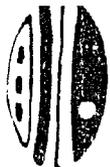


**Special:**

**SOUTHERN AFRICA AND THE SADCC:  
PUBLIC & PRIVATE VIEWS**

**SADEX**





# AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC CENTER

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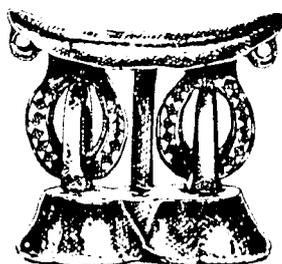
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Washington, D.C.*

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# INTRODUCTION

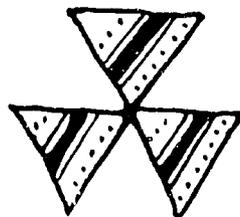
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SADEX is designed as an information and documentation guide to serve as a primary component in the establishment of a Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) network in cooperation with Southern African and African institutions 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 AFRICA AND THE SADCC: PUBLIC & PRIVATE VIEWS

## Excerpt from South Africa: Time Running Out

Report of the Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa

*The following is reprinted, with permission, from South Africa: Time Running Out, the report of the Rockefeller Foundation-sponsored Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa, released in May 1981. The excerpt is drawn from "Chapter 19: Policy Objectives and Actions," which outlines five objectives of a recommended U.S. policy toward South and Southern Africa. The introduction to the chapter and Objective 4, concerning Southern Africa and the SADCC, are included in full.*

What objectives should be pursued to protect and advance U.S. interests in the context summarized in the preceding chapter? The Commission recommends a policy based on five distinct but related objectives:

1. To make clear the fundamental and continuing opposition of the U.S. government and people to the system of apartheid, with particular emphasis on the exclusion of blacks from an effective share in political power.
2. To promote genuine political power sharing in South Africa with a minimum of violence by systematically exerting influence on the South African government.
3. To support organizations inside South Africa working for change, assist the development of black leadership, and promote black welfare.

4. To assist the economic development of the other states in southern Africa, including reduction of the imbalance in their economic relations with South Africa.

5. To reduce the impact of stoppages of imports of key minerals from South Africa.

These objectives constitute a framework for policy that is presented as a guide for private American organizations as well as for government. In shaping policy, we are aware that U.S. influence in South Africa is limited, that the implementation of policy is less than a precise science and its results never entirely predictable. Nevertheless, we believe these objectives, pursued simultaneously, constitute a workable framework for a policy toward South Africa. Each objective is intended to serve one or more U.S. interests but none is itself a sufficient basis for policy,

and the pursuit of one without the others would be damaging to U.S. interests.

Specific actions follow each objective. Many of the actions serve more than one objective but are listed where they are considered to be most effective. With the exception of the actions for Objective 2, they are intended to be put into effect as soon as possible and remain in place until a genuine sharing of political power, acceptable to all races, is implemented in South Africa. For Objective 2 -- promoting power sharing by influencing the South African government -- we recommend a flexible approach. The actions described there are illustrative, possible pressures and inducements that the U.S. government could use in response to changing developments in South Africa.

The actions as a whole, while reflecting the limits of U.S. influence, cover a wide range of activity. Our main concern has been to construct a realistic framework for policy that serves the full range of U.S. interests. In practice, the specific actions taken will depend to a great extent on developments in South Africa. As time passes, some actions may lose their value while others assume greater relevance. But the basic structure of U.S. policy, as embodied in the objectives, should remain unchanged until a satisfactory political outcome is reached in South Africa.

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#### OBJECTIVE 4

To assist the economic development of the other states in southern Africa, including reduction of the imbalance in their economic relations with South Africa.

The other states in the region are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. They are sometimes referred to as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) or, more briefly, the "Nine." Pursuit of Objective 4 serves the U.S. interests in a variety of ways. Greater economic strength of the other states in southern Africa would reduce, although certainly not eliminate, South Africa's ability to exert pressure on them for political purposes. (South Africa's small immediate neighbors -- Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland -- would always remain highly vulnerable to such pressure.) In dealing with the South African government, all nine states in the region would have a greater degree of political maneuverability, and, by extension, so would the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, particularly if multilateral coercive action, such as economic sanctions, become a live issue.

Some analysts have suggested that the Nine cut their economic links with South Africa. But these countries possess little economic leverage over South Africa, apart from that derived from control of the port of Maputo and hydroelectric power from the Cabora Bassa dam, both of which are beneficial but not vital to the South African economy. Costly efforts to do without

South Africa's goods and services would have minimal political impact. These realities, though unpalatable, are recognized by leaders of the Nine. An approach that denied them would be counterproductive, for it might, by adding to the existing economic strains in those countries, threaten their political stability.

Instead, we call for a policy aimed at reducing the imbalance between these countries and South Africa. Aid is needed to develop alternative transport routes and facilities to those that pass through South Africa or are dependent upon South African personnel. Those routes make the Nine particularly vulnerable since South Africa can choke off their exports and imports at will. Alternatives could be developed that avoid South Africa and would remain economically viable even if relations were eventually normalized. Development aid should also be channeled into agriculture and technical training, which, together with improved road, rail, and harbor infrastructures, have been flagged as major priorities by the Nine themselves.

Assisting the economic development of these countries may also have an important symbolic effect. Zimbabwe, with its racially mixed population, its recent change from white to multiracial rule, and its political and economic prominence in the region, is of particular relevance. White South African fears of sharing power with blacks would be strongly reinforced if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's carefully balanced policies on race and private ownership were discredited by economic failure, pro-

duced at least in part by a lack of Western aid and investment.

A major U.S. effort to help the economic development of the Frontline States and to reduce the imbalance in their economic relations with South Africa would be seen as evidence of our seriousness of purpose in aligning ourselves with the forces working for change in South Africa. U.S. relations with the Nine should improve. A closer relationship between the United States and the countries of southern Africa is important because the latter play a key role in formulating African strategy on South Africa, both in the Organization of African Unity and in the African caucus at the United Nations.

Our global and regional interests will also be protected by assisting the development of stable governments in the region open to constructive relations with the United States. With such governments in control there is less likely to be political turmoil in the area and less chance of calls for military or other assistance from the Soviet Union, Cuba, or other Communist powers. They would be more likely to look to their friends in the West if they need help to defend themselves.

Aid will facilitate the flow of key minerals to the United States, particularly ferrochrome produced in Zimbabwe and exported through Mozambique. In the long term, infrastructural development -- transport and electric power -- may lead to the discovery and exploitation of important mineral deposits in these countries, possibly providing alternative sources for some of the minerals the United States imports from South

Africa. Sound economic development and its effect on political stability may also reduce the possibility of disruptions in mineral exports to the United States.

#### ACTIONS FOR OBJECTIVE 4

1. Provide Assistance on a Regional Basis.
2. Provide Bilateral and Regional Aid to:
  - (a) Assist Agricultural Development.
  - (b) Assist Development of Transport, Communications, and Energy Infrastructures.
  - (c) Assist Vocational and Management Training.
3. Increase Aid to Zimbabwe.
4. Encourage Trade and Industrial Investment in the Region.

1. Provide Assistance on a Regional Basis.

Historically, U.S. assistance to the countries of southern Africa has been on a bilateral basis, with U.S. aid being targeted to individual countries to fill individual needs and support development projects. In 1977, Congress asked the Agency for International Development (AID) to conduct a "comprehensive analysis of the development needs of the southern Africa region." That analysis concluded that southern Africa's varied distribution of resources and natural

geographic interdependencies require regional cooperation to improve economic development. Accordingly, in its 1981 budget proposal AID called for aid to southern Africa on a regional basis in addition to the traditional bilateral approach. Specifically, AID has requested \$39 million in general aid to southern Africa to address regional transport problems, provide assistance for regional training, and assist the development of regional agriculture projects and small-scale enterprises.

This approach by AID coincided with the recent formation of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, grouping the nine southern African countries of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. While it is too early to tell whether the SADCC will be an effective organizational umbrella for regional development, it is important as a political symbol and as a potential mechanism for long-term regional cooperation and coordination. An organization has been established, specific countries have accepted responsibility for exploring potential areas of cooperation in different sectors, and efforts have begun to coordinate external assistance with regional objectives.

The possibility of successful regional development has been markedly enhanced by the independence of Zimbabwe. All of the countries of the region suffered economic hardship from the observance of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia and from the effects of the fighting in that country and across its borders. Since the end of the war and the independence of Zimbabwe, much of

the regional transport system has been reopened. This will help to reduce the reliance of the Nine on South Africa's railways, roads, and ports.

At a meeting of SADCC in November 1980 in Maputo, the organization sought foreign aid in support of an ambitious \$1.9-billion regional development program. Western nations, international organizations, development funds, and banks responded by pledging \$650 million. Although much of this consists of renewals of earlier pledges of bilateral loans and aid, the uses to which the money will be put are now to be determined by SADCC. Its stated priorities are (1) the establishment and improvement of the region's communications and transportation infrastructure; (2) increased agricultural production through rural development, livestock disease control, and improved technology; and (3) manpower training.

We endorse both this regional approach to foreign assistance in southern Africa and the priorities for development of the region set by AID and SADCC.

The recommendation that follows provides more detail.

2. Provide Bilateral and Regional Aid to:

(a) Assist Agricultural Development

The most important of South Africa's exports to the region is food. The Nine annually import hundreds of thousands of tons of maize and other grains, as well as beef, eggs, and other foodstuffs. In

1980 the United States provided \$46.4 million in direct food shipments to southern Africa. If properly developed, the region could be not only self-sufficient but also a major exporter of food to the rest of Africa. In addition to continuing to send food to the region, AID has proposed providing more than \$65 million in bilateral and regional support for agricultural development. The projects range from the construction of food storage facilities at important transport points in the region to agricultural research and water development in Malawi and resource conservation projects in Botswana. We recommend support of this approach.

(b) Assist Development of Transport, Communications, and Energy Infrastructures.

Of the nine SADCC countries, six are landlocked: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Many rely heavily on South Africa's transportation networks to trade with the outside world. A reliable transport, communications, and energy (electricity) infrastructure is needed to move goods between the ports of Mozambique, Tanzania, and Angola to the hinterlands of these countries and the six landlocked SADCC countries. In recognition of this need, the SADCC countries have established the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission, which is charged with coordinating the use of existing systems and the financing and construction of additional facilities in the region. Its first projects are the development and enlargement of the Beira and Maputo ports of Mozambique and the improvement of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe railway links.

Major AID projects scheduled to begin in 1981 include the upgrading of existing road links between railheads in Malawi and Mozambique and major supply routes within Zambia. Numerous smaller projects for the development of rural feeder roads are also planned. We endorse the priorities of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission, noting that in addition there is a pressing need for the development of reliable communications networks among the countries and an energy infrastructure that can assure the reliable provision of electricity to the Nine.

(c) Assist Vocational and Management Training.

For long-term economic development, southern Africa badly needs mid-management personnel, vocationally trained workers, skilled technicians, and farmers schooled in modern agricultural methods. SADCC has noted the necessity for manpower training, and AID has targeted \$24 million in fiscal 1981 for institutional development, manpower training, and educational programs in its regional and bilateral aid to southern Africa. Included are programs for direct training of individuals in the United States. We urge support of these programs.

3. Increase Aid to Zimbabwe.

Because Zimbabwe occupies a place of special importance, both politically and economically, in southern Africa, the U.S.-Zimbabwe bilateral aid program should be given very high priority. In

the first year of Zimbabwe's independence, the United States provided approximately \$50 million in grants and \$50 million in loans. We strongly recommend a major increase in the level of U.S. aid to Zimbabwe.

4. Encourage Trade and Industrial Investment in the Region.

The Nine need more investment and trade to develop their economies and reduce their dependence on South Africa. In Zimbabwe, the ability to attract foreign investment is likely to be vital to the success of the government's moderate multiracial approach. We recommend that the U.S. government take steps to encourage trade and industrial investment in the region. U.S. government insurance and financing programs, such as those of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank, should be made available to companies seeking to operate there. Negotiations for a U.S.-Zimbabwe agreement authorizing OPIC insurance and financing for investors in Zimbabwe should be completed as rapidly as possible. The U.S. Trade and Development Program (TDP) finances project planning services at the request of a host country for development projects that either TDP or the host country has found to be feasible, and then locates U.S. firms that may be interested in investing in or providing services for the project. At present it spends about \$100,000 annually on projects involving southern Africa. Consideration should be given to expanding this program.

Trade missions should be organized and conducted by the U.S. government. Initiatives taken by countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique to welcome new trade and investment from the West

should be explored and encouraged by the U.S. government. In the long run, these actions could prove more valuable than all the direct aid the United States is able to give to the region.

**Remarks of Mr. Lannon Walker,**  
Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa,  
Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Africa  
March 31, 1981

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee in support of the Administration's request for assistance to Southern/Central Africa for FY 82.

In my testimony last week, I noted that this region, from Zaire south, represents one of four areas which, because of their strategic, economic and political importance to the U.S., will be increasingly emphasized in our bilateral assistance programs. I would like to elaborate both on the region's importance and on the programs we are proposing.

Above all, this region is characterized by enormous human and economic potential, much of which is not yet realized. At the same time, it is clear that the region's potential is undercut by political instability and armed conflicts. Our objectives are to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts, political stability and economic development. We believe these three elements are keys to the realization of the potential of Southern/Central Africa. With respect to the Republic of South Africa, we believe

that it is the task of the Western world to encourage purposeful, evolutionary change. In Namibia, we are committed to seeking a peaceful solution leading to a genuinely independent and democratic state, recognized by the international community.

The Southern African area contains a wide range of developed and undeveloped mineral and energy resources. Countries in the region are the principal source of key U.S. imports of several critical minerals. For example, 80% of our cobalt supply originates in Zaire and Zambia, two countries which hold 40% of the world's cobalt reserves. One-half of our supply of chromium comes from South Africa. We rely heavily on the region for gold, diamonds and other key minerals. Much of the region's mineral and other natural resources have yet to be seriously explored. Well over one-half of all U.S. export trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa is in the southern zone, primarily in the Republic of South Africa, and is expected to increase, notably in Zimbabwe.

The economies of the region are closely intertwined. Half of the

nations in this region are landlocked, depending on their neighbors for vital transport and communications access. Rehabilitation and improvement of existing transport links benefit the whole region. In recent years, successive droughts have reduced agricultural output in at least five countries, thereby endangering the region's food security. The shortage of skilled and experienced manpower in every sector in every country of the region is also a key constraint to development. Together with other donors, we have pledged our support to the efforts of the nations of this region to tackle jointly these priority development objectives.

In support of the region's economic development, we are requesting a total of \$231.61 million for FY 82, a total which includes \$34.0 million in development assistance, \$135 million in ESF, \$49.8 million in PL-480, and \$11 million in FMS and \$1.81 million in IMET in support of our security interests in the region.\*

Let me turn now to describing the major programs for which we are requesting support in FY 82.

We are proposing \$75 million for Zimbabwe, which became independent less than a year ago. Considerable progress has been made since then by the Government of Prime Minister Mugabe. His government has committed itself to maintain a mixed economy aimed at

satisfying black aspirations and assuring white confidence by attracting foreign investment and aid to generate continued economic growth. Real growth in 1980 is estimated at 8-10%. Zimbabwe is expecting a million-ton maize surplus this harvest. The mining sector remains solidly prosperous. More than 90% of the country's white population have chosen to stay in Zimbabwe.

Dire predictions about black-white conflict have not come to pass. Tensions between the Ndebele and Shona have been largely contained and, on the whole, the political scene has been marked by increasing stability. At the same time, the basic rights called for in the Lancaster House agreement are in effect. The House of Assembly and the Senate, set up pursuant to this same agreement, have proven to be active political bodies in which substantive and frank debate is the order of the day. The court system, the public service and the police also operate as set forth in the Lancaster House agreement. The process of military integration continues to move forward, albeit slowly.

Our objective now is to maintain this generally favorable state of affairs and help provide the support necessary for Zimbabwe's stable political and economic development. Our ESF assistance will be used to help complete the postwar rural reconstruction programs begun in 1979 at the conclusion of the war. In addition, we plan to begin assisting the Government of Zimbabwe in rural development as well as technical training programs.

For Zaire we are requesting a total of \$32.06 million, including \$10 million

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\* ESF: economic support fund  
FMS: foreign military sales  
IMET: international military and  
educational training

in development assistance, \$10 million in PL-480, \$10.5 million in FMS, and \$1.56 million in IMET. Zaire's strategic location, its mineral wealth and its supportive posture in international fora make it important for the U.S. It is the source of over 60% of U.S. cobalt imports. While Zaire has successfully completed the stabilization and standby program prescribed by the International Monetary Fund, it still has considerable economic problems. With the assistance of the IMF, the World Bank and other donors, Zaire is sustaining structural and other reforms needed to accelerate economic recovery. Our assistance, both economic and military, is linked to steady progress on economic measures as well as on the broader range of political and military measures to strengthen Zairian institutions. Our security assistance provides the essential underpinning for a larger international effort, specifically augmenting the efforts of France and Belgium. The air and ground transport materiel, spares and communications equipment we provided are used to help equip and supply the French- and Belgian-trained units in order to create a force able to protect Zaire's vast territory and extensive frontiers. Our IMET funds are also part of this program, helping assure the most effective use of FMS-financed equipment and providing the armed forces of Zaire with needed management and technical expertise.

We are also requesting a total of \$30 million, including \$20 million in ESF and \$10.0 million in PL-480, for Zambia, a nation of critical importance to regional economic and political stability in Southern/Central Africa. The

U.S. and Zambia share the goal of peaceful solutions in Southern Africa.

Zambia is a major source of U.S. cobalt imports and supplies our allies with a substantial portion of their copper requirements. Our capital and development assistance is designed to help Zambia develop its economy which has been adversely affected by unfavorable weather, depressed prices for copper, and regional conflicts. Our ESF would be used to finance key agricultural imports and to support agricultural development and research.

For FY 82, we are requesting \$30 million for regional activities, principally to support closer cooperation among the nations of Southern Africa. Despite considerable potential, development in this region is severely constrained by an inadequate transport system. Six countries are landlocked; the rail and road systems of the regions are characterized by both structural and functional problems; and the transport system has generally deteriorated through destruction, non-use and ineffective maintenance. In concert with other donors, our assistance will help address this key constraint to the region's development. In addition, we propose support for agriculture and regional technical training facilities. The nations of Southern Africa are fully aware of the benefits of tackling their problems in a broader framework. They have embarked on efforts to resolve these problems. The diplomatic and financial support of the U.S. is an important element in the success of their efforts.

For FY 82, we are requesting a total of \$18.7 million for Lesotho,

including \$9.9 million in development assistance and \$8.8 million in PL-480. One of the world's poorest countries, Lesotho is adversely affected by limited arable land, few non-agricultural alternatives to sustain development, and lack of skilled manpower. U.S. assistance will concentrate on agriculture, land and energy conservation, health services and human resource development.

For Malawi, we are requesting a total of \$13.25 million, including \$7.32 million in development assistance, \$5.9 million in PL-480 and \$0.05 million in IMET. While it is still one of the world's poorest countries, Malawi has a unique record in the region for stability and economic progress since independence. It also has one of the best records for effective utilization of development assistance. Our assistance will be used to support programs in agriculture, health and manpower development.

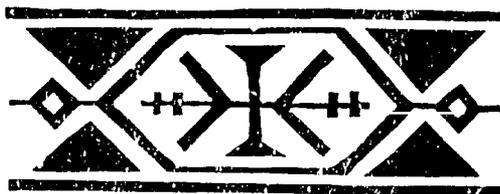
For Botswana we are requesting a total of \$12.4 million, including \$10 million in ESF, \$1.8 million in PL-480, \$0.5 million in FMS and \$0.1 million in IMET. A moderate, democratic, multi-party state, Botswana shares our desire for a peaceful resolution of the problems of Southern Africa. Our ESF assistance is designed to help Botswana

keep up the pace of its economic development program, which has been constrained by the region's instability. Our small FMS program is designed to help finance purchases for the Botswana Defense Force. This force was formed in 1977 to give Botswana the capability to patrol its borders which are vulnerable to infiltration. Our IMET program would finance ten officers in basic officer training courses in the United States.

We are requesting a total of \$7.5 million for Swaziland, including \$6.8 million in development assistance and \$0.7 million in PL-480. Our assistance is targeted on agriculture, rural development and education and human resource development. It demonstrates U.S. support for a moderate, friendly country with an established record of economic development.

Mr. Chairman, before concluding let me emphasize again the strategic, political and economic importance we attach to this region. Our assistance request for Southern/Central Africa represents 22% of our total request for Africa for FY 82, and is in support of U.S. objectives for the peaceful development and political stability of this human- and resource-rich region of the continent.

Thank you.



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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. SADEX readers are encouraged to submit information on meetings, including press releases and communiques, for possible inclusion in future issues of SADEX, as well as copies of conference proceedings, papers and reports for indexing in the SADEX bibliographic section.*

2ND ANNUAL "TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE" INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, November 6-13, 1981, Mexico City, Mexico. Designed to accelerate the process of technology transfer in developing countries by highlighting the vast number of suitable products, technologies and support services available. Contact: Technology for the People Secretariat, P.O. Box 187, 1215 Geneva 15, Switzerland.

CONFERENCE ON ENERGY SOURCES FOR AFRICA, September 16, 1981, London, England. Organized by: London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, England.

UNITAR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMALL ENERGY RESOURCES, September 9-18, 1981, Los Angeles, California. Designed to discuss new opportunities for small-scale energy development, particularly in rural areas, in the light of improved technology for exploiting small energy resources. Contact: United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, September 7-12, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Contact: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

SEMINAR ON BOTSWANA'S ECONOMY SINCE INDEPENDENCE, September 7-9, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Organized by the National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR) and the Economics Department of the University College of Botswana. Contact: NIR, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

MEETING OF AFRICAN SPECIALISTS ON CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR NATURAL SCIENCES INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, September 4-19, 1981, Lesotho. Sponsored by the Education and Science Branch of the German Foundation for International Development;

the African Curriculum Organization; and the Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA). Contact: Erziehung und Wissenschaft, Deutsche Stiftung für internationale Entwicklung, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn 1, FR Germany.

COLLOQUIUM ON RURAL FINANCE, September 1-3, 1981, Washington, D.C. Organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development and Ohio State University. Designed as an opportunity for some 70 participants to review the results and policy implications of recent research in rural finance. Topics include rural savings behavior, farm credit project performance measurement, the political economy of rural credit, informal financial arrangements, interest rates, and institutional considerations. Contact: Walter Schaefer-Kehnert, EDI, World Bank, 1818 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

FACIM '81 -- INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF MAPUTO, August 30-September 14, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Contact: FACIM, Caixa Postal 1761, Maputo, Mozambique.

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

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

SYMPOSIUM ON BOTSWANA'S LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, August 4-6, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Organized by the National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR) and the Swedish International Development Agency. Contact: NIR, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

SEMINAR ON USE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, August 3-8, 1981, Harare, Zimbabwe. Sponsored by the Documentation Branch of the German Foundation for International Development; the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute; the National Archives of Zimbabwe; and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS); for participants from Zimbabwe. Contact: Zentrale Dokumentation, Deutsche Stiftung für internationale Entwicklung, Endenicher Strasse 41, 5300 Bonn 1, FR Germany.

GABORONE TRADE FAIR, July 29-August 2, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Contact: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Private Bag 004, Gaborone, Botswana.

SEMINAR OF HEADS OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF AFRICA, July 20-31, 1981, Harare, Zimbabwe. Organized by the Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office (CGLO). Scheduled to be held concurrently with a Workshop on Methods of Mineral Exploration, jointly organized by CGLO and the International Geological Correlation Programme. Contact: Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England.

13TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION, July 20-30, 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Contact: Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Palace of Westminster, 7 Old Place Yard, London SW1, England.

6TH AFRICAN SYMPOSIUM ON HORTICULTURAL CROPS, July 19-25, 1981, Ibadan, Nigeria. Topic: "African Fruit and Vegetables." Contact: International Society for Horticultural Science, Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, The Hague, The Netherlands.

AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS ON "POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT," July 6-9, 1981, Nairobi, Kenya. Sponsored by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Contact: UNFPA, 485 Lexington Avenue (20th Floor), New York, New York 10017.

ZAMBIA TRADE FAIR, July 3-7, 1981, Ndola, Zambia. Contact: Skyways, P.O. Box 71058, Ndola, Zambia.

DAR ES SALAAM INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, July 1-9, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Contact: Board of External Trade, P.O. Box 883, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

MEETING ON AFRICAN MARITIME TRANSPORT, June 30-July 3, 1981, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Organized by the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Africa, within the context of the U.N. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Contact: UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

FAO INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES IN THE STUDY OF PARASITIC DISEASES OF MAN AND ANIMALS, June 29-July 3, 1981, Vienna, Austria. Contact: Chief, Conference Programming Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE STERILE INSECT TECHNIQUE (SIT) AND THE USE OF RADIATION IN GENETIC INSECT CONTROL, June 29-July 3, 1981, Neuherberg, FR Germany. Sponsored by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Contact: Conference Services Section, IAEA, P.O. Box 100, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED MINERALOGY IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, June 24-26, 1981, Johannesburg, South Africa. Contact: National Institute for Metallurgy, Private Bag X3015, Randburg, South Africa.

UNIDO INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NORTH/SOUTH GLOBAL FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, June 22-July 3, 1981, Vienna, Austria. Contact: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON "HEALTH IMPACTS OF DIFFERENT ENERGY SOURCES," June 22-26, 1981, Nashville, Tennessee. Sponsored by the World Health Organization, the

International Atomic Energy Agency, and the United Nations Environment Programme.  
Contact: World Health Organization, 20 avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

4TH SAUSSC CONFERENCE ON "CLASS FORMATION AND CLASS STRUGGLE," June 19-23, Roma, Lesotho. Scheduled sub-themes: theoretical and methodological issues; formation and character of regional proletariat -- rural and urban; peasantry and class struggle; and class struggle and the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.  
Contact: Dr. A.M. Maruping, Organizing Secretary, Southern African Universities Social Science Conference, National University of Lesotho, Roma, Lesotho.

SADCC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING, June 11-12, 1981, Mbabane, Swaziland. Preceded by a meeting of technical experts and designed to lay the groundwork for an SADCC Heads of State Summit in July. As reported in Tempo magazine (6/21/81), ministers from the nine member states of the SADCC, in reviewing progress to date and plans for the future, were able to note that 22 of the 97 SADCC projects are currently underway and making satisfactory progress; 26 additional projects are being negotiated with donor agencies; and 20 or so other projects will be submitted to donors in September. Agreement was reached on proposals for establishing a permanent secretariat in 1982 to coordinate SADCC activities and for a regional council to be set up to accelerate cooperation in human resources training and development, with immediate priority given to new and expanded training programs in the areas of agricultural development, food security and control of livestock diseases. It was further agreed that the nine member states will exchange information on industrial capacity, export potential and import needs in order to substantially expand trade between SADCC countries.

2ND SESSION OF THE UNCITRAL WORKING GROUP ON THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, June 9-18, 1981, Vienna, Austria. Organized by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the U.N. Secretariat. Contact: UNCITRAL, United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York 10017.

SEMINAR ON TRADE BETWEEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND SOCIALIST BLOC COMECON COUNTRIES, June 8-26, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Organized by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa. Participants included representatives of 12 African countries and five of the seven Comecon countries. Contact: UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

11TH WORLD MINING CONGRESS, June 8-12, 1981, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Theme: "Mineral Raw Materials, a Factor for the World Economy." Contact: World Mining Congress, Kneza Milosa 9/4, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

ICIPE ANNUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE, June 6-12, 1981, Nairobi, Kenya. Designed to review ICIPE research programs. Contact: International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, P.O. Box 30772, Nairobi, Kenya.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COOPERATIVE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT -- THEORY AND PRACTICE, June 3-5, 1981, Stockholm, Sweden. Scheduled themes: cooperation and the understanding of the concept; cooperation in different economic and political systems; cooperation in history -- trends and cases; cooperation and the search for solutions; cooperation in urban and rural contexts; cooperation and management; and cooperation and efficiency. Contact: CDS-Secretariat, University of Stockholm, Department of Business Administration, S-106 91, Stockholm, Sweden.

SYMPOSIUM ON ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN AFRICA, June 3, 1981, Milan, Italy. Satellite symposium of the 8th meeting of the International Society of Hypertension. Contact: AISC, Via G.B. Martini 6, 00198 Rome, Italy.

SEMINAR ON MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, June 1-12, 1981, Vienna, Austria. Contact: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

SEMINAR ON MANAGEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS, June 1-10, 1981, Nairobi, Kenya. Sponsored by the Carl Duisberg Society and the German Society for Technical Cooperation; for participants from anglophone Africa. Contact: Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft e.V., Hohenstaufenring 30-32, 5000 Cologne 1, FR Germany.

2ND SESSION OF THE U.N. HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, June 1-8, 1981, New York, New York. Designed to review progress made in implementing the Plan of Action adopted at the U.N. Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, 1978), and to examine ways to strengthen cooperation and attract additional funding sources. Contact: TCDC News, Division of Information, United Nations Development Programme, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

FAO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON IMPROVED SEED PRODUCTION, June 1-6, 1981, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, June 1-5, 1981, Lome, Togo. Organized by the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa and the Ford Foundation. Scheduled topics included traditional practices of food production; technological innovations and their effects on women's contribution to food production; socio-economic and institutional aspects of food production; and strategies to enhance women's contributions and well-being. Contact: AAASA Secretariat, AAASA Workshop, P.O. Box 30087, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

7TH ANNUAL MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL, May 25-29, 1981, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. Discussions focused on proposals to establish a world food security network, to promote development of national food strategies, and to mobilize increased economic and policy support assistance to food and agricultural programs in developing

countries. Contact: World Food Council, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

AAPS 4TH BI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON LIBERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, May 23-27, 1981, Harare, Zimbabwe. Sub-themes: liberation processes -- theory and practice; social forces and political dynamics; neo-colonialism and strategies of development; and imperialism, liberation and Third World cooperation. Contact: Dr. Ibo Mandaza, Secretary of the Organizing Committee, African Association of Political Science, Private Bag 7750, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe.

5TH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL INFORMATION COORDINATION COUNCIL OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, May 20-21, 1981, Georgetown, Guyana. Discussions reportedly centered on technical means for bringing about a new world information order.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS TO FINALIZE A DRAFT TREATY TO ESTABLISH A PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, May 18-21, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Trade, finance and planning ministers adopted a draft treaty to establish the proposed 18-nation PTA. The final two points requiring further clarification are expected to be settled at a meeting in Nairobi; with heads of state tentatively scheduled to sign the treaty in Lusaka in October. Attended by delegations from all nine SADCC member states, plus Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Contact: Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

7TH SESSION OF THE U.N. COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, May 18-27, 1981, New York, New York. Scheduled agenda items included: mineral resources with particular reference to molybdenum, cobalt and vanadium, and problems of technology transfer; energy resources, with particular reference to natural gas; new techniques for identifying, exploring and assessing natural resources; the U.N. Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; and permanent sovereignty over natural resources. For information on reports submitted to the committee, contact: Committee on Natural Resources, Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York, New York 10017.

3-DAY CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND AFRICA, mid-May 1981, New Delhi, India. Attended by government ministers, senior officials and businessmen from India, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

CONFERENCE OF THE "GROUP OF 77" ON SOUTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC COOPERATION, May 13-19, 1981, Caracas, Venezuela. Following a preparatory meeting of experts May 13-17, ministers from the 122 countries comprising the "Group of 77" adopted a "Caracas Plan of Action" regarding South-South economic exchanges, and to ensure implementation of the plan, established various intergovernmental mechanisms to coordinate, monitor, study, promote and evaluate economic cooperation among developing countries. Also discussed North-South relations and strategies for North-South negotiations. Contact: Group of 77, c/o Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations, 231 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017.

2ND SESSION OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR COMMISSION, May 12-15, 1981, Harare, Zimbabwe. Designed as an opportunity for labor ministers to exchange information and define common positions with regard to the problems of migratory labor in South Africa. Specific topics included recruitment fees; repatriation of, and compensation to, injured workers; and partial payment of salaries in the country of origin. Elected Zimbabwe chairman of the commission, with Malawi as vice chairman. Attended by delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and representatives of SWAPO, the ANC and PAC.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON OIL AND DEVELOPMENT, May 6-8, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Held under the auspices of the Angolan Oil Ministry with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme, and attended by representatives of Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Congo, Gabon, Nigeria, Mozambique and Tanzania, and representatives of major oil companies, including AGIP, Cities Services Inc., ELF, Gulf Oil Corp., Petrofina and Total. Topics included Angolan oil production and potential, and plans for further development of Angola's energy resources.

34TH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY, May 4-22, 1981, Geneva, Switzerland. Approved a global strategy (with monitoring mechanisms) aimed at achieving "Health for All by the Year 2000." Other actions included approval by a vote of 118 to 1 (USA) of a voluntary code to curb marketing of infant formula and promote breast feeding, and approval of a 9.7% increase in the WHO budget for 1982-83, bringing the budget total to \$469 million. Attended by some 900 delegates representing the 156 WHO member states. Contact: World Health Organization, 20 avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

ILO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APARTHEID, May 4-8, 1981, Livingstone, Zambia. Designed primarily as a strategy session to reach agreement on a joint international plan of action against apartheid in South Africa. Attended by some 80 delegates representing the frontline states, SWAPO, the ANC, OAU, U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, Organization of African Trade Union Unity, and workers, employers and governments of the ILO Administrative Council.

WORKSHOP ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR RURAL WOMEN, May 4-8, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Organized by the African Women's Development Task Force of the African Training and Research Centre for Women. Topics included nutrition; food processing, preservation and storage; public health; family life education; mother and child health care; adult education; and functional literacy. Attended by women trainers and planners from Angola, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. Contact: African Training and Research Centre for Women, P.O. Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MEETING OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (SATCC), May 4-7, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Designed to review progress and priorities in regional cooperation projects since the January SATCC ministerial meeting and to discuss reports prepared by the SATCC technical

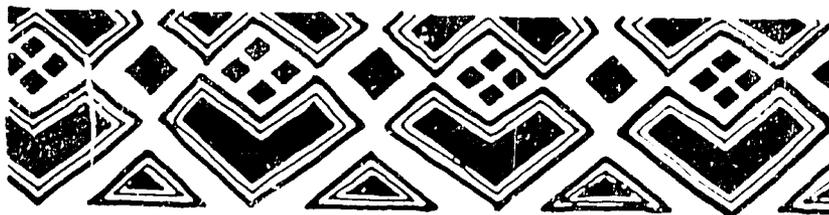
units. Chaired by Mozambique's Director for Ports and Railways, Subhaschandra Bhatt, and attended by delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, May 1-4, 1981, Georgetown Guyana. Hosted by the Government of Guyana in association with the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace; and attended by representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, North Korea, Saint Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago. Contact: Forum Secretariat, c/o Lilian Dewar College of Education, Georgetown, Guyana.

SECTORAL PLANNING WORKSHOP ON TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IN NAMIBIA, April 27-30, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Reviewed the state of transport and communications in Namibia and adopted a report to be presented to the U.N. Council for Namibia recommending specific actions, projects and programs to be implemented now and in the post-independence period. Contact: Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

2ND CONGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS, April 26-30, 1981, Havana, Cuba. Designed to focus on the international economic crisis and its impact on the Third World. Committee topics included national and international development strategies; negotiations for a new international economic order; theory and practice of collective and national self-reliance; and the independence of Third World nations. Attended by some 600 economists and officials representing 110 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Contact: Association des économistes du tiers monde, Centre de recherche en économie appliquée, rue Khalef Mustapha, El-Biar, El-Djazaïr (Algiers), Algeria.

SEMINAR AND STUDY TOUR ON REGIONAL COOPERATION IN APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, mid-March 1981, Gaborone, Botswana. Organized by the International Labor Organization and the Government of Norway for delegates from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contact: Mr. Utlwang Matlhabaphiri, Assistant Minister of Agriculture, P.B. 003, Gaborone, Botswana.



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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 a numerical identification number, e.g., B(001).*

## GENERAL

Malawi - Japan Waives Debt: "Japan is to give Malawi 64.5 million yen (\$305,000) to waive outstanding debts. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted in March 1978 at the ministerial conference of the Trade and Development Board of the U.N. Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 10, 1981, pp. 28-29) B(453)

Namibia - Western Five Communique: "In a communique circulated as a Security Council document, the five Western countries who originated the United Nations Independence Plan for Namibia pledged continued efforts to bring Namibia to early independence in accordance with the plan. In their communique, issued in Rome on 3 May, the Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed their conviction 'that only a settlement under the aegis of the United Nations would be

acceptable to the international community.' They stated that the Plan approved by the Security Council in 1978 provided a solid base for a negotiated settlement, and agreed that ways to strengthen it should be considered...." (U.N. PRESS RELEASE, May 8, 1981, p. 3) B(454)

Swaziland - Development Loan: "The National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) has been lent EUA3 million (\$3.6 million) by the European Investment Bank (EIB). The loan -- EUA2 million (\$2.4 million) at 8 percent interest rate over 12 years and EUAl million (\$1.2 million) at 2 percent over 10 years -- will be used to finance small-and medium-sized agro-industrial and tourism projects. The government will use some of the money to finance a cottonseed oil scheme." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 29) B(455)

Tanzania - New Five Year Plan: "Tanzania is to launch a Tshs40.2 bn. five-year plan covering both Tanganyika mainland

and Zanzibar in July. This is the first time the plan will cover both sides of the Union since its formation in 1964. The Tanzania five-year development plan and Zanzibar's three-year plan will end in June. Tanzania's Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has announced that the objectives for the 1981-1986 plan are to increase the national income, and to raise people's living standards." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, May 1981, p. 8)

B(456)

## AGRICULTURE

Lesotho - Drought Emergency: "Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho has declared a food emergency in the wake of a crippling drought which agriculturalists say could herald the beginning of a 30-year dry cycle. The drought has been interspersed by short, devastating rainstorms which have dumped thousands of gallons on the hilly country, destroying maize crops, washing away topsoil from an already barren environment. Jonathan has called upon foreign aid donors to step up food aid programmes so that many farmers reduced to unemployment may work on community development projects in return for food." (AFRICA NOW, April 1981, p. 39)

B(457)

Tanzania - IDA Agricultural Exports Support: The International Development Association "has approved a credit of SDR 40.9 million (\$50 million) to Tanzania for an export rehabilitation program. The program is expected to increase the volume of traditional agricultural exports and to provide support for the production of major food crops ....The export rehabilitation program

includes among its objectives an improvement in producer returns to farmers. Such price incentives will make it worthwhile for farmers to maintain their current plantings of export crops and to increase their yields...." (WORLD BANK NEWS RELEASE NO. 81/69, April 23, 1981)

B(458)

Tanzania & Zimbabwe - Livestock Deal: "Tanzania has bought 1,000 breeding heifers and 10 pedigree Friesian bulls from Zimbabwe at a cost of Z\$950,000 (\$1.4 million) to boost its cattle industry. Stock has previously been sought from New Zealand and the U.S., but the Zimbabwean stock will introduce a strain resistant to tropical disease. The sale, to the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA), followed visits to Zimbabwe by veterinary surgeons from Dar es Salaam....The deal (is seen as) an indication of Tanzania's growing interest in Zimbabwe as a source of essential imports." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 15, 1981, p. 33)

B(459)

Zambia - World Bank Agriculture Loan: "The World Bank announced today the approval of a loan of \$11 million to Zambia for an agricultural development project in the Eastern Province. The project aims, over a five and a half-year period, to increase agricultural production and to raise the income levels and living standards of small-scale farmers. It will provide improved research, extension, credit and input delivery services, finance improvements and expansion in processing and storage facilities, and help to eradicate the tsetse fly from an area of the province which remains infested....As a result of this project...about a quarter of the traditional smallholder households are

expected to adopt improved cultivation practices for maize, cotton, sunflower, and groundnuts. Their incomes are expected to increase by up to 118%. Annual production is expected to increase by 16,500 tons of maize, 4,000 tons of cotton, 2,300 tons of sunflower, and 1,500 tons of groundnuts. At full development, foreign exchange savings of about \$6.9 million is expected to be generated." (WORLD BANK NEWS RELEASE NO. 81/102, May 22, 1981) B(460)

## EDUCATION

### Angola & Mozambique - Universities

Cooperation: "The Universities of Angola and Mozambique have signed a 5-year cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, the two universities will exchange lecturers. They will also carry out extensive research jointly, including seminars to focus attention on lectures." (DAILY REPORT: MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA, FBIS, April 13, 1981, p. U4) B(461)

Botswana - U.S. Aid to Education: "The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is to contribute \$7 million towards establishing a department of primary school education at the University College of Botswana....The government will contribute BP 3 million (\$3.7 million). The department will offer a bachelor of education degree and a diploma in primary education. The department's staff will initially come from the U.S. until Botswana have been trained." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 29, 1981, p. 29) B(462)

Lesotho - IDA Aid for Education: The International Development Association

"has announced the approval of a credit of (\$10 million) to Lesotho for a third education project. The project calls for the construction of about 150 primary school classrooms, providing 7,500 student places; the provision of 1.9 million textbooks and workbooks in core subjects...and the provision of permanent facilities for a total of 235 trainees....The project will help improve the quality, efficiency, and equity of primary education in Lesotho, and increase the supply of skilled and semi-skilled manpower, particularly in rural areas." (IDA NEWS RELEASE NO. 81/88, May 22, 1981) B(463)

### Zambia - World Bank Loan for School

Construction: "The World Bank is to finance the construction of 16 secondary schools and four teacher training colleges, programme officer in Lusaka Davies Mulenga says. The cost will be ZK25 million (\$29.8 million). Construction is due to start in September after tendering. Mulenga said the bank would consider increasing its contribution to Zambia's educational projects, which also cover teachers' housing and teaching equipment, estimated at ZK 65 million (\$77.5 million) in total." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 30) B(464)

Zimbabwe - Education Plans: "The school population of Zimbabwe has almost doubled since independence, rising from 800,000 to 1.3 million, according to recent figures from the Ministry of Education and Culture. This increase is a direct result of the moves by the Government to end discriminatory education practices through the introduction of the Minimum Wages Bill and the abolition of primary school fees. In tackling

adult illiteracy, the first task is to train 8,000 new teachers and upgrade some 14,000 sub-standard teachers to educate the more than one million illiterate and semi-literate adults in the country. UNICEF has granted US\$719,000 for reconstruction and rehabilitation, some of which will be used in a recently launched crash training programme. The training programme, due to end in mid-1981, will be followed by a seven-year project to train 9,000 primary school teachers. UNICEF is also helping to establish teachers training colleges in five former front-line regions which were hard hit by the war." (ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN, May 25, 1981, p. 5) B(465)

## ENERGY

OAU Calls for Oil Reserves: "The OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions at its meeting in March in Arusha, Tanzania, called for the establishment of oil reserves in Southern African states in case of effective oil sanctions against South Africa. It also suggested the blacklisting of oil tankers which will unload oil in South Africa ports. The blacklisted ships should be prohibited to enter any port in Africa and in many friendly countries in the world. The meeting further called on OAU states to work with OPEC countries in collecting necessary statistics about the required oil stockpiles by Southern Africa states and the application of the effective oil sanctions." (OAU BULLETIN, April/May 1981, p. 3) B(466)

Angola - Considers OPEC Membership: "Angola will apply to join OPEC in 1982, if oil production targets are met,

director of the state oil company, Sonagol, Herminio Escorcio has said. He was speaking at an international oil conference in Luanda, sponsored by the U.N. Development Programme, which opened on 6 May." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 15, 1981, p. 30) B(467)

Angola & Tanzania - Oil Agreement: "Angola has agreed in principle to supply Tanzania with part of its oil needs on favourable credit terms....The Angolan Government had also agreed that payment for the oil would be made in exchange of goods....Angola also offered to train Tanzanians in various subjects, including petroleum exploration and piping, at the Angola petroleum institute effective in October this year." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 26, 1981, p. A2/2) B(468)

Swaziland - World Bank Finances Power Project: "The World Bank has put together a financing package of \$59.2 million for a hydro-power project at Ezulwini on the Umwubu river. The co-financing partners are the IBRD (\$10m), the EIB (\$8.8 m), the AfDB (\$8.2 m), the KfW (\$8.1 m), the CDC (\$7.6 m), the Swaziland Electricity Board (\$7.8 m), the Swaziland National Provident Fund (\$6.2 m) and the government (\$2.5 m)." "The project is the first step in a program designed to meet Swaziland's demand for power up to 1990 and to help reduce its dependence upon imports of electricity....By 1985, the total firm capacity of the Swaziland Electricity Board (including the present project and a proposed third link to the grid of the Republic of South Africa) will increase to about 110 MW, which will be sufficient to meet the expected demand of about 90 MW with reasonable reserves

until 1990." (WORLD AID DIGEST, June 19, 1981, p. 9; & WORLD BANK NEWS RELEASE NO. 81/110, June 1, 1981) B(469)

Zambia - International Bank Loan for Oil

Imports: "A consortium of seven international banks has come to the help of Zambia by raising a loan of K145m to enable the country to finance its oil import bill. The loan facility is for one year and would be repaid over every 90 or 120 days at a rate of K20m each time. Zambia's oil import bill was K130m last year but is expected to rise to K180m this year for the same volume." (AFRICA BUSINESS, May 1981, p. 47)

B(470)

be set up in Zimbabwe to serve the whole of the southern African region. The idea is similar to regional food security plans being considered by the International Wheat Council. Zimbabwe is expecting to have a 1 million tonne maize surplus this year while most other southern African states are expected to be in deficit. The plan could help the region lessen its dependence on South Africa which has been and still is a major supplier of food to its northern neighbours. Zimbabwe's role in this regard is being hampered however by chronic transport problems. Salisbury has asked the EEC for technical and training assistance for the railways." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 3, 1981, p. 30)

B(472)

## FOOD & NUTRITION

Malawi - Nutrition Center: "The Save the Children Fund (SCF) of Malawi has formally opened its third nutrition rehabilitation centre at Mitundu, some 40 kilometers south of the capital city of Lilongwe. The Mitundu Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre, which cost US\$137,500 to construct, was jointly financed by SCF and Save the Children Alliance, an international organisation which groups Norway, Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Denmark, and Austria among other countries....

Malawi's 21 nutrition rehabilitation centres (aim) to bring undernourished children to normal health through intensive residential and supervised feeding with balanced diets." (ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN, May 18, 1981, p. 5)

B(471)

Zimbabwe - Regional Food Supplies: "EEC Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson has proposed that a food storage system

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

B(473)

"Mozambique signed an agreement with Zimbabwe in Salisbury...for the purchase of a significant quantity of maize. On that occasion another agreement was also signed between the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board and government representatives from the Netherlands and Sweden for the sale of maize which these European countries have decided to donate to Mozambique. Talks have already been held between the Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Railways about the carriage of the maize." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 19, 1981, p. A2/3) B(474)

"Britain is to provide Zambia with 7,000 tonnes of maize to be purchased from Zimbabwe under the European Community food aid programme for the harvest year 1979-80. The maize is to be delivered to the National Milling Co. and funds realised from the sale of this cereal will be available to the government for use in development projects to be agreed with the UK." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, May 1981, p. 12) B(475)

Zimbabwe - Rural Food Program Extended:  
"In spite of this year's bumper harvest in Zimbabwe, there is still an urgent need to continue a supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children in the former tribal trust lands. The supplementary feeding programme was set up as a further measure for especially needy children. It is hoped that by the end of June, 140,000 of the 150,000 affected children aged between one and five years will be receiving a regular daily meal...." (ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE BULLETIN, April 27, 1981, p. 6) B(476)

See also: B(457)

## HEALTH & MEDICINE

Lesotho - Regional Medicine Sales:  
"Drugs and medicines worth about LM600,000 (\$745,800) will be supplied to Zambia, Lesotho Dispensary Association managing director Wim Faasan has said. The company's products are also sold in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland

and the Netherlands, he said. The company is non-profit making and any profits made are ploughed back into reducing the cost of medicines in Lesotho and other developing countries." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 27) B(477)

## INDUSTRY & TRADE

Namibia - Fishing Industry Quotas Cut:  
"Drastic cuts in the quotas for fishing this year off the South West Africa coast, including a total ban on direct pilchard catching, were announced in March in an effort to save Walvis Bay's fishing industry. The move, introduced to preserve the territory's deteriorating fishing resources, will mean the closure of the port's last canning factory for the season which started on March 23rd." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, April 30, 1981, p. 5880) B(478)

Zimbabwe - U.S. Line of Credit: "A unique line of credit worth more than 4 million Swiss Francs has been opened to assist Zimbabwean industrialists import capital goods and equipment from the United States over the next five years ....This is the first loan to be guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank of the United States in a currency other than U.S. dollars. The loan guarantee is the only general purpose line of credit in favour of a Zimbabwean bank by the Export-Import Bank of the United States." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 12, 1981, p. A2/4) B(479)

See also: B(455); B(468)

## LABOR & MANPOWER

Lesotho - Workers' Credit Unions: "The Lesotho Ministry of Cooperation recently registered the first workers' credit unions in the nation's history. The Royal Tapestry Credit Union in Maseru and the Maputsoe Industrial Credit Union, as primary cooperative societies, can now offer their members the opportunity to save and borrow money. Being registered, these societies now have the option of affiliating with the League of Credit Unions and qualifying for ministerial supervision and auditing." (AALC REPORTER, March/April 1981, p. 1) B(480)

Zimbabwe - Decline in Skilled Manpower: "A wide range of skilled workers is continuing to leave Zimbabwe, according to statistics released by the government in Salisbury on 10 April. Administrative, clerical, teaching and engineering staff are still emigrating, although more medical and scientific workers have moved to Zimbabwe. According to the statistics, 6,445 skilled workers left Zimbabwe in 1980 and 3,017 settled there. There was a net loss of more than 1,000 clerical workers as well as 152 administrative staff and several dozen engineers, accountants and auditors. There was a net gain of 29 doctors, but a net loss of 164 nurses. The government is looking at ways to attract expatriate skilled labour to help the country while it trains Zimbabweans in the necessary skills -- a task it has been estimated will cost more than Z\$100 million (\$152.5 million)." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 30) B(481)

## MASS MEDIA

Zambia - Romania News Agreement: "The Zambia News Agency, ZANA, and the Romanian News Agency, AGERPRES, will soon start exchanging news under an agreement signed in Lusaka between the two organizations (on March 30, 1981). The agreement entails the exchange of information between AGERPRES and ZANA without payment on an equal and reciprocal basis." (SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, JPRS/NTIS, April 13, 1981, p. 73) B(482)

Zambia & Zimbabwe - Anti-Apartheid Radio: "Zambia and Zimbabwe are to set up a joint radio venture to make anti-apartheid broadcasts to South Africa ...Zambia already has an external radio service on which the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West African People's Organisation of Namibia are given time for programmes beamed to South Africa....Zimbabwe and Zambia would also begin exchanging news, features, pictures and television programmes." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 22, 1981, p. 31) B(483)

## MINING & MINERALS

Regional Resource Development Center to Receive Aid: "Seven countries and two organisations have agreed to help the Eastern & Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre in Dodoma ....The Soviet Union, India, Italy, Belgium, Japan, West Germany, the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) and the EEC had agreed to send money, material resources and technical helpers. This followed an appeal in Addis Ababa on 13 March. A special request has also been sent to the EEC to build new offices and

provide equipment for the Centre. Work on an administrative block, library, laboratories, conference room and hostel at a cost of about \$6 million is due to begin at the end of this year or early next." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 1, 1981, p. 12) B(484)

Tanzania & Zambia - Copper Shipped Through Dar: "Zambian mines are to ship 108,000 tonnes of copper through Dar es Salaam in May, June and July this year, compared with only 45,000 tonnes through the South African port of East London during the same period....During February, March and April this year, the allocation for Dar es Salaam had been 119,800 tonnes but only 108,000 tonnes had been shipped....This had been due to the poor performance of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) line and of Zambia-Tanzania Road Services." (IBID., May 8, 1981, p. 23) B(485)

Zambia - Mining Companies Merge: President Kaunda has announced that the two giant mining conglomerates -- Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Copper Mines -- are to be merged into one company to cater for the whole mining industry. He said the new company, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., was a decision by the Party and Government to ease the unnecessary costs encountered by the companies when they worked separately. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 26, 1981, p. A2/6) B(486)

Zimbabwe - Chrome for Japan: "Between 2,000 and 3,000 tonnes of Zimbabwe ferrochrome will be imported by Japan this year, under a preferential tariff agreement. This means the shipments will be free of the normal eight percent

duty. Zimbabwe had been pressing hard in recent months for inclusion in the preferential tariff arrangement which also benefits some imports from Brazil, the Philippines, Yugoslavia and India. The Japanese set a ceiling of just over 20,000 tonnes in fiscal 1981 to be allowed in duty-free, and the quota was filled within a day. About 16,000 tonnes was covered by the arrangement in fiscal 1980." (BUSINESS HERALD, April 16, 1981, p. 5; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2405, May 6, 1981, p. 78) B(487)

## POPULATION

Botswana - Census: "The main count of the 1981 population and housing census will take place from 12-26 August, although some remoter parts of the country will be covered in September. The government aims to count everyone in the country, which is divided into 19 census districts. The last census was taken in August 1971 and the 1976 estimate put the population at 690,000." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 3, 1981, p. 27) B(488)

Mozambique - UNFPA Family Planning Program: "Mozambique has signed an agreement worth almost \$3 million with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for a mother and child health and family planning programme. The agreement...is for an initial four-year programme which will train paramedical staff specialised in all aspects of mother and child health and family planning....(The aim of the family planning program is) not to reduce the number of children in families, but to reduce the number of pregnancies

and to provide adequate care to ensure the survival of children and mothers. (At present,) mothers had to have eight or ten pregnancies in order to have four or five children surviving. This latest agreement brings the total UNFPA contribution to the Mozambican Health Ministry to \$3,400,000 for mother and child health and family planning activities. The UNFPA is solely a financing agency and the current programme has been formulated and will be executed and controlled by Mozambique." (AIM BULLETIN, April 1981, p. 18) B(489)

## REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Angola - UNHCR Assistance: The U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka has "released almost 74,000 kwacha to purchase food and medicine for the newly-identified Angolan refugees in the flood-stricken areas of Western Province."...The aid (will) not be restricted to the refugees but would also be extended to non-refugees affected by the floods." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, May 5, 1981, p. ii) B(490)

## TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Regional Transport & Communications Agreements: Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana came to agreement concerning a highway project and telecommunications links at a meeting of transport and communications ministers held in Salisbury on April 4. "Over K23 million will be spent by Zambia and Zimbabwe to reconstruct the Lusaka to Salisbury highway this year....Reconstruction works on the Lusaka-Salisbury route start in July of

this year....Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana have also given a greenlight to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) to finance the construction of a microwave project linking the three countries....The ministers also resolved to improve and expand Standard Dialling (STD) facilities between the three countries to improve telecommunications." (DAILY MAIL, April 8, 1981, p. 1; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2403, May 4, 1981, p. 3) B(491)

Southern Africa Airlines Association: "A new airlines association for the Southern African region has been set up and is initially to be coordinated from Zambia....Zambia Airways had made the request for the sub-region to the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) because it felt there were enough airlines in the region to represent their interests....The Southern Africa region consists of the national airlines of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola." (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, April 7, 1981, p. 2; quoted in Sub-Saharan Africa Report, JPRS/NTIS, no. 2403, May 4, 1981, p. 9) B(492)

Botswana - AfDB to Finance Communications: Botswana has negotiated a BPl0 million (\$12.5 million) loan from the African Development Bank (AfDB). "The money is to help finance installation of modern telephone exchanges at Gaborone, Francistown and Mahalapye, as well as a rural microwave link....The country's telecommunications system is to be replaced by a more modern and much larger network. Installation is expected to be completed within three or four years."

(AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 6, 1981,  
p. 26) B(493)

Malawi - Transport Loan: "The International Development Association (IDA) has agreed on a MK27.7 million (\$33 million) loan to help finance a highway project which will cost an estimated \$42.2 million. The interest-free loan is repayable over 50 years with a 10-year grace period. The project includes the construction of the Jenda-Mzuzu-Ekwendeni Road, further extension of district roads, maintenance programmes and facilities for training semi-skilled Ministry of Works & Supplies personnel." (IBID., April 17, 1981, p. 27) B(494)

Mozambique - Improved Port Facilities: Mozambique can handle three times as much cargo from Zimbabwe as is now being shipped. Three major factors contributed to the improved situation. One was the arrival of new locomotives, another was improved productivity at Maputo and Beira ports and the third was the establishment of a direct telephone and telex link between Salisbury and Maputo. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, June 2, 1981, p.A2/2) B(495)

Mozambique - Portuguese Aid for Nacala Railway: "Thirty million dollars for financing the rehabilitation of the Nacala railway line, which links Malawi to Mozambique's third largest port, has been guaranteed by the Portuguese government. This represents about thirty percent of the total financing required for the project, (according to) a spokesman for the Mozambican Ports and Railways Board....The rehabilitation will include replacing sections of the line with heavier rails and realigning

stretches of track to reduce curves and steep gradients. The purchase of new rolling stock for the line is also part of the project. The work will be carried out by a mixed Portuguese-French consortium...." (AIM BULLETIN, May 1981, p. 20) B(496)

Swaziland - U.S. Firm Supplies Radio Telephones: "R.F. International of Florida, US, has been awarded a \$300,000 contract to supply radio telephones to the Royal Swazi Police. The order includes VHF lowband General Electric two-way radio units comprising Master II mobiles, base stations and MPR portable radios. The equipment will be used to coordinate activities on the occasion of King Sobhuza's jubilee celebrations in September." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 29, 1981, p. 30) B(497)

Tanzania - Kuwait Loan for Transport: "The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) is to lend KD 8 million (\$29 million) to help finance the rehabilitation and improvement of railways and the Dar es Salaam port improvement project. The agreement, signed on 4 May, follows the February visit to Dar es Salaam of a KFAED delegation....The loan is for 25 years, including five years' grace, and carries 2½ per cent annual interest in addition to a ½ per cent service charge." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, May 8, 1981, p. 23) B(498)

Tanzania - Transport of Zairean Cargo to Increase: "Zaire has promised to move more cargo through Tanzanian ports if their efficiency improves, according to Transport & Communications Minister Ibrahim Kaduma. He said Zairean ministers told him they would move 100,000

tonnes of goods a year through Tanzania, given better conditions. The volume of Zairean cargo transhipped through Tanzania had dropped from 80,000 tonnes a year a few years ago to 20,000-25,000 tonnes at present, due mainly to problems at the Lake Tanganyika port of Kigoma." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 6, 1981, p. 14) B(499)

Zambia - Payment of Port Charges: "It is reported from the Zambian capital, Lusaka, that the Government has paid all the outstanding port credits in Mozambique, Tanzania and apartheid-ruled South Africa to ease the flow of imports and exports. The credits, which amounted to about \$60 million, were paid from a recent \$4 billion loan from the IMF. Zambian imports and exports are reported to have been held up at Mozambican and Tanzanian ports pending payment of port charges." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, June 2, 1981, p. A2/4) B(500)

Zimbabwe - Railway Bottlenecks: "The extent of Zimbabwe's rail bottlenecks was outlined on 9 April by Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano, who opened a railways training centre in Bulawayo. While demand for wagons is running at 25% above last year's level, less than half National Railways of Zimbabwe's (NRZ's) fleet of diesel locomotives is in service, mainly due to a shortage of maintenance mechanics, he said. From a total fleet of 275 diesel locomotives only 120 are, on average, in service. The railways need 217 locomotives to move the traffic on offer, leaving a

shortfall of 97 locomotives." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 17, 1981, p. 30) B(501)

Zimbabwe - South Africa Rail Difficulties: "Local importers and exporters were advised recently by the National Railways of Zimbabwe that, as a result of difficulties being encountered in clearing traffic in South Africa, they should immediately divert their goods away from the port of Durban. Although the Mozambique port of Maputo is considered to be able to handle only a small portion of such traffic at present, it is likely to be used as extensively as possible in the future." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, May 1981, p. 10) B(502)

Zimbabwe - World Bank Transport Loan: "The IBRD has approved a \$42 million loan to Zimbabwe to finance a programme of imports for the transport sector. A previous loan, approved in March 1981, provided funds for imports needed in the manufacturing sector. The loan will help to rehabilitate Zimbabwe's transport network by enabling the National Railways of Zimbabwe to purchase urgently needed locomotive and wagon spare parts, machine tools, track tools and equipment, signalling apparatus, and electrical spare parts....The rehabilitation of the transport system, which was severely damaged by the war and lack of foreign exchange, is of vital importance in promoting the country's economic development." (WORLD AID DIGEST, June 5, 1981, p. 9) B(503)

See also: B(485)

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# RESEARCH NOTES

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## THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION NETWORK DATA BASE

"The OECD Development Center, within the framework of its liaison and co-operation activities, undertook to be the focal point of the network for the collection, analysis and processing of data on development research and training institutes, and development research projects in progress in the field of economic and social development.

This initiative was requested by the ICCDA (the Inter-Regional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations), the five regional Associations being:

- The Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA);
- The Association of Arab Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Research (AICARDES);
- The Latin American Social Council - Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO);
- The Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA); and
- The European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI).

The activities undertaken within the framework of the network fall within the wider scope of the DEVSIS (International Information System for the Development Sciences) project which was developed as a result of the collaboration between IDRC (the International Development Research Centre of Canada), ILO, UNDP, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, UNESCO and the OECD.

The information supplied by the institutes, researchers and/or financial sponsors includes, for the institutes: name, address and general information relating to the institute's training, research and other activities, and the facilities available. For the ongoing research projects, data include: name and address of the institute; name/s of researchers; financial sponsor, if any; title of the project; starting date and expected duration; a short text describing the project; and a keyword analysis. The OECD Macrothesaurus (which was designed specifically for indexing use on issues of economic and social development) is used for the analysis by keyword of the research projects and of the main fields of interest of the institutes. These keywords are used for the extraction of bilingual indexes for publication purposes, and for automatic retrieval.

The ongoing research data collected to date have been published in the regional issues of the Register series of the Liaison Bulletin: Africa (1979), Latin America (1979) and Asia (1980). Preparations are now underway for updating the Registers, starting with Africa, to be published in 1981.

Information can also be obtained through interrogation of the data base using Macrothesaurus keywords to select specific areas of interest. This service is available to all, upon request to "Liaison and Co-operation" (94 rue Chardon Lagache, 75016 Paris, France),

and a printout is provided, at present free of charge.

An additional data base, covering Non-Governmental Organisations based in OECD Member countries who are active in the field of development in Third World countries and/or development education in their own countries, has been established and will be available for interrogation. The data will be published in the form of a Directory in 1981."

-- OECD Development Centre, Paris, Spring 1981. Publications available from: OECD headquarters, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & DISTRIBUTION

The Centre for Social Science Research in Bangalore, India, is undertaking a study entitled "Food Processing Industry - Problems and Prospects." The objectives are (1) to assess the existing structure, pattern of investment, employment and turn-over in the industry; (2) to assess the extent of capacity utilization; (3) to assess the market potential for processed foods; (4) to examine the nature of technology adopted; (5) to assess the scope of possible development of these industries in the growing industrial sector of the countries. The study is intended to cover the development and problems of food processing industries in different countries. To contribute to the study or for further information, contact: P.N. Sreenivas, Centre for Social Science Research, 451 III Cross, Wilson Gardens, Bangalore-560 027, India. (DEVELOPMENT FORUM, January/ February 1981, p. 2)

The American Universities Field Staff and Punjab Agricultural University will organize a seminar in India on "Factors Affecting Food Production and Distribution in Selected Developing Countries." The seminar will be the culmination of a three-year project examining decision making on food in selected developing countries and how international factors affect that process. Seminar participants will include specialists on food policy from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Brazil, the Philippines, Mozambique and Tanzania, and American and Indian counterparts. Scheduled completion of the project: February 1982. For further information contact: J.M. Thompson, American Universities Field Staff, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, USA. (GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June 1981, p. 1-22)

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# BOOK REVIEWS

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South Africa: Time Running Out, by the Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1981. 571 pp., \$8.95 (paperbound).

The long-awaited South Africa report of the Rockefeller Foundation-sponsored Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa was released at the end of May in the midst of the current administration's embattled Southern Africa policy review. The report, South Africa: Time Running Out, is a landmark publication for a number of reasons. It is not just another analysis to be digested by the Southern Africa specialist or policy planner; rather, its audience is the general reading public as well. The report is also accompanied by a specific set of policy recommendations intended to reflect a consensus framework for divergent points of view (although this also makes it vulnerable to attack from such divergent points of view as the topic has little middle ground). Further, the study was made public and widely promoted through a series of press conferences and meetings throughout the U.S.

The composition of the study commission and staff clearly reflected the Rockefeller Foundation's awareness of the high level of black American interest in U.S.-South African rela-

tions. In a commission that represented a variety of diverse interests, black representation included Commission Chairman Franklin A. Thomas, successor to McGeorge Bundy as President of the Ford Foundation; black political scientist Charles V. Hamilton; Ruth Simms Hamilton of Michigan State University; Constance Hilliard, former executive-director of the African-American Scholars Council (AASC) and currently on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee chaired by Texas Senator John Tower; and Milfred Fierce, chairman of the Black Studies Department at Hunter College and executive-director of the Association of Black Foundation Executives, who served as research director of the study commission's think tank, the Foreign Policy Study Foundation (FPSF). None of these distinguished individuals had any prior Southern African experience, academic or otherwise. While this may have guaranteed a certain "freshness" in approach and "objectivity," it also may have assured a report that would not stray too radically from past exercises of this nature concerning South and Southern Africa.

One further comment about the participants in the study concerns the apparent token involvement of black South Africans. Although such distinguished individuals as Bernard Magubane, Congress Mbata, Thami

Mhlambiso and Ezekiel Mphahlele were consultants to the commission, no black South African served in a capacity with the FPSF comparable to that of Cape Town University political scientist Robert Schrire regarding South African research input into the study. If the currently moribund Southern African Research Association (SARA) of predominantly black Southern African scholars had developed into a truly active force in American-Southern African affairs, as it had promised to do at one point, perhaps black South African input into Time Running Out would have been more than marginal.

Turning to some of the recommendations, old-fashioned, middle-of-the-road liberal ambivalence is sure to be read into the report's recommendation regarding American corporations operating in South Africa: "Those in South Africa should not expand their operations, and those not already there should stay out. Those in South Africa should commit a generous proportion of their corporate resources...to improve the lives of black South Africans and should subscribe to and implement the Sullivan principles. Compliance with the principles should be effectively monitored. All these measures should be undertaken on a voluntary basis for the moment...." (emphasis added). However, the report also recommends supporting "organizations inside South Africa working for change" and assisting "the development of black leadership" and welfare, including "support of black and multiracial labor unions, educational programs and public interest, self-help and other organizations...."

Not all of the recommendations are

directed solely at South Africa. Economic development assistance to neighboring black-ruled Southern Africa and the strengthening of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are recommended, along with increased aid and private investment in Zimbabwe.

The report could have been more helpful to the general reader in its selected bibliography if it had identified continuing resources for further study and analysis and for keeping abreast of the rapid pace of events in South and Southern Africa. Many such resources that were drawn upon in the course of the commission's work were omitted. For example, The Seiler Report: Southern African Issues in American Politics (John Seiler, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.), received no mention although it carried the only serious critical evaluation of the commission's work in its September and October 1980 issues, "Rockefeller Policy Review." In the concluding October 1980 segment, Seiler poses the following question based on a brief review of past private sector policy reviews on Southern Africa: "Is the present Rockefeller review an effective use of \$1.9 million allocated to it by the Rockefeller Foundation? After admitting in passing that (like most regional specialists) I would have gladly taken money for a commission paper, I think not. Misdirected assumptions, Fasteau's and Fierce's initial ignorance about Southern Africa, and deference toward Franklin Thomas (especially after he became Ford Foundation president) best explain this failure." Despite this harsh judgement, the report is not a "failure." Despite some of the inevitable shortcomings that

come with such an undertaking, Time Running Out is an important and timely contribution to the continuing debate over U.S.-South African relations and is must reading by layman and specialist alike.

How to Avoid Strategic Materials Shortages: Dealing with Cartels, Embargoes, and Supply Disruptions, by Bohdan O. Szuprowicz. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1981. 312 pp.

How to Avoid Strategic Materials Shortages could very well qualify as the 'bible' of an emerging 'resource war' school of thought in certain sectors of the foreign/defense policy establishment and in some business circles that have been proselytizing in various media about the Soviet threat to Western minerals access in Southern Africa. Szuprowicz's book is a sophisticated argument of this thesis, with a detailed analysis and projections on cartels and cartel-formation, embargoes, supply disruptions, stock-piling policies and economies, foreign policy implications, new investment opportunities, and a list of scenarios relating to all of these considerations.

Unfortunately, in the case of Southern Africa, which is often referred to as 'High Africa' by the author and which is given substantial treatment, Szuprowicz's appreciation of the racial roots of instability in the subcontinent is almost non-existent. For him, African liberation movements against white minority rule, and the extension of Soviet influence in the subcontinent, threatening Western access to the

region's mineral resources, are synonymous.

Thus, in discussing the "strategic minerals supercartel," the author asserts, "The West may suddenly find itself on the sidelines in a confrontation in which it will be damned if it does and damned if it does not act decisively to support South Africa in whatever initiatives that country decides to undertake to wrest control of the vital High African region from Soviet bloc domination..." Racial reform in South Africa would almost be an afterthought: "...extensive Western and perhaps Japanese support would provide a means of exerting additional pressure on South Africa to introduce reforms leading to a more equitable society...."

In contrast to Moscow's near self-sufficiency in minerals, the West is depicted as having made itself increasingly vulnerable due to decolonization in much of the Third World, especially in Africa. The independence of Zimbabwe under the Mugabe regime is seen as the decisive development in terms of Southern Africa's future position in the global resource picture. However, the reader is treated to an interesting interpretation of Sino-Soviet competition in the subcontinent, which is essentially seen as resource-based. Following the Sino-Soviet split of 1960, Beijing was cut off from vital strategic mineral supplies in the Soviet Union and had to go looking elsewhere -- in Central and Southern Africa. The most recent chapter in the Sino-Soviet resource war involves Zambia. Although China enjoys better relations with Mugabe's Zimbabwe, the author makes much

of the fact that Zambia turned down a Chinese counter-bid to supply military equipment and training in 1979, whereas "Soviet 'MiG diplomacy' triumphed again" with a deal worth \$85 million that provided Soviet MiG fighters and other weapons in return for Zambian cobalt.

For as the West, a threat to Southern Africa's mineral resources is seen in the potential formation of a supercartel, either a bloc of pro-Soviet regimes integrated in the Soviet Comecon system, or, a more improbable white South African-dominated supercartel which would act independently of the West with the same results in terms of resource denial. Thus, the West should vigorously support South Africa in warding off the perceived Soviet threat, thereby protecting Western access to South Africa's minerals -- according to Szuprowicz. Because of the sophistication of this argument and the imaginative resource war scenarios in 'High Africa,' including an interpretation of past history in the region, this volume cannot be ignored in the current Southern Africa minerals debate.

Lesotho: A Comprehensive Bibliography,  
by Shelagh Willet & David P. Ambrose.  
Oxford, CLIO Press, 1980. 496 pp.

This volume is a long-awaited work by Willet and Ambrose, both of whom have considerable experience in Southern Africa, especially in the BLS countries. It is a national bibliography of Lesotho

representing over a decade of collecting materials on this Kingdom, including visits to libraries in several countries. Willet is currently the Librarian at the University College of Botswana in Gaborone while Ambrose, who has been a resident of Lesotho since 1965, serves as Senior Lecturer in mathematics at the National University of Lesotho at Roma. Ambrose is also the author of the standard Guide to Lesotho and numerous articles on that country.

The partially annotated bibliography itself covers the following topical areas: geography and travel; geology; archeology; history (general, early, the Kingdom of Moshoeshoe, Cape rule, British administration, and modern); sociology and related studies; religion; politics and government; statistics; the economy; communications media; education; language; literature; art and culture; astronomy; water resources; civil engineering; medicine; nutrition; palaeontology; zoology; botany; and bibliography.

The volume also includes an introduction, a note on Sesotho language and orthography, an extensive essay on the publishing history of Lesotho, a glossary of Sesotho words, a list of abbreviations, and country publication codes. There is also an index which consists of a single alphabetical sequence of authors, publication titles and subjects. In short, this is a valuable reference publication for Southern Africa collections and especially for research on Lesotho.

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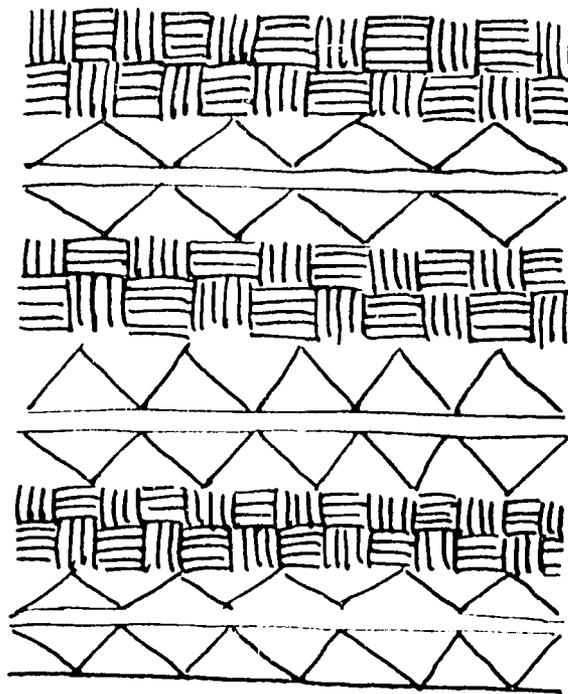
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