Santos of Angola, Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Sept. 17 — Nineteen Tanzanians, including 14 soldiers, appear in a Dar es Salaam court on charges of plotting to kill President Nyerere and overthrow the government.

Sept. 30 — Receiving a 99.1% "yes" vote, Comoro President Ahmed Abdallah is assured another six-year term in a presidential election in which he is the sole candidate. Voter turn-out is 98%. Abdallah dissolves the parliament on Oct. 4, reappoints Mroudjae prime minister on Oct. 16, and names a new 12-member Cabinet on Oct. 18.

Oct. 9 — During Uganda's 22nd independence anniversary celebrations, President Obote says the nation's trade deficit has dropped from $169.2 million in 1981 to $60.14 million in 1983, due to increased exports.

Oct. 10 — The Zanzibar House of Representatives approves constitutional amendments guaranteeing individual rights and freedom for the first time, officially declares Zanzibar socialist, and pledges to strengthen the Tanzanian union.

Oct. 12 — At the end of a state visit to Rome by Somali President Barre, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi announces Italy's offer to convene peace talks between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Oct. 19 — In Ethiopia, guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) claim to have killed 250 government troops in a battle to control the tourist town of Lalibela and to have taken captive six Western tourists and four Ethiopian relief workers. Three of the hostages are freed on Nov. 29 following intercession by Sudanese authorities.

Oct. 21 — Celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Somali revolution, President Barre pardons 4,000 prisoners.

Oct. 28 — Blaming Libya, Sudanese authorities claim they have foiled a coup attempt led by Philip Abbas Ghabbush, who has been arrested.

Nov. 27 — The Somali dissidents who on Nov. 24 hijacked a Somali jet with 112 passengers and a crew of 12, free the hostages and ask Ethiopia for asylum.

Dec. 3 — The Somali National Assembly approves a series of constitutional amendments, including provisions for direct national polls for president, and limiting future presidential terms to two.

Dec. 9 — Kenya's President Moi is the guest in the celebrations marking Tanzania's 23rd independence anniversary in Dar es Salaam. President Nyerere pardons more than 1,000 prisoners.

Dec. 10 — Sudan's President Jaafar el-Numeiry orders the nation's banks to stop charging interest on loans—a move he claims will "islamize" the nation's banking industry.

Dec. 12 — To mark Kenya's 21st independence anniversary, President Moi pardons Njonjo, despite the fact that nearly all charges of disloyalty against the former minister had been proved. Moi also frees four political detainees and nearly 5,000 other prisoners.

Dec. 25 — The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) launches a surprise attack on government troops near the southern town of Juba, and claims to have killed 109 paratroopers. Confirming the raid, the government radio said only 18 government troops died, while as many as 600 rebels were killed.

Dec. 31 — Somali voters go to the polls to elect members of the National Assembly and local councils, a prelude to a possible presidential election in 1985 or 1986. President Barre is not expected to seek re-election because he has served more than the two-term maximum imposed by the Dec. 3 constitutional amendment.

Dec. 31 — The Comoran Parliament adopts a constitutional amendment abolishing the office of prime minister and providing for the supreme court head to become chief of state in case the president leaves office before his term ends.

Dec. 31 — In a broadcast on the eve of Sudan's 29th independence anniversary, President Numeiry urges neighboring nations to join in consultations on refugees, drought and peace in the sub-region. Calling for "direct and free" national dialogue, he warns people who want to "impose their opinions by force" on the country. ■

New Publications, Fall 1984

Editor's Note: There were many new books we were unable to list during the last quarter of 1984. This insert, then, serves to bring you up to date. Inclusion in this list does not preclude later review.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, *Amnesty International Report: 1984*. New York: Amnesty International USA (304 East 58th St. NY, NY 10019), 1984. $6.95. 382 pp.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, *The Public Tribunals in Ghana (July 1984)*. London: Amnesty International (International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ U.K.), 1984. 11 pp.

Marcel AMONDJI, *Felix Houphouet et la Cote-d'Ivoire: L'Envers D'Une Legende*. Paris: Editions KARTHALA (22-24, boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France), 1984. 333 pp.

Thomas G. BARTHOLOMAY, *Control Data Corporation's PLATO Computer and South Africa's Apartheid Education System*. Minneapolis: Thomas G. Bartholomay (2641 Hennepin Ave., Apt. #7, Minneapolis, MN 55408), 1984. 53 pp.

Norman R. BENNET, *Africa and Europe: From Roman Times to National Independence*, Second Edition. New York: Africana Publishing Company, 1984. $29.50 (hard copy); $14.95 (paperback). 196 pp.

Kahasai BERHANE, *A Political and Legal Analysis of the Eritrean Question*. Working Papers No. 7. Trenton: Africa Research & Publications Project, Inc. (PO Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08608). $4.00. 25 pp.

P. W. BOTHA, *Address by the Honourable P. W. Botha Delivered at the Sandton Holiday Inn on 31 August 1984*. Braamfontein: The South African Institute of International Affairs (Jan Smuts House, PO Box 31596, Braamfontein 2017, South Africa), 1984. 6 pp.

Lester R. BROWN and Edward C. WOLF, *Soil Erosion: Quiet Crisis in the World Economy*. Worldwatch Paper 60. Washington, D.C.: Worldwatch Institute (1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036), 1984. $4.00. 49 pp.

Thomas CALLAGHY, *The State-Society Struggle: Zaire in Comparative Perspective*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1984. $45.00. 515 pp.

Horace CAMPBELL, *The Nkomati Accord: Non-Agression Pact Between Mozambique and South Africa—An Analysis*. Trenton: Africa Research and Publications Project, Inc. (PO Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08608). $1.00. 6 pp.

CENTRE D'INFORMATION ET DE DOCUMENTATION SUR LE MOZAMBIQUE ET L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE (CIDMAA), *Towards Namibian Independence: Prospects for Development and Cooperation*. (available in English and French). Montreal: CIDMAA (3738, rue St. Dominique, Montreal, Canada H2X 2X9), 1984. $5.00. 75 pp.

Robert CHAMBERS, *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*. New York: Longman Inc. College Division, 1983. $5.95. 246 pp.

Jason W. CLAY, *The Eviction of Banyaruanda: The Story Behind the Refugee Crisis in Southwest Uganda*. Cambridge: Cultural Survival, Inc. (11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138), 1984. 77 pp.

Robert COWEN and Martin McLEAN, eds., *International Handbook of Educational Systems Vol. III: Asia, Australia, and Latin America*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1984. $60.00. 844 pp.

Theodore CROSS, *The Black Power Imperative: Racial Inequality and the Politics of Nonviolence*. New York: Faulkner Books, 1984. $19.95. 907 pp.

Denise DENNIS and Susan WILLMARTH, *Black History for Beginners*. (A Writers and Readers Documentary Comic Book). New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1984. $6.95. 189 pp.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS STATISTICAL OFFICE and INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN, *Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women: Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 33*. New York: United Nations, 1984. 70 pp.

Erik ECKHOLM, Gerald FOLEY, Goffrey BARNARD, and Lloyd TIMBERLAKE, *Fuelwood: The Crisis That Won't Go Away*. Washington, D.C.: Earthscan (1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036), 1984. 105 pp.

Gerhard ERASMUS, *The Accord of Nkomati: Context and Content*. Braamfontein: The South African Institute of International Affairs (Jan Smuts House, PO Box 31596, Braamfontein 2017, South Africa), 1984. 33 pp.

Christopher FLAVIN, *Electricity's Future: The Shift to Efficiency and Small-Scale Power*. Worldwatch Paper 61. Washington, D.C.: Worldwatch Institute (1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036), 1984. $4.00. 70 pp.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO), *Statement by Mr. Edward Saouma, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe, 16-25 July 1984*. Washington, D.C.: FAO (Liaison Office for North America, 1001 22nd St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20437), 1984. 28 pp.

Manuel Moreno FRAGINALS, *Africa in Latin America*. New York: Africana Publishing Co., 1984. $45.00. 342 pp.

GALE RESEARCH COMPANY, *Countries of the*