

The
Special Studies Series

AFRICA :
SPECIAL STUDIES
1962-1980

THE SPECIAL STUDIES SERIES

Africa: Special Studies 1962-1980

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REEL INDEX

Reel I

AFRICA

Frame

- 0000 **The Role of Military Assistance in the Problem of Arms Control: The Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.**
Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Catherine McArdle. August 10, 1964. 102 pp.
Any examination of arms control proposals with respect to the developing areas must take into full consideration the role of military assistance with respect not only to the absolute level of regional armament but also to the interests and commitments of both the aided nations and the major powers. The attempt is made to sketch out a basis for such consideration, to describe the nature and scope of military assistance programs in the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa, and to suggest the significant problems these programs pose for any future regional arms control arrangements.
- 0102 **Regional Arms Control Arrangements for Developing Areas: Arms and Arms Control in Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa.**
Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. September 21, 1964. 418 pp.
Arms control in Latin America; arms control in the Middle East; arms control in North Africa; arms control in sub-Saharan Africa; international regional organizations and regional arms control relationships between regional arms control agreements and great power disarmament negotiations; regional impact of great power disarmament and arms control.
- 0517 **Challenge and Response in Internal Conflict. Volume III: The Experience in Africa and Latin America.**
Center for Research in Social Systems, American University, Washington, D.C. D.M. Condit, Bert H. Cooper, Jr., Douglas E. Ashford, Martin Blumenson, and Harold E. Davis. April 1968. 566 pp.

The present study is one of three volumes. The series contains descriptive and analytical accounts covering a total of 57 cases of insurgency and counterinsurgency occurring in the twentieth century. The purpose of the project was to enlarge the body of knowledge about insurgency and especially counterinsurgency by empirical study of actual historical cases. From a sample of about 150 cases, 57 were selected according to criteria governing time, definition, occurrence of military operations, analogy, and feasibility. Persons of academic and professional background were then selected to study individual cases according to a standardized methodology (described in the Technical Appendix). The individual studies were written in a format covering background, insurgency, counterinsurgency, and outcome and conclusions, followed by notes and bibliographic material. The studies have been grouped geographically in three volumes to form casebooks on the subject of internal conflict. In addition, the cases now published, plus some further materials collected during their preparation, form a data bank for the further analysis of insurgency and counterinsurgency.

Reel II

AFRICA (cont.)

0000 Communism in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Essay with Bibliographic Supplement.

Center for Research in Social Systems, American University, Washington, D.C. Ursula Paolozzi. July 1969. 46 pp.

The essay, with a bibliographic supplement, is designed to aid interested researchers in assessing the present influence and impact of communism in sub-Saharan Africa. It is divided into two parts. Part One is an essay that covers the aims, strategy, and tactics of the Soviet Union, the Communist Chinese efforts and role, the roles of other Communist countries, Communist influence in African political movements, and the future of communism in Africa. Part Two is a bibliographic supplement, "A Selected Bibliography on Communism in Sub-Saharan Africa."

0043 The Role of U.S. Assistance Programs in Developing Indigenous Leadership in East Africa.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Richard A. Penkava. January 15, 1971. 36 pp.

The paper discusses and evaluates the role of several education and technical assistance programs enacted by the U.S. to assist underdeveloped countries, and in this are East African nations, in furthering the development of indigenous leadership.

0079 Communist China in Black Africa: The Tan-Zam Railway, 1965-1970.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James C. Curran. April 26, 1971. 88 pp.

The study examines the significance of Communist China's largest foreign aid project, the Tanzania-Zambia (Tan-Zam) Railway, in the context of China's Africa policy and its evident belief in the inevitability of a war between black and white in southern Africa. Information was acquired by a literature search, attend-

ance at a conference on the Indian Ocean, interviews with U.S. government analysts, correspondence with an authoritative private source and by nine years as a U.S. Foreign Service officer in Africa.

- 0168 **Political Parties of Africa: A Soviet Study.**
Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C. V.G. Solodovnikov, A.B. Letnev, and P.I. Manchkhya. April 23, 1971. 343 pp.
The document is the first monographic study of parties on the entire African continent in Soviet literature. It is intended to be a key to understanding the very complex problems of present day Africa (political instability, frequent coups d'etat, the increasing importance of the bureaucracy, and the political role of the army in the present stage). The work analyzes the history of the origin of the parties, their social functions before and after independence, and their distinguishing features.
- 0512 **U.S. Military Assistance to Africa: Organization, Problems and Prospects.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John G. Kormann. February 26, 1973. 80 pp.
The monograph deals with the overall framework of military assistance to Africa. It focuses on the organization of the program, U.S. interests and objectives, and congressional limitations placed on making materiel and services available to Africa. America's approach to providing arms to newly emerging nations on the continent is examined. The scope and types of assistance to African nations are discussed, with particular reference to the major recipient nations. Data were gathered from a variety of documents, discussions with government officials, two trips to Africa, and the author's own background as the politico-military advisor to the Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State, where he worked on the military assistance program.
- 0593 **Agency for International Development (AID) Economic Data Book for Africa.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., Statistics and Reports Division. December 28, 1973. 387 pp.
The AID Economic Data Book for Africa contains basic economic, demographic, and social data, and trend statistics by individual countries and for the region as a whole.

Reel III

AFRICA (cont.)

- 0000 **Summary of Mining and Petroleum Laws of the World: Africa.**
Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. Northcutt Ely. April 1974. 210 pp.
The study summarizes mining and petroleum legislation, and cites administrative authorities, in 45 African jurisdictions. Where feasible, each country section is divided into a resume of mining law, and the law pertaining to petroleum. Bibliography references are included, as well as the names and addresses of government agencies that can supply detailed legal information.

0209 Civil-Military Relations in Nigeria, Zaire and Ethiopia and Their Impact on U.S. National Security Interests.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Charles H. Dawson. May 30, 1974. 52 pp.

The paper examines civil-military interrelations in Nigeria, Zaire, and Ethiopia, and the impact these countries have on U.S. national security interests. These three countries are the most important countries in Africa to the U.S., in the area of national security interests. In each of the three countries there is an examination of the civil-military intermix since independence and an assessment of the present political situation and outlook for the future. In each section there is a historical look at U.S. relations in general with each country and then a closer examination of specific U.S. involvements in economic, educational, military sales and assistance programs.

0259 The Organization of African Unity and Peacekeeping.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Mack L. Gibson, Jr., George R. Giles, Hugh B. Harrison, John E. Long, and John J. Madigan. May 31, 1974. 311 pp.

This paper evaluates the capabilities of the Organization of African Unity to function as a regional peacekeeping force and seeks to determine whether such a force is considered to be in the best interests of the U.S. The analysis was performed following a detailed study of literature; visits to the Canadian Ministry of Defense, the United Nations, the International Peace Academy, the U.S. State Department, OAU Headquarters in Ethiopia and New York City, and seven African nations; and attendance at Canadian Peacekeeping Courses. The capability of the OAU to field such a force was examined from military, political, and economic standpoints.

0569 The Mineral Industries of Africa.

Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. April 1976. 126 pp.

A concise country-by-country summary of the mineral industry of Africa is presented. Reserves, resources, role of the country in the world mineral supply, and developments in the mineral industries are reviewed. The data on each country are accompanied by a map showing mineral location and transportation facilities.

0694 Sino-Soviet Involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Element of Mutual Competition.

Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Virginia, International and Social Studies Division. Peter W. Colm and Karl F. Spielmann. June 1977. 123 pp.

China and the Soviet Union became involved in African affairs in the late 1950s and early 1960s as various African countries achieved independence and, coincidentally, as the Sino-Soviet split became increasingly bitter. Sino-Soviet differences influenced particularly the ideological approach of each country to African issues, but direct competition was often not the major determinant of Chinese and Soviet policy. In the early period, Moscow tended to emphasize grandiose aid projects for radical governments in Africa, while Peking tended to stress assistance to African insurgencies often to the detriment of its diplomatic objectives. With the fall of Khrushchev and the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution in China, both Moscow and Peking curtailed their African involvement. The current phase of Sino-Soviet involvement in Africa began in the early 1970s, when Peking

entered the UN and emerged from its Cultural Revolution isolationism. China established (or reestablished) diplomatic relations with most African countries and initiated an economic aid program that became much more comprehensive than that of any other country. Chinese policy was driven in part by its ideological aspiration to leadership in the Third World, and in part by an effort to find allies against Soviet expansionism.

- 0814 **U.S. Security Interests and Options in Central Africa.**
Sri International, Arlington, Virginia, Strategic Studies Center. Kenneth L. Adelman. December 1977. 48 pp.
This study analyzes the impact of recent political, economic, and military developments in Central Africa—Zaire, Angola, and Zambia—and relates them to U.S. security interests in the region, on the continent, and worldwide. Special attention is devoted to the role of extracontinental powers, particularly the Soviet Union, Cuba, and China, in the region. Specific findings are offered to help guide policy makers in this changing and key area.
- 0861 **Black Africa: A Source of Essential Materials for the U.S.**
Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. December 15, 1977. 51 pp.
The question of whether black Africa is or can be a source of essential materials is considered. In terms of size alone, the African continent could potentially harbor a large proportion of the world's mineral resources. The region supplies the world market with major quantities of various minerals, such as diamonds, cobalt, phosphates, tantalum, and lithium ores, to list only a few. In order to assess Africa's mineral capabilities, a country-by-country analysis is carried out, looking into production, reserves, resources, and viability based on capacity to make these materials available to the world market. While Africa does have significant production of several materials, the majority of its wealth lies in its reserves. While Africa may not presently be producing and supplying the materials considered in the analysis at a high rate, the area cannot be ignored as a potential source of U.S. mineral requirements.
- 0911 **The Sahel Development Program: Progress and Constraints.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., International Division. March 29, 1978. 75 pp.
The report outlines U.S. progress in helping eight central and west African countries achieve food self-sufficiency and economic growth through the international Club de Sahel. Some of the problems confronting the achievement of those goals are examined. The report contains a number of recommendations for improving the effect of U.S. participation in the internationally supported Sahel development process.

Reel IV

AFRICA (cont.)

- 0000 **Military Sales: An Increasing U.S. Role in Africa.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., International Division. April 4, 1978. 42 pp.

Since 1974 there has been a trend toward increasing U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) to African nations, which until recently have been lightly armed with unsophisticated weapons. Concern has grown about this expanding U.S. role as a supplier of defense items to African nations. The report addresses foreign military sales to Morocco, Ethiopia, and Zaire, which have been the largest African purchasers of U.S. military equipment and services; Kenya, which has recently agreed to large sales; and Nigeria, which currently procures few U.S. military items, although it has the largest military force in sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. military sales and assistance programs and management have been the subject of five GAO reports to the Congress since 1975.

0043 Seaport Dependence and Inter-State Cooperation: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Center for Naval Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia, Institute of Naval Studies. James S. Thomason. January 1980. 150 pp.

This is a study of cooperation among 18 sub-Saharan African states during their first post-colonial decade (1962-1968). Five major hypotheses about cooperation are tested. The states were selected from each part of independent sub-Saharan Africa. The unit of analysis is the "dyad"—a pair of social actors considered together as a relational unit. The first hypothesis posits that, under certain conditions, great resource dependence leads to cooperative attempts by the dependent state toward the state(s) with the resource. The second hypothesis stipulates that geographically proximate states will cooperate more than will states at great physical distance from each other. The third asserts that the greater two states' combined "resource capabilities," the greater will be the cooperation between them. The fourth posits that the greater a dyad's cultural similarity/homogeneity, the greater its cooperation. The fifth hypothesis stipulates that certain highly similar linkages between each dyadic member and an external "organization" will affect cooperation between dyadic members.

0188 Congressional Presentation FY 1981.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. February 1980. 585 pp.

Annex I presents to the Congress all the Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund programs (ESF) proposed for Africa for which AID is requesting funds for FY 1981.

ALGERIA

0758 Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Algeria 1954-1962.

American University, Washington, D.C. Paul A. Jureidini. December 1963. 151 pp.

Revolutionary warfare, insurgency, case studies, and unemployment.

Reel V

ALGERIA (cont.)

0000 AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Vol. VIII: Land Reform in Algeria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Phillips W. Foster, John L. Simmons, and Kenneth B. Platt. June 1970. 278 pp.

The document on Algeria, Tunisia, and the UAR is one of a series which covers most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.

ANGOLA

0279 **The Soviet Union and Angola.**

Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Arthur J. Klinghoffer. May 10, 1980. 37 pp.

This memorandum considers the success of Soviet foreign policy in Angola. The author concludes that Soviet policy toward Angola must, at least temporarily, be viewed as successful. A political ally has been gained and, as a side effect of the Soviet role in Angola, contacts with states and liberation movements in the southern African region have been extended significantly. Soviet-Angolan relations have developed on a firm economic, military, and ideological basis. Thus, a short term dividend for the Soviets may gradually evolve into a long-term asset.

CONGO (ZAIRE)

0314 **Witchcraft, Sorcery, Magic, and Other Psychological Phenomena and Their Implications on Military and Paramilitary Operations in the Congo.**

American University, Washington, D.C., Special Operations Research Office. James R. Price and Paul Jureidini. August 8, 1964. 16 pp.

This report has been prepared in response to a query regarding the purported use of witchcraft, sorcery, and magic by insurgent elements in the Republic of the Congo. Magical practices are said to be effective in conditioning dissident elements and their followers to do battle with government troops. Rebel tribesmen seem to have been persuaded that they can be made magically impervious to Congolese army firepower. Their fear of government forces has thus been diminished and, conversely, fear of the rebels has grown within army ranks. The problem explored is the role of supernatural or superstitious concepts in a counter-insurgency campaign in the Congo.

0331 **UN Peacekeeping in the Congo: 1960-1964. An Analysis of Political, Executive, and Military Control. Vol. I: Summary and Conclusions.**

Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Ernest W. Lefever and Wynfred Joshua. June 30, 1966. 51 pp.

The legal problems, the Secretary-General, the host state, permanent members of the Security Council, the former metropolitan power, the states providing military personnel, military problems, and financial problems.

0482 **UN Peacekeeping in the Congo: 1960-1964. An Analysis of Political, Executive, and Military Control. Vol. II: Full Text.**

Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Ernest W. Lefever and Wynfred Joshua. June 30, 1966. 465 pp.

How the Congo crisis was internationalized; legal and constitutional aspects; the Secretary-General and executive control; the host state-constitutional problems;

the host state, the Katanga problem and the ANC; role of the U.S.; the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, and the Afro-Asian donor states; recruiting and maintaining the force; command and control of the force; logistical support of the force; deployment and operations of the force; military evaluation of the force; and financing the force.

- 0946 **UN Peacekeeping in the Congo: 1960-1964. An Analysis of Political, Executive, and Military Control. Vol. III: Appendices.**
Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Ernest W. Lefever and Wynfred Joshua. June 30, 1966. 143 pp.
- 1087 **UN Peacekeeping in the Congo: 1960-1964. An Analysis of Political, Executive, and Military Control. Vol. IV: A Congo Chronology, 1960-1964.**
Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Wynfred Joshua. June 30, 1966. 100 pp.

Though intended in the first instance to supplement AD-711935, this chronology stands as an independent document. It is a systematic and comprehensive record of the first four years of Congolese independence, with emphasis on the peace-keeping role of the UN.

Reel VI

ETHIOPIA

- 0000 **The Effect of Haile Selassie's Death on U.S. Foreign Policy in East Africa.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. E.D.H. Berry. October 3, 1972. 43 pp.

In Haile Selassie's hands rest the command of his army and navy and air force, the control of the civil government and aristocracy, the leadership of the Coptic Church and the Amhara tribe, the respect of his Arab neighbors, great influence in the OAU, and the power to deal with the major powers. There is no recognized heir who is qualified to succeed the 80-year-old autocrat but there are a multitude of forces, weak and strong, loyal and self-seeking, conservative and revolutionary, ready to rush into the vacuum that would develop. The essay examines the many forces involved. It describes a long-standing turmoil and comments on the hope for continued U.S. influence in the Horn of Africa.

- 0043 **Eritrea and the Soviet-Cuban Connection.**
Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Daniel S. Papp. July 31, 1978. 34 pp.

This memorandum examines the evolution of the current Eritrean situation, and devotes particular attention to the roles the Soviet Union and Cuba played in the growth of the insurgency. The author observes that while the Soviet Union and Cuba have some congruent interests in the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict, they also have significant differences in interest in particular issues. He concludes that it is therefore likely that Soviet and Cuban aid to the Ethiopian regime in its effort to overcome the Eritreans will continue, but that it may be significantly cut back. Additionally, the different Soviet and Cuban interests over Eritrea may lead to additional divergencies within the Soviet-Cuban connection.

- 0073 **The Horn of Africa: Historical Patterns Conflict and Strategic Considerations.** *Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Michael M. Ferguson. September 1978. 157 pp.*

There have been few attempts to combine the historical, social, and political variables which make up the regional system that is the Horn of Africa. This work presents an encapsulated analysis that attempts to provide a "complete picture" of the attitudes, events, and external intrusions which contribute to the situation as it exists today. The Horn of Africa is viewed from four perspectives: (1) internal aspects, (2) regional linkages, (3) external influences, and (4) a historical interpretation. These four viewpoints are integrated to form strategic considerations and conclusions regarding the region and the potential areas of conflict or cooperation between the involved actors during the next decade. The Horn of Africa has, does, and will in the future play an active and crucial political role, not only in Africa, but in the international system. This research is an attempt to provide policy makers with a perspective in planning for that future.

- 0225 **Soviet Policy in the Horn of Africa: The Decision to Intervene.** *Center for Naval Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia, Institute of Naval Studies. Richard Remnek. January 1980. 60 pp.*

This paper attempts to evaluate recent Soviet policy on the Horn of Africa. Its temporal focus is the period immediately preceding and during the Somali-Ethiopian conflict in the Ogaden, roughly from 1976 to late 1977. It was then that the Soviet Union made critical commitments to support the Dergue, Ethiopia's radical military government. These decisions ultimately brought about a major diplomatic realignment in the Horn. This period can therefore be considered a major turning point in Soviet policy on the Horn.

GHANA

- 0279 **Impact of Population Assistance to an African Country: Department of State, Agency for International Development.** *General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., International Division. June 23, 1977. 75 pp.*

This is the second in a series of reports on world population growth, its impact on the quality of life, and programs designed to slow growth rates. This report focuses on an African country—Ghana—and addresses the population situation, inter-relationships between population growth and social and economic development, and the effectiveness of the population-related activities of the Agency for International Development and others.

- 0356 **The Role of Science and Technology in the Economic Development of Ghana.** *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Edward S. Ayensu. 1978. 57 pp.*
- The history of Ghana's development is divided into the colonial era, the Nkrumah period, and the post-Nkrumah period. The role of science and technology in the development of Ghana is explored in each period and recommendations are given for the improvement of Ghana's economic performance through the application of science and technology. The overall failure of Ghana's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to aid Ghana's development is analyzed. For the most part, poor administration is considered to blame for Ghana's trouble. However,

corruption, fluctuating world markets, and lack of skilled manpower are contributing factors.

KENYA

- 0412 **Army Roles, Missions, and Doctrine in Low Intensity Conflict (ARMLIC): Pre-conflict Case Study 5, Kenya.**
Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland. April 15, 1970. 381 pp.
Study of the preconflict period in Kenya, defined for research purposes as 1920-1951, was conducted on an interdisciplinary basis, examining political, economic, sociological, psychological, public health, scientific-technological, and military aspects of the period.
- 0800 **AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Vol. IX: Land Reform in Kenya. The Land Tenure Problem in Nigeria.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Barbara K. Herz and Kenneth H. Parsons. June 1970. 135 pp.
The document on Kenya and Nigeria is one of a series which covers most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.

Reel VII

KENYA (cont.)

- 0000 **Insurgency: A Case for the Kenya Police.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James E. Crow. March 1, 1971. 178 pp.
The case study traces the history of the Kenya police and examines the role of police in dealing with internal security. Emphasis is placed on the Mau-Mau insurgency period leading up to the declaration of the emergency in October 1952, to the completion of counterinsurgency operations in January 1960.
- 0180 **The Relations of Kenya with Its Bordering States.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Richard D. Hirtzel. November 24, 1976. 28 pp.
The objective of this essay is to review and analyze the relations of the East African nation of Kenya with its bordering states. The issue of whether the external and internal forces which influence Kenya and its bordering states force an osmosis effect which will make it necessary for these nations to adopt domestic and foreign policies on a left-right political spectrum which are similar to one another is raised. The analysis of the relations of Kenya's bordering nations covers the major points of harmony or discord between them. Both the forces of political and economic division as well as the forces which tend to push these nations into regional solidarity are considered. It is the view of the author that the rewards of regional cooperation are such that a measure of solidarity among the subject nations will prevail; and that radical forces on the East Coast will endeavor, probably with limited success, to pull the interior nations leftward.

LIBYA

0208 **The Maltese-Libyan Entente in the Mediterranean Basin.**

Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Lewis B. Ware. April 1977. 52 pp.

Since the early sixties Soviet naval forces have been increasing in the Mediterranean Basin at an ominous rate. Much analysis has been devoted to this phenomenon but, for the moment, Soviet strategy and tactics, apart from their broadest implications, are not fully understood. It is the contention of this paper that the attention focused on the subject of Soviet-American naval confrontation in the Mediterranean has served to obscure a more important consideration: that of Libya's role in Mediterranean politics and the extent to which Colonel Qaddafi believes his relationship with Malta will affect the regional power balance. If we can understand the impact of this new condition on present regional structures, we will have provided a useful corrective to our hitherto narrow strategic perspective.

NAMIBIA

0260 **Namibia 1979: Another Angola.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. David M. Stone. March 1979. 169 pp.

The struggle for majority rule in southern Africa is today a subject of great concern. It is truly an area of Great Power involvement as evidenced by the recent events in Angola and Mozambique. The transition of Namibia from a territory illegally occupied by South Africa to an independent nation is a critical issue. The question of whether its independence will come through a peaceful UN sponsored plan or through the "armed struggle" of the liberation group SWAPO is yet to be determined. This thesis examines the complex factors involved in Namibia's transition process. The roles of the various actors are described and the similarities to the Angola crisis of 1975 analyzed. Particular attention is paid to recent Soviet/Cuban activities in the region. Finally, the possible scenarios for Namibia's transition process are developed and the role of the U.S. in this critical area scrutinized.

NIGERIA

0428 **Civil-Military Relations in Nigeria and Tanzania: A Study of the Success and Failure of Civil Leadership in Africa.**

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. James L. Collins. May 16, 1977. 128 pp.

The purpose of this research was to examine objective conditions in two sub-Saharan African countries to determine if there are recurring circumstances which cause the indigenous military to seize power or factors that preclude military intervention. It is felt that an understanding of these factors will permit a military or civilian analysis to develop appropriate policies for the U.S. to follow toward the independent countries of sub-Saharan Africa. A historical survey was conducted to determine if there were identifiable factors in the histories of Nigeria and Tanzania that either caused or precluded military intervention. The basic

hypothesis, which was derived from those formerly postulated by Professor Claude E. Welch, Jr., is that military intervention in African politics is most likely when the prestige of the major political parties wanes coupled with disharmony among leading politicians; there is little likelihood of external intervention and countries nearby have suffered military intervention; the society is not integrated and suffers from declining economic conditions; government corruption and inefficiency are rampant; and the army feels it has a political role. The Nigerian case tended to validate this hypothesis. Conditions within the country deteriorated to such an extent that military intervention was inevitable. Tanzania also tended to validate the basic hypothesis in that the conditions suffered by Nigeria did not exist in sufficient number or severity to cause military intervention.

RHODESIA (ZIMBABWE)

- 0557 **The Warrior Heritage: A Study of Rhodesia.**
Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Virginia. Arthur B. Alphin. May 1, 1980. 226 pp.

A warrior is a person who adheres to values which inspire in him a willingness to engage in certain activities regardless of risk to his life. In battle such people accomplish great things. The heritage they leave to others is frequently said to be an advantage when a nation is embroiled in military troubles. Rhodesia is a nation in trouble and they have such a heritage. In 1893 Major Allan Wilson and 33 men died in a last stand against some 4,000 Ndebele tribesmen. The fight was so bitter that the Ndebele lost heart for further combat and surrendered immediately thereafter. A rebellion by two tribes in 1896 was put down; and, in so doing, Rhodesians left a heritage of intangibles, such as courage, and tangibles, such as proper use of forts. World Wars I and II saw sacrifice by Rhodesians that, on a per capita basis, exceeded the sacrifice of any other nation in the free world. In the current antiterrorist war, Rhodesians are, in some cases, making good use of their heritage. Yet in other areas, like the use of forts, they seem to have learned nothing from their mistakes and eventual success in the 1896 rebellions.

SOUTH AFRICA

- 0780 **The Economic Development of South Africa in Its Political Context.**
Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Victor J. Croizat. February 1967. 51 pp.

The paper was originally intended to contain a general survey of the economic development of the Republic of South Africa, with emphasis on its industrialization, for use in a graduate seminar discussion. However, in the course of assembling data, much of which was generously provided by the South African government's informational services in the U.S., it became apparent that it is virtually impossible to consider any human enterprise in South Africa without some reference to the racial issues that are inevitably involved. There is, in addition, the fact that South Africa's racial policies have been the subject of international censure for a number of years. However, while South Africa has been able to largely ignore these pronouncements because of its advanced economy, it appears now that this situation will not be able to continue much longer. In view of the foregoing, an effort has been made to expand upon this summary of South Africa's

economy and place it within the context of the internal and external political factors that have influenced its development and will determine its future.

0832 **South Africa: Economic Potential for World Partnership.**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Clinton W. Taylor. December 11, 1972. 82 pp.

South Africa stands alone, isolated from the world community because of her internal apartheid policies. The basic questions of when and how the Western bloc will again recognize South Africa as a political ally seems to depend upon economics and the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean during this decade. South Africa is extremely wealthy in raw materials and as the U.S. and Western Europe deplete their own resources, attention must be focused upon South Africa as a source for these materials. The present economy and potential for industrial expansion are examined. Political and economic relationships with Western Europe, U.S., Japan, and other African nations are discussed in relation to present and future needs.

0913 **Black South Africans against Apartheid: A Continuing Struggle.**

Defense Intelligence School, Washington, D.C. Walter F. Merrick II. June 1977. 190 pp.

The Republic of South Africa, the most economically and militarily prominent nation in the southern portion of the African continent, has become geopolitically significant in the international arena. Sitting astride key international East-West trade routes, its strategic location at the southwest periphery of the Indian Ocean has caused it to be of major importance to those nations relying upon the Middle East oil reserves. Additionally, the constantly increasing military sphere of influence of the Soviet Union within the Indian Ocean area has caused the strategic import of the Republic to increasingly occupy the attentions of the U.S. The political significance of South Africa lies in the system of government its ruling white minority population employs. Apartheid, a policy intended to assure completely separate development for different races within the Republic, has been opposed by black South Africans since its inception. How the South African government reacts to the increasing opposition of the country's 18 million nonwhite inhabitants will determine its future as a viable partner of the world's leading nations.

SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major subjects of the seven reels. The Roman numeral refers to the reel, and the Arabic numeral refers to the frame number at which a particular study begins. Hence, III: 0934 directs the researcher to the study which begins at Frame 0934 of Reel III. By referring to the Reel Index which comprises the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for this study.

Africa

Agency for International Development,
III: 0911; IV: 0188

agriculture, II: 0593; III: 0911

Algeria, I: 0102

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