traders involved in sanctions-busting, and he said that one of its vessels "regularly calls at South Africa, often carrying partly refined oil from black African states that officially embargo South Africa."

"Tradinaft is also believed," Bailey said, "to have chartered [a tanker] to carry 80,000 tons of embargoed Saudi Arabian oil to South Africa in September 1981."

"Two results of the Tanzanian allegations," Baker told *Africa News*, "are the launching by many countries of investigations into the destinations of their exported oil products; and, second, the commitments by organizations, especially oil transport workers, to target firms taking oil to South Africa."

The pan-African trade union federation, OATUU, is preparing an international seminar for oil transport workers to plan for oil embargo enforcement.

Other examples of actions Baker mentioned include the Nigerian inquiry and a meeting in late 1983 by dockworkers and seafarers from Western Europe in Copenhagen, Denmark, to coordinate tactics for obstructing business by companies violating the UN embargo against South Africa.

Seamen and dockers from Britain, Australia and Denmark met again in London last week to discuss ways of tightening the boycott.

New efforts to halt Arab oil supplies to South

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BULLETIN BOARD

• If an **extra calendar** for 1984 still might come in handy, the Africa Letter and the World Fund for Assistance to African Children have published a unique "desk diary and guide" with 150 pages of detailed information on the 50 member countries of the Organization of African Unity. Its features include photos by top-flight artists such as Ben Magubane, dates of holidays affecting business in each country, and information on transport, currencies, and accomodations. Proceeds go to the Fund for Assistance to African Children. Available by mail from: AFRICA LETTER, 1170 Broadway, New York, NY 10001, Dept. C.

• The deadline is fast approaching for applications to this summer's **Crossroads Africa** program, which puts American medical students, nursing students and other health care professionals to work in several African countries. This year's projects (five to seven weeks) are planned tentatively for Ghana, Sierre Leone, Gambia and Liberia. Contact: Sonia Kelly, Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011 (212-242-8550).

• **Our Developing World,** a small, non-profit group based in California, is organizing a "Mozambique-Zimbabwe People and Development Study Tour" for June 21 to July 20. The itinerary calls for visits to clinics, farms, and women's programs as well as to Victoria Falls and other historic sites. Contact: Our Developing World, 13004 Paseo Presada, Saratoga, CA 95070 (408-379-4431).

• Planning a trip to the 1984 summer Olympic games in Los Angeles? One alternative to expensive (and scarce) hotel accomodations might be rooms provided by **Homes Away from Home.** The program is designed to meet the housing shortage for black visitors from across the United States, Africa, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. Contact: Judith Pitt-Hunter, Homes Away from home, P.O. Box 84384, Los Angeles, CA 90073 (213-281-3539).

• Maryknoll, the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, has just released a film called **"New Zimbabwe,"** which analyzes the nation's attempt to reconcile whites and blacks and develop a self-reliant society. The 16mm film, containing interviews with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and business and religious leaders, can be purchased or rented from Maryknoll Films, Maryknoll, NY 10545 (914-941-7490).

• The Mount Holyoke College Art Museum is preparing to host the first exhibition devoted solely to **African art in copper** and its principal alloys, bronze and brass. Copper has occupied a position in much of sub-Saharan Africa analogous to that of gold in other cultures, and the exhibition, slated for Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1983, will emphasize the copper art works' communicative power, craftsmanship and symbolism. For information on the exhibit and on a metal arts symposium beginning Sept. 29, contact: Margery Roy, Mount Holyoke College Art Museum, South Hadley, MA 01075-1499. ■

CHAD

FIERCE BATTLES LIKELY

[AN] The stage may be set for major new battles in northern Chad, following the failure of the latest mediation effort in the civil war and the downing of a French fighter jet by forces loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Troops of the Hissein Habre government claimed a substantial victory over their guerrilla foe last week, with the reported destruction of a 300-strong rebel column and the capture of heavy weapons including truck-mounted rocket launchers.

Observers believe that government forces are now more likely to go on the offensive because the French military contingent in Chad has pushed 100 kilometers further north. The new French position gives Habre's troops a safe staging area for attacks on forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) under Goukouni.

Habre also appears to feel more certain of French military backing in the wake of the Jaguar incident (see *AN*, Jan. 30). In addition, morale in the capital, N'Djamena, can only have been bolstered by the subsequent visit of the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, and by the visit of top French army commanders.

Early this month Habre's military chiefs publicly issued a request that the French forces in Chad move their "Red Line"—the demarcation between areas under GUNT and Habre control—steadily north until the entire county has been turned over to the Habre regime.

GUNT, for its part, reportedly has been reinforcing its garrisons in the key northern towns of Fada and Faya Largeau in anticipation of stepped-up fighting.

Diplomatic contacts, meanwhile, seem to have born little fruit:

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DROUGHT: ANEW CHALLENGE FOR HABRE

N'DJAMENA [AN] In addition to its military problems, the Hissein Habre government must now cope with an extreme food shortage that offers political complications as well.

Drought lies at the root of the current troubles, but its impact varies in the country's three distinct climatic regions.

The southern part of Chad, the sudanese zone labeled "Tchad utile" by the French, is normally the primary supplier of food to the nation. During the last growing season, however, the rains ceased abruptly in the middle of September. As a result the rice crop was a failure, and only part of the millet crop could be salvaged.

The rice-growing area of Mayo-Kebbi is now reporting a grain deficit of 24,349 tons.

While the Saharan zone is completely dependent on food importation, the Sahelian zone, precariously situated at the center of the country, approaches self-sufficiency except in bad years, such as this one.

At the national level the grain deficits underline some of the regional factors in the Chadian conflict. The north of Chad (Saharan and Sahelian zones), long bereft of political power, now has a full measure of power but still no food: The region is reporting a cereal deficit of 146,314 tons, and 73% of these needs, it is estimated, derive from the populations of the key cities of N'Djamena and Abeche.

The south of Chad has long been the economically active section of the country. The farmland is relatively fertile and the rainfall is usually abundant. The region has been given a further advantage because of the investments made there by the southern-dominated governments of the late colonial and post-colonial eras.

The north became bitter over this situation,

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