Annotated Bibliography: Open Sources on Africa

LaVerle Berry, Kate Bullard, Rita Byrnes, Eunice Charles, Steven Cranton, Nancy Drexler, William Eaton, Naomi Greer, Robert Handloff, Mary Louis Harmon, Gretu Holtz, Linda Lau, T. Robert Lenaghan, Kenneth Liberstein, Moses Pinkston, Patricia Rigsbee, Rachel Warner

Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4840

N/A

Prepared under an Interagency Agreement

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

An annotated bibliography of open sources received. Entries on strategic military, political, and economic topics are included. Published monthly until September 1984 and quarterly thereafter.

Africa--Sub-Saharan
Military affairs
Economy

Government
Politics

UNCLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

June 1984

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement
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 dated slightly. 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 developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

Analysts contributing to this bibliography are Eunice Charles, Nancy Drexler, Mary Louise Harmon, Linda Lau, Moses Pinkston, and Rachel Warner. Word processing support was provided by Cheryl D. Walker.
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in May 1984)

AFRICA GENERAL


Discusses military arrangements in Africa generally and southern Africa specifically. Attempts to analyze the role of the OAU in an overall continental defense system, but points out that lack of funding has prompted most states and movements to seek bilateral or regional assistance.

Lancaster, Carol. "Africa's Economic Crisis." Foreign Policy, Fall 1983, pp. 149-66.

Africa's economic crisis, the result of fundamental economic ills for which there are no sure solutions, is of concern to the United States despite the relatively low priority of the continent's political, strategic and economic problems to the United States. The social discontent which economic hardship causes often leads to political upheavals and the resulting possibility of the expansion of Soviet influence. The crisis also raises humanitarian concerns. The author analyzes the reasons and origins for the crisis and suggests changes in assistance programs which could bring about an improvement in Africa's economic prospects.

BURUNDI


Burundi, one of the smallest and poorest countries of Africa, has succeeded in maintaining agricultural self-sufficiency despite its 158 inhabitants per square kilometer and high birthrate. But soil erosion, over-exploitation of the land, and too many mouths to feed which are threatening this status quo led to the meeting of representatives from 21 countries, 11 international financial organizations, the UN, and regional and interregional organizations in Bujumbura to discuss development plans. The country's demand for aid from international financial organizations has prompted the World Bank to request that the government find a way to control the birthrate, a difficult task in a country which honors fertility.

CONGO


A series of articles, including an interview with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, planning for the post-oil era, the construction of the Congo-Ocean Railway, and cooperation with the EEC.

An overview of President Sassou-Nguesso's regime in the context of the approaching Congress of the Congolese Workers' Party, including Sassou-Nguesso's internal political record, his attempts to diversify the country's partners in foreign affairs, and economic and agricultural progress.

**GUINEA**

Diallo, Siradiou and Selhami, Mohamed. "Fin d'une Dictature (End of a Dictatorship)." _Jeune Afrique_, 18 April 1984, pp. 30-35.

Very critical of the deceased president, this article describes the tortures and suffering at Boiro camp, where Sekou Toure's enemies were sent, and comments on the popularity of the military coup of 8 April. According to Diallo, interim president Lansana Beauvoigui helped to precipitate the coup by informing army leaders that a power struggle by members of Toure's family was leading the country into chaos. A section of the article describes the background of the men who have taken over Guinea, observing that they come from the "Old Guard," professional soldiers who began military service in the colonial period and who are not ideological types.


Portrays the military under Sekou Toure, noting its poor training and low morale. A first-hand account of the state of equipment and supplies is provided. The author observes that the army now has the opportunity to spend as much as it wants on itself, and he wonders if the new regime will be as equitable as it promises.

**LESOTHO**


Examines the relations between Lesotho and South Africa during the reign of Leabua Jonathan and the subsequent changes in foreign policies of the two governments.

**MOZAMBIQUE**


An overview of the background to and significance of FRELIMO's Fourth Party Congress held in April 1983 which brought together 677 delegates from all over the country, 183 invited guests from all spheres of life, and 145 foreign guests from 54 countries.

Mozambique's developing broad and pragmatic network of foreign relations is the result of the growing inappropriateness of the Eastern European model, and the inadequacy of Soviet military aid in the face of the South African threat to the south and the RENAMO within. The author discusses Mozambique's changing foreign policies and concludes that the closer relationship with Western Europe is likely to continue and become increasingly established.


An analysis of the implications of the Nkomati Agreement for Mozambique. The leadership of this country, which has suffered through a 10-year war of independence, 3 years of economic and military hardship during the final phase of the Rhodesian war, and the natural calamities of drought and floods, denies that the deal reached with South Africa is a capitulation. Instead, Mozambique claims that if peace can be achieved, it will be important concession on the part of Pretoria.

NAMIBIA


Describes the planning and operation of the counter insurgency search and destroy mission codenamed "Operation Askari" in Namibia between 6 December 1983 and 13 January 1984 conducted by the South African and South West African security forces.


Discusses regional stability in southern Africa and examines the linkage between Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence. Takes a brief look at the role each state in the region may play in support of the independence of Namibia. Considers regional stability in relation to Soviet influence and military presence.

NIGERIA


A thoughtful analysis of the origins, aims, and leadership of the December 1983 military coup and the effects on Nigeria's defense situation. Concludes that the country's outlook is optimistic as its political and economic position stabilizes.


Following a visit to Nigeria, the author reports that the new Buhari military regime, in its second month of power, has succeeded in governing and pleasing the
Nigerians, having created an atmosphere of freedom in the country. Its most important achievement has been the clamping down on the corruption which originated during the Gowon military regime and grew to enormous proportions under the Shagari civilian regime.


An analysis of the civilian government under Shehu Shagari and the causes of its downfall, followed by a discussion of the problems facing the new military regime, including economic impediments and religious influences.

SENEGAL


A good analysis of the roots fo the Casamance separatist movement and the Senegalese Government's response to it. It argues that the people of the Casamance are resisting ethnic and religious dominance from northern Senegal and that although the Diouf government has tried to deal more fairly with them, unrest continues. Political thinking in Dakar sees the autonomy of the Gambia as an obstacle to the Casamance's integration. Therefore, the author predicts, Senegal will act to tighten up the Senegambia Confederation, bringing both the Gambia and the Casamance under more direct control. The Gambia will be unable to resist this change.

SOUTH AFRICA


This detailed article looks at the various anti-apartheid groups in South Africa and the forms of resistance used against the Nationalist Party-led regime. Specifically compares the ANC and PAC, both banned in 1960, but also looks at the United Democratic Front, the Black Consciousness Movement, and the Azanian People's Organization. Concludes with an interview with Oliver Tambo, the leader of the African National Congress.


Examines security arrangements in southern Africa and their relationship to those in the western world. The author critically discusses the domestic trends of South Africa while analyzing the advances of the Soviet Union in the region. Presents the background to the South African intervention in Angola, the potential hazards of a SWAPO victory in Namibia, and the fears that are entertained there of the objectivity of the United Nations.

This paper examines the evolution of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and the support and/or complicity of various governments in violation of it. Also examines the military potential of South Africa, particularly its ability to produce advanced weapons. Discusses the loopholes in the enforcement of the embargo and shows how weapons systems are indirectly exported to South Africa. Contains appendices which show the monetary value of weapons exported to South Africa, US contacts with police and military authorities in the Republic, and lists of patents obtained by South Africa showing diagrams of various weapons systems.


The first part of this book provides an overview of both revolutionary and counterrevolutionary strategy. The second part looks at the situation in South Africa, considering the general perception of revolution in the Republic, relevant strategies of the past, those in contemporary debate, and the aims and potential effectiveness of those enforced by the Nationalist government. Concludes by examining the prospects for avoiding revolution in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE


In this two-part article, the author discusses the progress of the ruling Zimbabwean African National Union which, according to Head of State Robert Mugabe, has striven to create an open single party, similar to that of Tanzania, which would permit a free exchange of views. But the government has not succeeded in controlling the rebel situation in Matabeleland, home of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Popular Union. In essence, 4 years after independence, Zimbabwe seems to be becoming an African state like many others, ruled by an oppressive one-party system which tolerates no political opposition and which is plagued by severe economic difficulties.


Discusses the creation of an Army Staff College in Zimbabwe with help from officers of the British Military and Advisory Training Team. Notes the courses and level of instruction given.


Details the Zimbabwean army's assault on Matabeleland during February and March of this year. Contains eyewitness accounts of atrocities and starvation in preparation for the imposition of a one-party state.