Annotated Bibliography: Open Sources on Africa

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

May-December 1979

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the period May - December 1979. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are slightly dated. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of the state of the art and of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.
ANOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY – OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in May 1979)

Africa General


This brief article contains charts presenting statistical data on US trade with individual countries as well as a breakdown of principal commodities involved. South Africa is shown to be both an important trading partner as well as a popular market for US investments.


A critical examination of the activities of the Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique, a French financing organization. The CCCE is scored for reaping profits from former colonies and dictating economic policy.


A short analysis of the record of military governments in Africa.

"Libya: Persistent Intervention." Africa Confidential, 11 April 1979, pp. 6-8.

Qadhafi's decision to resign from the secretary-general of the General People's Congress does not signify a lessening of his role as Libya's effective leader and cannot be interpreted as implying a slackening of involvement in Africa.


The end of military rule in these four countries is bringing about a resurgence of political life. The article deals with social forces shaping politics in each of the four countries.

Syoni-Nyama, B. "A Region in Permanent Turmoil." Africa, April 1979, pp. 75-78.

An examination of the upheavals which have historically occurred in Central Africa.
Algeria


An examination of the pragmatist-militant split and a questioning of the compatibility of the functions of ministers with the appearance of the political bureau.


The FLN is to take over policymaking from the cabinet, whose function will become executive. Background is provided on the cabinet changes and appointments to the FLN commissions.


Howe examines the 4th FLN Congress.


The creation of the Special Commissions of the Central Commission is the first major departure from previous practice. The large number of newcomers and solidity of the new team suggests the "collegial" argument of Yahiaouli won over the strong government thesis of Bouteflika.


Only six ministers kept their portfolios while there were 16 new faces. Bouteflika apparently lost power while Yahiaouli remained in the background as Party Coordinator.


Partly historical discussion of opposition figures inside Algeria.

"The Quiet President Begins to Make Changes." Events, 6 April 1979, p. 24.

A brief examination of the style of Chadli Bendjedid and probable shifts in policy.
Central African Empire


An examination of the Central African Empire's troubled economy.


An examination of the coronation of Bokassa and the state of the Central African Empire.

Chad


A full-page biography of Goukouni Oueddei.


The Kano accord is examined.


An examination of the contending internal forces with their external supporters and of the possibility of a federal solution to the problem.


The article concludes that the national charter is devoid of meaning; the Malloum-Hissene combination has lost credibility; reconciliation under Malloum has failed; and Goukouny's policy is unknown.


There has been an almost total breakdown in central power in Chad. The nature and instability of authority in central government has been Chad's weakness since independence.


Analysis of the Chad problem.

Includes a large amount of economic data in addition to political analysis.

"Peace at last in Chad?" *West Africa*, 26 March 1979, p. 523.

An examination of both internal and external actors in the Chad drama.

**Congo**


A summary of events in the Congo whereby Col. Nguesso replaced Col. Yhomby-Opango as head of state.

**Ethiopia**


Although Mengistu's regime has dealt brutally with its opponents, it has managed to keep the country together and has generally improved the lot of the peasants. There have been differences with its Soviet patrons, but Washington has been ill-prepared to deal effectively with the situation in the Horn. (Also includes brief description of Falasha—indigenous Jewish tribe traditionally persecuted by Amharas.)


Analysis of problems surrounding formation of a political party in Ethiopia.

**Gabon**


President Bongo of Gabon announced that there will be neither constitutional reform nor a cabinet reshuffle before 1980.
Gambia


A running account of a tour of Gambia in which the myths of Gambia as a prosperous society and a tourist-heaven are refuted.


A report on the latest political developments in Gambia.

Ghana


A discussion of the parties and candidates involved in the upcoming presidential elections.


An examination of the study on indigenisation of the Economic Commission for Africa and its application to Ghana.


An interview with Mr. Kojo Botsio, Director of Operations of the Election Campaign Committee of the People's National Party.


A review of the parties and personalities involved in the upcoming elections.


A review of the current political campaign.

"What the papers are saying in Ghana." *West Africa*, 26 February 1979, pp. 328-29.

A review of the current political situation.
Guinea-Bissau


Although the governing party (PAIGC) in both countries is the same, unification is still a long way off.

Kenya


Despite Kenya's economic dependence on other countries, a prosperous middle class has emerged. This class is now interested in gaining political power and has demonstrated some novel techniques in gaining its--unions, associations and party factions.

Liberia


A report on the February meeting in Liberia which was sponsored by the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa. The participants were to determine what type of development was suitable for Africa and the prospect for growth up to the year 2000.

Madagascar

E. R. "Des liens plus detendus?" Afrique-Asie, 5 March 1979, p. 27.

Discusses Franco-Madagascar relations and the status of French and other foreign nationals in Madagascar.

"Spotlight: Madagascar: Tribal Division Hits Socialist Ideals." To The Point, 9 March 1979, pp. 27ff.

A brief survey of Madagascar since the toppling of former President Tsirana; color photos and map.
Mali


An examination of the legal and political issues surrounding the "gang of three" in Mali.


The arrest of certain personalities of the old regime after the party congress warps the political debate.

Mauritania


An analysis of the Mauritanian economy.


The Mauritanian chief of state is trying to neutralize pro-Algerian and pro-Moroccan groups in his government.


Dissatisfaction on the part of the black population along the Senegal Valley is threatening the fragile national unity of Mauritania.


An examination of the impasse on the Western Sahara and of the Mauritanian economy. Biographic article on Lt-Col Ahmad Ould Bouceif, the new prime minister.

Mauritius


An interview with Jean-Claude Augustave, a Deputy of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM).
Morocco

"Le Maroc donnera la priorite a une solution negociée au Sahara." Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, pp. 71-73.

An interview with Reda Guerida, a councilor to King Hassan.


Discussion of the "Houari Boumedienne offensive" and its impact on Morocco.


The focus is on internal politics.

Selhami, Mohamed. "Un nouveau Premier ministre pourquoi?" Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, p. 70.

An examination of the possible real reasons why Maati Bouabid replaced Ahmed Osman as premier.

Mozambique


A description of FRELIMO's current challenges and policies written on the basis of three trips to Mozambique in 1972, 1975, and 1978. FRELIMO is now pushing ahead with policies which will bring about its long-term goal of establishing a socialist society.

Niger

Diallo, Siradiou and Brousse, Philippe. "Le Niger: hier neglige, demain courtise." Jeune Afrique, 12 April 1979, pp. 35-64 [supplement].

Articles concentrating on uranium, development, the military, agriculture, tourism. With map and short bibliography.

Nigeria


Extracts from Gen. Obasanjo's broadcast speech on the last budget introduced by the Military Government.
A review of Nigeria's turbulent history and the prospects for stability.

A view of the current political campaign.

An examination of the growing state of lawlessness in Nigeria.

"Style and strategy in the presidential campaigns." Africa, March 1979, pp. 16-17.
A report on the political campaigns being waged by the five parties for the presidential election in Nigeria.

An interview with the five presidential candidates on the topics of: presidential credentials, party philosophies, the role of the military, economic and social programs, and foreign policy.

Reunion

The French Communist Party includes the name of Paul Verges, Sec. Gen. of the Reunion Communist Party, on a list of candidates for a future European Parliament, creating quite a stir: "...Overseas France will have a voice at the heart of the European Community's institutions."

"Reunion: African or French?" Africa Confidential, 28 March 1979, p. 7.
France is becoming increasingly alarmed by the radicalization of the independence movement on the island and by the support it is receiving in Africa; background on past OAU support and French countermoves.

Rhodesia

Analysis of impact of Rhodesian elections on security situation in the country. Includes interviews with Mozambican Foreign Minister Chissano and Angolan Foreign Minister Jorge on the impact of the Rhodesian war on their respective countries and Africa in general.
Sierra Leone


An analysis of President Stevens' attempt at democracy through the one party system.

South Africa

"Africa's Slumbering Colossus." *To The Point*, 27 April 1979, pp. 8-11.

Foreign Minister Botha has recently signalled a renewed effort by South Africa to create a southern African community linked by economic and military ties. Similar to former Prime Minister Vorster's efforts at "detente" with other African countries, the new initiative would be less ambitious, being aimed only at Zimbabwe, Namibia, Swaziland, Transkei and Bophutatswana. Central to the scheme is the South African desire to lessen its dependence on the West and a stated realization that the country's racial policies will have to gain black acceptance.


This article places current trade relations between the FRG and South Africa in a historical context. Trade between the two countries began in earnest during the 1930's and today's level of commerce appears a continuation of that trend.


The author responds to criticisms of earlier work concerning disinvestment in South Africa. She argues for "constructive engagement"; meaning continued investment coupled with pressure to ease racial discrimination in the workplace. In response to her critics, the author acknowledges that certain South African institutions, e.g., the Nationalist Party, present significant obstacles to liberalization.

"Revolution in Iran Threatens Apartheid State." *Southern Africa*, February 1979, pp. 5-6, 23.

The cutoff of oil to South Africa from Iran will strain the country's energy supply and, even with increased research and development of alternative sources, South Africa will be able to withstand only two years of an oil embargo. Article describes concern of western corporations, military establishments.

This article details attempts by the South African Information Ministry to purchase the publication, West Africa.


Analyzes reports of the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations in the context of subsequent legislation passed regarding internal security. Specifically notes Affected Organizations Act and Parliamentary Internal Security Commission Act as consequences of the Commission's work.

"White Workers Start to Feel the Pinch." Africa, April 1979, pp. 44-45.

Subtle change in the South African government's policies towards job reservation in the mining industry has created some resentment among white workers. This culminated in the strike of white miners in March.

Sudan

Malwal, Bona. "Sudan: Should national unity lead to isolation from neighbours?" Africa, April 1979, pp. 64-65.

By a professional journalist who is a member of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Tanzania


A situation report written before the Tanzanian offensive.

Tunisia

"'Sur le Moyen-Orient, la Tunisie a su prendre une position d'avant-garde'." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1979, pp. 39-41.

Interview with Hedi Nouira which focuses on foreign relations.
Uganda


A discussion of the history of the Uganda-Tanzania conflict, Amin's imminent fall, prospects for the future.

Upper Volta


The possibility of national reconciliation in Upper Volta is examined.

Western Sahara


A discussion of the following facets of the problem: diplomatic and military actions of the POLISARIO, the dialogue of the Mauritanian government with the POLISARIO, and relations of the countries concerned.


A history of the issue since the end of 1975 by the position of states and groups involved.

Zaire


A discussion of President Mobutu's serious internal problems, both from the political and economical point of view.


Kinshasa has rescinded the contract of the West German aerospace corporation which included the use of vast tracts of land in Shaba province.
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Africa General


Due to a weakening economy, Britain has been forced to cut back on some expenditures, including reduction of the armed forces. Some of these ex-servicemen have found their way into mercenary work in Africa, including attempted assassination of Togolese President Eyadema, a plot to overthrow Col. Gaddafi, and possible involvement in the recent plot to assassinate Kenyan politicians.


Analyzes Cuba's role and motives in Africa and those of its Soviet benefactors.

Algeria

"Benjedid cautiously opens the door." Middle East Newsletter, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 3-4.

An examination of the change in style of Algerian politics and the loosening of several restrictions on personal life.


Analysis of cabinet changes.


Who won and who lost in the post-Boumediene leadership changes.

Angola


Angola is seeking to strengthen economic ties with its neighbors as well as potential investors in the West.
Chad

"Chad: Diplomatic zigzags." *Africa Confidential*, 23 May 1979, pp. 4-5.

An examination of the confused political situation in Chad and of the positions of the external and internal actors.


This description of the Chad situation is marred by statements such as "The northern rebellion is in effective control of Chad."


A look at the Chad situation with particular emphasis on Libyan activities and former Foreign Minister Wadal Kamougue.


Brief examination of the Chad problem and the text of the Kano Accord of 16 March 1979.


Political developments in Chad and reported Libyan military advances out of the Aozou Strip.

Equitorial Guinea


Gambia


First of a two part series on the demise of the Gambia United Party.


Part two of an analysis of party politics in the Gambia.
Ghana


A brief look at modern Ghana, its troubled economy and political outlook.


A review of candidates and party platforms.

"We are all Socialists." West Africa, 30 April 1979, pp. 741-42.

An interview with Mr. Imoru Egala, People's National Party (PNP) candidate in the Ghana presidential elections.

Ivory Coast


First of three articles on the Ivory Coast. Discusses the implications, often unfavorable, of an economic strategy which has favored economic growth rather than development in the broadest terms.


Second of three articles on the Ivory Coast. Analysis of the effects of growth on the economy.


An assessment of the French presence in the Ivory Coast.

Kenya


Description of circumstances leading to the formation of an "assassination squad" to murder the new leaders of the Kenyan Government in order to replace them with Kikuyu politicians.

Interview with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in which he supports continuing policies of non-alignment, African socialism and decries tribalism.

**Mauritania**


An examination of possible impacts of leadership changes in Mauritania.


A good analysis of Mauritania's two overwhelming political problems: serious unrest among the black southern population and failure by two successive leaders to extricate Mauritania from its occupation of the Western Sahara. The article was written before the death of Lt. Col. Bouceif in an airplane crash.


The palace coup has reshuffled the political elite in Mauritania and has produced a more awkward mixture of conflicting ideological and tactical currents than the previous government.

**Morocco**


The future of the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in Moroccan territory is examined.


The reaction of the Moroccans to the Houari Boumediene offensive and particularly the POLISARIO attack on Tan Tan is analyzed.

After examining the mounting social unrest, the ruinous war and the economic crisis, the article concludes that the King must soon come up with a new stratagem to offset growing pressures from all quarters.

"Morocco: Turmoil on the Labor Front." Middle East Newsletter, 7-20 May 1979, pp. 2-3.

Close observers of the Moroccan developments expect heightened confrontation with the authorities which could seriously endanger economic and political stability.

"Morocco's Economy: The rough road of austerity runs to recession." Middle East Newsletter, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 6-7.

An examination of Moroccan economic problems and their political impact.

Mozambique


Negotiations between Mozambique and Portugal continue to founder on the issue of reparations for nationalized Portuguese businesses.

Namibia


Chronicles the ups and downs of negotiations over Namibian independence.


A concise overview of the different elements of the Namibia dispute including internal parties, SWAPO and South Africa's interests. Professor Rotberg also assesses the Western Proposals and the situation a government elected under a UN-supervised election would face.


Description of problems encountered in March round of UN talks regarding Namibian settlement.

Mining companies operating inside Namibia are preparing to continue operations under a new, DTA-led government by "Namibianizing" their holdings and planning for greater investment.


Interview with SWAPO Central Committee member, Hidipo Hamutenya, who was part of SWAPO delegation to UN proximity talks. Includes some description of military operations by SWAPO and SADF. Hamutenya believes South Africa will not agree to the UN plan and states that SWAPO is ready to pursue a military solution.

Nigeria


A short survey of modern Nigeria, with emphasis on its problems and prospects for the future.


A controversial assessment of the candidates in Nigeria.


A tour d'horizon of Nigeria's economy.

Senegal


A discussion of the internal political climate of Senegal.

Somalia


President Barre continues to face opposition at home--from those he displaced to come to power--and from across his border with Ethiopia.
South Africa


Article provides some background to the Nationalist Party's position towards squatting and its apartheid plans for completely separate living areas as well as the parallel growth of squatters' camps. Focuses on Crossroads, a large squatters' camp outside Cape Town, which has been raided by police on occasion and threatened with demolition.


Recent revelations include a "California scheme" to buy a California newspaper, television station and substantial influence over California Senator S. I. Hayakawa.


Description of accusations and counter-accusations surrounding South Africa's information scandal. Includes information on "special projects," moves to censor the South African press reporting on the scandal, splits within the Nationalist Party and personal data on Eschel Rhodie.

Sudan


Interview on foreign and domestic policy.

"Is the peace treaty too expensive for Numeiri?" *Middle East Newsletter*, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 7, 10.

Numeiri has begun to make approaches to the rejectionist camp in a possible diplomatic realignment of the regional balance of power.


Sudan will decide soon whether to extend the Jonglei canal 70 kilometers further south. The importance of the canal, for which digging started last year, is that it will open up communications between north and south and provide more land for agriculture.

An examination of aid programs.


Negotiations on an IMF loan are virtually deadlocked and Saudi Arabia will not release promised aid until an agreement is reached. Some commodities are already in short supply and Sudan could face more shortages.


An overview of Sudanese developments from independence to today.

"Sudan: Numeiri's Shaky Throne." *Middle East Newsletter*, 7-20 May 1979, pp. 11-12.

The article examines the contradictions in Numeiri's policies and concludes that these contradictions are becoming almost too much to handle.

"Sudan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Francis Deng." *Middle East Economic Digest*, 20 April 1979, pp. 11-12.

Interview on policy toward Egypt, Ethiopia, and the United States.

"Why Numeiri may have to leave Sadat on his own." *Economist*, 19 May 1979, pp. 73-74.

An examination of Numeiri's problems.

Togo


A short analysis of the current economic situation in Togo.

Tunisia


Discussion of negative and positive factors impacting on the economy.

Political-party decisions facing Tunisia.


An interview with the current Tunisian Minister of Education who has long been active in Tunisian politics in various capacities.

Uganda


A recapitulation of the fall of Amin.


Libyan intentions and setbacks in Uganda.

Zaire


Discusses the two Shaba invasions with emphasis on the foreign involvement of France and Belgium. Raises questions about the long-term chances for a political solution to the crisis.

Zambia


Dissension exists within the ruling UNIP among former members of the opposition parties, ANC and UPP.
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Africa General


A review of Carter administration Africa policies and of available options in policy formulation. The authors favor a more active US role in Africa, including economic and military support. [Also see Macebuh, op. cit., for a rebuttal of this view.]


The war between Uganda and Tanzania has exacerbated the already shaky economy of East Africa. Especially hard hit by the conflict were Rwanda and Burundi.


Author seeks to discern whether the UN has been successful in effecting African behavior or attitudes. He focuses on different methods used by the UN, including diplomacy, field operations and assistance and concludes that this pressure has gone some way in persuading some African countries to accept UN standards and rules in their own countries.


India has generally enjoyed good relations with most of Sub-Saharan Africa due to its position in the nonaligned movement and African respect for Gandhian principles. India suffered a setback in this relationship following its border dispute with China but regained ground during the Bangladesh dispute and the Vietnam war.


The author attacks a resurgent "Kissinger school" doctrine which responds to Soviet advances in Africa rather than the needs of Africans in formulating US policy. He stresses the importance of economic aid to African countries and the Soviet Union's unwillingness to provide such aid.
Chad


An examination of the situation in Chad with particular emphasis on the policies of Libya and Nigeria.


More on the internal Chad situation and the reversal in traditional alliances of France and Libya.


The situation in Chad and Qadhafi's involvement in it.

Congo


A general discussion of the situation in the Congo including the charges against former President Opongo and the new policies instituted by Sassou-Nguesso.

Ethiopia


Focuses on the Ethiopian famine, which began in 1970, its role in Haile Selassie's ouster and the changes in the Ethiopian legal structure since his demise which may prevent further famines.

Ivory Coast

"La Cote d'Ivoire maintient son cap." Europe Outremer, January-February 1979.

The entire issue is devoted to the contemporary political, social and economic development of the Ivory Coast. (52 pages)
Kenya


The author blame the failure of the Million-Acre scheme on the lack of understanding of the Kenyan farmer in the initial planning stages and the consequent investment in farmers not really interested in making the scheme successful.

Wasserman, Gary. "Rhodesia is not Kenya." Foreign Policy, Winter 1978-79, pp. 31-44.

A comparison between circumstances in Kenya prior to independence and the current situation in Rhodesia shows that the transition to independence in both colonies will be very different. Middle class interests and an absence of international involvement in Kenya facilitated a moderate transition. The war in Rhodesia has polarized interest groups and drawn international involvement which now complicate the independence process.

Liberia


A political and economic analysis of the recent rioting in Liberia. The article discusses the involvement of the PAL, the reaction of the government's leaders, and Guinea's assistance.

Mali


Recent events indicate that Mali's decisive step to end more than a decade of military rule is unlikely to lead to major political liberalization. The army will provide the main support for the new government, regardless of the apparent power-sharing shift with civilians. Mineral prospecting (particularly for uranium) is going forward with positive results.

Mauritania


President Ould Saleck is replaced by Lt. Col. Ould Louly but real power is held by Lt. Col. Ould Haidalla.

The implications of the death of Prime Minister Bouceif.

"Will Change of Face Bring Change of Tack?" *Middle East Economic Digest*, 8 June 1979, p. 17.

An assessment of leadership changes in Mauritania: the death of Ould Bouceif accelerated the political realignments which were taking place behind the scenes in the ruling CMSN.

**Morocco**


Morocco faces severe economic and social problems but the national unanimity on the Sahara issue remains.


Moroccan development projects in its part of the Western Sahara.


Lengthy article with emphasis on diplomatic activity, the Moroccan resettlement program, Moroccan domestic problems, Moroccan arms policy, and Mauritania's need for peace, and a brief interview with Ould Bouceif.

**Mozambique**


Describes Mozambique's financial problems and aid received since independence.

**Nigeria**


Briefly discusses Nigeria's role in Africa and follows with an examination of the problems involved with converting from military to civilian rule.

Highlights some of the issues which the Nigerian media has concentrated on during the election campaign.


As the Nigerian elections approach, the problems of two of the presidential candidates are discussed. The Electoral Commission is investigating Kano and Azikiwe for possible income tax irregularities.

**Rhodesia**


Analysis of the new constitution on a point-by-point basis with a brief summary of the entire document.


This article was written in July 1978 and describes a survey conducted by the author of Zimbabwean opinions concerning the outcome of an all parties election. He compares projected strengths of Mugabe, Nkomo, Muzorewa and Sithole and arrives at some figures for their performance in an election.


Describes ZAPU military operations and ZANU's belief that ZANLA carries the burden of the war.

"Zimbabwe: The Election -- 'Free Expression' or 'Fraud'?" *Africa News*, 1 June 1979, pp. 5-10.

Contains excerpts from reports on the Rhodesian elections prepared by Freedom House and the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group.

**South Africa**


Afrikanerdom's traditional ideology of survival is losing its effectiveness as a mobilizing force against critics of apartheid. Afrikaner
politicians and leaders are now searching for a replacement but it appears that there is no consensus as to what the new ideology should be. It will emerge after a battle within Afrikaner power circles.


Analysis of application of Sullivan Principles on a point-by-point basis. Special attention is drawn to US automotive companies in South Africa.

*Sudan*


Identification with Egypt has become a liability and circumstances are driving Numayri reluctantly into the arms of his old opponents.

*Tanzania*


In a country which is dependent on foreign capital, nationalization of international banks appears to be difficult. In Tanzania, this was accomplished due to internal political pressures as well as changes in the international business picture which persuaded the banks to relinquish their hold on regional operations.

*Tunisia*


Libyan-Tunisian relations 5 years after their abortive union.

*Uganda*

"War and Reconstruction." *Africa*, June 1979, pp. 48-49.

A review of Uganda's efforts to regain a level of political and economic stability.
Western Sahara


Another brief examination of current problems in achieving peace in the Western Sahara.

"Western Sahara: Breakthrough Imminent?" Africa, June 1979, pp. 40-41.

An examination of the Western Sahara issue before the death of Ould Bouceif of Mauritania.
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Africa General

Badibanga, Andre. "L'impact des sources externes de financement sur le
developpement socio-economique de l' Afrique." Revue Francaise d'etudes
Politiques Africaines, April 1979, pp 64-78.

A review of financial aid to African countries from such sources as the
World Bank, EEC and Arab countries.


Declining economic situations in Kenya and Tanzania have forced the
neighbors to begin negotiations to reopen trade and transportation lines.
The two presidents met and agreed to resume air links between their
countries as a first step.

"CDC program for West Africa." West Africa, 18 June 1979, pp 1068-70.

Second part of a three part consideration of the Commonwealth Development
Corporation's annual report. Focuses on the Federal Military Government
of Nigeria's refusal to grant an exemption to the CDC (Nigeria) from the
requirements of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1977. CDC
sold 60 percent of CDC (Nigeria)'s equities to the Nigeria Industrial
Development Bank in December 1978. The CDC's regional office for West
Africa will have to be transferred from Nigeria.


Description of recent cooperation agreement signed between Botswana and
Zambia. At this point, the two countries are still exploring what type of
cooperation they should undertake.


An examination of Maghreb unity, 21 years after the unification congress
in Tangiers.

Matatu, Godwin. "From Khartoum to Monrovia to the 1980s." Africa, July 1979,
pp 17-20.

 Discusses the upcoming OAU Summit, some of the personalities who will be
present and focuses on the Tanzania- Uganda question.

The analysis of South Africa's attempted "detente" exercise is put in the framework of a decolonization/dependency theory which identifies South Africa and the West as the colonizers. The primary aim of the detente exercise was to create a stable subregion compatible to South African and Western interests. The key to this plan now is the establishment of a moderate government in Rhodesia which could possibly prove an example for South Africa's future.


Reports on the 28-29 May meeting of the Economic Community of West African States held in Dakar. Highlights the final communique issued by the conference and refers to the dismissal of Dr. Romeo Horton as Managing Director of ECOWAS and the appointment of President William Tolbert of Liberia as the new director.


A report on the OAU Summit with particular emphasis on Arab and North African concerns.

**ALGERIA**


The past and future role of Abdelaziz Bouteflika in Algeria.


An examination of the changes Bendjedid is making, including the release of Ben Bella.


Analysis of the first few months of Bendjedid's presidency.


Analysis of events since the death of Boumediene.

The demographic situation in Algeria in light of the results of the 12 February 1977 census.

BENIN


Since the 1977 mercenary invasion of Benin, the Kerekou government has been following a slow trend towards better relations with France.

BURUNDI


A lengthy photojournalistic, socioeconomic survey of Burundi which includes an interview with President Baganza.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE


Recounts the CAE's recent history, Bokassa's role in it and focuses on the current accusations of massacring children.


CAE's Emperor Bokassa's position at home is steadily deteriorating; his relations with Libya, the Soviet Union, South Africa and France are studied.


Describes France's dwindling support for Bokassa, his current conflicts with the Congo (Brazzaville), and discusses possible successors.


Citing the Amnesty International charges of atrocities against children and France's waning support, the article speculates on Bokassa's demise.

Lists Bokassa current troubles and speculates on his ability to withstand them. Mentioned are foreign-based oppositionist exile organizations.

CHAD


The position of southern troops is improved with a victory between 22 and 24 June in the Mayo Kebi region.

ETHIOPIA


Critique of what the author calls the "authoritative statement of the ideological rationale for Cuba's daring and decisive involvement in Ethiopia" in Raul Valdes Vivo's Ethiopia: The Unknown Revolution. Faults Vivo's analysis as somewhat simplistic and Markakis forwards his own interpretation of class formation in Ethiopia.

GHANA


Recounts the events which surrounded the coup by Flight-Lt. Rawlings and the following executions. Mentions the new Armed Forces Revolutionary Council members and touches on the price controls instituted by the new government.


Reports on the conflicting pressures now on Flight-Lt. Rawlings and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.


Briefly describes the career of Ghana president-elect, Dr. Hilla Limann.

Chronicles the events which followed the 4 June coup by Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings. Provides incisive information of Rawling's feelings and motives, and reports on the 7 June meeting of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council with the five presidential candidates.

**IVORY COAST**


Rebuts an article from the March-April issue of *Africa Report* which criticized the pattern of development in the Ivory Coast.

**KENYA**


Election "fever" is gripping Kenya as it prepares for general and local elections this fall. President Moi has promised many changes and there is excitement about new faces in the government. It is still doubtful that he will bring in any of Kenyatta's old enemies, but there is some speculation that successful businessmen will be entering the government.

**LESOTHO**


Although most observers felt that Lesotho was constrained in its policy options regarding South Africa by its "client" status with the Republic, it has been able to move away from a dependent political relationship. The decision to voice criticism of South Africa was taken largely because of a realization that the benefits of dependency were only limited. As a result of its new policies, Lesotho is able to solicit economic aid from a number of donor states and has strengthened its economy somewhat.


Political cleavages in Lesotho surfaced in May when the antigovernment BCP launched attacks on government troops. The party and its leader, resident in Zambia, refuse to negotiate with Chief Jonathan and claim they were rightfully elected to leadership in 1973 but not allowed to take control.
LIBERIA


Begins with some historical background on Liberia, discusses Liberia's position, both economic and political, in Africa and in world affairs. Focuses on Tolbert and his views on the OAU Conference.

Hughes, Anthony J. "Interview with William R. Tolbert, President of Liberia." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 4-8.

Tolbert discusses the April riots, the PAL, the divergencies between "Americo-Liberians" and upcountry people, the OAU Summit conference, and Liberian foreign policy.


An interview with President William Tolbert concerning the OAU Summit meeting in Liberia.

MALI


An examination of the main features of post-election Mali: government dominated by civilian administrators and a military that kept an important if undefined role for itself.

MAURITANIA


An analysis of the situation in Mauritania one year after the coup against Ould Daddah.

"Mauritania: After Bouceif?" Africa Confidential, 4 July 1979, pp 6-8.

"If the reshuffle of political personnel gives Mauritania a short diplomatic breathing space, the country's dilemma has not been fundamentally altered. The central issue remains how to disengage the country from the Saharan quagmire and to establish stable relations with its two powerful neighbors in the Maghreb."
MOROCCO


National legislation and action with respect to the Law of the Sea.


Morocco fears for its trade if Spain, Greece and Portugal join the EEC.

"Le Polisario sera-t-il reconnu?" Jeune Afrique, 11 June 1979, pp 48-49.

An interview with Ahmed Reda Guedira, counselor to King Hassan II.


A look at Morocco's internal problems.


Polisaro attacks and Hassan's threats of pursuit.

Ouallalou, Fathallah. "Le Maroc et le droit de la mer: Pour l'institution d'une zone economique exclusive." Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 54-59.

National legislation, the economy and application of an exclusive economic zone.

Schissel, Howard. "Western Sahara -- perilous days." Arab Report, 1 August 1979, pp 5-6.

The conflict in the Western Sahara is escalating to the point where King Hassan of Morocco may be tempted to pursue the POLISARIO guerrillas into Algeria.

MOZAMBIQUE


The government and the Catholic church have started to openly criticize each other. The church opposes the government's socialist policies, including nationalization of church properties. FRELIMO has accused the church of working for foreign powers and has censored all of its publications.
NAMIBIA


The author analyses the role of these institutions in the political education of Namibians and their role in opposition to apartheid. Both the schools and the labor system promoted resentment against apartheid which was echoed in church criticism of the government's policies.

NIGERIA


Reports on recent developments in the Nigerian presidential race.


Describes the effect of the Local Government Reform which was enacted on 19 April 1976. Direct elections versus indirect elections in the States are reviewed as well as problems of raising revenues within the local governments.


The Director of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs talks about Nigeria's relations with the United States, its stand on southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad, and Cuban involvement on the continent. Also speaks on Islamic fundamentalism in Nigeria and oil policy.


Examination of the national mood as the elections approach. Offers a social, economic, and political background.


The "dash" or bribe is becoming a way of life in Nigeria and is hurting the economy by encouraging spending on the wrong type of goods. The dash builds up a wealthy elite in Lagos at the expense of the rural areas and has been a factor in Nigeria's new reign of street crime.

All five candidates for the presidency have stepped up their campaigns following announcement of the election dates. Two candidates are still under examination for income tax irregularities.


Based on petroleum, Nigeria's exports have skyrocketed, but so has its imports. Last year when oil sales dropped by 15 percent, imports took the lead. By placing strict control on all foreign-exchange transactions, Nigeria's military government is trying to improve the country's finances and has managed to reduce the level of imports by a third so far this year.


Discusses recent changes in the pattern of Nigerian Government spending.

RHODESIA


A wide ranging review of literature on Rhodesian social and economic history since the publication of T.O. Ranger's The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia. The author analyzes the division within Africanist ranks between colonial historians, "liberal" Africanists, and Marxists.


Defense of most recent elections in Rhodesia and argument for US support of the new government to signal warning to Soviets.

SOUTH AFRICA


Graphic description and analysis of government attempts, through Bantu Education, to reduce black expectations. The author concludes that this type of educational program produced greater social cleavages and a consequently more radical viewpoint among blacks than had the former British-style program.

The lastest round in the 'Muldergate' scandal does not appear to be the last. President Vorster's resignation has fuelled speculation that other high government officials were also involved in the information scandal. The impact of Muldergate has been on the press, which is now effectively gagged, and the Nationalist Party which is facing increased pressure from its rightwing.


A review of rightward and leftward moves by Prime Minister Botha since his inauguration. He has remained intransigent on the question of power sharing with blacks and thus insured maintenance of the status quo.

**SUDAN**


Examination of economic problems.


Where Sudan is today, ten years after Nimeiri assumed power.

"Sudan: major development projects under way or recently completed." *Middle East Economic Digest*, 13 July 1979, pp 48-51 and 20 July 1979, pp 48-52.

Tabular format provides information in project, province, description, date begun, completion date, total cost, governing authority, finance and executing agencies.


The Middle Eastern and African dimensions to Sudanese foreign policy.

**TANZANIA**


Special report on anniversary of the founding of TANU includes articles on: Chama cha Mapinduzi (official political party); industrialization in Tanzania; Zanzibar; and Tanzania's devaluation of its currency.
TUNISIA


Fairly detailed look at the Tunisian political scene.


Examination of the prisoner situation with official justifications.


Concentration on economic issues.

UGANDA


Despite its title, more of an account of Uganda's history since independence and up to Amin's fall.


The recent dismissal of Yusufu Lule and the cabinet reorganization is discussed. Prospects for stability are examined and the Ugandan National Liberation Forces are briefly looked at.

UPPER VOLTA


The former president of Upper Volta who was overthrown in 1966 has returned to the side of his successor, President Lamizana.

WESTERN SAHARA


Same theme but slightly longer version of Damis' *Christian Science Monitor* article of 6 August 1979.
ZAIRE


A critical analysis of Zaire's desperate economic situation. The Agency for International Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and especially President Mobutu, are severely censured for aggravating the condition.
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Africa General

"Africa/Portugal: Former Colonies Seek Unity." Africa News, 3 August 1979, pp. 5-6, 11.

Review of the recent Lusophonic meeting in Luanda and of Portugal's relations with her former colonies.


A discussion of Cuban non-military aid to Africa, including education at the Isle of Youth, the Che Guevara Brigade in Angola, the Republica Popular de Angola in Havana and other educational groups organized by Cubans for Africans.


Traces the history of French military involvement in Africa from 1960 to 1977 through an examination of the policies of de Gaulle and Giscard. Includes a table of French military personnel in Africa and lists countries with which France maintains defense pacts and technical cooperation agreements.


The expulsion of Nigeria's peacekeeping force deeply stung the Federal Military Government. Likewise, the request by Chadian parties to keep the French military forces in Chad has grated on Nigerian sensibilities.

"OAU Assembly XVI." African Index, 16-31 July 1979, pp. 49-51.

Includes a summary of issues discussed at Monrovia by topic.


Summary of US aid programs to Africa since WWII and some discussion of American motivations, including the cold war and economic security. The amount of arms exports to Africa is also discussed, including those from countries other than the US.
Benin

"Benin: Ending Isolation?" Africa Confidential, 1 August 1979, pp. 3-5.

Describes Benin's recent "softening" of its Marxist-Leninist ideology. Benin's relations with France as well as with several moderate African nations are improving. It is suggested that Kerekou finally may be getting over the paranoia that surrounded the 16 January 1977 mercenary invasion of Cotonou.


A discussion of the "unique blend" of Marxist-Maoist-Stalinist ideologies and private enterprise in Benin today.

Botswana

"Botswana: Staying Multi-Party?" Africa Confidential, 1 August 1979, pp. 5-7.

Continuing military activity around its borders and political apathy within the country threaten the multi-party system in Botswana. President Khama is increasingly concerned about opposition parties as his health fails and he may ban the most effective one.

Cameroon


A recent constitutional reform in Cameroon names the Prime Minister as successor to the President. But who will be the next Prime Minister? President Ahidjo has refused to make his choice known.

Central African Empire


Bokassa seems determined to remain in power. The article contains a good analysis of the current crisis facing the Bokassa regime—strong international reaction to the student "massacres" in April 1979. It also discusses Bokassa's "blackmail" tactics against the French—the threat of turning to the Soviets and Libya for aid.

Former Bokassa supporters describe the cruel and greedy nature of Emperor Jean Bokassa.

**Equatorial Guinea**


A brief account of the final days and the fall of the Nguema regime in Equatorial Guinea.

"Executions to the tune of 'Those were the days'." *To the Point*, 24 August 1979, pp. 21-22.

A brief summary of the overthrow of Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. The article stresses the dictatorial and murderous regime of Nguema as if to say that blacks can be more ruthless to blacks than whites can be.


A brief account of the rule and fall of Macias Nguema in Equatorial Guinea after 11 years of "blood and tyranny."

**Ethiopia**


Problems within the Dergue include debate over the formation of a political party, alleged plots to overthrow Mengistu, disagreement over policies towards non-Amharics and the solution to the Eritrean war.


The formation of a political party continues to present problems for the Dergue and the continuing secession wars throughout the country still plague the military.

**Ghana**


An account of the 4 June 1979 coup d'etat in Ghana.

The officers who took power in early June have promised general elections will take place on 18 June. They also have promised to clean up the army "with an Ethiopian-style bloodbath." The article concludes that it is still too early to assess the new Ghanaian Government's policies.


The new Ghanaian leaders base their popularity on their declaration of war on "the good life" and on corruption.


A survey of the current civilian and military sectors in Ghanaian society. The author questions the ability of the two sectors to "coexist" in Ghana. He also asks, will the transition to civilian rule really work or will the June coup follow the Ethiopian example?

Guinea


On 26 June 1979, France and Guinea signed a new cooperation agreement, primarily dealing with cultural, scientific, technical, economic, and financial matters. This article discusses the impact of the accord on Guinea.

Kenya


In approaching the study of the capitalist nature of Kenyan society, the author aims for a synthesis of internal social and international capitalist forces. The Kenyan bourgeoisie has consolidated its position since independence through political action and has expanded the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in the economy. Foreign involvement has shifted from importation of goods to infusion of capital into the manufacturing sector, often in partnership with the Kenyan Government. The next step in Kenyan capitalist development will be an increase in foreign capital and technology.
Liberia


While hosting the 16th OAU Summit Conference, President Tolbert is facing a serious domestic problem involving bribery scandals and the dismissal of several high-ranking members of his government.


A sketchy history of Liberia since the 1840s. Particular emphasis is placed on the 1979 OAU meeting in Monrovia and President Tolbert's March 1979 visit to Paris.


General background information on Liberia as host country to the 16th OAU Summit Conference.

Madagascar


Discusses the political role and ideological development of the AKFM from the fall of President Tsiranana until the present. Footnotes indicate two earlier articles on the AKFM by the same author in the same journal, covering 1958-68 (No. 98, February 1974) and 1968-72 (No. 107, November 1974).

Mali


Examination of the Ouolossebougou revolt, which took place 6 months before the downfall of the socialist regime: socio-historical context, views of government and rebels, ideology of revolt, class struggle in terms of peasants, tradesmen and government apparatus.
Mauritania

Schissel, Howard and Graham Hancock. "Mauritania abandons Saharan claim: Economic pressures were too much." Middle East Economic Digest, 10 August 1979, pp. 3-4.

Problems of national development.

Morocco


The background leading up to Morocco's defeat at the July OAU Summit.

Mozambique


Despite lagging production statistics in the agricultural and industrial sectors, FRELIMO is optimistic about the country's economic future and has started several projects to spur the economy.


President Machel discusses problems of illiteracy and unemployment in Mozambique today.

Niger


Over 100 pages on uranium and economic development.

Nigeria

"Interview with Alhaji Amino Kano." Drum (Nigeria), June 1979, pp. 7-9.

A standard interview with Presidential candidate Amino Kano given prior to his disqualification by FEDELCO.

Rhodesia

The continuing escalation of the war in Rhodesia is causing resentment among the people towards the guerrillas and the government. The balance of the war remains the same and the government's only chance to win popularity is to gain some political advances towards true minority rule.


Heavy pressure from the Patriotic Front's backers has persuaded the guerrillas to come to the negotiating table, but it is uncertain what may be agreed upon. Nkomo may be willing to stand for election inside the country, but Mugabe is less certain.

**Rwanda**


The final "modified" version of the Constitution recently adopted by the Rwandan Government.

**Senegal**


A brief discussion of the second Party Congress of the marxist African Party for Independence (P.A.I.) held in 1979. Also included in the article is a brief history of the party.

**Somalia**


Somalia's new constitution guarantees personal rights and freedom to Somalis but little alters the way the country has been run since Barre took power. General elections for the People's Assembly will take place in October.

**South Africa**

Both the US and South Africa have had racially discriminatory laws, but there are important differences between each country's. In South Africa, racial classification is based on appearance, not heritage as in the US. South Africa supports its laws through religious justification.


A group of South African journalists is testing the government's policy of requiring permits for Indians and coloreds as well as whites, to enter African areas. Six were arrested for entering an African area for a meeting of the Writers Association of South Africa.

Tunisia


On Habib Achour and other political prisoners in Tunisia.

Uganda


A brief history of Uganda since independence, including a rather detailed account of the Amin regime and its collapse in 1979. The article concludes with a capsulized discussion of international reaction to Amin's ouster from power.

African elections are popularly characterized as means of legitimating one-party regimes. In fact, they have provided the forum for some meaningful debate although they cannot accurately reflect public opinion because a consensus of opinion does not yet exist in most African countries. The article contains case studies of several elections and a table chronicling African elections over the past 4 years.


By attempting to avert violence in the quest for independence in Africa, both the US and the Soviet Union fail to acknowledge the forces which can eventually create nationalist attitudes in Africa.


Analysis of the Ethiopian revolution, Somali nationalism and international strategic interests and involvement in the Horn of Africa.


Underscores the growing dependence of the US on African oil and Africa's "clout" in the world oil market. The author points out US indifference to investment in Africa. He discusses US relations with the chief African oil producers (Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, and Angola) and asserts that a change in policy is necessary to improve relations with these nations.


A review of Soviet activities in the Horn which argues that the USSR is motivated by state interests in securing its geopolitical interests in that region.

Mining companies are trying to secure their interests in the mineral-rich southern region of Africa by several means. One is undercutting the black labor force through increasing mechanization in the mining industry. Another is advocating majority rule while opposing any socialist reform by new governments.


The author analyzes the efforts of former Secretary of State Kissinger in southern Africa as part of an attempt to recoup losses in global diplomacy in Vietnam. Includes some charts and tables concerning US investments and economic activity in South Africa.


There are many similarities between the development of authoritarian military regimes in Somalia and Sudan. In both countries, power has become personal, identified with the current ruler. Both countries were seeking to preserve their unity—against the southern rebels in Sudan and to reunite the various Somalilands in Somalia.


Reviews recent French intervention in Zaire, Chad and Mauritania. Notes the French reconciliation with Guinea and overtures to non-Francophone Africa. Also examined is France's role in the Central African Empire and the Lome Convention. France's economic links with Africa are discussed, especially the role of the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE).


Uranium prospecting and development in Algeria, Libya, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Morocco.
Algeria

"Algeria: Change of style or substance?" Africa Confidential, 18 July 1979, pp. 6-7.

Early, symbolic changes are seen as a prelude to the future.


Economic trade patterns and the mutual desire to sort out economic and political problems.


Bendjedid does not want to assume the "heritage of Boumediene."

Chad

"Chad: The French Shift." Africa Confidential, 22 August 1979, pp. 4-6.

Very good article with much about the internal political situation as well as French and other foreign involvement. Details French military actions in support of FROLINAT against the Libyan invasion. Discusses the abrupt recall of General Louis Forest.

Ethiopia


Ethiopia's economy had been growing steadily up until the revolution, but the benefits of this growth did not extend to the military, industrial workers or peasants. When prices rose at the end of 1972 and famine increased in Wollo Province, these groups supported the revolt which the military spearheaded. Article contains tables describing economic indicators for the pre-revolutionary period.

Equatorial Guinea


"President Francisco Macias Nguema made his country the 'African Dachau.'"
Gardel, Pierre. "'Nous sommes liberes'" *Jeune Afrique*, 29 August 1979, pp. 16-17.

An account of the fall of the N'Guema regime in Equatorial Guinea.

**Ghana**


A general summary of the activities of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in Ghana. It refers to the June 4th coup as a "law enforcement operation within existing structures" rather than a revolution. The author claims that Flight-Lt Rawlings's coup was intended to encourage Ghanaians to speak out against corruption and to take measures to end it.


Dr. Hilla Limann will assume the Presidency in Ghana on 1 October 1979. The military has promised to give the new head of state "appropriate power" ("pouvoir propre").


An interview with Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. He cites Nigeria's oil boycott, Upper Volta's refusal to sell Ghana meat, and Benin's holding back of corn and oil as results of the executions of high-ranking officers. Rawlings states that the revolution is not one of breaking down the existing system, but rather it seeks to remove certain personalities and replace them with the "right" people.

**Guinea**


An interview with Assistant Undersecretary for African Affairs William C. Harrop on Guinea--US relations.

**Mauritania**


Impact of the Saharan war on Morocco and Mauritania.
Morocco


Article critical of Morocco and US aid to Morocco.


Events leading up to the occupation of the southern part of the Western Sahara and examination of the strains of the war on Morocco.


Impact of the austerity measures.

Mozambique


Interview with Mozambican President Samora Machel to review Frelimo's 4 years of rule. He discusses party development, illiteracy, economic progress, and Soviet and Chinese involvement in Southeast Asia.

Namibia


Niger


Uranium, the economy, and France.

Nigeria


Originally a speech presented to the International Press Institute in Athens, Greece, by the author, the Managing Director of the Daily Times of Nigeria. He stresses Nigeria's resolve in insuring the liberation of southern Africa and deplores the perceived conservative trend of Western Europe.
Sao Tome


A discussion of the "pro-Angolan orientation" of the Sao Tome Government. Specific mention is made of the March 1978 arrival of a joint Angolan-Cuban contingent on Sao Tome at the request of President Pinto Da Costa.

Sierra Leone


A fairly objective assessment of the current economic and political situation in Sierra Leone. The country's increasing trade deficit has led it to pursue a shift from mining to agriculture as a means of increasing sagging exports. Also being explored as sources of revenue are the fishing industry and tourism. Sierra Leone's conversion to a one-party system is discussed and its role as the site of the 1980 OAU convention is examined.

South Africa


The authors discuss five options the West may pursue in trying to bring about change in South Africa's racial policies. They conclude that due to national and international pressures—not events inside South Africa—the West will probably opt to act between the two poles of active economic involvement on one hand and comprehensive sanctions on the other.


Some reforms in labor laws have been enacted since completion of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions, but they apply only to blacks whose presence in "white areas" has already been sanctioned.


The election of 1977 resulted in an overwhelming majority for the ruling Nationalist Party. It can be argued that South Africa is, in fact, no longer a democracy even for its white citizens and that the opposition only voices possible solutions and can effect no action.

South Africa increasingly assumes an attitude of self-reliance, believing that the US will not commit itself to preventing the growth of communism in Africa nor to imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. The govern-ernment's policies include strengthening the military, constitutional reforms, encouraging private enterprise, and stabilizing conditions for urban blacks.

Sudan

"Keep quiet about your oil and we'll keep you solvent." Saudi Arabia Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

The Sudanese have been under intense pressure from the Saudis to keep details of their oil finds quiet. The Saudis have offered to tide the Sudanese economy over very difficult times and to provide political backing for Numeiri, both internally and in his delicate negotiations with Egypt, provided the Sudanese did not publicize their oil hopes.

Kilner, Peter. "Nimeiri's number two is scapegoat for economic discontent." Middle East Economic Digest, 17 August 1979, p. 31.

Economic problems and their political impacts.

"Nimeiri earns a breathing space." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 12-13.

The changes Nimeiri has instituted will not be enough to ensure his long-term survival.

"Plunged in gloom as the cotton crop fails." Middle East Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 4-5.

Sudanese economic problems.


Focuses on Nimeiri's attempt to placate rising dissatisfaction among younger members of the professional classes and armed forces by sacking another group of politicians.

"We have eliminated secularism." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 36-37.

Interview with former Muslim Brotherhood leader, Dr. Hassan Turabi, who has just been appointed Attorney General.
Tunisia


Examination of liberalization measures and struggle within the party apparatus.

"Tunisia and Libya face to face with Italian piracy." Middle East Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

There is a virtually unknown war going on in the Mediterranean between Italian fishermen and the Tunisian and Libyan navies.

Uganda


The question of instituting Swahili as a national language in Uganda is discussed. The author points out that Amin contributed to the increase in importance of Swahili at the expense of English. Mazrui suggests that both English and Swahili be adopted as the "political language" of Uganda, and that a candidate for public office should be required to know either. He cites Tanganyika at independence as one nation which followed this course.


Economic problems, political opposition, and "certain neighbors" (Tanzania) pose more of a serious threat to the new Ugandan regime of Godfrey Binaisa than does Idi Amin.

Western Sahara


Comment on the Western Sahara situation in light of the wise men's report.

"Can Riyadh bring peace to the Maghreb?" Saudi Arabia Newsletter, 2-15 July 1979, pp. 4-5.

Riyadh is deeply involved in Western Sahara peace efforts and is interested in preserving the conservative regime of Hassan.

"Late in the day, an OAU solution." Middle East Newsletter, 30 July-12 August 1979, p. 11.

An OAU solution in the light of renewed POLISARIO aggressiveness.

A report on the Saudi initiative.

"Sahara? avoiding point of no return." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 11-12.

A diplomatic solution will be difficult to achieve, since compromise would seriously embarrass both governments domestically.


Several articles on the Western Sahara: the secret wise men's report, the OAU summit, the wise men's committee, Mauritania, Algeria, the POLISARIO, Morocco, and committee reports.

Zambia


President Kaunda has tried to stabilize the economy by inviting in foreign investors and going on an austerity program. The result has been rising prices and increasing dependency on outside sources.
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Africa General


Review of some common perceptions about the disintegration of the East African Community. The author concludes that political factors, including the failure of political leadership and the considerations of subnational politics, exacerbated the Community's problems and helped lead to its untimely downfall.


The author places recent Soviet forays into sub-Saharan Africa in the larger context of Soviet global expansionism. He asserts that the Soviets are trying to secure the entire Asian continent, including control of the Red Sea.

Algeria

"Alger mene une politique tres active de relations exterieures." Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 22 June 1979, pp. 1647-1648.

Foreign relations under Chadli Bendjedid.

"Algeria's clean-up campaign." Middle East, October 1979, pp. 14, 16.

Examination of political factors at work in Algeria. Articles states, "For the younger Algerian officers, American policy is a key issue. They are extremely anxious to diversify their sources of weapons...and fear that US support for Morocco will reinforce the position of the older officers, backed by the Party, who wished to maintain Soviet supplies. Decisions taken in Washington could therefore have repercussions inside Algeria as well as on the region in general."


Ben Bella is not really free.

Draws heavily on the published articles of others, particularly Robert Mortimer in *Africa Report*.

"Une grande activite diplomatique couronne par le "sommet" de Monrovia." *Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens*, 3 August 1979, pp. 2141-2142.

Algerian third world policy and activities under Bendjedid and the new foreign minister.


The Algerian economy between economic development plans.

"Trans-Sahara roads give Algeria new opportunity." *Middle East Economic Digest*, 19 October 1979, p. 3.

Improved prospects for trade with countries south of the Sahara have come with the gradual improvement of Algeria's desert roads.

**Angola**


Comparison of CIA operations in the Congo in 1960 and in Angola in 1975. The author assesses some of the negative impacts of such action and determinants for success.

**Cameroon**


A recent constitutional reform in Cameroon names the Prime Minister as successor to the President. But who will be the next Prime Minister? President Ahidjo has refused to make his choice known.
Central African Empire


Indicts France for intervening in the Central African Republic as well as in Chad, Mauritania, and Zaire since mid-1977. Speculates on future political maneuvers within the CAR and praises Amnesty International in helping to topple Bokassa.

Chad


The document and commentary on it.


Focusing on the participants, particularly Goukouni and Kamougue.


Examines basic elements of the problem.


Examination of the Fundamental Charter's institutions which have never really functioned.

Equatorial Guinea


Describes the recent events in Equatorial Guinea. Suggests that President Teodoro Obiang probably was involved in the Macias atrocities. Speculates that off-shore oil might play an important role in an economic recovery.
**Ethiopia**


Due to the strategic position of Eritrea, the rebel forces there have been wooed by Arab states and the Soviet Union. The author assesses the impact of these efforts through an examination of several phases within the Eritrean struggle and concludes that unless an indigenously oriented development plan is formulated by the rebels, the province will likely become a pawn in regional politics.


Failure of the emergency food aid plan to Ethiopia during the famine was caused largely by inequalities in the Ethiopian political system. Corruption and the system of land tenure combined to prevent adequate or equal distribution of aid.

**Ghana**


The author relates his personal experience at the razing of Makola market in Accra. He cites the brutality of the soldiers toward civilians and deplores the lack of sensibilities of the lower ranks.


The author warns against optimism for the newly elected civilian government being able to cure Ghana's economic woes. He questions what the role of the AFRC will be under a civilian administration and suggests that it will not be long before the military intervenes once again.


The current situation in Ghana is summarized. A mid-July coup attempt by units of field engineers is revealed in connection with the question of who controls the armed forces. The future of AFRC members is in doubt and Capt Boakye-Djan is reported to be heading for Britain.

Describes the ceremonies which transferred authority from the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council to the newly elected civilian government in Ghana. The star of the event was Flight Lt. J. J. Rawlings. After he participated in the transition ceremony held in Parliament, he marched in the military parade for President Limann, symbolizing his return to the ranks.

Ivory Coast

"Ivory Coast: A Need for Thrift." Africa Confidential, 17 October 1979, pp. 6-8.

Despite its ambitious agricultural diversification program, the Ivory Coast still suffers from fluctuations in the price of cocoa and coffee. Poor planning may deplete forestland by 1985. The Ivory Coast spends $127 million annually on "foreign technical assistance"—French advisers.

Mali

"L' economical du Mali" Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 18 May 1979, pp. 1229-1231.

Overview of the current situation and development opportunities.

Selhami, Mohamed. "Le jour J est deja choisi." Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, pp. 31-33.

Interview with Didi Demba Medina Soumbounou on the Movement to Liberate Mali which Soumbounou says has 7,000 supporters.

Mauritania


Reproduction of the text.

"Mauritania: putting its irons in the fire." Middle East Economic Digest, 12 October 1979, p. 3.

Plans for economic recovery are based largely on a scheme to exploit iron ore deposits at Guelbs.
Mauritius


A scandal concerning the Mauritian firm, Rogers Aviation (allegedly a secret "sanctions busting" conduit of arms to Rhodesia), continues to plague Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's government. The scandal's effects on parliamentary politics and the political parties in Mauritius are discussed.

Morocco


Morocco's Western Sahara policy and actions.


The article focuses more on the conflict for the Western Sahara than the Moroccan Army.


"After a series of diplomatic and military reverses, King Hassan II of Morocco finds himself so entangled in the Western Sahara that there now appears to be little possibility of honourable extrication."


"In spite of recent mediation efforts...it appears increasingly likely that the Western Sahara issue will be decided on the battlefield following Morocco's annexation of the formerly Mauritanian-administered territory."


Morocco's Western Saharan policy and the fighting at Biranzaren.

"Washington comes to help lonely King Hassan." Middle East Newsletter, 13-26 August 1979, pp. 4-5.

The US hopes for Moroccan support for the American-sponsored Arab-Israeli peace plan.

Pros and cons on the United States standing firmly behind Morocco.

"Why Egypt is ready to help Morocco." West Africa, 10 September 1979, p. 1644.

Never really answers the question.

**Nigeria**


The author feels that Nigeria has been underestimating its population for too long. According to his research techniques, there are presently 100 million people in Nigeria and by the year 2000 there will be 216 million.


The results of the senatorial and presidential election reveal that each party generally received a constant share of the vote in each election. There was no expected increase in votes--the band-wagon effect--for the winner of the earlier (senatorial) election.


Comments on the labor crisis which was averted when the Federal Military Government granted concessions to the National Labor Congress (3 million members). A strike by the NLC would have disrupted elections and threatened a return to civilian rule.

**Rhodesia**

Reiss, Rebecca and Fleshman, Michael. "'Sharing Common Suffering, Enjoying Common Benefits:' An Interview with ZANU President Mugabe." Southern Africa, September 1979, pp. 3-5

Mugabe is questioned on future land redistribution, integration of the working class into the struggle and prospects for Patriotic Front unity.
Sudan

"Foreign funds may be too late to save Numeiri." Middle East Newsletter, 22 October-4 November 1979, p. 13.

Sudan's financial demands for help continue to mount. Strikes continue. A new threat to Numeiri's survival is the third major religious grouping, the Khatmiya.

Gharbi, Samir. "Que reste-t-il a Nimeiri?" Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, pp. 40-41.

Opposition to Nimeiri.


"The absence of a well defined and unifying ideology has inevitably meant the subjection of foreign policy to frequent changes and alterations in character."

"Who will succeed Bourguiba?" Africa, August 1979, pp. 49-50.

Trade unions are once more locked in confrontation with the Government and the perennial debate on succession to Bourguiba has gained a new momentum.

Togo

"Togo Trial Ends With Ten Death Sentences." West Africa, 3 September 1979, pp. 1584-1587.

Summarizes the 1977 plots against President Eyadema and reviews the current trial of people suspected of collaborating with the mercenaries. Several of the accused were convicted in absentia. The article implies that the late head of state of Ghana, General Acheampong, was a party to the plot instigated largely by the sons of the assassinated President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio.
Tunisia


Results of the 10th PSD conference and the role of Nouira.


More on the men around Bourguiba.


The neutralization of the two currents in the PSD gives more choice to the electors in the upcoming Tunisian legislative elections.


On the men around Bourguiba and the dismissal of Defense Minister Abdallah Farhat.

"Chedli Klibi." Jeune Afrique, 10 October 1979, pp. 71-76.

Interview with the former Tunisian Minister of Information who is now Secretary General of the Arab League.

Western Sahara


The Western Sahara is becoming a focus for latent conflicts between African and Arab states, and between different Arab factions.
ANOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in December 1979)

Africa General


The Horn of Africa sits between Black Africa and the oil-rich Middle East at the mouth of the Red Sea. This area is of great strategic importance to the West. The stability of the Horn is seriously threatened by: Somalia and its dream of a "greater Somalia" and by the Ethiopia-Eritrea "conflict."


Using three examples—Cambodia, Algeria and Greece—the author analyzes effective counterinsurgency techniques against guerrilla sanctuaries. He concludes that the existence of the sanctuaries or their destruction may not necessarily influence the long term outcome of a guerrilla war. Counterinsurgent operations are usually costly and only effective in the short run.


The East African Community (EAC), with its common market, transport, and communications corporations, scientific research institutions, and East African Development Bank (EADB) was once regarded as a model for African regional integration. However, the Community ran into serious political and economic difficulties and broke up in July 1977. This article examines the main problems of regional integration with specific reference to those factors that led to the breakup of the EAC, namely ideological differences, unequal development, and trade imbalance.

Hughes, Anthony J. "Disunity in East Africa." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 4-10.

Analysis of post-Amin East African unity problems. Despite the historical and cultural ties of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, events during the last decade have pushed these countries apart. Much of the past disunity has been a product of personal and philosophical disagreements of the leaders of Tanzania and Kenya, and the death of Kenyatta in 1978 offers the opportunity for these differences to be resolved. Kenyan attitudes regarding the Tanzanian actions in Uganda have been ambivalent since Amin's ouster and are the key to future cooperation in East Africa.

Since the mid-1970s, the international community as reoriented its lending to the developing world to emphasize self-sufficiency in food and the development of subsistence agriculture. The author points out the progress made in rural development policies and projects in Africa and outlines the major constraints--low levels of institutional development, trained manpower, physical infrastructure, and low population densities--that remain. These can be overcome by providing greater assistance for overall development planning in addition to project aid. This means that donor nations will have to allocate some of their own resources to education and infrastructure for poverty-oriented projects to work in East Africa.

Algeria


Short article on the announcement by Antonio Cubillo that the MPAIAC will hold its first congress.

Blum, Patrick. "Chadli's Algeria could see some changes." Middle East Economic Digest, 9 November 1979, pp. 13-14.

Although careful to remain faithful to the policies of the late President Boumediene, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has softened Algerian political life and has lessened past economic emphasis on heavy industry at the expense of the agricultural sector.

"Le style politique du president Chadli Benjedid commence a se dessiner." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, No. 1765, 7 September 1979, p. 2425.

The freeing of Ben Bella appears to the West as a hallmark of the new Algerian regime and a sign of future clemency. However, Benjedid is prudent and is not one to offend the hardliners. The case of Ben Bella is an example: free, he is confined to an out-of-the way town; permitted to meet with Algerians, he may not meet with foreigners, nor may he hold press conferences.

Central African Empire


A series of short articles discussing various aspects of the fall of the Bokassa regime in the Central African Empire. Particular mention is made
of the French "Operation Barracuda." The final article describes the problems to be faced by the new Dacko government.


It has been about 6 weeks since the fall of Emperor Jean Bokassa. It will take quite a bit of time to erase the effects of Bokassa's 14 years in power.


The CAR is a country with an empty treasury and "on the brink of economic suffocation" because of the "corruption, trafficking, smuggling, swindling, breach of trust, embezzlement, etc." that occurred under the Bokassa regime.


A critical article covering the rise, fall, and exile of Jean Bokassa.


A brief overview of events in the Central African Republic since the overthrow of the Bokassa regime. Particular attention is paid to the present opposition forces in the country.

Chad


Concentrates on the illusions and realities of French administration rather than current politics.


Discussion of modern public education and the Arabo-Islamic system. Few statistics given.

The best and most extensive article on the 2 million people of southern Chad. Information on over 40 ethnic groups is presented.

Ethiopia


Despite widespread speculation, Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), known as the Dergue, has not yet managed to put a political party together. However, a major step towards a devolution of power to civilian rule was made when the Chairman, LTC Mengistu Haile Mariam, outlined the first stage consisting of naming a commission to organize a party. The military has been promised an important role in the commission which irritates both the civilians and the Russians who would like to see a party with a wide spectrum of support established.

"The hills with a view over Ethiopia's dead." The Economist, 1 September 1979, p. 43.

The latest attempts by Ethiopia to put down the Eritrean insurrectionists have been complicated and frustrated to a large degree by the Tigre People's Liberation Front. This 5-year old movement, in one of Ethiopia's poorest provinces, had supposedly been destroyed. Instead, it is a fast-growing and militarily important self-determination organization that must now be seriously reckoned with by the Ethiopian Government.

Equitorial Guinea

"Guinee equatoriale." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, 17 August 1979, p. 2282.

Equitorial Guinea is turning to Spain and the European Economic Communist (EEC) for assistance in rebuilding its "ruined" economy.


A rather detailed history of Equitorial Guinea from earliest colonial days to the present. Only the final 4 or 5 paragraphs deal with the post-N'Guema government.
Ghana


Questions whether the AFRC has gone far enough and whether it can now control the forces for change it has unleashed. States the problems facing President Limann and suggests that the key lies in the agricultural sector. At present, only 2 percent of Ghana's arable land is under cultivation and of this, only 5 percent is given to food production.

Ivory Coast


Comments on the lack of protest over the offer of asylum to Bokassa. The problem of presidential succession is raised and potential successors are mentioned. The Ivory Coast is currently at odds with France over the installation of David Dacko as president of the CAR. Finally, there is a short discussion of the Ivory Coast's relations with West Africa.

Mauritania


During the first 5 months of 1979, imports declined slightly over the first half of 1978. During the same period, exports increased. France was both the principal supplier and recipient of goods.


The fact that colonial boundaries in Africa were drawn without regard to people has created ethnic and racial tensions for the newly independent African countries, including Mauritania. In every one of these states, one group dominates to the detriment of others. In Mauritania, the southern Blacks must be made the legal and real equals of the dominant northern Arabs. Annexation of the Western Sahara is an error.
Morocco


Rather than risk a direct armed confrontation with Algeria over the Spanish Sahara, Morocco has been supporting the AOSARIO behind the scenes. In September, the AOSARIO claimed to have ambushed a regular Algerian Army unit inside Algeria. King Hassan had managed to rally the country behind him over the issue of the Spanish Sahara, however, since the 1977 parliamentary elections, support of opposition parties has become more conditional.


The Royal Moroccan Armed Forces, under Colonel-Major Dlimi are fighting a difficult battle in the Spanish Sahara. If they adopt the guerrilla tactics of the Polisario, they could not fight a conventional battle with Algeria. Dlimi seeks to employ the same strategy the United States used in Vietnam, a war using sophisticated weaponry so as to decrease Moroccan casualties. A map of Polisario concentrations in the Spanish Sahara is included.

Mauritius


An overview of the complex internal politics of Mauritius with emphasis on Prime Minister Seewoosagun Ramgoolam's political dexterity in keeping a delicate coalition in power in the face of steady leftist pressure.

Mozambique


For 4 years, FRELIMO has battled the effects of colonial administration. One of its top priorities has been the creation of democratic political institutions, such as assembly delegate forums and the FRELIMO Partido. Basil Davidson recounts the progress of this process as witnessed during a recent visit to Mozambique.
Nigeria


Includes a speech by President Shagari in which he enumerates what has to be done in Nigeria to insure the success of the civilian government. Also quoted is an article which appeared in the *Daily Nation* (Kenya) which optimistically views the return to democracy of Africa's most populous nation. The cooperation agreement between the dominant party, the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).


Traces the formulation of the new Nigerian constitution. Elaborately describes the president's functions and scope of his powers, as well as grounds for impeachment and impeachment proceedings.


The article discusses the positive and negative impact of tribal and religious pluralism and the legacies of British colonial and Nigerian military administrations on the return to civilian rule in Nigeria.

Rhodesia


Analysis of the factors within the RF's stated "principles" which have precipitated its downfall. Specifically, its failure to realize its stated intentions and its subsequent necessity to chart a more "centrist" course.

Sahel


Any agricultural development project, in altering the environment, also alters the conditions for the increase in pests and does so more often to the detriment of man than to his good. The case of locusts in the Sahel is a case in point; twice in 5 years (1974 and 1978), the Sahel has faced swarms of locusts.
Senegal


In 1978, the economy was seriously hurt by a decline in the peanut crop during the 1977 and 1978 season. Great efforts must be taken toward diversification of agricultural production and toward industrial development. In 1978 the industrial sector remained static after a good year in 1977.


In 1978, the Senegales Gross National Product declined seriously. As a result of drought, production of peanuts declined by 50 percent. Plans for 1980-1985 include: restrictive budgetary policies, tightening of credit, and continued limitation of debt.

Seychelles

"Algerie-Seychelles: Rencontre de deux revolutions... Interview: Le President Albert Rene: 'Le Sommet de la Havane a repondu a notre attente'... Algerie-Seychelles: Ouvrir d'autres horizons... Seychelles: Un archipel qui derange."  Revolution Africaine, 14-20 September 1979, pp. 11-18.

These four adjoining articles are occasioned by the visit to Algeria in early September of Seychelles' President France Albert Rene during his return trip from the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana.

Somalia


Somalia is stepping up its campaign against Ethiopia by attempting to portray that country as an African colonial power. Going beyond mere rhetoric, Somalia has invited the three competing Eritrean independence groups to talks aimed at unifying them against Ethiopian aggression and exploitation.
"Smiles mask discontent." Middle East Economic Digest, 26 October 1979, p. 51.

There are signs that a personality cult is growing up around Somalia's President Siyad Barre despite his lackluster performance in the economic field. In this manner, Barre may be attempting to gloss over this and other failures, namely, the Ogaden War and his inability to break out of the political isolation in the world community.

South Africa


The author analyzes both the motivations for an impact of lifting the color bar in South African industry from a Marxist perspective. He concludes that the purpose of lifting the color bar is to increase productivity and capital accumulation and that the effect would be to increase the size of the black petty bourgeoisie without changing the fundamental relation between black workers and white capital.


Using an individual stress model, the author analyzes three crisis situations in South Africa and offers suggestions as to how the crisis could have been avoided. Examples used are, 1976 Soweto riots, the death of Steve Biko, and the resettlement of Cape squatters in 1978. Although the basic framework of apartheid philosophy is acknowledged as the basis for most stress in South African society, the author suggests mechanisms for easing stress rather than totally eliminating it.


The history of government administration of the black townships, first by the Johannesburg City Council and now by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), shows little effective action taken by these boards. A combination of strict race control and limited finances for their efforts have enabled the boards to function only as an inhibiting factor in development.

9

Possible reasons for French involvement in Zaire and South Africa are reviewed. The author concludes that in Zaire, the French play a surrogate role for the United States to insure access to raw materials, while in South Africa they are directly interested in securing access to vital materials.

Sudan

"Nimeiri finds a scapegoat and buys a little time." Middle East, 27 August-9 September 1979, pp. 5-6.

The shake-up is designed to defuse economic unrest and strikes.


Analyzes the performance of the Nimieri regime.

"We have eliminated secularism." The Middle East, September 1979, pp. 36-37.

An interview with Dr. Hassan Turabi, former head of Sudan's Muslim Brotherhood who was just appointed Attorney General. Dr. Turabi discusses the role of the Brotherhood and Islam in Sudanese politics.

Tanzania


By 1971 Tanzania's independent economic development was beginning to stagnate but it had come a long way considering that foreign enterprises originally controlled much of industry, commerce, finance, and agricultural estates. Much of Tanzania's progress was the result of wide-ranging nationalizations and mobilization of the populace through the Ujamaa movement. Tanzania's leaders measured up to the realities and achieved tolerable growth rates as well as providing a foundation for future development and, for many nations of Africa, a model.

Togo


The regime of President Eyadema is reassessing its role in Togo. Eyadema has been shaken by a long series of coup attempts, and he is acutely aware of the return of civilian rule in neighboring Nigeria and Ghana.
Tunisia

Morgan, Susan. "Tunisia: Calm Before the Storm?" The Middle East, No. 61, November 1979, pp. 46-48.

The Tenth Party Congress of Tunisia's ruling PSD has proven once again that Bourguiba knows how to prevent the rise of a too powerful potential opponent. The question of the post-Bourguiba era remains unresolved. No matter who follows the President, Bourguiba's successor will not have the stature of "l'ancien combatant." The problems leading to the 1978 strike have yet to be resolved and were merely swept under the carpet in September.

Uganda

"Interview with Godfrey Binaisa, President of Uganda." Africa Report, November-January 1979, pp. 18-21.

Binaisa feels that Uganda needs two good crops of coffee and cotton to put it on a sound economic footing. Only 2000 police remain but the British have promised to help train a new police force. Binaisa believes that between 30,000 and 40,000 Libyan-financed supporters of Amin are masses on Uganda's northern border waiting to attack.


Idi Amin did much to destroy the economic integrity of Uganda but inadvertently improved the prospects of regional integration by giving legitimacy to the Swahili language. The maintenance of Swahili in Uganda as the lingua franca will forge deeper cultural ties with the rest of East Africa as well as improve regional communication and development.


The true extent of Amin's 7-year reign of terror has been only partially revealed to the world. Amin was not alone during this time, but was supported internally by opportunist Ugandans and maintained in power by external economic supporters that never stopped purchasing Ugandan coffee thus permitting Amin to obtain foreign currency with which he purchased the military hardware to brutalize his people.

A statistical and narrative description of the decimation of Uganda during the Amin regime and the 1979 war. The author states the case for aid to Uganda which has thus far not been forthcoming.

**Western Sahara**


Examines the POLISARIO's military actions against Morocco.

**Zaire**


Describes current US policy towards Zaire. Mobutu has had to enforce strict economic measures to convince his creditors and the IMF that Zaire is sincere about fiscal reform. He has also had to retrain his army with French and Belgian help to assure continued US assistance which has dropped from $19.5 million in 1978 to $9.8 million in 1979. "Although US officials continue to express a great deal of affinity for Zaire... they feel that further reforms--political, economic and military--are needed."

**Zambia**


The Zambian Government's attempts to control change within the country have somewhat undermined its legitimacy. Frustrated expectations of certain segments of the population have been focused on the government. In order to ameliorate this situation, the government should promote certain goals through systematic education and encourage the articulation of demands by all groups. Extensive bibliography is included.


A short history of the Northern Rhodesia Police. Although the force has now somewhat overcome its initial hostility towards independence, it now fails as an effective deterrent to widespread crime throughout the country.