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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

March 1983

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. 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.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in February 1983)

AFRICA GENERAL

August, Mark. "The Ilois Scandal." New African, November 1982, pp. 10-14.

The dispute between Mauritius and Britain over Diego Garcia is becoming an international issue. The ill-treatment of Diego Garcia's native Ilois tribe, which was relocated when the US military base was built on the island, is a major point of contention. Recently, the Ilois accepted a settlement from Britain of four million pounds in addition to the provision by Mauritius of land valued at one million pounds. The new leftist government in Mauritius has passed a bill declaring Diego Garcia part of Mauritius and has set out on a systematic campaign to persuade the world of its sovereignty over Diego Garcia and the other Chagos Islands. This dispute has fueled the increasing alarm of African states over the intentions of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and the use of Diego Garcia as a springboard for the US Rapid Deployment Force.

Kabeba, Don. "Rwanda's Refugees in the Eye of an East African Storm." New African, January 1983, pp. 19-20.

Describes the tribal hostilities and Ugandan politics which led to the recent expulsion of tens of thousands of Rwandans from Uganda. The reluctance of the Rwandan Government to reintegrate the refugees is also based on tribal factors, as well as the country's economic and population problems.

Pantalacci, Ange. "Cooperation Militaire: De l'Europe a l'Afrique (Military Cooperation: From Europe to Africa)." Armee D'Aujourd'hui (Paris), October 1982, pp. 40-41.

A general discussion of the close relationship which continues to exist between the French Gendarmerie and approximately 20 gendarmeries throughout Africa and the Indian Ocean. Most of these close relationships stem from the French colonial empire, but some are relatively new (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, and Mauritius). Many foreign gendarmerie officers receive training in France, and France maintains close contact with and gives assistance to these numerous gendarmerie organizations.

"Les Troupes de Marine Francaise en 1982 (French Marine Troops in 1982)." Freres d'Armes, January-February 1982, pp. 6-10.

Although the study details marine operations in metropolitan France, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Ocean, much of the information concerns Sub-Saharan Africa. Maps and tables showing bases and manpower statistics are included.

"US: Plenty of Arms, No Money." Africa Confidential, 5 January 1983, pp. 5-7.

Discusses the impact of the US budget deficit on foreign assistance programs to Africa. Specifically, the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Foreign Military

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Sales (FMS), and the International Military and Educational Training (IMET) programs are examined in terms of what effects monetary aid reductions will have on particular African countries.

CAMEROON

Essomba, Philippe. "Paul Biya: Nouveau President (New President)." Bingo, January 1983, pp. 30-32.

The average Cameroonian citizen quickly lost his fears over Ahidjo's departure when Paul Biya assumed the Presidency without incident. However, worry at a higher level persists. Ahidjo's decisions were always uncontested, but the same may not be true for his successor, although Biya served at Ahidjo's side for almost 20 years. But Biya's excellent education and his tribal origins (both the same as Ahidjo) are factors in his favor.

CHAD

Costadone, Gian Carlo. "Anni Lacerati (Harrowing Years)." Nigrizia, November 1982, pp. 21-24.

Ethnic contrasts, religious differences, class conflicts, the presence of multinationals, interference by Western and bordering countries, the richness of the land, and the strategic importance of the country all have made Chad a time bomb. This article outlines the evolution of the present situation and ends with Hisseine Habre's victory.

Didier, Dominique. "Evolution du Facteur Militaire Au Tchad (The Evolution of the Military Factor in Chad)." Strategie Afrique/Moyen-Orient, November 1982, pp. 7-11.

A chronological sketch of military groups and events from 1960 through mid-1982 in the Chad civil war. The major fault of the study is lack of analysis and detail.

Dunn, Michael. "Chad: The OAU Tries Peace-Keeping." Washington Quarterly, Spring 1982, pp. 182-88.

A description of Chad's civil war and the attempts by the OAU to impose an African solution on an African situation. Although the OAU's peace force failed in its mission to bring the two combatants to the negotiating table, by charting the OAU's moves and initiatives, the article provides important information.

Soudan, Francois. "Goukouni-Habre: Drole d'Alternance (Goukouni-Habre: A Strange Rotation)." Jeune Afrique, 29 December 1982, pp. 62-63.

An analysis of the unusual changing of roles between Goukouni Weddeye and Hissein Habre who have alternated as head of rebellions and the head of state. Important biographical information as well as current detail on Goukouni's efforts to overthrow Habre are given.

CONGO

Diallo, Siradiou. "L'Emirat Rouge des Tropiques (The Red Emirate of the Tropics)." Jeune Afrique, 19 January 1983, pp. 34-35.

President Sassou-Nguesso has been strangely silent in the past few months, giving no speeches at the inauguration of important industrial achievements and important roads and bridges. On previous occasions, he always gave long discourses on scientific socialism and revolutionary options. Perhaps his silence indicates a change of political direction by the Congolese Government. Meanwhile, significant developments have occurred in the country's infrastructure.

GABON

Schissel, Howard. "Playing the Bongo Card." West Africa, 23 August 1982, pp. 2149-50.

President Bongo's role as troubleshooter in French-African relations concerns France's ideologically oriented Socialist Africanists who object to this friendship with the leader of Gabon, a strict one-party state. But France's policy of safeguarding its political and economic interests in Africa, especially those in mineral-rich Gabon, has been continued by Mitterrand. Bongo has been accused of nepotism and tribalistic practices. In spite of Gabon's immense wealth, slackening demand for its principal exports is weakening the economy. Opposition forces, so far successfully repressed, will probably expand their endeavors to overthrow Bongo.

GHANA

Okeke, Barbara E. 4 June: A Revolution Betrayed. Ikenga Publishers, n. d. Reviewed in West Africa, 1 November 1982, pp. 2836-38.

Historical overview of Ghana since independence including the activities of top military leaders who were assassinated during the coup by Flight Lieutenant Jerry J. Rawlings. The author documents the events of 4 June 1979, clearly pointing out the popular support the junior military officers received in carrying out the initial phase of Ghana's revolution.

LIBERIA

Carlsson, Jerker. "Granges and the Undermining of Liberia: A Critique of a Joint Venture Arrangement." African Political Economy, no. 23 (January-April 1982), pp. 72-84.

A case study of one joint venture between a transnational corporation and an African government. Discusses the "open door policy" initiated by William Tubman in 1947 which led to a continued exploitation of African natural resources to the benefit of domestic elites and foreign capital.

MADAGASCAR

Malley, Simon. "L'Apprentissage de la Liberte (Experiment With Freedom)." Afrique-Asie, 31 October 1982, pp. 10-43, 53-57.

Madagascar has become one of the strongest links and one of the most listened to voices in the Third World under the leadership of Didier Ratsiraka. This lengthy article analyzes sources of opposition to Ratsiraka's regime, contains a long interview with the President, examines Madagascar's political parties, and discusses the country's development projects.

MAURITANIA

Martin, Frederick. "Aide Alimentaire et Politique des Prix Cerealiers en Republic Islamique de Mauritanie (Alimentary and Political Aid of Cereal Prices in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)." Revue Juridique et Politique Independance et Cooperation (Paris), July-December 1982, pp. 909-29.

The relationship between aid and production is a crucial one for Mauritania. The distribution of aid must be such that it is not detrimental to the policy of cereal pricing. What works in the short term turns out to be negative over the long term.

NAMIBIA

Apartheid's Army in Namibia. London: International Defense and Aid Fund (IDAF), 1982, 74 pp. Reviewed in Namibia Today, February 1982, pp. 30-31.

Apartheid's Army In Namibia reportedly contains a wealth of information and statistics "on the composition of the South African occupation of [Namibia], its weapons and personnel, the funds at its disposal and its methods of repression." Namibia Today is a publication of the anti-South African South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Venter, Al. "USMC Ready For Angolan Death Zone." Eagle, February 1983, pp. 46-49.

US Marines have participated in peacekeeping missions in Egypt and Lebanon; they may next be called on to patrol northern Namibia in preparation for Namibian independence. Venter has toured northern Namibia and describes what the Marines will have to face there. Particular attention is paid to local diseases and water problems. Venter also describes the Ovambo people of Namibia in disparaging terms. Subtitled "Leathernecks' Next 'Peace-keeping' Mission."

NIGERIA

Abdullahi, Shehu Umar. "Two-Year Conduct of Foreign Policy in Nigeria's Second Republic." Afriscopes, June 1982, pp. 29-31.

A short essay on the direction of Nigeria's foreign policy under the civilian administration of Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The author points out the contradictions of political statements and diplomatic measures exhibited by the

present regime and compares them to the previous republic and military administrations. Quotes extensively from the book, Diya Imam Fi Salahil Anam, by Shehu Abdullahi Dan-Fodio.

Adejuyigbe, Onolade; Dare, Leo; and Adepju, Aderanti, editors. Creation of States in Nigeria--A Review of Rationale, Demands and Problems. Published by Nigerian Federal Government Printer, n. d. Reviewed in West Africa, 8 November 1982, pp. 2900-04.

Discusses most important issue on Nigeria's agenda for 1983. The book contains articles and papers delivered at the 1981 Annual Conference of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ife "held to ascertain the rationale for state creation." Dr. Dare also explains that the original compositions of the regions at independence in 1958 led to a denial of access to power for many of the minority ethnic groups in the country. He goes on to examine the changes that are occurring and the political motives behind the changes.

Beckman, Bjorn. "Whose State? State and Capitalist Development in Nigeria." African Political Economy, no. 23 (January-April 1982), pp. 37-51.

Discusses the role of state, with specific reference to Nigeria, within the framework of the international capitalist class formation. Attempts to show that the state serves as an organ of foreign capital in Nigeria.

Jean-Baptiste, E.N.L. "Bailing Out Nigeria." Afriscopes, July 1982, pp. 13-16.

Describes the state of the Nigerian economy due to the world oil glut and discusses the role of Saudi Arabia in OPEC. Short but in-depth analysis of Nigeria's role as a leading petroleum exporter and how price fluctuations have impacted on that country's revenue shortfall.

"Nigeria: Three Years of Presidential Rule, Full Marks for Shagari." Afriscopes Supplement, October 1982, pp. i-xii.

A progress report celebrating the third anniversary of civilian administration. Article lists and describes the achievements of the present government programs which include the Green Revolution Program, the relocation of the Federal Capital to Abuja, Steel Industrial development, education, and housing.

Onum, Nduka. "Nigeria: Democracy on Trial." Africa Now, October 1982, pp. 37-89.

Gives a comprehensive view of the political situation in Nigeria. Contains interviews with leading party officials and governors of many of the states. States that the success of the civilian government will depend on the economic policies it pursues over the next 5 years.

SENEGAL

"Le Senegal au Seuil de la Troisieme Decennie des Independences (Senegal on the Threshold of its Third Decade of Independence)." Le Monde Diplomatique, October 1982, pp. 25-27.

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A series of articles on Senegal by leading francophone authors. Politics and economics are the major theme which centers on the upcoming February elections for president and assembly members.

SOMALIA

"Arrests and Detentions." Africa (London), July 1982, pp. 35-37.

Explains the probable reasons President Barre had some of his top government officials and party leaders detained in June 1982. His motive appears to have been to prevent further unrest in the North which could lead to secession. Almost all of those arrested were northerners. Some of the reasons for the northerners' bitterness include the shelving of plans to build a cement factory in Berbera, which was to have been one of the largest in East Africa, and the blocking of plans to extend the Berbera port which was to have been financed by the World Bank. The emergence of the Somali National Movement as a fighting force is further reason for Barre to be nervous.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bloch, Jonathan and Wier, Andrew. "Pretoria's Dirty Tricks Army." Africa Now, October 1982, pp. 91-93.

In addition to the powerful conventional South African Defense Force (SADF), Pretoria has organized several special "bandit-style" groups to carry out "destabilization" operations in neighboring frontline states. Foremost among these groups are the five Reconnaissance Commando units. These units are organized and trained like the British and (former) Rhodesian Special Air Service (SAS) groups. In addition, Pretoria is involved with external insurgency groups in Mozambique (the MNR) and Angola (UNITA). Also contains a brief discussion of the SADF's infamous 32 Battalion in Namibia.

"Building A Minister Class." Armed Forces (Johannesburg), October 1982, pp. 6, 7 and 9.

A series of photos showing the step-by-step construction of a Minister Class missile ship at the Sandock-Austral shipyard in Durban.

"Call Up: A Widespread Abuse?" Financial Mail (Johannesburg), 23 July 1983, p. 403.

The Financial Mail reports that the South African Defense Force (SADF) has lent conscripts to nonmilitary government departments for strictly civilian civil service duties. The magazine questions the legal authority of the SADF to serve as a "press-gang for the civil service." Conscripts reportedly have been used to collect taxes and to serve as custom officials. The SADF refuses to comment on the allegations.

5 Cobb, Charles. "Guerrilla Acts on the Rise, Intelligence Study Says." Africa
4 News, 1 and 8 November 1982, pp. 1-3.

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2 The intelligence study reportedly is a CIA classified report on the growing
1 strength of the ANC in South Africa. Despite South African attempts to
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downplay or hide ANC raids, the group is striking more often and more effectively than before. Furthermore, it is gaining considerable support among South Africa's black youth. The article concludes: "It's own intelligence shows the US on both the wrong and the losing side."

"Explosive Factory Opened." Coal, Gold & Base Minerals of Southern Africa (South Africa), September 1982, p. 9.

AECI, Ltd. recently opened a new explosives factory at Magwase in the Bophuthatswana homeland of South Africa. "The factory comprises a capped fuse plant, with a capacity of 100 million units per year, and a plant to manufacture 80,000 tons of Anflex explosives." In addition, a "safety fuse plant" is scheduled to be opened sometime in 1983. The opening of this factory will further enhance Bophuthatswana's economic infrastructure.

Feldmann, G. W. "South Africa: An International Issue." Africa Insight, vol. 12, no. 2 (1982), pp. 75-77.

Discusses the importance of South Africa in the world polity and traces the origins of European global domination. Points out the potential consequences of the revolutionary process in Southern Africa within the global context and concludes by suggesting that the formation of a multinational confederation could be the answer to the racial and economic problems facing the area.

Goosen, Helena. "A Testing March." South African Panorama, October 1982, pp. 18 and 20-22.

A description of the gruelling 5-day annual Vasbyt (Hold Fast) endurance march of the Infantry School at Oudtshoorn. Includes several good photos of the march. Concludes with an overview of the Infantry School and its curriculum.

"How South Africa Meets External Threat." South African Digest, 17 September 1982, 7 page special insert.

Text of the keynote address by South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha at the Transvaal Congress of the National Party in Pretoria, 13 September 1982.

"The Military Academy." Armed Forces (Johannesburg), August 1982, pp. 18-19.

An overview of the South African Defense Force training establishment at Saldahna Bay. The Academy currently produces 50 advanced studies graduates each year for the SADF. The author asks: Given the current needs of the SADF and the expanding needs of the force in an emergency situation, are 50 graduates per year enough? Compares the South African military training establishment with the larger scale US training facilities. Also includes several photos of the Academy.

"SAAF Pilot Describes Dogfight with MiG." Paratus (Pretoria), November 1982, pp. 40-41.

An interview with the two South African Air Force pilots involved in a dogfight with two MiG-21s over southern Angola in October 1982. Includes a series of photos from the sight camera^s of one of the SAAF fighters.

"South Africa: Military Muddle." Africa Confidential, 20 October 1982, pp. 2-3.

There apparently is a growing morale problem among white South Africans who currently are serving with the SADF in Namibia. Many soldiers see no value or justification for serving in Namibia when Namibian independence is almost inevitable. Furthermore, this morale problem carries into South Africa itself as more and more servicemen question the ability of the SADF to protect the homeland from a huge and potentially hostile indigenous black population. Points out that the former Rhodesian armed forces experienced an increasing resistance to military service as white morale began to sink in the closing days of white rule in Rhodesia. In sum, the SADF and the South African Government more or less have accepted Namibian independence.

Suchard, Hazel. "Labour Relations in South Africa: Retrospect and Prospect." Africa Insight, vol. 12, no. 2 (1982), pp. 89-97.

Chronicles the establishment of trade unions in South Africa. The author examines the historic development of unionism and labor relations through an analysis of the legislative and constitutional reforms "endured" by the government during specific time periods. Concludes with projections for the future of trade unions in South Africa and the effect of unionism on labor relations.

"A Young Navy Forging A Future." Navy International, January 1982, pp. 772-81.

A comprehensive history of the South African Navy and naval strategy prior to and after the Simonstown Agreement with Great Britain. Contains several excellent photos of South African naval ships.

SUDAN

"General Joseph Lagu: 'The Sudan I Want'." New African, January 1983, pp. 27-28.

In this interview General Lagu, Sudanese Vice President and former leader of the Anyanya guerrillas in southern Sudan, explains his views on southern politics. He claims the north has changed and that southerners no longer have anything to fear. He advocates decentralization in the south. In his opinion, the quarrel with the north was over the centralization of power in Khartoum. Redivision of the south will continue the goal of decentralizing government. He maintains that those fighting against redivision are doing so because they fear a loss of influence of their tribes.

TANZANIA

"Tanzania's Left Surges Forward on a Socialist Tide." New African, January 1983, pp. 25-26.

In the recent elections of CCM, Tanzania's ruling party, the leftwing made substantial gains. Although the top echelon remains unchanged, the new members elected to the national executive and central committees are committed Socialists. "Firebreathing" Rashid Kawawa has returned from relative

obscurity during the past 5 years to become the third highest ranking member in the party hierarchy. The number of moderates and leftwing radicals is now about equal. A fight for power between the moderate and the more leftwing camps can be expected in the next 5 years.

UGANDA

"Uganda: Reflections on Obote." Africa Confidential, 17 November 1982, pp. 5-6.

Restoring law and order is Obote's greatest challenge. Only if he manages to discipline the army can there be hope of economic recovery. The divide between north and south, which has historical, educational, and economic origins, remains an unresolved problem. Obote and Amin are from the north. Uganda's foreign exchange is created by the Baganda farmers of the south. Baganda support is needed to restore the economy but Obote cannot succeed in winning Baganda sympathy while the army terrorizes the population. Army rampages are also widespread in the West Nile district, Idi Amin's homeland.

UPPER VOLTA

Diallo, Siradiou. "Haute-Volta: Qui Sont les Nouveaux Dirigeants? (Upper Volta: Who are the New Leaders?)." Jeune Afrique, 22 December 1982, pp. 50-53.

The focus is on the new young military junta which leads Upper Volta after having ousted a military government. The new leaders advocate little that is revolutionary and take exception to being compared to Rawlings of Ghana. One important new direction may be a serious attempt to negotiate peacefully Upper Volta's border problem with Mali.

ZAIRE

Charles, Christain. "La Route de Cuivre (The Copper Road)." Africa (Dakar), November 1982, pp. 109-13.

Kolwezi, Zaire's mining capital, is the largest cobalt and the sixth largest copper producer in the world. But the transport of minerals to Matadi, Zaire's only seaport, is complicated by the poor state of Zaire's infrastructure and "anarchy" which is prevalent throughout Zaire. Thus, the copper route from Kolwezi to Matadi is fraught with adventure.

ZAMBIA

Van Donge, Jan Kees. "Politicians, Bureaucrats and Farmers: A Zambian Case Study." The Journal of Development Studies, October 1982, pp. 88-107.

Challenges the thesis that after independence an elite of privileged farmers entrenched itself in Eastern Zambia through domination of local politics and a coalition with the civil service. It argues that such a view may be attributed to misplaced assumptions about historical continuity and the

uniformity of social behavior; a lack of attention to the actual operation of government departments at the lowest levels; and neglect of how people construct ways of life on the basis of different interpretations of the world.

ZIMBABWE

Hitchcock, Bob. "Zimbabwe: Trouble Drums Throb As Reconciliation Hopes Fade." New African, November 1982, pp. 28-29.

It appears that the level of civil unrest and violence in Zimbabwe is directly related to the level of tension between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. Although once thought to be on the mend, now relations between the two political leaders continue to deteriorate.

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