Special:

ROMA DECLARATION
ON RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
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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.

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The first International Workshop on Research Priorities in Southern Africa was held at the Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho, from 23rd to the 27th November, 1981. The list of participants included scholars from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, India, The United Kingdom, as well as representatives from the International Development Research Center, African Bibliographic Center and Lesotho National Development Corporation.

The participants warmly received and highly appreciated the Welcome Address by His Majesty, King Moshoeshoe II, Chancellor of the National University of Lesotho as well as the Opening Address by Mr. J.R.L. Kotsokoane, the Senior Permanent Secretary, Secretary to the Cabinet and Chairman of the University Council.

After the delivery of the Keynote Paper by the Director of the Institute of Southern African Studies, Dr. Michael Sefali, papers and reports were presented by participants at the panel sessions of the workshop. The reports and discussions dealt with problems, priorities and directions of research as well as strategies for research coordination and cooperation in the region of Southern Africa for economic liberation and development.

The course of the discussions in the panel sessions demonstrated many common concerns on the part of the participants with respect to the current socio-political and economic situation in Southern Africa, and the need to promote locally-based research to support implementation of the SADCC strategy of economic liberation and regional cooperation for development in Southern Africa.

The participants firmly supported the efforts of the nine SADCC member-states of Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) to consolidate the gains of their political independence, to reduce their economic dependency on the Republic of South Africa and to promote regional cooperation among themselves within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). They called upon the international community to give maximum support to the SADCC member states of Southern Africa in their struggle for economic liberation and in resisting the destabilisation policies of their racist neighbour, the Republic of South Africa.

The participants discussed priority areas of research in both social and natural sciences in those critical areas
that are closely related to the development efforts of the SADCC member states. Because of the disciplines represented by participants, discussions and detailed proposals centred on the social sciences. It was agreed that it was desirable to promote joint research across disciplines and also by teams from more than one country, perhaps initially involving groups from two countries with common interests, such as the joint Mozambique - Zimbabwe research projects already underway. It was also agreed to be highly desirable that all research institutes in the region exchange information and documentation.

The participants saw as a major task of research in the region the provision of a necessary base for the policy choices governments must make to promote development and for the SADCC strategy of reducing economic dependency on the Republic of South Africa and the promotion of regional cooperation among the SADCC member states.

Specifically, it was also recognised that there is an urgent need for continuing research on South Africa, to monitor and forecast developments in the Republic of South Africa as they affect the neighbouring states of the region. The participants agreed that among important areas for research are continued investigations in support of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia, and of the true nature of such tactics by the apartheid regime as the "constellation of states" and Bantustanization.

The Workshop members agreed that within the framework of the overall liberation struggle it is vital to focus research on the obstacles which in the past undermined the effective role of women. This is essential to ensure that they make their full potential contribution to the transformation and development of the region. There is a need for continued and deeper analysis of the nature, character, and functions of the post-colonial state in the SADCC member countries, and of the possibilities for, and limits upon, the use of state power to achieve the SADCC and national objectives. Another important area is the investigation of the cultural and physical resources, aspirations and problems of local communities and individuals within SADCC member states. Many participants also laid great stress on the diverse needs in each country in the areas of education, cultural studies, the natural sciences, medicine and public health, veterinary and agricultural sciences, and technology.

Participants agreed that it would be desirable to formulate improved mechanisms to promote research cooperation and information exchange for the region as a whole. This would take time, but although the countries differ in their national interests, political and social systems, and other ways, they all belong to SADCC and face many similar problems. Participants emphasised the need to improve and expand the exchange of documentation, research reports and information generally between the nine member states of SADCC, and the research institutes of the region especially.

Participants also agreed that every effort should be made by institutions in the region to promote national research manpower capability. This involves not only the recognition of the importance
of research by academics, but also the involvement of students and others in the research process itself, and ensuring that both the process and results of research are integrated into both teaching and national development.

The participants noted that in their struggle for economic and technological independence, the SADCC member states would rely as far as possible on their own efforts. The general consensus was that the cardinal task of scientific research in the region of Southern Africa is to help build a sound and independent technological basis for the socio-economic development of the SADCC member states within the framework of the SADCC strategy of regional cooperation for development.

It was also agreed that it should be emphasised to both governments of the region and international agencies that there already exists within the region considerable research capacity and experience. It is highly desirable that this local capacity and experience be utilised and strengthened by the consumers of consultancy services in government and international organisations. This can be done by turning first to local, national or regional research institutes for services required, rather than calling in expertise from outside the region. Also, governments should be pressed to use local consultants in equal cooperation with external consultants, where local capacity is inadequate. More generally, it was agreed that there is scope for greater cooperation between governments and local universities and research institutions, and that such cooperation should be encouraged.

The participants expressed great concern with the proliferation of those aid agreements for research projects which ignore and tend to undermine existing local research capacity. Such agreements not infrequently require employment of international consultants as project managers and research coordinators rather than using local personnel. The research institutions of the region, working together, should create a framework and self-reliant criteria for more effective evaluation and utilization of international agencies' contributions to research.

The participants appreciated the need to establish or study the feasibility of establishing an institutional mechanism to promote research, documentation, and information exchange activities within the Southern African region. Toward this end, the establishment of a regional Continuation Committee was agreed upon as part of the necessary follow-up to the Workshop. The Committee will interact with the individuals and institutions represented at the Workshop, the SADCC secretariat, SAUSSC, CODESRIA, AAU, PADIS, and other interested parties, in order to eventually establish a Southern Africa Development Research Association (SALRA). Such an organization would represent and promote the emerging development-oriented research, information, and documentation network in Southern Africa.

The participants called on the delegates from existing full-time research institutes to request their institutions to nominate with immediate effect one individual as its representative on the Continuation Committee, charged with
formulating plans for further development of the proposed Association, and with submitting an agreed statement of immediate shared objectives to SADCC and other relevant parties. In the case of countries which did not send a delegate of this status to the Workshop, either one of the delegates from that country or a person invited from that country should seek to obtain a suitable nomination to represent the research community in that country. Nominations should be sent to ISAS Secretariat by 15 January 1982; ISAS should seek to convene an early meeting of the Continuation Committee to which the representatives would bring as much information and documentation as possible on all existing research facilities in their countries. A report of the work of this Continuation Committee should be made available at the SAUSCC meeting in Lusaka in July 1982.

Among other functions SADRA might undertake would be:

(1) Promotion of documentation exchange in close liaison with PADIS.

(In this connection, participants agreed that all the existing facilities for the regional collection and exchange of information in the region be closely linked to any new regional documentation services to be established).

(2) Promotion of bilateral, multilateral, and comparative research projects in support of the SADCC objectives.

(3) Sponsorship and organization of further regional research workshops, particularly on specific issues and areas of research, including research methodology.

(4) Sponsorship and publication of:
- edited volumes of research papers on the region
- a journal of regional studies
- a newsletter

(5) Sponsorship and organization of workshops for the improvement and reorientation of curricula by the inclusion of locally-generated research and documentation.

(6) Facilitation of student and staff exchange between institutions.

The workshop demonstrated that the form of exchange of research experience that had taken place had been useful in promoting understanding and identification of common research tasks. The participants expressed the desire that regional workshops of this kind in Southern Africa should be continued in future.

The participants expressed deep appreciation to the Institute of Southern African Studies at the National University of Lesotho for taking the initiative in organising the first regional workshop on research priorities
in Southern Africa, and to the sponsors, the IDRC, NUFFIC, LNDC, and NUL.

The participants and representatives of the research institutes represented agreed that this declaration be communicated to the Secretariat of SADCC and to the national governments of SADCC member states by ISAS on behalf of the Regional Continuation Committee.

Adopted at the plenary session at Roma, Lesotho, on 27 November 1981.


List of paper titles presented and authors:


2. "Opening Address", Mr. J.R.L. Kotsokoane, Senior Permanent Secretary. 6 pp.


4. "Towards Coordinated Research to Facilitate Regional Integration", Professor Ann Seidman, Department of Economics, University of Zimbabwe. 30 pp.


12. "Sources and Allocations of Household Funds in Rural Lesotho: Problems in Grass Roots Economic Data Collection," Dr. Judith S. Gay,


18. "Application of Social Accounting Methods to Development Planning in Swaziland", Dr. M.S. Matsebula, Department of Economics, University College of Swaziland. 13 pp.


25. "The Role of Health and Environment in Development, with specific reference to Southern Africa" Dr. Robin Meakins, Department of Biology, National University of Lesotho. 19 pp.


27. "The State of Research in Swaziland: Problems, Opportunities and Directions," Dr. John Daniel, SSRU and Department of Political and


32. "Research Information and Documentation Services Coordination in Southern Africa", Francis Inganjie, NIR, University College of Botswana. 22 pp.


36. "Conflict of Customary Law and the Courts" K. Maope, Faculty of Law, National University of Lesotho. 20 pp.

The following papers have been promised to the organizers, but are not yet to hand. Exact titles and page lengths are thus unknown.

37. "Research for Socio-economic Development," Professor L. Ngcongco, NIR, University College of Botswana (oral presentation at Workshop).


39. "The Role of a Research Institute in a Developing Country," Dr. Ibbo Mandaza, Ministry of Manpower Development, Zimbabwe (unable to attend.)

The following is also available:

GENERAL

ADEDEJI, ADEBAYO, ed. Indigenization of African Economies. Africana Publishing Company, New York, 1981. 413pp., illus., bibl. $29.50 (cloth); $12.50 (paper). Published in association with the African Association for Public Administration and Management. Collection of essays examining efforts by independent African states to gain greater control of their economies as a means of achieving greater economic independence. Includes case studies of Egypt, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, the BLS countries (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), and Senegal.

S(3515)

S(3516)

S(3517)

AKINYEMI, A. BOLAJI. "Foreign Policy Defence and the New Consciousness." In: Nigerian Forum, Lagos, April 1981, pp.72-81. Director-General of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs reiterates proposal for a South Atlantic "doctrine" linking Nigeria, Angola and Brazil in an effort to ward off superpower competition in South Atlantic in light of proposals to expand the scope of NATO.

S(3518)

ALBRIGHT, DAVID E., ed. Communism in Africa. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1980. 278pp., illus. NC.


DIAS, C.J. and others, eds. Lawyers in the Third World: Comparative and Developmental Perspectives. Scandinavian Institute of African Studies & International Center for Law and Development, Uppsala & New York, 1981. 400pp., illus., bibl. Studies of Law in Social Change and Development, r.3. "The underlying reason for this book is a concern about the social impact of legal professions on 'development' and 'underdevelopment' and on the capacity of the mass of people in the countries studied...to use law to better their social condition." Includes chapters dealing with Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania.

DITTOH, SAA. "Green Revolution or Revolution? The Case of Independent African Countries." In: Africa Development, Dakar, v.6 n.3, July/September 1981, pp.48-61, illus. "The purpose of this paper is to critically assess the 'green revolution' strategies of African states and to argue that the agricultural policies of most African countries...are based on some erroneous beliefs and are also so contradictory that the interplay of the policies blocks the productive forces in the traditional sector of the African economy...thereby continuing to stagnate agricultural production and consequently continuing the impoverishment of the majority of people...." S(3529)


ranching, fishing and managing money. 


LUBAR, ROBERT. "Reaganizing the Third World: The New U.S. Aid Strategy Is the Only One That Can Work." In: Fortune, New York, November 16, 1981, pp.80-90, illus., maps. "Where the market is given a chance to work, the development process has almost invariably taken off at high speed."


MOEMEKA, ANDREW A. "Community Education: A Case Against Non-Formal Education." In: D+C, Bonn, January/February 1981, pp.21-24. Argues that the concept of "non-formal education" is a misleading one; that "community education" would offer a more relevant conceptual framework aimed at promoting mass education in developing countries.


women's employment in Africa's rural and industrial sectors from perspective of how African countries are incorporated into world economic system. Concludes with observations on key elements for the liberation of women.

SCHULTZ, THEODORE W. "Effects of the International Donor Community on Farm People." In: American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Lexington, 62, December 1980, pp.873-78. NC. Attempts to determine how actions of the international donor community affect farm people in low-income countries. Focuses on research, capital for agricultural development, dumping and tied aid, arrangements for experts, the equity-productivity tensions, the role of the market, and the distortions of agricultural incentives.


REGIONAL

Brief: SADCC Seminar. In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.44, November 6, 1981, p.27. "Botswana hosted a seminar of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) from 26-30 October. The seminar -- SADCC - Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa -- was described by Botswanan officials as a deliberate effort to politicise the SADCC."

Brief: Transport Ministers Meet. In: Africa Economic Digest, London, v.2 n.44, November 6, 1981, p.27. "A Swazi delegation, led by Transport, Communication and Power Minister V. Googca Liebrandt, visited Maputo for two days and met Mozambican officials headed by Surface Transport Minister Alcantara Santos. The damaged coal terminal was a major point of discussion. Projects underway to upgrade road, rail and telecommunications links between the two countries were also discussed. The establishment of a joint water commission was formally announced. The Umbuluzi river, which runs through Swaziland, provides Maputo's water supply."

CHIDEYA, NGONI T. "African Higher Education and Academic Neocolonialism." In:
"Conferência de Blantyre." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.582, 6 de Dezembro de 1981, pp.48-51. Reports details of the SADCC-3 meeting in Blantyre, Malawi, including highlights of the discussions and reports. S(3551)


EIDELBERG, P.G. "U.S.-RSA Relations: A Rejoinder -- Back to the Halls of Montezuma?" In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.2, 1981, pp.60-67. Argues that there has been continuity in Kissinger-Carter-Crocker policies toward South Africa although that policy may have run its course because of what is seen as diminishing American preoccupation with Africa and more attention to Persian Gulf and Caribbean. S(3553)


GROENEWALD, J.A. "Agricultural and Food Policy." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, v.11 n.2, 1981, pp.115-17. Examines "the future strategy for the development of underdeveloped areas of southern Africa," stressing that "food production and consumption is one of the greatest socio-economic and political priorities" in the region. S(3555)


JASTER, ROBERT S. South Africa's Narrow-Security Options. International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, 1980. 51pp., illus., bibl. NC. Adelphi paper n.159. (3557)

JASTER, ROBERT S. Southern Africa in Conflict: Implications for U.S. Policies in the 1980s." American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., 1981. 49pp. Unpublished paper that asserts that "American policy will almost certainly have to be a centrist one," in terms of strategy in Southern Africa as regards white-ruled South Africa and the frontline states, "since there will not be enough public support for any extreme
U.S. moves in the region."


LOLLO, ACHILLE. "Angola: Le rêve sud-africain de l'Etat-tampon...." In: Afrique-Asie, Paris, n.254, 7 décembre 1981, pp.37-38. Argues that South Africa has long sought to create a buffer state in southern Angola and has been steadily pursuing that goal ever since 1975.

LOW, A.R.C. "The Effect of Off-Farm Employment on Farm Incomes and Production: Taiwan


MUSIKER, REUBEN. "Documentation Centres in South Africa." In: Bibliophilia Africana III, ed. by author, Friends of the University of Witwatersrand Library, Johannesburg, 1978, pp.93-98, illus. NC.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY. Consideration of All Aspects of Sanctions Against South Africa. U.N. General Assembly, New York, April 23, 1981, 22pp. A/Conf. 107/4. Surveys OAU decisions on sanctions, the reaction of the international community to sanctions, and likely impact of sanctions on neighboring states (includes annex: "The Impact of the Oil Embargo on Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia").

PLAUT, MARTIN and others. The Struggle for Southern Africa: Can The Frontline States Escape Apartheid's Stranglehold? Liberation & War on Want, London, 1981. 54pp. Focuses on struggle for economic unity and autonomy among the frontline states vis-à-vis South Africa, including discussion of workings of SADCC.


"SADCC Treats Funding and Sabotage." In: AIM Information Bulletin, Maputo, n.65,


ANGOLA


BOTSWANA


LESOTHO


"Lesotho en die Konstellasie." In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, v.21 n.8, 1981, pp.63-64. Lesotho is viewed within the context of South Africa's prospective 'Constellation of Southern African States.' S(3597)


Porttrait of a Party: 20 Years of the B.N.P. n.1., n.d. 37pp., illus. NC. Also available in Sotho text. S(3599)
MALAWI


S(3601)


S(3602)

MOZAMBIQUE


S(3603)


S(3604)


S(3605)

LOPES, ARLINDO. "CAIL: O gigante despertar." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.583, 13 de Dezembro de 1981, pp.12-17. Cover story on success of recent efforts to improve operations and production at the large Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL).  

S(3606)

MAGAIA, ALBINO. "Moçambique recebe com alegria General Ramalho Eanes." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.581, 29 de Novembro de 1981, pp.7-12. Reports details of first few days of historic visit to Mozambique by President of Portugal, the first such visit by a head of state of the former colonial power. Includes summary of statements by the two Presidents at a state banquet.  

S(3607)


S(3608)

MARMELO, ANTONIO. "Laranjas são divisas." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.578, 8 de Novembro de 1981, pp.16-17. Reports on citrus fruit cultivation and processing in Manica province.


Mozambique-Italia: Unidos contra a fome. Tempo, Maputo, November 1981. 64pp., illus. Special edition of Tempo reporting on the October 14-19, 1981 state visit to Italy by Mozambican President Samora Machel. Features highlights of the visit, texts of key speeches, tributes to the solidarity between the Mozambican and Italian peoples, and reports on coverage of the visit in the Italian press.

Mozambique-Portugal: O encontro. Tempo, Maputo, Dezembro de 1981. 80pp., illus. Special edition of Tempo on the state visit to Mozambique of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. Includes texts of speeches by the two heads of state and editorial commentary on the significance of the visit, seen as a victory of the Mozambican and Portuguese peoples.


The Offensive Reaches the Defence and Security Forces. Mozambique Information Agency, Maputo, 1981. 35pp. Supplement to AIM Information Bulletin n.65. Provides translation into English of speech by President Samora Machel, November 5, 1981, denouncing abuses of authority by members of the Mozambican defense and security forces and outlining concrete measures to prevent further violations of the country's constitution, law, regulations and principles.


"TVE: No ar terceira fase." In: Tempo, Maputo, n.579, 15 de Novembro de 1981, pp.8-9. Reports on third phase of Experimental Television (TVE) project in Mozambique. Includes information on cooperation and assistance from Portugal, Algeria, Hungary and
Czechoslovakia.

NAMIBIA


SAGAY, I.E. "Namibia and the Future." In: Nigerian Forum, Lagos, June 1981, pp.144-50. Reviews the twists and turns of the Namibia settlement process up to the abortive Geneva conference in January 1981. Proposes an African strategy that would focus on strengthening SWAPO militarily, as well as the joint defense of Angola "by all progressive African States" and increased material support to ANC and PAC to aid in the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa.


SWAZILAND  


"Swaziland: No Apparent Heir." In: Africa Confidential, London, v.22 n.25, December 9, 1981, pp.3-4. Discusses potential heirs to King Sobhuza II, including influence of Shishayi Nxumalo, head of Tibyo Taka Ngwane, as relates to Anglo-American Corporation's interest in Swaziland.  


TANZANIA  


CAMERON, JOHN. "Education, Individuality and Community: Education for Self-Reliance

(3635)

CHITEJI, FRANK M. The Development and Socio-Economic Impact of Transportation in Tanzania 1884-Present. University Press of America, Washington, D.C., 1980. 133pp., illus., maps, bibl. NC.

(3636)


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FREUND, W.M. "Class Conflict, Political Economy and the Struggle for Socialism in Tanzania." In: African Affairs, London, v.80 n.321, October 1981, pp.483-99. Analyzes what is described as "an increasingly intense struggle over what form 'Tanzanian socialism' ought to be taking" within Tanzanian government and the ruling party (CCM) and repercussions of the struggle with regard to relations with the World Bank and IMF, the International Labor Organization, etc.

(3639)


(3640)

KAI-SAMBA, IBRAHIM B. National Agriculture Library System for Tanzania. University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, Dar es Salaam, 1978. 38pp., map. NC. "A report on the state of libraries of the Ministry of Agriculture (KILIMO) Research and Training Institutes in connection with the establishment of a national agriculture library, the northern and western sectors; submitted to the Committee on National Agriculture Library of the University of Dar es Salaam Library Service."

(3641)

KANAWATY, GEORGE & EINAR THORSRUD. "Field Experiences with New Forms of Work Organisation." In: International Labour Review, Geneva, 120, May/June 1981, pp.263-77. NC. Authors describe ILO project investigating 12 enterprises in India and Tanzania, and suggest that new forms of work organization can be just as applicable in developing countries as in more advanced ones.

(3642)


(3643)

LEMUNGE, M. "Science and Technology for the Building and Construction Industry." In:
UTAFITI, DAR ES SALAAM, V.4 N.1, JULY 1979, PP.27-39. NC. (3644)


ZAMBIA

CHIDUMAYO, NGULUBE. Household Woodfuel and Environment in Zambia. Zambia Natural Resources Department, Lusaka, 1979. 23pp., illus., bibl. NC. Environmental report n. 1, 1979. (3652)


FINCHAM, ROBIN, ed. **Employment in Zambia.** University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Committee for Student Publications, Lusaka, 1979. 129pp., bibl. Studies in Zambian Society, v.4. NC. (3655)

HONEYBONE, DAVID & ALAN MARTER, ed. **Poverty and Wealth in Rural Zambia.** University of Zambia, Institute for African Studies, Lusaka, 1979. 147pp., bibl. NC. Communication, University of Zambia, Institute for African Studies, n.15. (3656)


ZIMBABWE


GRUNDY, TREVOR. "Wheat Imports to Meet Sky-High Demand." In: African Business, London, n.40, December 1981, p.23. Zimbabwe has been forced to import approximately 66,000 tons of USAID wheat this year, and will allocate an extra 15,000 hectares of land to this crop next season.


LESLIE-SMITH, IAN. "Zimbabwe: Bridge Attacks Highlight Export Vulnerability." In: 
implications of Mozambique National Resistance sabotage operations for Zimbabwe in 
terms of secure export routes. 

S(3673)

MASQUET, BRIGITTE. "Le Zimbabwe n'est pas mal parti -- I: L'héritage économique." 
First of two-part article assessing socio-economic progress in independent Zimbabwe. 
Offers detailed analysis of conditions inherited by new regime, focusing on 
agriculture, mining, industry, trade and fundamental handicaps from Rhodesian past. 
Includes numerous statistics and tables. 

S(3674)

11; 13; 15. Report on various forms of assistance available to the small businessman 
in Zimbabwe. 

S(3675)

MBANGA, TRISH. "Norman Faces Challenging Task." In: Commerce, Salisbury, September 
1981, pp.4-5. Interview with Zimbabwean Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman. 

S(3676)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction 
Overview and Sectorial Strategies; Part 2 -- Project Descriptions. 

S(3677)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT. Questions and Answers on ZIMCORD: 
Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development. Government of Republic of 
Zimbabwe, Salisbury, 1981. 24pp. Pamphlet explaining ZIMCORD which took place at the 
end of March 1981: why foreign aid is needed and why conference was held; where 
ZIMCORD money is and procedures for spending and accounting for money; who will 
benefit and how soon, etc. 

S(3678)

MORT, D. Zimbabwe–Rhodesia: A Statistical and Marketing Review. University of 
Warwick Library, Warwick Statistics Service, Coventry, UK, 1980. 67pp., illus., maps, 

S(3679)

MUJR, KAY. Crop Production Statistics: 1940–1979. University of Zimbabwe, Department 
of Land Management, Salisbury, May 1981. 1 vol., illus., bibl. Working paper, 

n.4/81. 

S(3680)

MUJR, KAY. Economic Review of Crop Production in Zimbabwe, 1890–1940. University of 
Zimbabwe, Department of Land Management, Salisbury, January 1981. 29pp., illus., 
bibl. Working Paper, n.1/81. Deals with "factors influencing agricultural crop produ-
tion patterns," and covers "agriculture from the period of the first European 
settlement in the late nineteenth century until 1940." 

S(3681)


"Special Report: Zimbabwe." In: *Oxfam News*, Oxford, October/November 1981, pp.5-8, map. Reviews development needs in independent Zimbabwe, the ways the people are trying to overcome their problems, and the part Oxfam is playing in an effort to help. S(3685)


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

Adedeji, Adebayo, 3515
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