) period....The bibliography is primarily intended for the users of the National Migration Study and therefore contains references to works on migration in Lesotho and Swaziland, to South Africa." S(3061)
- LAWRY, STEVE. "Land Reform and Institutional Development in Botswana." In: Land Tenure Center Newsletter, Madison, Wisconsin, n.68, July/September 1980, pp.1-3. Outlines the context and components of the joint Land Tenure Center/Government of Botswana research program designed to examine land tenure change from the perspectives of the role of land institutions, the economics of land and agricultural production, and the changing patterns of land and resource use. S(3062)
- LUCAS, ROBERT E.B. The Distribution of Wages and Employment in Rural Botswana. Boston University, African Studies Center, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1981. 27pp., illus. \$2.00. Working Papers, n.43. Supplements the National Migration Study, examining wage labor in Botswana. S(3063)

MURRAY, ROGER. "Botswana: Even Success Can Bring Problems." In: New African, London, July 1981, pp.35-36. Cites external uncertainties in region and growing unemployment despite continued economic progress as President Quett Masire completes first year as successor to Seretse Khama. S(3064)

## LESOTHO

BURMAN, SANDRA. Chieftdom Politics and Alien Law: Basotoland under Cape Rule, 1871-1884. Africana Publishing Company, New York, 1981. 250pp., illus., bibl., maps. Examines rapid social change in an historical study of the first years of white rule in Basotoland, later to become Lesotho. S(3065)

GUNTHERP, DALE. "Lesotho: The Long Arm of the Potter." In: The Courier, Brussels, n.68, July/August 1981, pp.71-72. Looks at traditional pottery as a handicraft export business for rural Lesotho. S(3066)

"Lesotho: Good Management Makes Development Corporation Profitable." In: African Business, London, June 1981, pp.29-30. Report on the performance of the Lesotho National Development Corporation during 1980. S(3067)

MURPHY, JOHN. "UK Aid at Work in Africa: Lesotho " In: Overseas Development, London, June 1981, pp.6-8. Special report on British aid to Lesotho in rural development and education. S(3068)

MURRAY, ROGER. "Jonathan Returns to Pretoria's Fold." In: New African, London, May 1981, pp.40-41. Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, seen softening his opposition to South Africa to enhance his internal survival against dissident Basotho Congress Party (BCP) elements. S(3069)

RUSSELL, MARY. "The Lesotho Connection Prospers." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.25, June 19, 1981, p.4. Full-page article describing economic relations between Lesotho and Ireland. S(3070)

## MALAWI

BACKER, ROGER DE. "Malawi: Making the Most of Meagre Resources." In: The Courier, Brussels, n.68, July/August 1981, pp.34-39. Review of Malawi's agricultural sector and the country's economic performance. S(3071)

CHAZIYA, CHAKAKLA. "Hard Work and Improved Efficiency Are the Only Answers." In: The Courier, Brussels, n.68, July/August 1981, pp.40-43. Interview with Malawi's Minister

of Finance who discusses the country's development objectives, reviews its economic performance and comments on Malawi's relationship with the EEC. S(3072)

"Country Profile: Malawi." In: New Internationalist, Toronto, n.100, June 1981, p.32. S(3073)

"Malawi." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, June 1981, p.9. Primarily concerns recent developments in Malawi's aid relations. Also cites establishment of diplomatic relations with Egypt. S(3074)

"Malawi Tobacco Doubts." In: South, London, July 9, 1981, p.82. Examines the problems posed by difficult option between food and cash crops for Malawi's economy, particularly in regard to country's tobacco production. S(3075)

MURPHY, JOHN. "UK Aid at Work in Africa: Malawi." In: Overseas Development, London, June 1981, pp.3-5. Special report on British aid to Malawi in rural development, battling bilharzia, and in education. S(3076)

SCHMIDT, DIETER WALTER. "EEC-Malawi Cooperation." In: The Courier, Brussels, n.68, July/August 1981, pp.44-47. Review of primary areas of EEC assistance to Malawi. S(3077)

WARD, DAVID. "Malawi: Dr. Banda's Warning." In: Africa Now, London, June 1981, pp.31-32. Cites recent warning of President for Life Banda against LESOMA and Dr. Attati Mkpakati as indication of concern over Malawians in exile. S(3078)

## MOZAMBIQUE

"Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique: Voluntários ao serviço do Povo." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.562, 19 de Julho de 1981, pp.5-8. A report on the July 10-12, 1981 Constitutive Conference of the Mozambican Red Cross; includes a list of priority actions and tasks as set forth in the statutes of the newly formed organization. S(3079)

DAVID, LUIS & BARTOLOMEU TOME. "Ramo Alimentar: Ganhar a batalha da organização." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.562, 19 de Julho de 1981, pp.22-29. Reports on advances being made in the food industry in Mozambique, particularly with regard to the Companhia Industrial da Matola, which, following government intervention, has gone from being in a complete state of disorganization to being a model enterprise in the Mozambican food industry. S(3080)

"Dossier Criança: Fracturas que a Revolução vai cimentar." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.555, 31 de Maio de 1981, pp.18-33, illus. Series of articles presenting a stark picture of conditions and problems faced by some Mozambican infants and children. Topics include

infant mortality; health and nutrition; abandoned children; sexual abuse of children; and juvenile crime. S(3081)

"Dossier Saúde." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.556, 7 de Junho de 1981, pp.24-38. Special dossier on health and the training of health care personnel in Mozambique. Contents: "Instituto de Ciências de Saúde: Formar os homens que curam."-"Formação de pessoal de saúde: Desenvolver mentalidade nova."-"Ouvindo alunos e professores do I.C.S. de Maputo."-"Promoção de profissionais de saúde."-"Hospital Central do Maputo: Cirurgia em destaque." S(3082)

FAUVET, PAUL. "Beira: A Port for Independent Africa." In: AIM Bulletin, Maputo, n.59, May 1981, pp.38-42. A status report on the Mozambican port of Beira, with data on current operations, planned improvements, and future prospects within the context of the SADCC. S(3083)

"Machel Concerned at New SA-backed Terror Campaign as Innocent People are Maimed." In: New African, London, June 1981, p.34. Report on Mozambican Government's attempt to cope with armed terrorism of South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM). S(3084)

MARMELO, ANTONIO. "CAIL: Projectos para mais arroz em tempo de ceifa." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.558, 21 de Junho de 1981, pp.7-9. The Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) produces much of the rice consumed in Mozambique. Article reports on CAIL operations and new projects underway to increase production in the years ahead. S(3085)

"Mozambique: 'Marxism Isn't Selling Tomatoes.'" In: Third World, Mexico City, n.6, November/December 1980, pp.52-56. An interview with Mozambican President Samora Machel on African socialism, the Political and Organizational Offensive, and liberation struggles in Southern Africa. S(3086)

"Mozambique: Under the 'Rail Power' Threat." In: Africa Now, London, June 1981, pp.33-34. Cites South African rail embargo imposed by South African Railways in March and observes that "a creeping boycott of its ports appears to be in progress." S(3087)

"Na saúde: Prioridade laboratorial à periferia." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.557, 14 de Junho de 1981, pp.8-9. Reports on significant progress achieved in extending the network of clinical laboratories throughout Mozambique, noting that at the time of independence there were only 25 such laboratories -- concentrated mainly in Maputo, Beira and Nampula -- whereas by the end of 1980, there were 111, serving nearly the entire country. S(3088)

"Soviet-Mozambique Relations Have a Great Future: Visit to the USSR by Samora Machel." In: Information Bulletin, Toronto, v.19 n.1-2, January 1981, pp.5-7. Abridged versions of speeches delivered on November 17, 1980 by Leonid Brezhnev and Samora

Machel at a state dinner held in Moscow in honor of the visiting Mozambican president.  
S(3089)

"Tanzania, Mozambique." In: Quarterly Economic Review, London, 3rd Quarter 1981, pp.14-23. Surveys recent political and economic developments in Mozambique over the 3rd quarter of 1981.  
S(3090)

TOME, BARTOLOMEU. "A mão da juventude no Niassa." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.556, 7 de Junho de 1981, pp.18-23. Reports on the work and experiences of young volunteers from throughout the country who participated in the development program in Niassa province.  
S(3091)

TOME, BARTOLOMEU. "Desvios e candongas na venda de pão." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.561, 12 de Julho de 1981, pp.20-25. Examines serious irregularities adversely affecting supply and distribution of bread to the population of Maputo.  
S(3092)

## NAMIBIA

CLOUGH, MICHAEL. "Why Carrots Alone Won't Work." In: African Index, Washington, D.C., v.4 n.10, June 30, 1981, pp.37-40. Argues that for an "internationally" recognized settlement to occur in Namibia, South Africa is the key since SWAPO and the frontline states will support any settlement that guarantees internationally supervised one-person-one-vote elections on a territory-wide basis, which SWAPO would likely win. But points out that pressure will have to be maintained on Pretoria along with "carrots" if such a strategy is to succeed. For example: making it clear to South Africa that if it decides to prolong a stalemate or go for an "internal" settlement, Washington and its Western partners will not back it in an escalated war involving Soviet arms, etc.  
S(3093)

KATJAVIVI, PETER H. "Finland: 'Doctor of the Struggle Is Our Role.'" In: New African, London, May 1981, p.27. Report on Helsinki seminar on Namibia and resulting declaration of continued Scandinavian financial support to SWAPO.  
S(3094)

"Lancaster House Mark 2?" In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, v.80 n.1, April 3, 1981, p.45. Briefly examines prospects for reviving Namibia negotiations in the aftermath of U.S. visit by Council of Ministers (DTA) leader Dirk Mudge.  
S(3095)

MURRAY, ROGER. "U.S. Wants 'Zimbabwe' Solution in Namibia." In: New African, London, June, 1981, p.22. Critically evaluates U.S. strategy under Reagan administration toward resolving Namibian issue while trying to please South Africa.  
S(3096)

"Namibia." In: Keessing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, Scotland, May 15, 1981, pp.30361-66. Examines diplomatic initiatives for implementation of U.N. independence

proposals and internal political developments.

S(3097)

Namibia: A Guide to Action. Namibia Support Committee, London, 1981. 20pp. A guide to campaigns and liberation support activities in Britain in solidarity with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), including very critical statements on U.S. and British policies, the internal settlement, and the war. S(3098)

"Namibia: Conflict Spreading." In: Africa Confidential, London, v.22 n.15, July 15, 1981, p.6. A "pointer" which describes the escalating conflict in Namibia in terms of SWAPO attacks and infiltration, and South African counter-attacks and incursions into neighboring countries such as Botswana as well as into Angola. Indicates increased coordination between SWAPO and South African ANC, designed to stretch thin South Africa's military forces. S(3099)

"Namibia: The Tinkering of 435." In: Africa Confidential, London, v.22 n.10, May 6, 1981, pp.7-8. A "pointer" outlining possible negotiating points on constitutional guarantees and other arrangements pertaining to Namibia's status, following U.S. presidential envoy Chester Crocker's London meeting with 5-nation contact group (April 22-23). S(3100)

"Walvis Bay's Shifting Fortunes." In: The Star, Johannesburg, May 9, 1981, pp.12-13. Focuses on Walvis Bay community's battle to regain economic viability "out of the skeleton of a pelagic fishing industry which before its decline five years ago carried about 80 percent of the town's economy." Includes brief chronology of links between Walvis Bay and South Africa. S(3101)

## SWAZILAND

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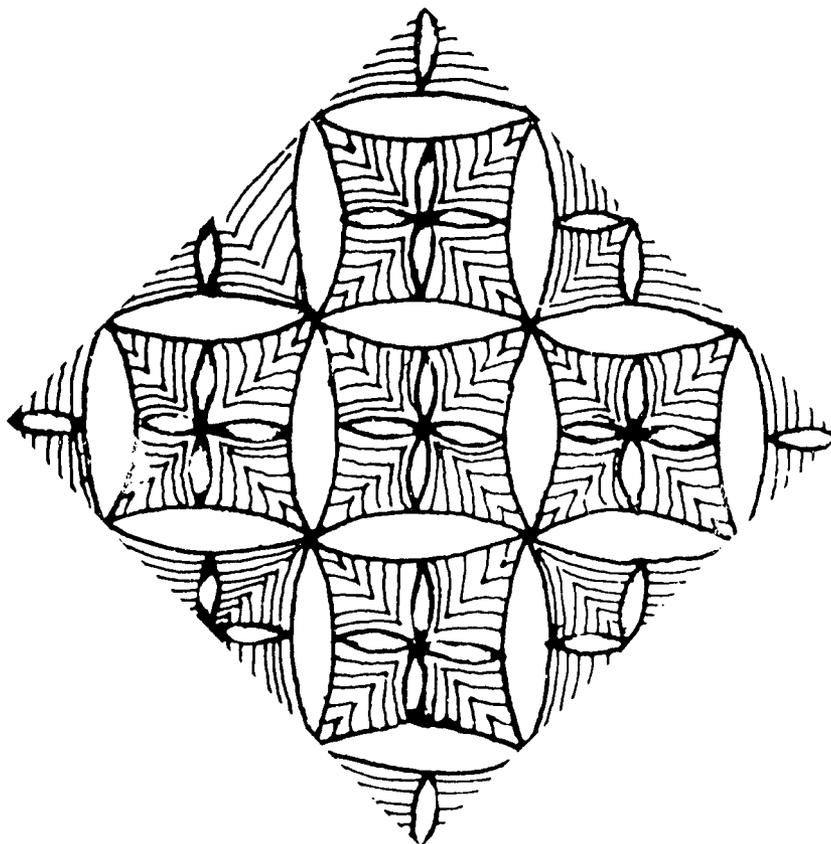
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