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SADCC Summit, Salisbury  
July 20, 1981

**SADEX**





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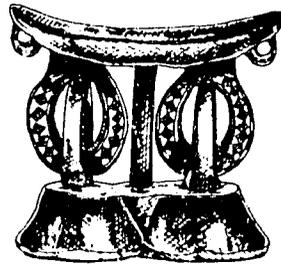
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# INTRODUCTION

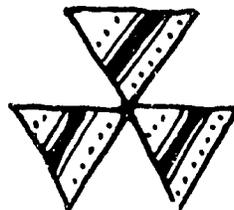
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SADEX is designed as an information and documentation guide to serve as a primary component in the establishment of a Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) network in cooperation with Southern African and African institutions 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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**Southern African  
Development Coordination Conference**  
Summit Meeting  
Salisbury, July 20, 1981  
Final Communiqué

A SADCC Summit Meeting was held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, today attended by:

H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President  
of the People's Republic of Angola  
H.E. Quett Masire, President  
of the Republic of Botswana  
H.E. H. Kamuzu Banda, President  
of the Republic of Malawi  
H.E. Samora Moises Machel, President of  
the People's Republic of Mozambique  
H.E. Mabandla F.N. Dlamini, Prime Minister  
of the Kingdom of Swaziland  
H.E. Julius K. Nyerere, President  
of the United Republic of Tanzania  
H.E. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President  
of the Republic of Zambia  
Hon. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister  
of the Republic of Zimbabwe  
Hon. M.V. Molapo, Minister of Commerce  
and Industry, Kingdom of Lesotho

The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction with the progress which has been made in regional cooperation since the Lusaka Summit of April 1980, reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles embodied in the declaration Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, and called upon all those who share these ideals to join with them in the struggle for economic liberation, justice and peace in Southern Africa.

The Heads of State and Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding

codifying all SADCC decisions relating to institutional arrangements. The institutions endorsed include:

- (a) Summit Meetings
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) Commissions
- (d) Standing Committee of Officials
- (e) Secretariat

The above institutions will provide SADCC with an effective and flexible mechanism for regional consultation and decision making. SADCC has eschewed the creation of a large and unwieldy bureaucracy in favour of a system which places responsibility for the implementation of its programme on the Governments of Member States. The Summit also approved the establishment of a Secretariat which will service meetings and ensure continuity in SADCC deliberations. The Secretariat, which will be based in Botswana and will be operational from 1st July 1982, will be headed by an Executive Secretary.

Heads of State and Government also noted the ratification of a Convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). This gives the Commission, based in Maputo, a legal personality, with its own Committee of Ministers and executive authority. The Commission is charged with responsibility for ensuring close co-ordination among Member States in the running of the region's transport

systems. The Commission also has the task of following up with international co-operation partners the pledges made at the 1980 Maputo Conference.

The Summit noted with satisfaction that the Commission was already facilitating the implementation of a large number of regional projects, and urged those countries and institutions which had pledged resources at Maputo to cooperate fully with the Commission for the speedy rehabilitation of the transport and communication systems of the SADCC member states.

The Summit received a report from the Council of Ministers on the progress made in preparing the ground-work for programmes of cooperative actions in the fields of transport and communication, food security, soil conservation and land utilization, crop research, control of animal diseases, manpower development, industrial development, energy development, financial mechanisms and security printing. They congratulated the Ministers and their officials on the speed and thoroughness with which they are implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action. They expressed the view that progress already made has established a firm base for the enlargement of areas of cooperation and noted with satisfaction that Malawi has been allocated responsibility for co-ordinating a regional approach to development of fisheries and wildlife. Other priority areas for co-operation within the ambit of SADCC will be examined during 1981.

The Summit expressed pleasure at the outcome of the Maputo Conference held in November 1980 and thanked all

those who had worked to make it a success. The Heads of Government also expressed their appreciation for the positive and practical response at the Maputo Conference from friends in the International Community and recalled that speakers had firmly endorsed the strategy, aims and objectives of the declaration: Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation.

The Summit received a report on the preparations for the Blantyre Conference, which is scheduled to take place on 19-20 November, 1981 and endorsed the arrangements proposed. The Conference will be largely of a consultative nature rather than a pledging conference. Although a major item for consideration will be a progress report from SATCC, papers will also be presented covering other areas of regional cooperation. The Conference will provide an opportunity for SADCC, in consultation with its international partners, to survey achievements, evaluate performance, identify strengths and weaknesses in regional cooperation and agree on future plans.

The President of Tanzania, H.E. Julius K. Nyerere expressed the gratitude of all SADCC Member States to the Government of the Republic of Botswana for the crucial role it has so effectively played, from the very beginning, in providing SADCC with leadership, direction and continuity of service. Botswana has not spared itself in committing its scarce resources -- both human and material -- to SADCC. These sacrifices have borne fruit and have provided a solid foundation on which the success and future development of SADCC can be confidently built.

On behalf of the Summit the Chairman, Dr. Quett Masire, President of Botswana, thanked the Government and the people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the SADCC Heads of State and Government. President Masire paid a personal tribute to the Hon. Robert Mugabe, Prime

Minister of Zimbabwe, for his unswerving commitment to the principles on which SADCC is based and for the major contribution which Zimbabwe has already made to ensure the success of SADCC.

20 July, 1981  
Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

## Progress Report on Lusaka Programme of Action

The Lusaka Declaration, Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, called for a Programme of Action for regional cooperation with the twin objectives of reducing dependence on South Africa and accelerating economic development. In carrying out this Programme of Action, and consistent with the strategy agreed at Lusaka, priority has been given to the Transport and Communications sector where substantial progress has already been achieved. Work on other sectors is gathering momentum satisfactorily and it can be confidently stated that the SADCC Programme of Action is now a reality, recognized not only by the SADCC Governments but also by the international community. This has been achieved and can be sustained by an effective network of consultation and joint decision-making on matters of common interest and backed by the political will of the Summit.

The Maputo Conference (SADCC2), held in November, 1980, was a major success in mobilizing resources for SADCC projects. More than 30 cooperating Governments and Agencies pledged their

support for the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration and agreed to give substantial financial assistance for the implementation of projects in the Programme of Action. From that Conference stemmed the sectoral activities which are summarized in this report.

### 1. Transport and Communications (delegated to Mozambique for coordination)

a. The Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) has been created as directed in the Lusaka Declaration. Its Convention has been ratified by Member States. The Committee of Ministers and the Coordinating Committee of SATCC meet regularly. The SATCC and its supporting technical units have begun operations.

b. The commitment and the mutual understanding and consensus reached among Member States made possible the presentation at the Maputo Conference of an initial programme consisting of 97 projects. Some of them relate to feasibility and technical studies; the majority involve the rehabilitation/upgrading of the existing facilities.

The preparation of the projects in accordance with clear and commonly accepted priorities has constituted a valuable contribution to the elaboration of the Regional Programme of Transport and Communications projects already approved by SATCC. This programme takes political, technical and economic factors into account.

c. Of the initial 97 projects:

i. 22 are now being implemented;

ii. 29 have been prepared and submitted to external financing agencies which have pledged support to SADCC;

iii. 15 are under preparation, for submission by September 15, 1981;

iv. 28 are under preparation with preparation expected to be completed after September 15, 1981;

v. 3 projects have been withdrawn as not justifiable at this time.

The projects under implementation and submitted for finance include projects in each SADCC Member State and several involve two or more Member States.

d. In accordance with the directive given in the Lusaka Declaration emphasis has, at this stage, to be given to operational measures which may lead to the optimum utilization of the existing transport and communications facilities.

2. Food Security (delegated to Zimbabwe for coordination)

a. Two meetings have been held at official level on the basis of which a programme was agreed and presented at SADCC2.

b. The programme includes nine projects in such areas as early warning systems on crop results, storage, processing and exchange of technical information.

c. Initial contacts are being made with Governments and organisations which pledged support at SADCC2. A small technical and administrative unit is being created within the Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture to speed articulation, approval and funding of the projects contained in the programme.

3. Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation (delegated to Zimbabwe for coordination)

It is envisaged that the projects within the Food Security Programme will provide an alternative forum for the coordination and development of soil conservation and land utilisation.

Consultations are being held between Zimbabwe and Lesotho with a view to making suitable recommendations to the Council of Ministers for coordination in this field in the future.

4. Crop Research (delegated to Botswana for coordination)

a. As directed, Botswana has invited a mission from ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute

for Semi-Arid Tropics) which has visited the Member Countries of SADCC.

b. ICRISAT has now submitted its report which has been circulated by the Government of Botswana to SADCC Member States. The report contains a substantial volume of technical information and a number of specific proposals. Following time for Member States to consider the report, Botswana will convene a meeting of technical officials, to articulate a programme of action with specific proposals.

5. Animal Diseases (delegated to Botswana for coordination)

a. Three meetings have been held at official level. Unfortunately communication problems have resulted in somewhat low participation.

b. Programme and project articulation has been advanced in respect of foot and mouth disease, animal trypanosomiasis, rabies, tick-borne diseases and general vaccine production.

c. By the end of 1981 the Botswana Laboratory will be able to produce 21 million doses of foot and mouth vaccine annually and therefore be in a position to meet the requirements of all SADCC Members. A feasibility study toward developing a physical control programme is under negotiation with the EEC and has reached the stage of discussions on the consultants to undertake the study.

d. Projects on the eradication of tsetse fly in Botswana and on eradication and control in Zambia and Botswana have been prepared as a first step toward coordinated control of animal trypanosomiasis.

e. Mozambique has capacity to supply a portion of the requirements of SADCC Members for rabies vaccine. Mozambique is now engaged in expanding the capacity of its laboratory to be able to meet the requirements of Member states in full.

f. A project is under preparation for the establishment of a regional centre for tick-borne disease research, and in certain cases potential for vaccine production, in Malawi.

g. A technical study on requirements and capacity for general animal vaccine production in the region is under preparation. Mozambique already has capacity for production of several of these vaccines and has undertaken a feasibility study toward expansion of this capacity to serve regional needs.

6. Manpower Development (delegated to Swaziland for coordination)

a. Two meetings have been held at official level to explore possible areas of coordination and to elaborate a programme.

b. A detailed programme has been developed in these meetings with the assistance of a consultancy secured by the Government of Swaziland and following consultations with education and manpower institutions in SADCC States. The programme includes specific proposals for coordination, joint use of institutions, consultancies and possible new projects.

c. The Swaziland Government proposes to create a small technical unit for further articulation and implementation of the programme.

d. The field of veterinary training development and coordination in the region has been referred to a meeting of the Subcommittee of Officials on Manpower Development and the Directors of Veterinary Services of SADC Member States. Facilities exist in Mozambique and Tanzania, a national faculty is being established in Zimbabwe -- on the basis of a FAO study covering Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Angola, Swaziland and Zambia -- Zambia is planning a regionally oriented faculty with FAO support. Opportunities to coordinate the development of these institutions to minimize overlap and to maximize overall regional capacity are to be identified.

7. Industrial Development (delegated to Tanzania for coordination)

a. A meeting of officials has been held and a second is scheduled.

b. On the basis of a sectoral paper prepared by Tanzania and noted at the Salisbury Council of Ministers, first steps toward programme elaboration have been taken.

c. Certain concrete proposals for short term action have been agreed, including the establishment of contact points in each Member State and the exchange of information on Member States' industrial capacity, export potential and import requirements. These can form the basis for a substantial expansion of trade among Member Countries based on existing underutilized capacity and items at present imported from non-Member States.

d. Medium term action on exchange of information on national industrial development potential of interest to the development of regional self-reliance, trade and manufactures has been proposed. A long term programme for identification and action on coordinated or joint industrial development was discussed in August on the basis of information on industrial strategy and plans provided by Member States.

e. Tanzania has secured initial technical assistance support toward further programme articulation and plans to establish a small unit in the Ministry of Industries to service the industrial coordination work and speed up the process of data collection.

8. Energy Development and Conservation (delegated to Angola for coordination)

a. An initial study on regional energy capacity, potential and policy has been prepared and distributed to Member States. A detailed request for national information to serve as the basis for a meeting of officials has been sent to Member States.

b. A preliminary meeting of technical officials was held at the end of July to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Energy held in Nairobi in August 1981. A further meeting to elaborate a regional programme is planned for November following receipt of the data from Member States.

9. Southern African Development Fund (delegated to Zambia for coordination)

a. Zambia has prepared a detailed study on the rationale and possible institutional structures for the Southern African Development Fund cited in the Lusaka Declaration.

b. The study has been distributed to Member States and a meeting of technical officials has been convened to discuss the study. A report will be made to the Council of Ministers in November 1981.

10. Security Printing (delegated to Zimbabwe for coordination)

a. Zimbabwe has prepared a report on the possibility of regional use of its security printing facility for bank notes, travellers cheques and postal orders.

b. Zimbabwe will convene a consultation with Central Banks and Finance Officials of Member States on the completion of the facility.

11. New Areas of Cooperation

At the Mbabane Meeting of Ministers in June 1981, the Government of Malawi was allocated the responsibility for Fisheries and Wildlife and is consulting with other interested Member States concerning the development of a regional approach to these areas. The Government of Malawi will present an initial report to the Council of Ministers in November 1981.

At the Salisbury Meeting of Ministers it was agreed that Swaziland

should conduct a study on Health and Zimbabwe a study on Mining with a view to identifying possible scope for and the priorities of SADCC programmes in these sectors. These reports will be considered by the Council of Ministers in November 1981.

SADCC should remain realistically modest in its immediate goals while ambitious in its long term objectives; but the progress so far achieved provides a firm basis for broadening the scope of the economic cooperation encompassed by SADCC. During 1981 the Secretariat will undertake a comprehensive review of the priority areas for SADCC cooperation. Special attention will be given to the critical areas of mining, trade and health.

Conclusion

The record is one of substantial progress, especially in the initial priority sector of Transport and Communications. However, three problems which have delayed or limited progress in certain other sectors can be noted:

a. There has been difficulty in identifying contact points in Member States at sectoral level to allow effective consultation at technical level;

b. Provision of information to coordinating countries and subcommittees of officials has sometimes been slow and incomplete, to the detriment of overall programme identification and implementation of agreed proposals;

c. Coordinating states have found the combined pressures of national

and regional work difficult to meet. In several cases they now plan to secure external assistance to establish small technical units to service their sectoral coordination work.

These limitations will continue to engage the attention of the Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of Officials.

The Lusaka Declaration envisaged an annual consultation between SADCC Governments and cooperating Governments and international Agencies. Accordingly the next Southern African Development

Coordination Conference will be held in Blantyre, Malawi on 19th/20th November, 1981. This Conference will be at official level and will provide an opportunity for further joint consultations with the international community on assistance needed for the implementation of the programme. The record to date shows that significant activity has begun in almost all sectors. A solid base has been created for continued international cooperation so that concrete programmes will be under implementation and operation by the time of the 1982 Summit.

## **Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission**

### **Summary of the Progress Made in the Field of Transport and Communications Since the Lusaka Summit**

1. The Lusaka Declaration defines the sector of transport and communications as the key to the liberation strategy. Within this framework, Heads of State and Government have decided to create a Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission to coordinate the use of the existing systems, the planning of their improvement and expansion, and the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources.

In the Programme of Action defined in Lusaka, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique was entrusted with the responsibility of promoting the necessary co-ordination actions in the field of transport and communications. The prime objective of

those actions would be to establish the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC).

It was also decided in Lusaka to hold the Maputo Conference with other invited countries and international agencies, with the aim of mobilizing the resources required for the implementation of SADCC projects, particularly in the priority field of transport and communications.

2. The SATCC has begun operations and its convention has been approved. This convention was ratified by seven Member States, and the process of ratification is being carried out in the remaining two countries.

The Committee of Ministers and the Coordinating Committee of the SATCC have met regularly.

3. The SATCC, with its Technical Units working closely with the transport and communications departments of the Member States, has prepared a group of projects on transport and communications, approved by the Ministerial Meeting in Salisbury, and the following order of priorities was defined: rehabilitation of all existing transport and communications facilities; establishment of telecommunication links and civil aviation infrastructures; new roads, rail, air and lake transport systems where feasibility studies have already been completed; feasibility studies for further additions to the infrastructures for regional road, rail, internal marine, air and shipping facilities.

4. Ninety-seven projects totalling US\$1.912 million were presented to the Maputo Conference. These projects are distributed in the areas of roads (26 projects), railways (25 projects), ports and water transport (8 projects), airports and air transport (12 projects), telecommunications (25 projects) and one project on technical assistance to SATCC.

According to the priorities defined, those projects included 43 projects of rehabilitation/upgrading, 21 new telecommunications projects, 13 new transport projects and 20 feasibility studies.

5. During the Maputo Conference, which was attended by 29 countries and 18 international organisations, as invi-

tees, it was stated on the part of these countries and organisations their support to our process of cooperation highlighting the need to submit the projects to the financing countries and organisations in an efficient and coordinated manner which would require an increase in our capacity to implement technical and economic studies. The support announced at the Maputo Conference amounted to approximately US\$653 million. This amount, however, does not represent the maximum support from the International Community, as some countries and organisations have not quantified their support, and others have considered the possibility of increasing their pledges.

In fact, after the Maputo Conference, some countries and financing organisations have been expressing their support for specific transport and communications projects in the region.

6. The policies of action of SATCC have been defined, specially in regard to:

- principles regulating the relationship between the SATCC and financing countries and organisations;
- co-ordinating and dynamizing function of the SATCC;
- responsibility of Member States, concerning the final decision on financing and implementation of projects;
- need for coordinated positions in conferences and international meetings concerning transport and communications in the region;
- establishment of operational

agreements amongst several transport and communications bodies of Member States.

7. The Regional Programme of Transport and Communications projects was approved and their assessment criteria have been defined taking into account both the technical and economic factors and the political factors.

8. Concrete actions have been defined in relation to most of the 97 projects. They refer to the preparation of documentation and the approach to the financiers.

9. Documentation on some projects has been prepared and submitted to financing countries and organisations.

Out of the 97 projects mentioned in the report presented to the Maputo Conference: 22 are now being implemented; 29 have been prepared and submitted to the financing countries and organisations, according to the approach strategy defined by SATCC; 15 are under preparation for submission to financiers by September 15, 1981; 28 are under preparation with preparation expected to be completed for submission after September 15, 1981; 3 projects were withdrawn from the list as their implementation is not justifiable.

The projects under implementation and submitted for finance include projects in each Member State and several involve two or more Member States.

10. The SATCC has envisaged limita-

tions. On one hand the importance of regional co-ordination was not yet thoroughly assumed by Member States. In fact, one verifies that a distinction is often made between projects presented at the Maputo Conference and other projects of a regional nature. It is also believed that initiatives from each member in the implementation of their projects shall be communicated to the SATCC, in order to enable co-ordination and avoid duplication of efforts. On the other hand, in the field of the use of the existing transport and communications systems, the operational arrangements for the off-flow of traffic have been disconnected and not systematized.

11. In conclusion:

a. The SATCC has been established and has begun operations;

b. The strategy for the implementation of projects presented to the Maputo Conference is defined and agreed upon. However, our capacity for the implementation of the mentioned projects should be increased;

c. Despite progress made, emphasis has, at this stage, to be given to operational measures which can lead to the optimum utilization of the existing transport and communications capacities already available. In this connection, the need is felt for close liaison between the Technical Units of the SATCC and the transport and communications bodies of Member States, in order to achieve the objectives pursued.

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# DATELINE

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*The following section reports on selected conferences and meetings -- forthcoming, current and past -- with particular emphasis on those involving, or of potential interest to, the nine member states of the SADCC, and Namibia.*

SYMPOSIUM ON LAND POLICY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, February 15-20, 1982. Organized by Botswana's National Institute of Development and Cultural Research and the United Nations University. Expected attendees include participants from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and observers from Angola and Mozambique. Contact: National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR), Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

4TH AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE, January 9-14, 1982, Lagos, Nigeria. Scheduled to discuss the development of river basins for food production. Contact: Dr. E.U. Nwa, Organizing Secretary, ICID 1982, c/o Federal Ministry of Water Resources, 9 Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, PMB 12612, Lagos, Nigeria.

SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT TO SIGN THE PROPOSED TREATY AND PROTOCOLS ESTABLISHING A PRERERENTIAL TRADE AREA FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, December 21, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION, December 9-16, 1981, Manila, Philippines. Topics of formal sessions include fertility trends, determinants and consequences; fertility and its regulation; nuptiality and family; mortality; migration and population distribution; economic demography; data collection and methodology; and projections. Contact: Bruno Remiche, Executive Secretary, IUSSP, rue Forgeur 5, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

27TH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, November 23-26, 1981, Manila, Philippines. Theme: growth and entrepreneurship -- opportunities and challenges in a changing world. Contact: International Chamber of Commerce, 38 Cours Albert 1<sup>er</sup>, F-75008 Paris, France.

3RD ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, November 20-22, 1981, Brookville

(Long Island), New York. Designed to highlight the relationships between education, appropriate technology and development. Contact: Wilton A. Barham, 621 Haven Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

CONFERENCE ON "ENTERPRISES AND ENTREPRENEURS IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES," November 20-21, 1981, Paris, France. Organized by the Third World Studies Group of the University of Paris VII. Scheduled topics include methods and typology of business; evolution of business; colonial policies; social and economic dimensions; and administration and profitability of businesses. Contact: Mme Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Colloque Entreprises, Laboratoire Connaissance du Tiers-Monde, Universite de Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu, Paris 5<sup>eme</sup>, France.

UNIDO EXPERT GROUP MEETING FOR THE REVIEW AND PLANNING OF COUNTRY STUDIES RELATED TO ENDOGENOUS INDUSTRIALIZATION OF LDCs IN AFRICA, November 17-20, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Contact: U.N. Industrial Development Organization, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT, mid-November 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Sponsored by the Organization of African Trade Union Unity for participants from Zimbabwe. Contact: OATUU. P.O. Box M386, Accra, Ghana.

UNECA SEMINAR ON "DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AFRICA," November 9-14, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Designed as an opportunity for African businessmen and senior government officials to examine the role that African entrepreneurs can play in the industrial and agricultural transformation of African economies. Contact: U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

PRE-FAO BIENNIAL MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, November 6, 1981, Rome, Italy. Scheduled to discuss food security, agricultural development strategies and energy, and to review Commonwealth food programs.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE SADCC REGIONAL TRAINING COUNCIL, November 5-7, 1981, Swaziland. Scheduled to discuss manpower development strategies and the programs and operation of the regional training council.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REMOTE SENSING OF ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS, November 4-10, 1981, Cairo, Egypt. Contact: Dr. J.J. Cook, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, P.O. Box 8618, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107.

ILO SEMINAR ON WORKERS' EDUCATION, November 2-7, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. For delegates from Zimbabwe's trade unions.

COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING REGIONAL CONFERENCE, November 2-6, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. For delegates from Commonwealth countries in Southern Africa.

TRANSPORT, POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS TALKS BETWEEN MOZAMBIQUE AND SWAZILAND, late October-early November 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Delegations headed by Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport and Swaziland's Minister of Works, Power and Communication discussed upgrading road and rail links between Swaziland and Mozambique, the use of Maputo's port, international telecommunications through Mozambique, the use of water resources, and energy policy.

WORKSHOP OF ZIMBABWE'S ASSOCIATION FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY, October 29-30, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Topics included rural health technology; primary health care and appropriate technology; audio-visual aids; simple hand pumps; windmills; rural energy and biogas; the "wonder box"; community development and appropriate technology; candle and soap-making; and sisal cement roofing sheets. Opening address by Dr. Naomi Nhiwatiwa, Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs.

MEETING OF FRONTLINE STATES TO DISCUSS ACTS OF SABOTAGE AGAINST THE LESOTHO GOVERNMENT, late October 1981, Maseru, Lesotho. Called at the request of the government of Lesotho and attended by delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, October 26-28, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Discussion topics included joint projects in such areas as transportation, communications, trade, manpower development, information and research, and the role of multinational cooperation in the development of the region's economies. Opened by Botswana's President Quett Masire and attended by representatives of political parties of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and by representatives of SWAPO, the ANC and PAC.

1ST MEETING OF THE MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRADE, October 24-28, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Scheduled to discuss ways to strengthen and improve trade ties between the two countries, pursuant to their 1980 trade agreement.

4TH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES IN AFRICA, October 23-31, 1981, Cairo, Egypt. Designed to focus on the application of science and technology to the development of agriculture in Africa. Work group topics included farm energy resources, problems and opportunities; systems of land and water management; sanitation research and environmental health in farm areas; and post-harvest technology in plant and animal resource development. Contact: Professor Dr. M.M. El-Fouly, 4th AAASA General Conference, National Research Centre, Cairo-Dokki, Sh. El Tahrir, Egypt.

9TH SESSION OF THE FAO AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, October 19-24, 1981, Lome, Togo. Contact: Chief, Conference Programming Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome, Italy.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING OF AFRICAN COMPUTER, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SCIENTISTS, October 19-23, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Organized by UNECA/PADIS in cooperation with the government of Zimbabwe. Intended to introduce the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) to OAU member states (see SADEX, v.3 n.2, March/April 1981, pp.8-13). Opened by Dr. B.T. Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning and Development of Zimbabwe, and Professor A. Adedeji, Executive Secretary of UNECA, and chaired by J. Mapondera, Ministry of Education and Chairman of Zimbabwe's National Information and Documentation Council. Attended by delegates from Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Lesotho, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe; representatives of UNCHS-Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF; and observers from the African Development Bank, European Space Agency, Regional Institute for Population Studies (Accra), African Bibliographic Center (Washington, D.C.), British Council, and International Development Research Centre (Ottawa). Contact: Dr. J.K. Quirino-Lanhounmey, PADIS Director, U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SADCC MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, October 19-(?), 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Following an earlier meeting in March 1981, officials from the nine member states of the SADCC met to discuss an industrial program aimed at reducing their dependence on South Africa.

AFRICAN WOMEN FEATURES SERVICE WORKSHOP, mid-October 1981, Marandellas, Zimbabwe. Two-week workshop sponsored by UNESCO, hosted by the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications, and coordinated by the Zimbabwe Ministry of Information. Designed to focus on how the media can contribute to the improvement of the status of women and the conditions they face. Attended by women media specialists representing Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION PROGRAMS, October 12-30, 1981, Berlin, FR Germany. Organized by the German Foundation for International Development for senior officials and representatives of entrepreneurial associations from 18 anglophone African countries. Contact: Economic and Social Development Division, Deutsche Stiftung fur internationale Entwicklung (DSE), Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin 30, FR Germany.

3RD EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRADE, FINANCE AND PLANNING OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES, October 12-16, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Designed to resolve outstanding issues regarding the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for the Eastern and Southern African sub-regions and to set a date for a Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government to sign the proposed PTA treaty. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1ST MEETING OF THE ECA CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION, October 5-8, 1981, Monrovia, Liberia. Preceded by a meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of Experts, September 28-October

4, 1981. Provisional agenda items included human resources situation and performance review; consideration of human resources planning, development and utilization and the implications of the Lagos Plan of Action; consideration of the 1982-1983 program of work and priorities and the 1984-1989 medium-term plan; presentation of reports by specialized committees; consideration of the draft terms of reference of the institutional machinery for coordinating human resources development and utilization programs and policies; and preparations for the regional Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) Conference on Human Resources in August 1982. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

COLLOQUIUM OF AFRICAN SPECIALISTS TO DISCUSS MAJOR ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE CANCUN NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT, October 5-7, 1981, Yaounde, Cameroon. Convened by the OAU Secretariat in cooperation with UNDP and the Geneva-based International Institute for Labour Studies. Three days of discussion on food, raw materials and industrialization, energy, and financial and monetary questions resulted in a 14-page document synthesizing the debates, which was submitted by the OAU Secretary General to the heads of state of the four African countries scheduled to attend the Cancun summit (Algeria, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Tanzania). Attended by some 40 African specialists, along with members of the Club of Rome. Contact: Secretariat, Organization of African Unity, P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, September 28-October 4, 1981, New Delhi, India. Organized by the Asian Environmental Society in cooperation with national, international and U.N. agencies. Contact: Dr. D. Bandu, Secretary-General, Asian Environmental Society, 8 Darya Ganj, New Delhi 110002, India.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, September 27-October 3, 1981, Berlin, FR Germany. Organized by the Education and Science Division of the German Foundation for International Development and the African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology. Contact: Erziehung und Wissenschaft, Deutsche Stiftung fur internationale Entwicklung (DSE), Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn 1, FR Germany.

UNECA SEMINAR ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS, September 21-30, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Attended by representatives of 22 African states. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON A DEFINITION OF A STRATEGY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES, September 21-25, 1981, Conakry, Guinea. Contact: UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENT WORK IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, September 19-24, 1981, Mbabane, Swaziland. Sponsored by Community Development Service, Lutheran World Federation, 150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 66, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

2ND CONFERENCE OF CHURCHMEN FROM LUSOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES, September 17-23, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Discussed the role of the church in society and the need for active participation by church members in the tasks of national reconstruction. Chaired by the Secretary General of the Christian Council of Mozambique, and attended by delegations from Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

31ST MEETING OF THE AFRICA REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, September 16-23, 1981, Accra, Ghana. Contact: WHO Regional Office for Africa, P.O. Box 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR WOMEN, mid-September 1981, Zambia. Delegates from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe discussed ways to ensure the integration of women in all African government programs. For information on resolutions adopted at the workshop, contact Mr. Adrian Fernandes, Workshop Coordinator, Pan-African Institute for Development for East and Southern Africa, Kabwe, Zambia.

1ST AD HOC MEETING OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE AFRICAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR CONSULTING ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES, September 14-(?), 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Jointly organized by UNECA, OAU and UNIDO. Topics included the economic impact of consulting services on the implementation of industrial projects; the rationale and objectives for establishment of the African Regional Centre; interlinkages with sub-regional centers; institutional mechanisms; costs and means of financing; and the implementation program for establishment of the Centre. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MEETING OF MOZAMBICAN AND SWAZI RAILWAY AUTHORITIES, September 1981, Swaziland. Concluded on September 14, 1981, with the signing of a new transport agreement, calling for expanded mutual assistance and coordination between the railways and recognizing the Maputo-Matola port complex in Mozambique as the natural trade route for Swaziland.

EMERGENCY SUMMIT OF FRONTLINE STATES AND NIGERIA, September 11, 1981, Lagos, Nigeria. Heads of State of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe demanded South Africa's withdrawal from Angola and called on other African states "to extend...military aid to Angola to repulse further aggression."

CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS FUTURE IN ZIMBABWE, September 7-10, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Contact: C.E.M. Chikombah, Department of Education, P.O. Box MP167, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON "WOMEN AND MEN AS PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT", September 5-16, 1981, Arusha, Tanzania. Sponsored by Community Development Service, Lutheran World Federation, 150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 66, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

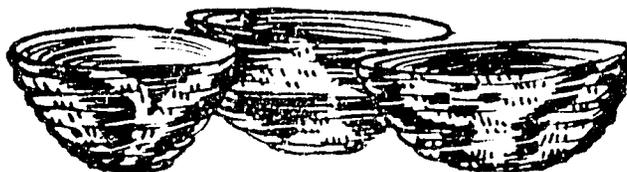
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A NEW INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORDER," September 2-5, 1981, San Jeronimo, Mexico. Organized by the Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, and attended by some 100 participants, including sociologists, ethnologists, economists, jurists, and philosophers. For information on discussion papers, contact: Centro de Estudios Economicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo, Coronel Porfirio Diaz 50, San Jeronimo, Lidice 20 DF, Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LONG-TERM INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY, August 31-September 13, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Organized by the Economics Department of the University of Zimbabwe for government officials, researchers and specialists from international agencies. Contact: Dr. C.F. Stoneman, Senior Research Fellow, Economics Department, University of Zimbabwe, Box 1007, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

SEMINAR ON CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN PEDIATRICS, August 26-28, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Organized by the Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa, P.O. Box 1009, Arusha, Tanzania.

MEETING OF INSURANCE FIRMS FROM LUSOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES, August 6-8, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Representatives of insurance companies in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe discussed their companies' current operations and exchanged experiences regarding insurance material, technical organization and relations with regional and international organizations.

INTER-REGIONAL SEMINAR ON HARNASSING FINANCIAL SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT RURAL DEVELOPMENT, July 22-August 11, 1981, Pune and New Delhi, India. Sponsored by the Indian and Swedish governments and FAO. Contact: Dr. S.G. Madiman, Agricultural Credit and Banking Group, Marketing and Credit Service, Agricultural Services Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme de Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.



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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

### Development Bank for Southern Africa:

"The South African Finance Minister, Owen Horwood, has announced that 17,000,000 rand has been set aside as South Africa's initial contribution to the establishment of a development bank in Southern Africa. The bank will begin operations in April 1982 and provide development assistance for economic regions in the sub-continent. Negotiations have already been conducted with Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana and it is hoped that all members of the existing customs union of southern Africa will eventually join." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, August 25, 1981, p.A2/3) B(621)

Malawi - CDC Moves to Lilongwe: "The UK's Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) is soon to move its regional headquarters from Lusaka to Lilongwe, partly because of the high level of personal income tax in Zambia. A CDC spokesman (said) the government had refused to give special tax dispensation

to the staff. Another reason for the move is that most of CDC's office business, which deals only with Zambia and Malawi, is carried out in Malawi. CDC, which employes five expatriate staff in Lusaka, will keep one person there. CDC already has a representative office in Lilongwe..." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 25, 1981, p.24) B(622)

Namibia - WCC Aid: The World Council of Churches (WCC) recently announced this year's grants from its Special Fund to Combat Racism. "SWAPO has been allocated \$125,000 from the total grant of \$587,000 from the WCC Programme to Combat Racism which is to be distributed among 47 projects approved by the WCC Executive Committee (in September). Another \$125,000 is split between three South African organizations -- African National Congress - \$65,000; Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania - \$45,000; and South African Congress of Trade Unions - \$15,000. The SWAPO grant is for administrative and legal defense costs in Namibia and broadcasting and administrative costs in four countries

which border Namibia. The ANC grant is for youth and educational work, that of PAC for its publications, that of SACTU for a bi-monthly journal and workers' relief fund." (ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN, October 5, 1981, p.4) B(623)

teachers and provide for their refresher courses." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 6, 1981, p.A2/6) B(625)

## AGRICULTURE

Zambia - Development Loans: "An increasingly debilitating economic crunch in Zambia has resulted in the announcement of three new World Bank loans totalling \$16.9 million to boost dairy production, small-scale farming, and the local fishing industry. West Germany and Canada have also agreed on loans amounting to another \$70 million to be invested in road building, rural water supplies, grain storage and the promotion of small industries. Zambia's foreign exchange deficit, creating scarcities of imported raw materials, continues to wreak havoc with local industry. The situation has necessitated widespread layoffs and factory shutdowns, further contributing to the nation's worsening economy." (SOUTHERN AFRICA, July/August 1981, p.25) See also: B(653); B(654) B(624)

Lesotho - Irish Agricultural Aid: "The Irish government will meet the estimated \$5.3 million cost of the Hololo valley development project....The project, which began in 1977, is expected to be complete in 1987. Expenditure this year is put at \$440,000 by Irish officials. The project involves services to farmers, cooperative development and an electrification scheme. Later this year, the project will be broadened to include livestock improvement, starting with a poultry scheme." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 28, 1981, p.24) B(626)

Zimbabwe - U.S. Aid: "Zimbabwe and the United States are to sign an economic assistance agreement (on September 29, 1981) under which the American Government will provide an immediate grant of \$4,280,000 to Zimbabwe....The money will be used for reconstruction in rural areas and a small portion will be used for assisting resettled farmers. The American Ambassador is expected to sign another agreement with the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe, ALOZ, under which the United States will provide \$450,000 in assistance. The grant will enable 46,000 Zimbabweans to become functionally literate and will assist in the training of 250 new adult literacy

Malawi - IMF Loan: "The International Monetary Fund approved its first loan to help a member country cover a temporary increase in the cost of cereal imports. A \$13.8 million credit was extended to Malawi after the African country had to increase imports of maize, its staple food, last June in the wake of two years of poor domestic crops due to drought conditions. The loan will be for three to five years at 6.25% annual interest. At the request of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the IMF agreed last May to broaden its compensatory financing program to permit member countries to obtain loans to help cover increases in their cereal import bills caused by a temporary drop in domestic output or a sharp rise in import prices for grains. It is expected that other countries, particularly in Africa, will be seeking similar loans

from the IMF." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, September 21, 1981) B(627)

Swaziland - US Grant: "The United States is to provide Swaziland with about 11 million rand towards a crop research and expansion training programme to increase the productivity and incomes of small farmers in the country. A Swaziland Government spokesman said the grant would be spread over five years...." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 8, 1981, p.A2/3) B(628)

Tanzania - Tobacco Cutbacks: "The state-owned Tanzania Tobacco Authority (TAT) has laid off 428 workers over the last four months in an effort to cut down on its operational costs....The authority believes that laying off these workers -- representing a 20% reduction in the 2,000-strong labour force -- will help trim the operational budget by Shs6m (about \$750,000). In 1976/77, when the authority had a labour force of 1,586 workers, it produced about 19m kilogrammes of tobacco, but production nosed down to 11m kilogrammes this year. In addition to being one of Tanzania's leading foreign exchange earners, tobacco farming also provides a steady income to a sizeable percentage of the rural population in Tanzania's central and southern regions." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6156) B(629)

Zimbabwe - Agricultural Centers: "More than Z\$5 million (\$7 million) will be spent in the next three years on distribution and collection centres in communal and small-scale farming areas. The U.S. Agency for International Develop-

ment has already provided Z\$2 million (\$2.8 million) for the project. Fifteen warehouses and 80 distribution and collection centres are under construction." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 9, 1981, p.26) B(630)

Zimbabwe - Forestry Praise: "With the right management Zimbabwe could be entirely self-sufficient in timber, including wood for paper pulp, Australian development advisors Peter Burgess and Anthony Yale said. They have completed a study of the forestry industry under the auspices of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, which has pledged to design an aid programme as part of Australia's committed assistance to the Zimbabwe Reconstruction & Development Conference (ZIMCORD). Burgess and Yale said Zimbabwe's forestry commission was doing 'excellent work,' comparable in expertise with any other country of the same size. Unlike many other developing countries, Zimbabwe was not overexploiting its timber resources. Australia's own eucalyptus trees -- bluegums -- grow faster in Zimbabwe and could be the base for total self-sufficiency, Burgess, a forestry consultant, said. A small eucalyptus wood could provide fuel, building materials and a cash income for a whole family for 30 years. The advisors hope to complete their report and have more eucalyptus seed in Zimbabwe for planting in the wet season which starts in November." (IBID., August 21, 1981, pp.26-28) B(631)

See also: B(624); B(625); B(649)

## EDUCATION

Region - Namibian Refugee Training: The

European Common Market announced that "Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe (will) receive 1m ECU (1 ECU = \$1.2) to finance a crash training programme from 1981 to 1983 for Namibian refugees." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6164) B(632)

Lesotho - Education Aid from EDF: The European Development Fund (EDF) has approved \$236,000 for an education project in Lesotho. "Primary schooling in the south-west of Lesotho will be expanded by the construction and furnishing of 10 two-classroom units." (WORLD AID DIGEST, October 2, 1981, p. 7) B(633)

Tanzania - IDM Training Grant: "Three Nordic countries -- Denmark, Finland and Norway -- are to provide Tanzania with a grant of about 7,000,000 shillings. According to the Tanzanian News Agency, Shihata, the grant will be used to finance training, fellowships and personnel for the Institute of Development Management at Mzumbe. About 4,500,000 shillings will be used to finance a fellowship programme for Tanzanian teachers at the Institute and the rest will be used for recruitment of expatriates to work with the Institute. Norway will administer the project on behalf of the three countries." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 6, 1981, p.A2/5) B(634)

Zimbabwe - State-Run Schools: "The Zimbabwe Government is to take over control of some 40 privately-run schools catering mainly for whites, it was announced in Salisbury on August 13th. The schools were created by the previous white-backed government of Bishop

Muzorewa to satisfy demands by white parents for segregated classes. Informed sources said the abolition of the schools was likely to be accompanied by the busing of black children from areas where schools are overcrowded to white schools with fewer pupils. Children without school places will be sent for military training to help defend Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, told a rally of his ruling ZANU-PF party. Training would take place at youth centres throughout the country. According to education sources, such a scheme would apply to about 36,000 young people. The sources said that despite a doubling of Zimbabwe's school population to 1.82m since independence in 1980, the government had not yet been able to provide secondary schools in many rural areas." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, September 15, 1981, p.6163) B(635)

See also: B(625)

## ENERGY

Angola - Portuguese Power Line Contract: "A \$10m contract for the supply and installation of equipment to modernize the high-tension power line between Cambambe dam and Luanda has been signed with a Portuguese company. A second contract with the same company, worth \$5m and providing for the building of a thermal power station in central Angola, is also due for completion." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6161) B(636)

Botswana - Power Station Study: "The engineering and financial study for the

Morupule power station has been completed....The scheme will involve three 30-MW turbo-alternators and coal-fired boilers, using coal from the nearby Morupule colliery. The work will also include supply and construction of a 220-kV transmission line, the final length of which is still to be determined, as well as a water supply scheme comprising pumps and pipes from sources some 30 kilometres from the site. The power station is part of a wider scheme to reduce the country's dependence on oil and South African electricity. It will be used to supply the Selebi-Pikwe industrial complex, Jwaneng township and other developments." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 28, 1981, p.24) B(637)

Tanzania - Oil Exploration Agreement:

"The Tanzania Government and the newly-formed Shell Petroleum Development (Tanzania) Company have signed a four-year agreement on petroleum exploration in the country. Under the agreement Shell will carry out oil and gas exploration over about 72,000 sq. km. of land south of Dar es Salaam. Any petroleum found will be shared between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation and Shell." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 29, 1981, p.A2/6) B(638)

Zambia - Canadian Contract: "The Government of Zambia and Luena Hydrocarbon Company of Canada signed a hydrocarbon agreement on August 18th for extensive exploration of oil in Zambia's western province. 'Geographically, Zambia is a veritable storehouse of minerals,' the Minister of Mines, Mr. Mufaya Mumburia, said. Contrary to the general view that Zambia and other central African regions may be deficient in hydrocarbon, all the

necessary geological conditions for oil are prevalent in most parts of Zambia. He said the major sedimentary basins of Zambia were in the western part of the country and perhaps in the Luangwa Valley east of Lusaka." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6160) B(639)

Zimbabwe - Oil Trade: "Zimbabwe will stop importing oil through South Africa by the end of the year and depend entirely on routes through Mozambique, the chairman of a consortium of oil companies said in Salisbury on August 15th. Mr. Jerry Musson, of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Company, said oil links with South Africa would be completely cut with the reopening of a 180-mile pipeline from the Mozambican port of Beira to the Feruka oil refinery at Umtali. At present, despite government attempts to reduce Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa, about 50% of oil imports are transported by rail through South Africa. Mr. Musson said the reasons for the switch to Mozambique were economic and logistical rather than political." (IBID., p.6138) B(640)

Zimbabwe - Ethanol Plant: "Zimbabwe's first ethanol plant, built by Triangle Sugar Corporation Ltd., has lived up to all expectations in its first year by producing 30,200,000 litres of ethanol for blending with petrol. Triangle's Chairman...said no difficulty is anticipated in reaching the designed capacity of 40,000,000 (litres) next year, because sales of sugar on the local market have increased 40% since the end of the war for liberation. (He) added that the \$18,000,000 expansion of the sugar mill at Triangle is due to come on stream

next year, increasing the cane crushing capacity to 2,000,000t a year and sugar production from the current 12,000t a year to 202,000t per year. He disclosed that the company is also building a carbon dioxide plant at Triangle to capture the large amounts of the gas given off by the ethanol plant." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 15, 1981, p.A2/3)

B(641)

## FOOD & NUTRITION

Angola/Zimbabwe - Maize Shipments: "Food supplies, including maize and beans, are being air freighted from Zimbabwe to Angola and negotiations are being held with several airlines for more favourable rates to move maize. Zimbabwe's only licensed cargo carrier, Affretair, has already flown 500 tonnes of maize to Luanda and another 500 tonnes are due to be delivered soon. Zimbabwe is likely to be left with a maize stockpile of about 1.25 million tonnes at the end of the current season because of rail bottlenecks." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 9, 1981, p.26) See also: B(666); B(667)

B(642)

Tanzania - Food Crisis: "Food imports costing TSh 700 million (\$87 million) will be needed over the next nine months, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya said on 4 October. Msuya, addressing a rally in Sumbawanga, appealed to people not to waste food and to farmers to step up production to avoid famine in 1982. He said 270,000 tonnes of grain would be needed to offset the food deficit, made worse this year by bad weather and poor harvests. His words echoed statements of the Agriculture and Economic Planning

Ministers in a recent parliamentary budget session. They told MPs that at least 250,000 tonnes would be needed. The government is taking measures to end the perennial food shortages by the end of 1982, including reviving traditional irrigation schemes and setting up new water projects at the village and state farm level." (IBID., p.12) B(643)

Zimbabwe - Maize Sale to WFP: "Five additional contracts were signed this week by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) for the supply of Zimbabwean maize. These will raise the WFP purchases of Zimbabwean maize to some 41,000t with a value of almost 6,000,000 dollars. The maize shipped under previous contracts has gone to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. The recent purchases are destined for Angola, Mali and Senegal, where they will be used in a number of WFP emergency projects. A statement issued by the WFP in Salisbury...says the Zimbabwean maize was being paid for in valuable foreign exchange....The World Food Programme has plans to purchase a further 44,000t of maize from Zimbabwe before the end of March next year." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 29, 1981, pp.A2/6-A2/7) B(644)

## HEALTH & MEDICINE

Mozambique/Zimbabwe - Health Agreement: "An agreement was signed on 3rd September which covers cooperation in health services. The agreement includes the sharing of health facilities in border areas, student and health worker exchanges, the exchange of research and scientific publications and cooperation

in medical specialist services." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 15, 1981, p.A2/3) B(645)

## HOUSING

Shelter Afrique Founded: "Seventeen African countries became founding members of the housing development and finance institution 'Shelter Afrique,' at the end of a five-day African Development Bank (AfDB) meeting in Arusha, Tanzania. A four-member committee, whose chairman will be Tanzanian, is to help the AfDB launch the company. The Shelter Afrique founding members gave themselves until the end of October to sign the memorandum they adopted on 4 September and to deposit it with the AfDB president in Abidjan. The 17 are Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 11, 1981, p.10) B(646)

Mozambique - Portuguese Housing Aid: "Five thousand houses are to be built in various parts of the country to accommodate expatriates. The construction work, which will begin next year, will involve the participation of Portugal within the framework of existing cooperation agreements. Portugal is also to participate in studies covering education and health." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCAST, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 29, 1981, p.A2/3) B(647)

## INDUSTRY & TRADE

Botswana - India Aids Industries: "An

Indian Development Commission team is to visit soon to draw up a development plan for small-scale industries. India's Small Industries Development Organisation will prepare feasibility studies for 10 industries and a group of advisors will help set up a model industrial estate. India will also help Botswana establish a Small Industries Development Association...." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 25, 1981, p.25) B(648)

Mozambique - Exports Hit: "The volume of Mozambique's exports dropped dramatically in 1980, according to statistics released recently by the External Trade Ministry, although rising prices kept the value of exports from dropping. It appears that Mozambique is also having serious problems with this year's export crops because of severe shortages of transport, packing materials, and farm laborers for the harvests." (IBID., October 9, 1981, p.24) B(649)

Mozambique - State Publicity Firm: "A new state publicity firm, Intermark, is to be the only agency allowed to distribute information to potential foreign investors. It will participate in trade fairs, assist with tourism promotion and organise local advertising for foreign companies." (IBID., p.25) B(650)

Swaziland/Zimbabwe - Sugar Terminal: "The Zimbabwe sugar association and a Swaziland sugar concern have agreed to set up on a joint basis an improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in the Mozambican port of Maputo. The project will cost about \$1,400,000. The general manager of the Zimbabwe sugar association, Mr. Geoffrey Thomas, says the move follows a breakdown at the terminal which has resulted in the blockage of export shipments from Swaziland and Zim-

babwe." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 15, 1981, p.A2/3) B(651)

Tanzania - Cement Trade: "The Tanga Cement Factory is to export some 33,000 tonnes of cement to Burundi, a factory spokesman said in Tanga on September 7th. This is the biggest consignment of cement to be exported by the plant since it started commercial production in December 1980. The first shipment of 750 tons was effected recently to Sri Lanka. The spokesman said Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Sudan, India, and the Gulf States had also indicated interest to import cement from the Tanga plant. The factory was also ready to start delivering cement to Zanzibar anytime, the spokesman said, adding that early this year officials from the factory toured the Isles to make arrangements for the delivery of the commodity there. The Tanga factory was officially opened by President Nyerere in August." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6138) B(652)

Zambia - Foreign Exchange: "Zambia's National Import and Export Corporation has been allocated 3.4 million Kwacha in foreign exchange by the Bank of Zambia. The availability of foreign exchange will help support a constant flow of commodities into the market. The Central Bank action has also enabled commercial banks to clear their overdrawn positions." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, September 1-16, 1981, p.218) B(653)

"The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

approved a \$68.8 million loan to Zambia to help offset a drop in the African country's export earnings." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, October 12, 1981) See also: B(624) B(654)

Zimbabwe - BIAO Regional Office: "France's Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO) has established a regional office for southern and east Africa in Harare (Salisbury). The Harare office will initially concentrate on Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana, but will later expand its interest to cover more of east Africa....The decision reflects increasing French interest in anglophone Africa as well as the likelihood of increased trade between Zimbabwe and west African countries, where BIAO is strongly represented, (according to the local representative)....BIAO is 51 percent owned by Compagnie Financiere France Afrique which in turn is 52 percent controlled by Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Commerciale de France and the Drouot insurance group." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 11, 1981, p.29) B(655)

Zimbabwe - Foreign Investment Committee: "A high-level foreign investment committee has been established by the government to consider equity participation in local companies by outside firms. Members of the committee are Reserve Bank General Manager (foreign exchange) Terence Pike and the permanent secretaries of four ministries: Brian Walters (Finance), Tom Mswaka (Economic Planning & Development), Christopher Ushewokunze (Mines) and Mufaro Hove (Industry & Energy Development). The committee will make recommendations to ministers and their decisions will be final, a spokes-

man said. A number of applications already await consideration." (IBID., p.29) B(656)

#### Zimbabwe - Local Economic Participation:

"The government is beginning to formulate and carry out plans to increase the participation of Zimbabweans in the economy, as well as to promote the location and development of industries in the rural areas. According to Dr. Simbi Makoni, Minister of Industry and Energy, the Zimbabwe Development Corporation will become the major agency for promotion of greater participation in industry. The Minister of Finance, Enos Nkala, has ordered all local financial institutions to increase the number of Zimbabweans serving both on the boards and in management positions. The Minister further suggests that all foreign-based financial institutions should be locally incorporated and the use of expatriate personnel should be confined to temporary and training assignments." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, September 16-October 1, 1981, p.236) B(657)

See also: B(672)

## LABOR & MANPOWER

Tanzania - Basic Needs Survey: "A 16-member mission from the U.N.-sponsored Jobs & Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA) is carrying out a survey of basic needs in an effort to identify the roots of poverty in the country. The mission, partly financed by the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), will examine sectoral policies in relation to meeting basic needs and maximizing productive employment." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 2, 1981, p.8) B(658)

Zimbabwe - Manpower Survey: "At first glance, a nationwide Zimbabwe manpower survey reveals the country has a healthier pool of human resources than either government or business previously believed. More significant, initial assessments of the thousands of questionnaires returned by employers suggest there are enough skilled and semi-skilled blacks to run the economy -- a challenge to the white's constant claims that they are indispensable. This is the view of the deputy manpower planning minister Cephas Msipa, who has had a provisional report on his ministry's first manpower survey. The aim is two-fold -- to list Zimbabwe's resources and to work out its future needs. Msipa's initial conclusion from the returns -- demanded from all employers under pain of fine or imprisonment -- is that Zimbabwe can be self-sufficient in manpower in five years." (IBID., September 4, 1981, p.29) B(659)

See also: B(629); B(634)

## MASS MEDIA

Zimbabwe - Ruling Party to Publish: "The ruling ZANU (PF) party is going into the printing and publishing business in an effort to boost party finances, acting party Publicity Secretary Eddison Zvobgo has said. The party's Jongwe Publishing Company is to publish a new weekly newspaper in English, Shona and Ndebele, as well as the party publication Zimbabwe News. Zvobgo, who is also Local Government & Housing Minister, said Jongwe would also publish general and textbooks and other literature. It would be the largest publisher in the country, he said." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 21, 1981, p.28) B(660)

## MINING & MINERALS

### Tanzania - UNDP Funds Mineral Search:

"The UN Development Programme (UNDP) has provided about \$1 million for the investigation of gold, copper and iron ore deposits near Arusha, according to UNDP resident representative Dramane Quattr...The area to be investigated covers 67 square kilometres. The work is expected to continue until June 1982. Regarding the Kabanga nickel project on the border with Burundi and Rwanda, Quattara said the first phase had been completed and results were encouraging. He added that work would start very soon on ascertaining the importance of the nickel deposits in the area, which is about eight kilometres long and two kilometres wide. Depending on the final results, the UNDP Revolving Fund for Exploration would provide \$5 million-\$10 million for the project. So far, UNDP has provided \$1.61 million. Meanwhile, UNDP administrator Bradford Morse...said Tanzania had received \$15 million in aid and technical assistance from the programme. During the second 'cycle,' 1977-82, it would receive \$35 million and for 1982-86, \$55 million at least. He added that Tanzania was the fourth largest recipient of UNDP funds in Africa." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 21, 1981, p.10) B(661)

Zambia - Sysmin Aid from EDF: "Zaire and Zambia have been accepted by the EDF (European Development Fund) as being admissible for Sysmin aid. Sysmin is a new part of the Lome Convention. The basic aim is to help those ACP countries which have at least 15% of exports coming from mining to keep their industries working. If there were adverse circumstances of a wide ranging kind,

Sysmin funds can be used as a kind of insurance, not of income, but of equipment. The fund has £168m at its disposal, and about 15 ACP countries are eligible through their mining of six specified ores. The ores are copper and cobalt, phosphates, bauxite, tin, manganese and iron ore. The Sysmin funds have to be paid over as part of the financing of projects and action programmes related mainly to the maintenance or replenishment of production. The planning of such programmes will follow the admission of Zaire and Zambia." (WORLD AID DIGEST, October 2, 1981, p.7) B(662)

Zimbabwe - Mineral Exploration: "Mineral exploration offshoots of two European oil concerns are to start prospecting in Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Mines has approved exclusive prospecting orders to the Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa to investigate an area of 49,390 hectares (170 square miles) in Eastern Zimbabwe for lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten and molybdenum. The second company to be granted rights is a newcomer, Cluff Mineral Exploration, which has helped raise North Sea oil off Britain. It has been allowed to prospect over 9,580 hectares (33 square miles) in Central Zimbabwe near Gatooma for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, gold and other precious metals. Cluff has also been granted exclusive prospecting rights over 34,700 hectares (120 square miles) east of Bulawayo to look for a similar range of minerals. Under the exclusive prospecting orders issued by the Minister of Mines, a company pays the Government for the rights to investigate a specific area for six months. If interested, the company then pays for a two-year mining right over the area."

(AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC,  
FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, August 31,  
1981, p.6116) B(663)

Zimbabwe - New Gold Mine: "Rio Tinto Mining Zimbabwe (RTMZ), an offshoot of the Rio Tinto Zinc Group, will be opening a new gold mine shortly. The Renco mine is scheduled to come into full production in the first quarter of 1982. When working at capacity, the mine is expected to produce about 52,500 ounces per year. The mine will be among the biggest in the country, and Zimbabwe's output is expected to increase by some 10-13%. At current prices, Renco will bring in \$20 million per year in foreign exchange." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, September 16-October 1, 1981, p.236) B(664)

See also: B(639)

## POPULATION

Zimbabwe - Emigration Continues: "In spite of the return of real income to the peak level of 1974, emigration is continuing. Data for the first half of 1981 show that 2,125 people left Zimbabwe in June, the second-highest total since April 1980. From January-June 1981, the average monthly emigration figure was 1,800, a 56% increase above the 1,430 monthly figure last year. The bulk of those leaving are assumed to be whites. The net loss is being reduced by the influx of immigrants, believed to be comprised mostly of returning Black Zimbabweans. Thus, the net loss for the first half of 1981 was only 6,605 people. The economic implications are not yet clear, and depend on the balance of skilled persons leaving and entering

the country." (AFRICA BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REVIEW, September 16-October 1, 1981, p.236) B(665)

## REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Angola - Refugee Aid: "There are 450,000 refugees in the country, according to a submission to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In addition, there are nearly 265,000 people living in precarious economic conditions. The UN World Food Programme (WFP) is reported to have offered \$2.4 million to buy 10,000 tonnes of maize and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) \$2 million to help towards the cost of new villages." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 21, 1981, p.24) B(666)

"Zambia will receive \$2m in emergency aid from the World Food Programme to help meet the needs of those in its western province, where many Angolans have taken refuge." (FINANCIAL TIMES, September 25, 1981) B(667)

See also: B(632); B(642)

## TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Regional Air Services Extended: "The joint southern African regional air service, comprising Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, is to extend services to Salisbury (Zimbabwe), Lusaka (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, September 30, 1981, p.6161) B(668)

Malawi - Blantyre-Mwanza Road: "Hoff & Overgaard of Denmark is revising its

feasibility study of the proposed Blantyre-Mwanza road. It is expected to be done by mid-October. The original study was carried out last year but proposed crossing the Shire river over an existing dam. The Malawi government has asked for a new crossing site for security reasons....The EEC has paid for the feasibility study, but financing for construction has not yet been arranged. The final design of the road will be done by Cowiconsult, also of Denmark. The new road would improve transport links to the border with Mozambique." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, October 9, 1981, p.23) B(669)

Mozambique - Brazilian Rail Agreement:  
"An agreement has been negotiated whereby Mozambique will buy 200 railway wagons and the necessary spare parts from a Brazilian company....The wagons will be used in the renovation and maintenance of the Mozambican railways enterprise, CFM, in the northern region where the renewal of the Nacala line should start in the first months of 1982." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, September 15, 1981, p.A2/2) B(670)

Mozambique/Swaziland - Railway Accord:  
"Mozambican and Swazi railways signed an agreement on 14 September to replace that signed by the former Portuguese colonial government. The accord stresses that Maputo is to be considered the normal port for Swaziland and formalises the ending of the Mozambican operation of part of the Swazi rail system." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, September 18, 1981, p.38) See also B(562) B(671)

Tanzania - Loses Swedish Support for

Rail Wagons: "Failure by the government to provide funds for the National Development Corporation (NDC) has forced its partners Kalmar Verkstad of Sweden and the Swedish Fund to freeze the programme 'until the economic situation in Tanzania improves.' The rail wagon assembly programme which received a green-light in 1979 and should have been completed in 1984 has now been postponed. Total contributions to the programme are estimated at TSh180.5m. Tanzania had a 67% interest in it while the private firm Kalmar Verkstad of Sweden and the Swedish Fund had 33%. The two Swedish partners were willing to contribute foreign exchange towards the projects but the NDC failed to find the matching Tshs120m in local currency....The plan was to assemble 400 rail freight wagons annually at Pugu station a few miles from the centre of Dar, on the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro road and to complete the project by 1984. But the NDC has now stated that it might 'be forced to seek another collaborator for the venture.'" (AFRICAN BUSINESS, September 1981, pp.8-9) See also: B(039) B(672)

Tanzania - New Airports: "Tanzania is to construct several new airports, the Communications and Transport Minister Mr Samuel Sitta announced on July 4th. Mr. Sitta said an \$85m expansion plan for Dar airport would be carried out this year, and feasibility studies for Dodoma airport, in central Tanzania, would begin in 1987. Both projects were being handled by a French company under a French loan. New airports would also be built at Shingida and Mahenge, both in Central Tanzania, this year. Funds were being sought for another international airport at Songwe, Mbeya region in Southern Tanzania. He did not say when

the Mbeya airport would be built, but explained that designs for the project, estimated to cost \$11.8m, were completed in 1978." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, August 31, 1981, p.6122) B(673)

Zambia - Port Project: "The EDF (European Development Fund) is contributing \$1.3m towards improvements to the port at Mpulungu...Mpulungu can be found at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and of the four countries which border the lake, Tanganyika, Zaire and Burundi being the others, Zambia has least use for it as a link in its transportation system. Nevertheless it has to keep all its links in working order to satisfy the massive and changing needs of its copper industry. The EDF funds will finance the maintenance and improvement of the port's capacity, including the construction of a new quay, and oil jetty and an access road." (WORLD AID DIGEST, September 11, 1981, p.3) B(674)

Zimbabwe - GM Railway Contract: "General Motors Corp.'s South African subsidiary said it has been awarded contracts equivalent to \$74.2 million to build 111 diesel electric locomotives for Zimbabwe National Railways and South African Railways. The Zimbabwean order, for 60 main line locomotives costing over \$53

million, will be executed by GM's U.S. and Canadian divisions...." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, September 24, 1981) B(675)

See also: B(640); B(642); B(651)

## WATER SUPPLY

Mozambique - Italian Irrigation Pact: "Cooperative Muratorie Cementisti di Ravenna has won a \$100 million contract in conjunction with Italstrade to build for the government of Mozambique a dam at Pequenos Libombo. The project, which will start immediately and be completed in 1985, will irrigate 15,000 hectares of land, creating an artificial lake which will be able to supply 7,000 cubic meters of water an hour." (JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, September 21, 1981) B(676)

Zambia - AfDB Aids Ndola Water Project: "The African Development Bank (AfDB) is to lend \$9.8 million for a permanent water supply for Ndola. The total cost of the scheme is \$15.1 million. The scheme will involve the drilling of 20 boreholes and transmission to the Chibufu distribution centre. Consultancy services for design and supervision and a feasibility study for water resources will be sought...." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, August 28, 1981, p.26) B(677)

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"Memorandum of Conversation." In: X-ray, London, July/August 1981. 3pp. African Bureau Document Paper no. 26. Verbatim memorandum of discussion of U.S.-South African relations, the South African government's regional perspective, and the issues of Namibia and Angola. Participants: South African Foreign and Defense Ministers, Pik Botha and Magnus Malan respectively; Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs-designate Chester Crocker; and Alan Keyes.

S(3193)

OWEN, KEN. "Perspectives on US - RSA Relations." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.1, 1981, pp.10-14. Bitterly indicts Carter administration policy toward South and Southern Africa, holding Pretoria partially responsible by not being receptive to Nixon policies.

S(3194)

"Railway Diplomacy." In: AIM Bulletin, Maputo, n.62, August 1981, pp.5-6. Provides details on the five-day official visit to Malawi (August 15-19, 1981) of a 7-member Mozambican delegation headed by Minister of Ports and Surface Transport Alcântara Santos.

S(3195)

"South Africa - Zimbabwe: Mounting Tension." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.5, June 15, 1981, pp.6041-42. Reports on deteriorating relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

S(3196)

"South Africa's Cordon of Jittery Neighbors." In: Economist, London, September 19, 1981, pp.43-44. "South Africa's aggressiveness towards its neighbors is intended to make them realise there is a price to pay for anti-apartheid rhetoric." Specifically

mentioned are aggressive or destabilizing actions toward Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho. S(3197)

"The Soviets Shifting Gears in Southern Africa." In: African Intelligence Digest, Denver, Colorado, September 1, 1981, pp. 1-3. Monthly publication of Denver-based Americans Concerned About South Africa (ACSA) alleges that the Lusaka "economic liberation" declaration of the SADCC was "drawn up in Moscow" and is part of a shifting Soviet strategy "designed to bring economic disintegration to South Africa." S(3198)

"The U.S. Veto." In: African Index, Washington, D.C., v.4 n.14, September 4, 1981, p.53. Contains the operative paragraphs of the draft U.N. Security Council resolution condemning the South African raids into Angola, defeated by U.S. veto on August 31. S(3199)

"Zimbabwe, Malawi." In: Quarterly Economic Review, London, 1981, 34pp. Annual supplement surveying economic and political developments in Zimbabwe and Malawi for 1981. S(3200)

## ANGOLA

"Angola." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.31, July 31, 1981, pp.2-5. Contents: "Angola's Struggle Continues on Two Fronts."- "U.S. Policy Remains Uncertain," by F. Rocco.- "South African-Backed UNITA Causes Problems in the south," by F. Bridgeland. S(3201)

"Angola: A Special Report." In: Manchester Guardian, London, March 2, 1981, pp. 11-17. S(3202)

"Angola: Economic Survey." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Economic, Financial & Technical Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.3, April 30, 1981, pp.5864-66, map. S(3203)

"Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome & Principe." In: Quarterly Economic Review, London, 3rd Quarter 1981, pp.5-17. Economic and political developments in Angola during the 3rd quarter of 1981. S(3204)

"Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome & Principe." In: Quarterly Economic Review, London, 1981, pp.4-22. Angola annual supplement, 1981. S(3205)

"Angola: Reequipamento ferroviário." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.568, 30 de Agosto de 1981, p.55. Provides details on plans for re-equipping Angola's national railways. S(3206)

"Brussel's Zaire Views." In: Africa Confidential, London, v.22 n.16, July 30, 1981, p.2. Reviews Belgian policy trends and prospects toward Zaire in light of changes

expected in French policy under Mitterand as well as prospects for Franco-Belgian coordination. Growing Belgian political and commercial links with neighboring Angola are also noted as an influence on more Belgian flexibility in dealing with Zaire.

S(3207)

BUTTERFIELD, IAN. U.S. Policy Toward Angola: Past Failures and Present Opportunities. The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., n.149, August 25, 1981. 18pp. A "backgrounder" report advocating U.S. humanitarian assistance to UNITA to force MPLA-UNITA negotiations, as well as military assistance. Implies assassination of late President Agostinho Neto by Soviets during Moscow visit in 1979.

S(3208)

FOY, COLM. "They Battle for Progress While Still Under Attack." In: New African, London, September 1981, pp.32-33. Examines Angola's "offensive against liberalism and lack of organisation...aimed at weeding out inefficiency and, in some cases, outright sabotage in the economy...."

S(3209)

"Jonas Savimbi's Secret Backers." In: Foreign Report, London, August 6, 1981, pp.7-8. Contends that Jonas Savimbi and his rebel UNITA movement are winning considerable international backing in their war against MPLA-Labor regime in Luanda. Beside South Africa, supporters or tacit supporters are listed as: Morocco, Saudi Arabia, China, France, Egypt, Zaire and Zambia.

S(3210)

JORGE, CELESTINO. "Angola: Como surge geração de novos escritores." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.569, 6 de Setembro de 1981, pp.58-60. Interview with an Angolan student leader on promotion and support of literary activities by young people in Angola.

S(3211)

"Market Report: Angola." In: British Business, London, n.4, January 23, 1981, pp.164-66.

(3212)

"Sport: Iles Jeux de l'Afrique centrale." In: Afrique-Asie, Paris, n.247, 31 août 1981, pp.57-58. Interview with the Angolan Secretary of State of the Physical Education and Sports Council on Angola's hosting of the 2nd Central African Games and on the development of sports in Angola.

S(3213)

## BOTSWANA

EICHER, SHIRLEY FISCHER, comp. Rural Development in Botswana: A Select Bibliography 1966-1980. African Bibliographic Center/SADEX, Washington, D.C., 1981. 145pp. Bibliographic sections include: general and reference, agriculture, development, education and training, employment, labor and migration, geography, natural resources and ecology, health and nutrition, housing, industry, commerce and mining, land tenure and land use, livestock, marketing, cooperatives and credit, politics and government, society and culture, transport and communications, urbanization, and women in

development. Author index is included.

S(3214)

MALIK, MACHOKI. "Botswana: A Much-Needed Census." In: Africa News, Durham, North Carolina, v.17 n.5, August 3, 1981, pp.8-9. Describes preparations underway "for the largest and most scientific census" in Botswana's history in order to better assess the country's development needs.

S(3215)

MALIK, MUCHOKI. "Botswana: Gems Success Leads to Super Census." In: New African, London, August 1981, pp.37-38. Reports on coming scientific census as a means for overcoming economic imbalances in Botswana's transition from an agrarian, cattle-based economy into a diamond-based mining one.

S(3216)

SZAL, RICHARD J. "Income Inequality and Fiscal Policies in Botswana." In: International Labor Office, World Employment Program Research, Income Distribution and Employment Program, Working Papers, Geneva, n.73, April 1979, pp.1-50. "The present paper is concerned with the redistributive effects of taxation and Government expenditure as between income classes, and proposes some changes in order to increase the progressivity of the fiscal system. In addition, an attempt is made to measure the incidence of poverty in rural Botswana and to calculate the poverty gap." S(3217)

## LESOTHO

CHAKELA, QALABANE K. Soil Erosion and Reservoir Sedimentation in Lesotho. Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala, 1981. 150pp., illus. "The rates, types and extent of the different erosion processes are investigated in eleven small watersheds within the lowlands and foothills regions of Lesotho." S(3218)

"Sabotage, Assassinations Rock Mountain Kingdom." In: Africa News, Durham, North Carolina, September 14, 1981, pp.2-4; 11. Recent violence in Lesotho, including death of newspaper editor Edgar Motuba. S(3219)

## MALAWI

HEYNEMAN, STEPHEN PAUL. The Evaluation of Human Capital in Malawi. World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1980. 101pp., bibl. World Bank Staff Working Paper no. 420. (3220)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. Report of the Seminar on Construction Management; Lilongwe, Malawi, 23-28 April 1979. Geneva, 1979. 1 vol. Constr/14. (3221)

MHANGO, FRANCIS. "Leprosy: Malawi in the Lead." In: New African, London, July 1981, p.37. Reports on breakthrough in Malawi toward combating "one of the most persistent scourges in Africa." S(3222)

MURPHY, JOHN. "U.K. Aid at Work in Africa." In: Overseas Development, Overseas Development Administration, London, n.82, August 1981, p.3; 4. Contents: "Britons Launch Lakeside Attack in Malawi on a Fish-Spoiling Fly."- "British Aid and Expertise Developing New Building Material for Third World."- "Help for a Community on the Road to Self-Sufficiency (Mwanza)." S(3223)

## MOZAMBIQUE

CARVALHO, SOL et al. "Niassa: Tambores do futuro cantam liberdade." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.568, 30 de Agosto de 1981, pp.17-47. Special supplement on President Samora Machel's visit to Niassa Province, August 9-14, 1981. Provides a detailed look at socio-economic development in the large northern province. S(3224)

"Dossier: Tréguas na 'guerra' do tomate." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.569, 6 de Setembro de 1981, pp.22-29. Series of three articles investigating manipulation of food prices by local sellers and middlemen at the expense of the consumer, and efforts underway to combat the problem. Contents: "Quem especula mais?" by Areosa Pena.- "Precos altos em epoca de fartura," by Bartolomeu Tome.- "Mas eles irao atacar de novo," by Luis David. S(3225)

"FACIM/91: Atingidos os objectivos." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.571, 20 de Setembro de 1981, pp.5-6. Reports success of 1981 Maputo International Trade Fair. S(3226)

FAUVET, PAUL. "Cholera: Killer Disease That Is Haunting Beira's Shantytown." In: New African, London, August 1981, p.89. Report on how Mozambican authorities are battling to improve conditions in the bairro of Muhava and other slums in bid to control cholera. S(3227)

FITZPATRICK, J. "The Economy of Mozambique: Problems and Prospects." In: Third World Quarterly, London, v.3 n.1, January 1981, pp.77-87. Describes Mozambique's economy, the effects of recent independence, and offers some forecasts for development success. S(3228)

FOY, COLM. "FRELIMO Goes to UK." In: New African, London, August 1981, p.11. Describes UK visit of Mozambican delegation led by Vice Minister of Defence Armando Guebuza. S(3229)

GOMES, ALVES. "Moçambique produz vinho." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.568, 30 de Agosto de 1981, pp.7-8. Examines wine production in Manica Province, expected to reach a level of one million liters in 1982. S(3230)

HANLON, JOSEPH. "Mozambique: Not Dependent on South African Expertise." In: African Business, London, August 1981, pp.23-24. Challenges notion of Mozambican dependency

on South African expertise and manpower to run railways and ports, noting that the South African connection is real enough "but it relates to money and goods, not people," and that, actually, South African refugees are more important to Mozambique's economy than South Africans who can return home. With regard to ports and railways, "There are no South African technicians employed by the government to work in the ports or on the railways." S(3231)

HARRIS, LAURENCE. "Agricultural Cooperatives and Development Policy in Mozambique." In: Journal of Peasant Studies, London, v.7 n.3, April 1980, pp.338-52. (3232)

JORGE, CELESTINO. "Faculdade de Educação: No topo das prioridades da UEM." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.571, 20 de Setembro de 1981, pp.7-8. Briefly describes plans by Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) to provide maximum support to the Faculty of Education, created in early 1981. S(3233)

LOPES, ARLINDO. "Machaze: Nascimento de uma cidade." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.569, 6 de Setembro de 1981, pp.10-17. First in a series of articles on the political, military and economic situation in the Mossurize district of Manica Province, site of a major strike against armed groups of the "Mozambique National Resistance" and "Africa Livre" in 1980. Focuses on life in the rapidly developing city of Machaze, which has attracted large numbers of people previously terrorized by the "bandits." Includes a brief profile of "Africa Livre." S(3234)

LOPES, ARLINDO. "Machaze: Guerra de reconstrução (2)." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.570, 13 de Setembro de 1981, pp.18-25. Focuses on crimes committed by members of "Africa Livre" against the population of the Mossurize district of Manica Province; concludes with additional information on how "Africa Livre" operates, based on interviews with captured agents. S(3235)

MAITOCERRA, A. "O drama da vida numa pensão." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.569, 6 de Setembro de 1981, pp.18-21. Investigates unsatisfactory conditions in various boardinghouses in Maputo, particularly lack of adequate meal services. S(3236)

MAITOCERRA, ALEXANDRE. "Comercialização agrícola: Interessar o camponês." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.571, 20 de Setembro de 1981, pp.22-27. Examines problems in the current agricultural products commercialization campaign, based on investigations in the Moamba and Magude districts of Maputo Province. Also reports on the unavailability of various agricultural products in stores and restaurants of the districts, despite the fact that some of the products are grown there in abundance. S(3237)

MAITOCERRA, ALEXANDRE. "Magude e Moamba: A batata quer vir à mesa mas custa sair da terra." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.570, 13 de Setembro de 1981, pp.26-33. Examines potato farming and harvesting in the Magude and Moamba districts of Maputo Province. S(3238)

MATA, FILIPE. "CAIL: As razões do malogro." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.570, 13 de Setembro de 1981, pp.11-12. Examines reasons for failure of the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) to meet goals set for the first six months of the 1980/81 agricultural campaign. S(3239)

"Mozambicans Invited to Return Home." In: AIM Bulletin, Maputo, n.62, August 1981, pp.2-4. Reports details of the August 26, 1981 communique by the Council of Ministers inviting "citizens who fled colonial domination to live in neighboring countries, to return home and set up businesses." S(3240)

"Mozambique's Position on South African Trade and Sanctions." In: AIM Bulletin, Maputo, n.62, August 1981, pp.7-10. Translation of the Voz de FRELIMO August 19, 1981 broadcast "explaining Mozambique's position on its still existing trade with the Pretoria regime and on the application of total sanctions against the racist government." S(3241)

MURPHY, BRIAN. "Mozambique to Act on Baby 'Danger Foods.'" In: New African, London, August 1981, p.46. Describes decision by Mozambican government to intervene in importation of milk substitutes. S(3242)

Tempo: Edição comercial. Maputo, Agosto/Setembro de 1981. 80pp., illus. Special edition produced in conjunction with FACIM 81, Maputo's international trade fair. Provides profiles of major Mozambican industries, enterprises and import-export companies, including those concerned with seafood, petroleum products, heavy equipment and machinery, cement, chemicals, electricity and electronics, forest products, vehicles and farm equipment, water supply, and coal. S(3243)

TIRASPOLSKY, ANITA. "Le Mozambique: premier pays d'Afrique membre du CAEM." In: Le Courier des Pays de l'Est, Paris, n.247, janvier 1981, pp.47-48. (3244)

"Up-to-date Information on Mozambique Ports." In: ACCOZ Trade & Information Bulletin, Salisbury, July 1981, pp.12-13. Brief but detailed Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe newsletter report. S(3245)

## NAMIBIA

LEISTNER, G.M.E. "Is South Africa Exploiting SWA/Namibia Economically?" In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.1, 1981, pp.23-24. Examines economic ties between South Africa and Namibia. S(3246)

"Namibia: An Aftermath to South Africa's Battle." In: Africa Confidential, London, September 2, 1981, pp.1-2. Anticipates intensified South African campaign to promote Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and identifies sources of support in both U.S. and Britain. S(3247)

"Namibia on the Threshold of Freedom." In: World Marxist Review, Toronto, v.24 n.7, July 1981, pp.68-72. Contents: "The Most Effective Way," by Sam Nujoma (interview).- "Decisive Phase of the Struggle," by Moses Garoeb. S(3248)

"Namibia: Seminar Proposes Measures for Protection of Natural Resources." In: U.N. Chronicle, New York, August 1981, p.21. "The United Nations Council for Namibia sponsored a Seminar at the Hague from 22 to 24 June to commemorate the anniversary of the (International Court of Justice's) Opinion and to obtain further legal advice from experts in order to speed up the implementation of the council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia." S(3249)

RUDOLPH, HERWIG. "Uranium - the World Situation." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.1, 1981, pp.15-19. Reviews finding of 1980 Uranium Institute symposium on Africa's position in international uranium trade, with particular stress on Namibia. S(3250)

"South West Africa: Western Group Reviews Plans." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.5, June 15, 1981, pp.6052-54. Reports on renewed efforts for a settlement in Namibia. S(3251)

## SWAZILAND

ARNOLD, GUY. "King Sobhuza's Autocratic Haven of Peace." In: New African, London, September 1981, p.33. Brief review of Swaziland's economy and political situation. S(3252)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. The Small Enterprises Development Company Limited (SEDCO): An Approach to Developing the Local Construction Industry. Geneva, 1981. 1 vol. Constr/7. "This study shows how Swaziland, with technical assistance from several donors, helps local contractors." Designed "primarily as background material for policymakers and managers attending construction management workshops and seminars carried out by the ILO to assist them in deciding to what extent the Swaziland approach would work in their own countries." (3253)

## TANZANIA

FARINA, H.M. Economic Development and Villagization in Tanzania. University of Zimbabwe, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Salisbury, 1980. 33 pp., bibl. Paper presented as a first draft working document to the "Issues in Development" Seminar, University of Rhodesia, September 28, 1978. S(3254)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. Report on Courses of the Management of Rural Development Projects with a Significant Construction Component. Geneva, 1980. 1 vol.

Constr/8.

(3255)

JOINET, BERNARD. Tanzanie, manger d'abord. Editions Karthala, Paris, 1981. 257pp.

(3256)

LAISHLEY, ROY. "Tanzania Versus the IMF." In: African Business, London, September 1981, p.53. Compares Zambia's agreement with IMF negotiated last May with Tanzania's current negotiations for an "Extended Fund Facility to tide it through an increasingly acute financial predicament."

S(3257)

LAISHLEY, ROY. "Tanzania: Why National Milling Corporation Is Losing Millions." In: African Business, London, August 1981, p.21. Focuses on what is seen as increasing inefficiency of National Milling Corporation, the central marketing agency for food crops, in overall Tanzanian strategy to implement radical reforms in agricultural sector.

S(3258)

NEIGHBOR, C. "To Help Fight Poverty: A Coffee That Makes You Think as You Drink." In: New African, London, September 1981, p.30. "An arrangement providing an alternative to the usual marketing system through multinationals is leading to 'coffee independence' in Tanzania."

S(3259)

## ZAMBIA

CHIPOSA, SYLVESTER. "Zambia: Top Management Reshuffles in State Industries." In: African Business, London, August 1981, p.29. Describes management shake-up in parastatals initiated not by President Kaunda, but by the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO).

S(3260)

FINCHAM, ROBIN. "Economic Dependence and the Development of Industry in Zambia." In: Journal of Modern African Studies, London, n.18, June 1980, pp.297-313.

S(3261)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION. Report of the Workshop on The Development of the Construction Industry in Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, 26 to 30 March 1979. Geneva, 1979. 1 vol. Constr/3.

(3262)

MASAUTSO, MASAUTSO. "Zambie: Grèves et arrestations." In: Afrique-Asie, Paris, n.247, 31 août 1981, pp.18-19. Against the backdrop of the July 27, 1981 arrest of 4 senior officials of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, examines the deteriorating relationship between the Zambian government and workers, and the dangers this poses to the Zambian state.

S(3263)

MASAUTSO, MASAUTSO. "Zambie: Les espoirs du projet-ethanol." In: Afrique-Asie, Paris, n.247, 31 août 1981, p.19. Reports on plans to produce ethanol from biomass as a means of reducing Zambia's high energy import costs.

S(3264)

OLIVIER, B.J. "Kaunda's Zambia." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.1, 1981, pp. 33-39. Criticizes "President Kaunda's philosophy of humanism, the effect it has had on the development of the Zambian state and economy and the failures of Kaunda's regime." S(3265)

ZAMBIA. Hydrocarbon in Zambia. Lusaka, 1981. 25pp., illus., maps. Contents: "Opening Address by Hon. Mufaya Mumbuna, MP, Minister of Mines, on the Occasion of Signing the Hydrocarbon Agreement on 18th August 1981."-"Hydrocarbon Potential of Zambia," by N.J. Money, Deputy Director, Geological Survey Department. Latter article details geological characteristics of Western Zambia Basin and outlines reasons why western Zambia is considered an oil/gas potential area. S(3266)

"Zambia: Fears of Continuing Unrest." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.31, July 31, 1981, p.28. Reports expectations by bankers and businessmen that the recent wave of strikes and unrest in Zambia will continue for quite a while as austerity measures associated with massive IMF loan bite deeper. S(3267)

## ZIMBABWE

EANNISTER, NICHOLAS. "Barclays Going Local in Zimbabwe." In: African Business, London, September 1981, p.34. "Barclays Bank International...has announced that it intends to offer local interests the opportunity to invest in its Zimbabwe business 'when the time is right.'" S(3268)

BURGESS, JULIAN. "Zimbabwe: Loss of Skilled Manpower." In: African Business, London, August 1981, pp.25-26. Reports that "departing whites are lowering the growth ceiling in Zimbabwe," noting the emergence of critical bottlenecks in some sectors as a result, especially in railways. S(3269)

BURGESS, JULIAN. "Zimbabwe Wage Gap: Tough Measures Urged." In: New African, London, September 1981, pp.58-59. Examines Riddell Commission report and main recommendations. S(3270)

CARY, ROBERT. African Nationalist Leaders in Rhodesia Who's Who. Salisbury, 1980. 310pp., map, bibl. Reprint of 1977 edition published by Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo. S(3271)

CHIZENGENI, SIPHIKELELO. Customary Law and Family Predicaments. University of Zimbabwe, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Salisbury, 1980. 78pp., bibl. A report on the application of customary law in a changing society and its effects on the family, with special reference to women and children in Zimbabwe. S(3272)

HARA, S.O. A Guide to Exporters of Goods to Zimbabwe. Malawi Export Promotion

Council, Blantyre, 1980. 5pp.

(3273)

"Interview with Robert Mugabe: A Marxist Who Encourages Private Business." In: Business Week, New York, n.2675, February 16, 1981, pp.46-51. Prime Minister Mugabe describes his economic and political goals and expresses his views on Zimbabwe's role in Southern Africa. S(3274)

LESLIE-SMITH, IAN. "Independence Forces Banks to Adapt Once Again." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, September 18, 1981, p.22. "Zimbabwe's banking system, for years carefully controlled, has moved into the independence era well-equipped to lead the country's economic development." S(3275)

"Mugabe Balances on the Economic Tightrope." In: African Business, London, September 1981, pp.27-28. Focuses on Riddell Commission report. S(3276)

PARKER, JOHN. "Zimbabwe Students Left in Limbo." In: New African, London, September 1981, p.35. Zimbabwean students in Britain who received educational assistance from special funds prior to independence now find that scholarships must come out of bilateral aid monies allocated to Zimbabwe by Britain. S(3277)

"Railway Transport." In: Institute of Business Development - Journal, Salisbury, June 1981, pp.33-34. Article supplied by National Railways of Zimbabwe details principal factors involved in current critical rail transport situation in the country and plans to deal with the problem. S(3278)

RYAN, MIRIAM. "'All Women Equal in Zimbabwe Today.'" In: New African, London, August 1981, p.83. Report on the post-independence status of Zimbabwean women. S(3279)

VAN HOFFEN, P. The Potential Role of Housing. University of Zimbabwe, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Salisbury, 1980. 1 vol. Paper presented as a first draft working document to the "Issues in Development" Seminar, University of Rhodesia, August 18, 1977. S(3280)

WINER, STAN. "There Is a Risk Factor in Mugabe's Promised Land." In: New African, London, August 1981, pp.36-37. Examines the "smouldering" land question and its implications for Mugabe regime. S(3281)

"Zimbabwe Bans Dangerous Contraceptive, Depo-Provera: A Victory for Women's Groups." In: Multinational Monitor, Washington, D.C., September 1981, pp.4-5. "On July 13, Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, banned the contraceptive from use in Zimbabwe....Some credit belongs to a U.S. group, the Boston Women's Health Book Collective, for supplying the Zimbabwean government with evidence of the drug's harmful effects." S(3282)

ZIMBABWE. CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE. The Census of Production: Mining,

Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity and Water Supply, 1978/79. Salisbury, 1980.  
1 vol. (3283)

"Zimbabwe Charts a New Economic Program Geared to Recovery from Period of Sanctions."  
In: IMF Survey, Washington, D.C., v.9, December 15, 1980, pp.383-85. (3284)

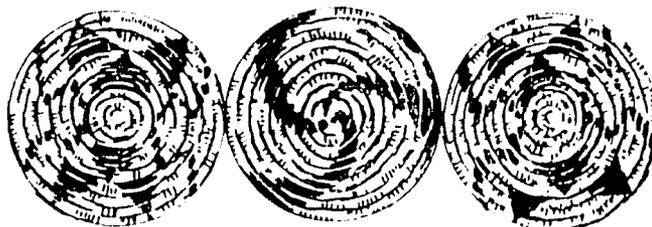
"Zimbabwe: Donors Conference." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Economic, Financial & Technical Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.3, April 30, 1981, pp.5873-75, illus.  
Covers the March 1981 Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (ZIMCORD), at which \$636.73m was pledged over the next three years. S(3285)

"Zimbabwe: Honeymoon Over." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, v.80 n.10, June 5, 1981, pp.1120-23. Examines Zimbabwe's rising inflation rate. S(3286)

"Zimbabwe: Republican Front's Victory." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, v.18 n.7, August 15, 1981, pp.6108-6109.  
Covers recent political developments in Zimbabwe, following the electoral victory of the Republican Front, formerly the Rhodesian Front, in a white by-election. S(3287)

"Zimbabwe: Why More People Buy the Papers." In: New African, London, September 1981, p.65. Zimbabwe's newspapers are geared toward mass readership. S(3288)

"Zimbabwe's Budget: Nkala Says All Must Make Some Sacrifice." In: New African, London, September 1981, p.59. Highlights features of new budget. S(3289)



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