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AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC  
NEWSLETTER

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The AFSAAP Newsletter now appears twice a year in June and December. Long and short contributions, correspondence and items for the News and Notes section are invited. Contributions on Africa-related research and teaching are particularly welcome. Material received by April 30th and September 30th will appear in the June and December issues respectively. Contributions should be sent to Cherry Gertzla, School of Social Sciences, Politics Discipline, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042.

Contents

Note from the Editor  
AFSAAP Conference, November 1989  
Political Parties and National Integration Revisited  
David Goldsworthy  
Nutrition Work in Africa  
K. Vernon Bailey  
AIDAB Projects in Southern Africa  
June Whitaker  
Private Investment vs Australian Public Policy on Sanctions  
David Cox  
About Books, Resource Materials and Research  
Recent Books about Apartheid and the Freedom Struggle in South Africa and Namibia  
Peter Lamb  
After Apartheid: Two New Books Consider the Future.  
Richard Leaver  
A New Journal  
Research at the University of Zimbabwe  
Research on Urban Settlement Strategies in Mozambique  
Susan Dow  
The Nagarini Settlement Project: Notes on New Study Theses in Progress and Completed at La Trobe University 1988  
News and Notes  

Note from the Editor

First and foremost let me draw your attention to the announcement concerning the AFSARP Annual Meeting that follows this editor's note. Hopefully the later date set for this year will enable more people to attend, and the breadth of the proposed theme should allow a wide variety of papers. The convenors stress they are anxious for as many contributions as possible ranging across both Africa-focussed issues as well as Africa-Australia links and relations. So please if you have a paper in mind or even if you propose simply to attend, return the Filer forthwith. The best way to advance Africa's interests is to ensure a lively and enjoyable conference. The report of the La Trobe Symposium on the Horn of Africa elsewhere on this issue indicates the interest in and concern about Africa in this country, and the annual conference is the means of ensuring that interest is informed and sustained.

Roy Pateman's two reports on the United States and Scandinavia respectively are a happy reminder of the continuing strength of African studies in other parts of the world and I am grateful to him for acting as something like a roving reporter. There is also an interesting Conference due in Budapest, the information for which I owe originally to Caroline Ifeka, and the programme for which can be obtained from David Norman at La Trobe. If you attend/have information about such conferences please send in a note for the Newsletter.

It is also good to have the contributions in this issue on some of the positive happenings in Africa, such as the WHO work on nutrition, and not least the Australian assistance programmes in Southern Africa, for which I am grateful respectively to Vern Bailey and June Whittaker. The human suffering that is so much an element of the contemporary African crisis has not in the past six months gone away; hence for example the urgency of the continuing food relief operation to the Southern Sudan. This makes it all the more important however to highlight the positive developments taking place: again if you have something to contribute in this area please do.

I would also draw your attention to the list of theses on African topics completed or in progress in 1988 at La Trobe University published in this issue. At present there is no central clearing house for information on such research, and we would like to use the Newsletter for this purpose. So please if you are writing/supervising such a thesis let us know.

Finally many thanks to readers who returned the up-date for the mailing list. If you have not yet done so, please do.

I must finally thank Vickie Mansell who has typed this issue with great cheerfulness as well as speed, with assistance from Pat hustable, Anne Cobb who coordinated the final draft and Pat Cockshill and Phil Byrnes for the printing.

Cherry Gertzcl

AFSARP CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 1989

1989 African Studies Conference: a call to attend


The 1989 African Studies Conference will be held at the University of Sydney from Thursday 30 November to Saturday 2 December. (Apologies that we have had to advance the dates from those previously announced for essentially pragmatic reasons of accommodation facilities etc.).

We shall begin the Conference with a keynote address (we hope by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade) followed by a Reception in College that evening.

The Conference sessions following will be a mix of more formal papers and less formal panels. This approach seemed to work so well in our Adelaide Conference. We have also tried to involve a range of African specialists in our community. A book display is also projected.

The Conference is to be based at Sancta Sophia College, on the main campus of the University of Sydney, using the very attractive modern building which provides access to their lovely gardens, and also comfortable and adjacent residential rooms. (A modest daily rate of $45 has been negotiated for room and all meals). The college also provides easy access to the City, being situated on major bus routes, or even walkable down Broadway: and adjacent to a plethora of restaurants and pubs in Glebe and Newtown.

Our Conference is a main focus of our Association and we hope that as many members as possible will try to attend the Sydney meeting. Beyond intellectual stimulus in African Studies, and contribution to policy debate about Africa, we trust the Conference will give support and encouragement to the aims of our Association, and to fellowship of Africanists among its members.

Please return the enclosed Filer of notice with your expressions of interest. Details of the programme will then follow.

Deryck Schreuder
John Lee
John Ravehill

University of Sydney
POLITICAL PARTIES AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION REVISITED

David Goldsworthy

In an earlier article reviewing various textbooks on African politics, I noted Timothy Shaw's remark that 'the mentor of the first generation of African political studies' was Professor James Coleman. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the publication of Coleman's most influential text on Africa, Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa, which he co-edited with Carl Rosberg. It seems an appropriate time to look back at Coleman's contribution to African political studies, and to relate his work to what has come after.

The character of James Coleman's work on Africa owed much to two particular factors. One was temporal. Coleman wrote at a specific historical moment, the late colonial and early post-colonial years: a time when nationalist political parties were prominent, busy, noisy actors in African politics. To all appearances, and certainly by comparison with such less obtrusive institutions as bureaucracies and armies, they were the political prime movers, shapers of history. The sheer bulk of Coleman's book on the Nigerian parties, Nigeria: Background to Nationalism, published in 1958, reflected this widely shared assessment of the parties' significance.

The other factor was methodological. Coleman's major works were produced during the decade or so in which the methods of liberal political sociology were ascendant in the American school of comparative politics, particularly as it addressed the politics of new states. The discourse of the day was about systems, structures, functions. Coleman was closely associated with Gabriel Almond as co-editor of the functionalist movement's most famous textbook, The Politics of the Developing Areas, published by Princeton in 1960. Most readers consulted that book principally for Almond's lengthy systems-theoretic introduction rather than for the empirical chapters, not all of which adhered very closely to the 'model', and indeed it was Almond's introduction that generated the book's celebrity. But Coleman wrote the concluding chapter as well as the chapter on Sub-Saharan Africa, and was clearly imbued with the spirit of the enterprise. He brought among other attributes a flair for typologising: in his concluding discussion, it was Coleman's effort to classify and cross-relate his vast spread of materials that probably won most attention.

Shortly afterwards, Coleman and Carl Rosberg embarked upon what was in essence a more tightly-focused follow-up to The Politics of the Developing Areas, A region (a Sub-Saharan Africa; one 'structure', the political party; and one 'function', national integration (defined both politically and territorially). Coleman and Rosberg assembled a group of scholars, most of them youngish, the up-and-coming peers of liberal Africanist political scientists in the United States, with the aim of recording in a single volume the collective professional wisdom on their subject. Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa became at once a widely adopted text.

It is doubtful whether many people would have read it right through. For most readers, some seven hundred pages embracing a dozen different country studies and several generalising chapters on party relations with non-party groups probably offered them more than they really wanted to know. But the book was nonetheless influential for its first delineation of what was considered important in understanding Africa, and, like The Politics of Developing Areas, for the overviews presented in its introduction and conclusion. In these two chapters, which Coleman co-authored with Rosberg, the principle theme was the rapid emergence and consolidation of the one-party state in post-colonial Africa. Why this development? What forms did the party assume? And bow did these forms affect the party's performance of its political functions - recruitment, articulation, mobilisation, legitimisation, and the rest; but above all, the over- arching function of national integration?

Again, the answers were presented in somewhat taxonomic style. The causes of one-partyism, arrived at by a mix of induction and deduction from empirical evidence, were discussed seriatim: the situation at independence, supportive elements in traditional African society, aspects of the colonial legacy, the political culture of the new elite. Party forms were classified, very broadly, into pragmatic-pluralist and revolutionary-centralising; the types were distinguishable ideologically, organisationally, and in terms of popular participation. The influence of forms upon performance of functions was largely a matter of observation, though there was a degree of argument a priori: in general, a centralising party was expected, by its 'nature', to go about the business of national integration in a more coercive, mobilisatory manner than would a pragmatic-pluralist party.

The datedness of such discourse is, of course, readily apparent. It had to be expected that the empirical chapters would date, since they were essentially descriptive accounts of contemporary events. But the theoretical chapters too suffered an all too rapid obsolescence.

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Partly this was because they were ultimately somewhat sterile as theory. By the later sixties there was a wide consensus that functionalism and systems analysis were not the way forward; they were 'static', they were incapable of illuminating basic social - and especially economic - forces at work. Similarly, taxonomising, which was a particular strength of Coleman's, might be a useful approach to the ordering of data but was not really an activity from which usable theory could flow.

The other major reason for the datedness of Political Parties and National Integration is self-evident. African political parties ceased to be a central focus of scholarly attention because by and large African political parties ceased to be. The distinguished contributions to the volume would hardly have been expected to anticipate this. They wrote about what seemed important at the time: parties, the instruments of 'liberation', now addressing themselves to 'nation-building'. But as became apparent, this view not only missed the character of most parties - for the 'revolutionary' and 'pragmatic' variants alike were, for the most part, faction-ridden organs of crude private accumulation, patronage, and attempted political monopolisation of resources - but also greatly overestimated the parties' potential and prospects. The liberal innocence of the early vision of party could not and did not survive either the collapse of civilian rule across much of the continent, in which all the trappings of what Coleman called 'terminal colonial democracy' - assemblies, elections and bills of rights along with parties - were swept away together; or, in the countries where civilian rule endured, the clear supremacy of state institutions over representative ones as organs of accumulation and political domination.

African studies moved on to other concerns. One way of charting some of the principal changes is to note various subsequent interests of some key contributors to the Coleman and Rosberg volume.

Aristide Zolberg, Coleman and Rosberg's contributor on the institution of the single party in the Ivory Coast, would in a few years be arguing that African politics was 'an almost institutionless arena', and dwelling much of his empirical scholarship to the phenomenon of military intervention which had put paid to party rule in so many countries (although not in the Ivory Coast). 6

Rene Lemarchand, who wrote for Coleman and Rosberg on parties in what was then still generally referred to as the ex-Belgian Congo, would develop a strong interest in the clandestine operations of Western intelligence agencies in Africa. He too was finding patterns of historical causation in an arena far removed from overt representative politics. 7

Later work by Richard Sklar, who had co-authored the chapter on parties in Nigeria, reflected - indeed, to some extent it pioneered - the shift in analytical emphasis away from formal institutions such as parties towards a concern with underlying social forces. He explored in particular the bases of class power that characterised African social formations. Sklar argued that in African circumstances, in which the state dominated economic activity, a concentration solely upon the economic base of class power would be reductionist; African class power drew significantly upon ideology, administration and politics as well. 8 Parties, where they existed, were relevant to this analysis, but not centrally.

At least two other contributors reflected another major trend in post-sixties scholarship by focusing upon the deepening material impoverishment of rural Africa. Michael Lofchie, who had written for Coleman and Rosberg on the micro-sphere of party politics in Zanzibar, would later be concerned with the fundamental macro-problem of Africa's food insecurity. Elliot Berg, co-author of the chapter on trade unions, would eventually be best known for his leading role in the production of the World Bank's 1981 report Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. This text exemplified a broad and controversial - diagnosis of Africa's developmental problems: for Berg, and the Bank, Africa's difficulties arose largely from African governments' own policy errors, and the keys to economic recovery were leaner government, 'getting prices right', and competing more effectively in overseas markets. 9

Most significant of all in the broad compass of African studies, however, was the conceptual shift away from liberal political sociology towards radical political economy: a political economy which, in marked contrast to Berg's free-market approach, was built upon themes of class formation, modes of circulation and production, surplus extraction and capital accumulation. And this broad generational shift is exemplified supremely well in the progressions of Immanuel Wallerstein from small-scale liberal political science (for Coleman and Rosberg he wrote on voluntary associations) to macro-level World System Theory (in which Africa was perceived and analysed in terms of its subordinated and peripheral role in the


global division of labour). The radical diagnosis of Africa’s plight was of course diametrically opposed to Berg’s. The prime cause lay in exploitation from abroad; international capitalism was the problem, not the solution. Here too, formal political structures such as parties simply ceased to be analytically pertinent categories.

But among all these movements and divergencies, at least one scholar - Coleman’s close collaborator, Carl Rosberg - followed a course which was a fairly recognisable line of descent from the original enterprise, and is thus worth dwelling upon for a moment. Coleman and Rosberg had based their work on one major question: how are the malintegrated states of Africa to achieve integration? Rosberg, working subsequently with Robert Jackson, responded to the unfolding history of post-colonial Africa by modifying this question. With no end to the malintegration and general debility of African states in sight, Jackson and Rosberg perceived nevertheless the phenomenon of state survival. Thus they asked: what are the conditions for the persistence of African states, albeit in malintegrated form? This question did open up some new perspectives but it was still, in its way, a functionalist one. Herein lay the main line of descent. And that part of their answer for which they are currently best known was also more or less functionalist. In the post-parties era, Jackson and Rosberg organized a good deal of their material into a renovated theory of patrimonialism, see as a ‘system of governance’ with its own systemic properties. As the subtitle of their book indicates, ‘personal rule’ was also susceptible to typologising. Here was a further continuity, at the level of method.

Essentially, this new work was a way of interpreting the patrimonialism and presidentialism so widely observed in African regimes, and relating it to the issues of political survival and state persistence. The analysis rested on the proposition that in countries where politics was not grounded in either a securely institutionalised culture or an effectively working economy, politicians had to draw largely upon subjective and informal political resources, such as clan loyalties and clientelism, in order to govern and to maintain their positions. This approach to the task has made for inherently unstable government in Africa, and has contributed in some cases to the decay of the state (as well as to the general decline of parties). In some other countries, however, politicians have proved extremely skilled at the task, and this is shown both by their political longevity and by the persistence of the weak states they govern.

The Jackson-Rosberg approach has aroused a good deal of interest and a degree of controversy in African studies in the eighties. For some writers it has been among the more useful exercises in theoretical innovation in the last few years. Christopher Clapham, Richard Hodder-Williams and Richard Sandbrook, for example, have all drawn upon it in their recent discussions of the nature and problems of state management in Africa. Goran Hyden has elicited ‘personal rule’ with his own master-concept, the ‘economy of affection’; for him, the essential problem of African governance lies in the fact that ‘the state is still not structurally rooted in the prevailing systems of peasant production’, and this invites political authoritarianism, arbitrariness, and the politicising of ‘latent affective relations’. On the other hand, some of the more radical writers have, criticising the Jackson-Rosberg approach as a basically misguided liberal attempt to recover ground lost to the political-economy school over the preceding decade. Its main shortcoming, in this view, is that it concentrates on superstructure (political manoeuvring within the governing class) rather than substructure (material production and class struggle), and thereby contributes nothing of fundamental importance to social explanation.

One brief comment on this contemporary debate can be offered here. A concern with the manoeuvrings of political leaders need not be ‘merely superstructural’ so long as the leaders are perceived - as they surely should be - as variously representing, responding to, and sometimes guiding socio-economic interests and forces, whether in the capital or in the ‘economy of affection’. The analysis of leadership conflicts in this spirit can help illuminate the wider struggles of the society; potentially, therefore, such an approach can be of value within either of the major paradigms, the liberal and the radical.

At any rate, these widely divergent latter-day concerns of the original contributors epitomise much of what goes on in African studies nowadays. Among the varying thematic concerns we have identified - militarisation; class analysis; agricultural malaise; foreign manipulation; capital penetration; personal rule; etc. - there is clearly not a great deal in common. But as we have pointed out, the economy is at least the negative common factor of a lack of interest in political parties.


So comprehensively have parties faded from the Africanist agenda that it comes as something of a surprise to see a recent student text, William Tordoff's _Government and Politics in Africa_, devoting a chapter to the subject. It is moreover a chapter in the traditional mould, discussing a whole series of party "functions" - integration, legitimation, policy-making, patronage, political communication. Illustrations of party practice are drawn from several parties, but especially from TANU-CCM, UNIP and other long-term survivors. Twenty years on from the Coleman-Rosberg volume, Tordoff acknowledges it, mentions its contribution (especially in matters typological), and recommends it for further reading.  

Tordoff's work is of course on nothing like the same scale as Coleman and Rossberg's, but it is interesting to see the mode of analysis revived and the date brought up to date. His work is a reminder that from time to time parties do re-emerge into view in Africa. In one Nigerian and two Ghanaian republics since 1969, for example, or in the Ugandan election of 1980, African countries were alive with party politics, and in order to make sense of events some of the older categories of analysis had to be dusted off. Tordoff's chapter further reminds us that the multi-party systems which have operated continuously since independence in a handful of countries - for example Botswana, the Gambia and Mauritius - still dispense patronage, organise career paths and buy electoral support, while the single parties - for example in the Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya since 1969, Zambia since 1972, and Zimbabwe - still institutionalise patron-client arrangements and give a controlled representative dimension to presidentialism.

Thus, even though no one now overestimates the parties' capacity to cope with Africa's problems, it would be wrong to discard the idea of party altogether in our efforts to apprehend the changing African realities. It might be said that just as the considerable depth and breadth of Coleman's own output on parties in the fifties and sixties reflected the contemporary perception of parties as dynamic and significant actors in African events, so in the eighties, when politics is seen as largely - though not entirely - carried on by other means, Tordoff's one chapter in ten gives parties something like their proportionate due.

* * * * *

We have moved on. We will not again see (or need) a book like _Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa_. Yet sometimes it is salutary to look again at the landmark works of earlier times. An exercise like Tordoff's - that is to say, an attempt to work out what can still usefully be said about African political parties - provides one kind of occasion for checking anew what was said in the past. In addition, several of the chapters in Coleman and Rosberg's volume stand to this day as reliable, fieldwork-based accounts of the political history of a number of countries in the formative period immediately before and after flag independence. More generally, the work clearly has a place in the history of Africanist ideas, such that to dismiss it as not worth our attention on the grounds that it is 'no longer relevant' and its approach is 'outmoded' would be, quite simply, unscholarly. Rather, for anyone with a degree of sensitivity to the tides of historiography, the place of landmark works is always worth knowing about - and, indeed, worth reassessing from time to time. Let this brief essay conclude, then, with one such reassessment.

Upon re-examination, the book's functionalist garb is really rather lightly worn. It is not just that, as in the Almond and Coleman volume which preceded it, the 'conceptual framework' is all but ignored by many of the country contributors; Coleman and Rosberg's own overview chapters are nowhere near as determinedly systemic (and systemic) as Almond and Coleman's earlier work was. The editors begin the book with an explicit recognition of the 'inexhaustible mixture of differentiating elements' in their material, the 'extreme fluidity and the dynamic change characteristic of the African political scene'. Consequently they feel able to use the notion of system 'only in a tentative and qualified sense'. Exercises in typology apart, the editors' chapters actually read as fairly traditional descriptive analysis. In other words, although the functionalist spirit lurks in the background of the enterprise, not much more than lip service is paid to it on the printed page. Whatever the book's other shortcomings, then - and we have mentioned already that it did little to illuminate the interface between politics and economics, and that its expository and classificatory approach lacked the potential to generate usable theory - it cannot easily be accused of the ahistoricism, ethnocentrism and teleologism which, by general critical consent, were major faults of the functionalist method. In retrospect, _Political Parties and National Integration_ may perhaps be regarded as a book that contributed to the subversion of that particular approach from within. Many other works, of course, would soon be assaulting it from without.

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Africa's food and nutrition problems feature regrettably often in the world's media; sometimes the reporting is factual, but often it highlights the dramatic problems of the moment, without reflecting what is going on at all levels of society to alleviate them.

About half of those problems are associated with chronic food shortage, producing undernutrition among almost the entire population in large areas of the twenty-five drought-prone countries. Apart from drought, common causes are floods, environmental and agricultural degradation, civil strife or military action, poverty, socioeconomic mismanagement, sociocultural factors, demographic explosion and intercurrent illnesses (diarrhoea, respiratory and parasitic diseases, measles, tuberculosis and other infections). The list could be prolonged to at least 100 common aggravating or precipitating factors. In any given local situation, it is not simple to determine which are the dominant causal factors (there are usually several). A proper analysis would require interdisciplinary team study, and resources seldom exist to undertake this.

Consequently actions have to be based on best-estimates of the causes and appropriate remedies. Even if the lines of action are fairly clear, the resources - human, material and financial - to support such action are generally severely limited. A recent review of the world nutrition situation by the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the UN Administrative Committee for Coordination showed that only Africa, among all regions of the world, seems to have declining food availability and probably worsening nutritional status.

The African Region of WHO has in the last 6 years launched a major new initiative in an attempt to mobilize effective action from the local up to the national level. Review of the experience in implementing primary health care over the last 10 years showed that there was a real need to strengthen support to community initiatives, particularly from the district, the lowest level of local government at which all the major sectors of government are represented. The WHO Regional Director, Professor G.L. Monekosso, provided leadership in formulating a district-focus approach to health development which lays emphasis on the intersectional approach to health at the district level, and the full mobilization of families and communities

Dr Bailey, an Australian, is WHO Regional Officer, (Nutrition) in Brazzaville. Publication of this article was approved by Dr G.L. Monekosso, WHO Regional Director, Africa.

to organize their own health care treatment, prevention and health promotion. This effort has been taken up by all Member States and the district-focus approach to development (particularly microeconomic development in rural areas) has also, in parallel, been taken up as a theme and strengthened by the United Nations Development Programme, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity. Current efforts to strengthen nutrition work in the African region are integrated into this overall approach.

Over the years there have been progressive changes in the style of UN support to countries in their development efforts, including health and nutrition. During the 1960s, teams of UN personnel were posted in many countries to strengthen integrated rural development. But such projects mostly had little overall development impact. In the past decade more has been done through consultant services, often from experts within the continent, for specific activities which governments are trying to promote. There has also been much growth and concentration on developing self-reliant health development efforts at village and higher levels.

In the nutrition field, for instance, one of the principle aims is to develop the capacity of the mothers themselves at village level to undertake growth monitoring and promotion for young children. This obviously needs intensive input in terms of equipment and local-level motivation, training and continuing supervision. Nevertheless this approach has been found successful on a small scale in many countries, especially with the help of non-government organizations. One of the most successful such efforts is in Tanzania in the Iringa nutrition project, supported by UNICEF and the UN Technical Support Programme, funded by Italy. For several years 168 villages have been monitoring the growth of their children and reporting the results to the village and district councils for appropriate action at family, community and district level. This approach is now being spread to other areas of the country and is being developed independently in several others. This programme of community-based nutritional surveillance is perhaps the most important single component of the nutrition programme in the African Region. UNICEF, WHO and bilateral and private organizations are working strenuously to spread this type of action throughout the continent. There is more hope of success with this type of community action, than any other approach.

WHO's responsibility is essentially to respond to government requests and to enhance national capacities for assessing and combating health problems, including general malnutrition and also specific nutritional disorders. Several of the latter are common in the region: nutritional anaemias (mainly iron deficiency) vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders. In relation to all of these, WHO also has a responsibility to monitor the situation, point out to governments problems which may not have gained recognition, and to remind them of available old or new technologies to alleviate them. Thus, WHO and/or its partners, as discussed below, are often become involved in helping to organize or provide guidelines for national or local surveys of general malnutrition (mainly protein-energy malnutrition in young children) and the specific nutritional disorders.
In the 1980s considerable efforts have been put into defining and combating vitamin A deficiency, which affects tens of millions in Africa at levels of public health importance, causing not only blindness and death in severe cases, but also a general impairment of resistance to infection and of growth among children. WHO has a leadership role in coordinating such programmes, with FAO, UNICEF and bilateral organizations (especially USAID) and nongovernmental bodies as principal partners.

Since 1986 special efforts have been directed towards iodine deficiency. This not only causes goitre but has many other insidious effects including increased rates of perinatal, infant and child mortality, impaired physical and mental growth, and in severe deficiency, cretinism and various neurological disorders. This deficiency, which affects at least 150 million people in 40 countries, has serious educational and other socio-economic, as well as health, consequences. A regional seminar on the subject was organized in the Cameroons in March 1987, in conjunction with UNICEF and the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCID). The latter, set up in 1986, has Dr. B. Metcalfe of Adelaide as its Executive Director. It has given strong support to control of IDD in Africa, where control programmes lag far behind those in other continents.

In addition, WHO is involved in trying to coordinate and collaborate with other agencies, especially of the UN system, in developing combined or complementary support to countries along the above lines, and in providing the intersectoral and interdepartmental nutrition at country level. Workshops are organized at both regional, subregional and national level, particularly on growth monitoring, food and nutrition surveillance and the control of specific nutritional disorders. Training workshops are being developed at subregional and national level on the management of district food and nutrition problems, since a crucial weakness identified was the capacity of national teams to undertake the necessary planning and management of programmes. The first subregional workshop of this type is being organized in Tanzania in July 1989.

Currently, workshops are also being organized at both levels on problem-oriented food and nutrition research at the local level: how to better define research priorities, formulate and implement research projects, disseminate and utilize the results, and mobilize resources. In this programme much support is received from the International Development and Research Centre, Canada. The first national workshop of this type was held in Ethiopia in February, and a subregional one is planned in Nigeria in July.

The above examples give an idea of the work of a WHO regional nutrition officer. What remains to be done far exceeds what has been done. Nevertheless one thing is certain, that African nationals are taking more and more of the responsibility for nutrition programme development at local, national and gradually at international level. This universal is true in eastern/southern Africa where a loose professional association of nutritionists was founded 10 years ago, named the Eastern Central & Southern African Nutrition Cooperation. This group has succeeded in organizing many sound activities in the region or at country level, and recently established an Africa-wide association called APRONUS - Association of African Nutritionists.

Only a few African Universities have nutrition departments. The principal ones are in: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria (Ibadan and several other universities), Zaire and Zimbabwe. There is a particular need for more training courses or departments at university level in francophone countries. Currently most francophone nutritionists have to be trained in Europe or Canada. The converse side of this problem however is that there are very few posts for nutritionists, especially in francophone countries. Much of the training received in developing countries is ill adapted to the local priority problems of the developing world, and those so trained abroad tend to develop a taste for too-sophisticated methods of work and for research problems of more interest to those foreign institutions than to the local needs in their own countries. There is therefore a need in the long run to develop more training institutions in the Region itself. This is particularly true of nutrition compared with other health sciences, where the methods and training curricula may be of more standard content.

The above paragraphs give some reflections on the type of work in which I as WHO regional officer have been involved since 1972. The office is in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo, a small country which straddles the equator in Central Africa. During the years I have been able to get somewhat intimately involved in nutrition work in a few countries - Congo, Ghana and Uganda in particular. Mostly, we have been involved in long-term nutrition surveys, in cooperation with national governments and research institutions.

Another aspect of life which the natural African environment has enriched me to study and enjoy, is the world of nature. Apart from some detailed study of birds in those countries, it has been possible to get involved in some nature conservation work in the countries. The prospects for survival of the tropical forests and the precious and sometimes unique animals, birds and plants therein, are bleak. So efforts for nature conservation are beginning to develop in these countries.

On the human level, the years have been packed with rich professional and human experiences. Particularly in this last role, nutrition units are generally most anxious to cooperate with WHO and other external agencies. Regrettably their own country resources are usually pitifully meagre. In spite of that, many of them are most dedicated to their tasks and manage to get something done in spite of the hardships of low salary and minimal work resources. Development of their capacities and effectiveness could proceed many times faster if more resources were at our disposal. Fortunately several bilateral and non-governmental organizations are coming more...
and more to develop programme activities jointly with or through WHO (and likewise our other principal partners like FAO and UNICEF).

On present indications, the prospects of attaining "Health for all by the year 2000" are slim if we consider the nutritional aspect alone. More than half of the young-child deaths are attributable in part to malnutrition. Accelerated and more concerted efforts to collaborate among the external agencies, and intersectorally at country and district level, and with more concentration on fostering community self-reliance, are required if the goal is to be attained.

Whatever the efforts made in any of the above fields, the future is under a question-mark, and one can have the courage to continue only in the hope that others will build on the little already done.

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TWO AIDAB PROJECTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

June Whittaker*

The focus of Australia's aid program to countries of Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) is on the strengthening of human resources in the region. To this end, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) is funding two major projects. One commenced in 1985 and is about to start a second three-year phase. It aims to assist primary and secondary levels of education by improving the skills of teacher educators, curriculum writers and distance educators. The other commenced in 1985 and is currently in its second phase. It aims to improve food security by upgrading the skills of employees in the grain management industry.

Both projects are managed by AIDAB's Centre for Pacific Development and Training (ACPD). ACPD and senior officers of the recipient countries jointly design and implement the projects. The Permanent Secretary of Education in each of the seven African countries visited Australia in February this year to assist with the design of the second phase of the Education Project for Southern Africa. Each Secretary heads up a National Projects Committee of senior African educators who administer in-country activities. The Secretaries meet annually in one of the countries of the region to review and evaluate progress and modify plans for the following year, if necessary. Similarly, the General Manager and Senior Training Officer of each country's central grain handling authority assisted with the design of the African Grain Management Project and they also meet annually to review progress. They, too, head up a National Projects Committee in their respective countries.

The aid delivery mechanisms used for the two projects are, however, quite different. The Education Project provides Australian technical assistance to conduct a series of short, regional workshops in the areas of Teacher Education (Industrial Arts, Agriculture, Home Economics, Science and Mathematics), Educational Administration, Curriculum Writing and Instructional Design. The project has now reached a stage where there are many African educators capable of transferring the knowledge and skills they have gained to others. Regional workshops are followed up by sub-regional and in-country workshops conducted by regional or national instructors. Project Committee members receive training in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of education projects. The region itself has many resources to offer member countries and, recognising this, the project allows some funds for Project Committees to arrange study visits and staff exchanges within the region.

* AIDAB, Centre for Pacific Development and Training, Sydney
The African Grain Management Project, on the other hand, offers an internationally accredited Certificate course in Grain Husbandry to 49 students in the region, all of whom are carefully selected from amongst the employees of each country’s grain handling authority. The course is made up of ten units dealing with topics such as Pest Control, Grain Sampling, Grain Handling, Accountancy, Distribution Management and Marketing. It is delivered by the Western Australia College of TAFE, External Studies Division, using a distance education mode. Much of the course material has been rewritten to make it more relevant to the African situation. A strong student support service is provided: Australian technical experts hold sub-regional workshops at intervals of 10 to 12 weeks to tutor students in the units being studied and to supervise examinations. Students have recently completed studies in three units and have averaged 60% in their assignment work. It is anticipated that at least 75% will ultimately graduate and proceed to a Diploma in Grain Management.

Running parallel with the Certificate Course are training of Trainer activities which seek to strengthen the performance of the staff of each country’s Grain Training Unit. Regional workshops are held for the training staff of each country at regular intervals in course administration, student tutoring and counselling, and production of course materials and aids. In the intervals between visits by Australian experts, the training officers of the respective Units provide on-the-ground support for students.

The training offered by both projects is supported by the provision of training materials and equipment. This ranges from text books, manuals and journal subscriptions to technical equipment such as overhead projectors, A/V decks and word processing computers, and demonstration items such as grain moisture meters.

Both projects target institutions and selected groups of personnel for strengthening, and use a variety of strategies to produce a multiplier effect and spread the training benefits as widely as possible. A long-term goal is to provide the region with the skills and facilities to conduct their own training without outside assistance.

The next annual meetings of the Regional Co-ordinating Council for the Education Project and the Regional Co-ordinating Council for the Grain Management Project will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in May this year. The African delegates value these meetings. Although they are close neighbours they had not, until the advent of these projects, had an opportunity to meet as a group, compare notes and discuss common problems.

Centre for Pacific Development and Training, Sydney.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT vs AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC POLICY ON SANCTIONS

Dave Cox

The criticism is often made that the present Australian government has done little to effectively pressure South Africa. While there are weaknesses in Australia’s South Africa policy however it cannot be said that this government has not significantly contributed to the international anti-apartheid campaign. The presence of an energetic and capable South African Ambassador surely underscores the seriousness with which Pretoria views the Australian position. While Australia’s policy orientation toward South Africa has, in large measure, been shaped by South Africa’s bellicose actions, both domestically and regionally, Australia has on a number of occasions influenced the international sanctions movement with creative policy.

Hence, while the former Liberal/National Coalition Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, is often viewed as one of Australia’s more trenchant critics of South Africa’s institutionalised racism, it has been the Hawke Labor government which has pushed beyond rhetoric toward policy. And most of the energy for this push has come, not from the former foreign minister, Bill Hayden, but rather from Prime Minister Hawke. Labor’s insistence that Australia should operate its policy in conjunction with other countries through an orchestrated multilateral sanctions campaign has given Hawke the opportunity, through the Commonwealth, to reassert the Prime Ministerial role in foreign affairs.

Within its first year in office - with little public support - Labor managed to formulate a sport policy which not only reaffirmed its commitment to the Glenegles Agreement but went beyond that international contract in some important respects.

1. One of the key problems in strengthening Australia’s anti-apartheid policy remains the lack of public support. When Labor entered office a public opinion survey claimed that over eighty per cent of those questioned wanted sporting contacts with South Africa, while sixty-five per cent of those surveyed believed that Australia should continue to trade with South Africa. ‘Most approve of ties with South Africa’. Bulletin 21.3.83. p.32.

People's Organisation to establish information offices in Australia. These policies should not be casually dismissed. Labor inherited the publicly unpopular, and in part arbitrary, spate bans from the previous government. Much energy and time was devoted to reconstituting a workable policy from the muddle left by Malcolm Fraser.

All countries who have seriously sought to pressure South Africa through the United Nations General Assembly have had their proposals frustrated. Both the United States and Britain have been only too willing to use the power of veto to quash any workable and effective sanctions resolutions. Australia, to its credit, has supported and indeed co-sponsored resolutions aimed at imposing sanctions on South Africa. In December 1984 Australia co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly Resolution 39/720, "Concerted International Action for the Elimination of Apartheid". Only the United States and Britain voted against the resolution. Australia has thus not been reluctant to embarrass its principal allies in seeking action against South Africa.

But it has been the role of Hawke within the Commonwealth which has best illustrated the Australian commitment to the anti-apartheid campaign. At the November 1983 New Delhi Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Hawke received encouragement for the Australian government's position from Black African leaders. By the time of the next CHOGM, held at Nassau October 1985, Australia had formulated a package of measures which it placed before other Commonwealth members. One of those proposals called for the appointment of a group of international authorities to negotiate with the South African government a schedule for majority rule. The Eminent Persons Group, although unlikely to succeed, clearly demonstrated that sanctioning states would be willing to compromise if South Africa would begin the inevitable process toward ending white-minority rule.

South Africa severed the negotiation process. However, the Australian initiated EPG concept had a second feature. Failure of the EPG would automatically trigger a special review meeting of leading Commonwealth figures. At the August 1986 London meeting Hawke attempted to push Britain toward implementing tougher sanctions. Thatcher weakened and claimed that Britain would ban iron, steel, and coal imports from South Africa - although Thatcher later reneged. Hawke and others had argued for sanctions on new investment, South African agricultural produce, termination of the double taxation agreement and governmental assistance to companies trading with South Africa. Hawke's performance at both the Nassau CHOGM and the London Review Meeting demonstrated his willingness to be involved in and attempt to find solutions for a particularly difficult problem.

Faced with continued support for South Africa from Britons, the United States administration, Japan and West Germany the international sanctions campaign has slowed in recent times. Existing limited sanctions, however, are having an impact on the South African economy. South Africa is still experiencing difficulty in servicing its external debt. It now relies on the international banking community to extend credit to cover the cost of major imports. The latest line of credit has come from Swiss bankers who arranged a $42.4 million 10-year loan for the South African government in December 1988. Australia has for many years considered that the best and most effective form of sanction against South Africa would be financial embargoes. A major report on South Africa's links with the international financial system has already been completed with significant input from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. The history of this Labor government's South Africa policy is one from which we can draw some satisfaction. It has at least tried and in some cases succeeded in effectively pressuring South Africa.

The most obvious area where the government's policy on South Africa remains susceptible to criticism is in the commercial sphere. Imports from South Africa should be substantially reduced.


9. The brief but good discussions of the South African economy and its present direction can be found in 'into the red'. The Economist. 5.11.88, pp.78-79, and 'Boers besieged'. The Economist. 12.11.88, pp.89-90.


11. See the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bill Hayden's speech to the Australian Institute of International Affairs. Reprinted in Australian Foreign Affairs Record. 56. (9). September 1985. p.829.


13. 'Keeping the pressure on Pretoria'. Australian Financial Review. 7.2.89.
Commercial relations, however, also extend to South African companies investing in Australia. As well as Australian companies moving into South Africa, the government seems to be either unaware of or reluctant to examine its policy in relation to this matter. While other governments are monitoring the situation, the Australian government has failed to even publicly outline its position. Two recent events are worth noting.

Alan Bond's attempted takeover of the British-based company, Lonrho, now appears to have ended. Whether the lease it is worthwhile considering the implications of that attempt. Lonrho has extensive holdings in Africa. Apart from being Africa's largest food producing company, Lonrho has mining ventures in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Ghana. Lonrho also controls the mining company Western Platinum. This South African-based mine is the third largest producer of platinum in the world. A Bond takeover of Lonrho would have raised a number of questions for Australia's foreign policy. Australia has worked hard to establish good relations with African states like Zimbabwe. The Australian companies have already discovered the lucrative Zimbabwean market as well as the rich mineral potential. Australia currently has only voluntary bans on new investment in South Africa. Clearly, there is a need to review this situation, particularly in light of the Lonrho/Bond episode.

The second event which deserves attention is the Minorco/ConsGold bid for Consolidated Gold Fields (ConsGold) share purchase. Minorco, a key subsidiary of the Oppenheimer Anglo American/De Beers network, is locked in a takeover bid from Consolidated Gold Fields UK. ConsGold's subsidiaries include the Australian mining company Renison Gold Fields. Consolidated. Through Newmont (US), another ConsGold company, Minorco now has control of Newmont (Australia). To date Minorco has claimed that it is prepared to sell Renison and Newmont. But the situation is far from acceptable. It remains to be seen as to whether Renison is sold, and if so to whom. The Australian government needs to monitor the situation carefully.

These two transactions - presuming that Renison and Newmont are indeed sold - have given the Australian government ample warning of the need to formulate policy, or at the very least introduce strong guidelines, for such occurrences. If the situation is allowed to continue without scrutiny, then policy formulation, particularly in respect to further Commonwealth economic sanctions, will become more difficult. Our relations with black African states will suffer accordingly. But the area where the most potential political and economic damage could result is with our developing relationship with India.

Prime Minister Hawke's recent regional tour placed particular emphasis on expanding commercial ties with India. India's stance against South Africa's apartheid system dates back to 1948. Since then India has severed diplomatic ties (1954) and has imposed a total boycott on trade with South Africa. Hence a firmer policy toward South Africa by the Australian government may produce both political goodwill and economic reward. India is quickly becoming a major regional power and Australia's future relations could be built upon a common anti-apartheid foundation.

Australia's foreign policy orientation, of course, should not be shaped by considerations toward any single nation. However, if Australia is genuinely concerned to view its future prosperity as closely bound to that of the region then we need to express a clear and unequivocal opposition to institutionalised forms of racism. That position should be underpinned by a well articulated and firmly implemented policy against apartheid South Africa which includes reducing commercial links. Dealing with commercial relations is always difficult, especially when there is a possibility of economic...
loss. But that possibility is far outweighed by Australia's developing regional economic relations as well as a strong moral and ethical imperative to act.

The Australian government should therefore examine these potentially compromising commercial links with South Africa. With a Commonwealth Foreign Minister's meeting scheduled for August in Canberra and a Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Kuala Lumpur later in the year, this need carries with it a certain urgency. Past achievements should not now give way to muted embarrassment.

Flemish University of South Australia
Politics Discipline

ABOUT BOOKS, RESOURCE MATERIALS AND RESEARCH

Recent Books on Apartheid and the Freedom Struggle in South Africa and Namibia

Peter Limb

Now Everyone is Afraid: the changing face of policing in South Africa (Catholic Institute for International Relations, August 1988);
Victoria Brittain and Abdul Minty, (editors). Children of Resistance:

Despite the energetic attempts by the South African apartheid regime to impose a media blockade of silence or mis-information, a steady stream of new books and films has helped to keep the issue of the freedom struggle in South Africa and Namibia in the public eye. The talks over Namibia, and the incessant speculation over the "release" of Nelson Mandela serve to keep people's interest, but what is not shown on our TV screens now is the daily repression of the majority of people. Part of the censorship lid is temporarily lifted in Now Everyone is Afraid, which discloses that since the national state of emergency was declared in June 1986, the apartheid regime has implemented a complex strategy to try and undermine the growing anti-apartheid movement in the black townships. The secret State Security Council involving leaders of government, business and the armed forces initiated a widespread "blitzkrieg" of mass detentions (over 30,000 people including many leaders were detained in the first year of the Emergency), a blackout on all information on "unrest" and the expansion of "law and order" forces. The blackout served to protect the police and army from exposure of the atrocities they were committing and which had been captured graphically on the world TV networks. What then happened was the recruiting (often from "vigilante" gangs) of an extra 16,000 black police ("khoikoms"
ables) which increased the size of the South African police by one third, and served to free up white soldiers for deployment in Angola and Namibia, and to remove the hated white police from the townships.

However the new khoikoms soon became famous for their brutality that was aimed at anti-apartheid activists, often children. Behind the move is a sinister strategy: police has been given a black face...The battle between the security forces and the people is the sharpest expression of South Africa's civil war. The state has ensured that this too can now be portrayed as 'black on black' violence. This new development forms
a crucial part of the state's long-term security strategy to achieve 'law and order' so that a space is created for the revived black (puppet-pl.) local authorities to function smoothly... with which the government can comfortably negotiate...(and) not threaten its power" (p. 14, emphasis added).

This book in a series of case studies exposes the collaboration between vigilantes and the police, and the repressive role played by government puppet organisations. Anyone who still seriously gives credibility to the claims of Inkatha "independence" should read this timely book, which is a useful fact-book for anti-apartheid workers. Behind the 'black on black' violence in places like Pietermaritzburg lies Inkatha and government hostility to the ANC, UDF and COSATU. Butchered, acting more and more as a direct accomplice of apartheid, urged Inkatha members to eliminate UDF and COSATU members, as he saw their growing support in Natal a threat to his position as Bantuman leader. Even Inkatha members were not safe, and there are well documented cases of members with relatives who were UDF supporters being killed. Naked terror reigned. The mayor of Pietermaritzburg commented: during the floods of 1987 "if Inkatha had wanted to make friends they should have gone and helped the people, instead of going to them at 3 o'clock in the morning - sign this card or I'll kill you if you don't" (Weekly Mail, 30 October 1987). It is probably only a matter of time before this book is banned in South Africa.

Other books also certain to be on the banned list (CARE National Newsletter is frequently listed in the Weekly Mail list of banned materials) include a report on the Harare International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in September 1987, and a new pictorial history of Nelson Mandela. The latter book was released as a tribute to Mandela's courage in the 25th year he has spent in prison, and is also available as a notable photo exhibition of 16 poster-size sheets, ideal for anti-apartheid displays at schools or libraries. An up-to-date list of awards presented to Nelson is given, including being the first person to receive the Freedom of the City of Sydney in 1987, Honorary Degrees in Lesotho, Belgium, New York, Lancaster, Zimbabwe, Michigan, Cuba and other places, twice nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, the Simon Bolivar Prize, Honorary Life President of the National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa, and having numerous streets, parks, halls and schools named after him. In 1973 a new nuclear particle discovered in Leeds was named in honour of him, and a 1987 poll in the Soviet newspaper named him the person that most people would like to run South Africa. The book ends with a section entitled "I will return" taken from the reply of Mandela to Botha's false offer of release on condition of surrendering his principles that was read by Nelson's daughter Zinzi to a mass meeting in Soweto: "I am not prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free...Your freedom and mine cannot be separated. I will return".

Abdul Minty is a founder and Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and co-edits with Victoria Brittain, an energetic anti-apartheid journalist of the Guardian, the collection of statements from the Harare conference entitled Children of Resistance. There are moving testimonies from the children themselves, risking arrest by being at the meeting, such as William Modibedi and Naome Moïse. There are also inspiring addresses by

Oliver Tambo, Trevor Huddleston, Rev. Frank Chikane, and Ruth Mompati, and articles on the effects of torture by Don Foster and others. William Modibedi, aged only 12, tells how he "was handcuffed and put in log iron, and then subjected to electric shocks" (p.37). A younger boy's body is covered by marks left by bullet wounds inflicted by South African police (p.46). A doctor cites prison documents listing 706 detainees with evidence of injuries from assault.

Finally, with Namibia's independence now agreed upon and the elections in sight, Australians will need to look more closely at events in that country. The change has come about not because of some "peace offensive" by Botha, but by the South African armed forces military defeats in Angola by the combined Angolan and Cuban international forces. SWAPO has emerged as the people's choice, as the leader of the armed and political struggles, and South Africa is now worried that a free U.N. supervised election will see a SWAPO victory. Great vigilance is needed to ensure Pretoria's compliance with U.N. demands. A new collection of articles and speeches by leaders and rank and file of SWAPO, together with U.N. resolutions and information on transnational companies active in plundering Namibian resources, has just been published, and is a useful compendium of information.
After Apartheid: Two New Books Consider the Future.

Richard Leaver


These two edited collections have much in common. The most obvious is their shared publisher; suffice it to say that if James Curry can maintain this standard at such a reasonable price, then his already preeminent place in the field of African Studies seems assured.* In addition, each volume has been produced by culling the offerings available at larger and broader conferences; the Suckling/White papers were selected from the field at 'The Southern African Economy: After Apartheid' conference held at the University of York in September-October 1986, while the Cobbett/Cohen papers were originally delivered to the conference on 'Popular Struggles in Africa' organised by the Review of African Political Economy. Hence the individual essays which are collected together here would stand up well in any company.

More substantively, the two volumes both share a healthy irreverence towards the conventional wisdom which dominates their respective fields. After Apartheid seeks to progress beyond the general objectives proclaimed in the Freedom Charter and investigate the ways in which the inherited structure of the South African economy would constrain the ability of a post-apartheid government to implement the stated intentions that have motivated many in the current struggle. Space does not permit elaboration of the ways in which individual authors tackled this brief, but I thought the papers by Cassim (an overview of the current economic crisis), Roll (on the lessons about redistribution from South America), Davies (on socialisation in a heavily monopolized economy) and Fadyachee (on South Africa's past and future relationship with the IMF) were all particularly good. Taken together with the special edition of the Third World Quarterly (April 1987) issued under the same name, it would now be fair to say that, by comparison with other revolutionary struggles, the high quality of relatively long-range forethought has become one of the more pronounced characteristics of the fight against apartheid.

The Cobbett and Cohen collection is, if anything, better ordered; the editors provide an excellent introduction, and John Saul's New Left Review essay lends an opposite point of closure for the volume (if not the debate that it incites). Individual essays describe the evolution of particular internal struggles against one of four manifestations of hydra-headed apartheid: labour struggles, urban struggles, rural struggles and education struggles. Personally, and perhaps for no other reason than that there is so little literature available on the topic, I found the two case studies of rural struggles the most stimulating.

The book has intimations - most obvious in the introduction - of being more than just a collection of state-of-the-art essays. There are some negative points lurking about which join together these case studies in a shared purpose: that the future of the Republic will not be delivered on a plate to South African blacks in a final act of colonial paternalism by western sanctions policies; that these types of democratic struggle over what seems local issues will have a large hand in shaping the political form of any post-apartheid society; that debates about the political solution to apartheid which are conducted in terms of homogenous racial categories run the risk of ignoring the substantial disaggregation that is new occurring on both sides of the racial divide.

Taken in toto, these points lend convincing weight to the editors' case that '... it would be an anachronism to believe that the levels of self-expression and autonomy displayed in our case studies can simply be sublimated to the demands of a single insurrectionary party' (p.17). Saul's criticisms of the ANC's 'two-stage' theory of revolution pushes this line of argument one step further, though towards what positive conclusion is not particularly clear. Though I may be guilty of reading too much into too little, the manifest preference for democracy over centralisation and the profound scepticism of an even a post-revolutionary state both suggest conclusions compatible with anarcho-syndicalism.

However, the possibility of a thoroughly democratic anarcho-syndicalist strategy may prove to be historically transient. Revolutions, particularly protracted ones, have a tendency to be governed over a long run by a logic of polarisation in which 'the single insurrectionary party' offers definite practical if not moral advantages. Be that as it may, this book will at least succeed in reminding this reader that there is a large body of literature on revolutionary strategy from which South Africa should not be divorced.

If there is any fault with these two books, it is simply that their respective concerns should really be related at some point. If one accepts that any transition to black majority rule is likely to be a slow process, then structures which appear to be constant over the short run become variable over the longer run. The task of plumbing a successful strategy capable of securing political freedom over the long run then has to be grounded on some analysis of the structure of
the economy within which the democratic struggles are conducted. Likewise, revolutionary situations transform both the forms of organisation of the oppressed and the characteristics of the structures which oppress them. Analyses of revolutionary strategy and of economic structure cannot do without each other for long.

Australian National University Peace Research Centre

A New Journal

Discovery and Innovation is a new multidisciplinary journal designed to provide a coherent forum for Africa's wide-ranging and scattered research and development efforts throughout the continent. Edited by T.T. Iwun, and published out of Nairobi by Thomas R. Odhiambo, its major areas of concern will be: endemic and tropical diseases; drought, desertification and reforestation; the oceans and earth sciences; agricultural development; natural resources; tropical and sub-tropical ecosystems; energy; tropical environment; industry and industrial policy; human origins, societal organizations and human behaviour; ethical issues in science and technology; training and education; frontiers of the natural sciences; mathematics and the social sciences.

For further information write to:

The Editor
Discovery and Innovation
Academy Science Publishers
P.O. Box 1478
Nairobi, Kenya.

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Research at the University of Zimbabwe

Highlights of the Research Programme at the University of Zimbabwe, Issue 1, August 1988.

Editor, Dr N. Bhebe, Chairman of the Research Board.

This new publication from the University of Zimbabwe library is intended to provide information on the research activity in progress at the University. It sets out details of a range of projects selected from across the Faculties.

Write to:

The University Librarian
P.O. Box MP 45
Mount Pleasant
Harare, Zimbabwe

* * * * * * *
Research on Urban Settlement Strategies in Mozambique

Susan Dow

I have recently completed an MA (Coursework) thesis on urban planning in Mozambique, which seeks to formulate an urban settlement strategy for Maputo city based on an understanding both of developments in the field of urban planning and housing in post-independence Mozambique, and of current thinking about urban settlements in Third World cities. The study adopts the position that any settlement strategy must reflect (a) Mozambique's particular historical experience, (b) the political and social aspirations of the government and the people, (c) the opportunities provided by legislative and administrative changes since independence, and (d) the current situation of resource scarcity due to war and a deteriorating economy.

The paper looks at the evolution of Mozambique's political economy to provide the context within which legislative and administrative changes in the field of urban planning, administration and housing can be understood. It examines initiatives taken at the national and city level in relation to urban settlements. It assesses the opportunities for, and constraints upon, the implementation of an urban settlement strategy in relation to those issues which Habitat (UNCHS), and others, have identified as important. It puts forward some proposals as to how urban settlement strategies could be formulated and implemented in Maputo.

The thesis is based on research carried out in Maputo, where I had the opportunity in 1987 to work in the Department of Urbanization of the National Institute for Physical Planning. It draws on Mozambique official sources, including party materials, my own survey work in Maputo, and a wide range of United Nations and other agency and governmental documentation.

Flinders University of
South Australia
Centre for Development Studies

New Book on the Nagarini Settlement Project:

Note on New Study

Doug Porter, in Canberra, is at present engaged with two other researchers in preparation of a book on development practice that uses the Australian-assisted Nagarini Settlement Project, in Kenya, as a case study. All three authors have had considerable involvement in the Nagarini area, either as researchers, consultants or NGO workers. Thompson, a Kenyan, is a PhD anthropology student at SOAS, London. Porter works with Australian Freedom From Hunger assisting Kenyan NGOs in the area. Allen, a geographer with special interests in agricultural land use and farming systems, was a member of an AIDAB mission to Nagarini in 1987.

The book is aimed at development practitioners, students of development and lay people interested in development issues. It is to be written in a non-academic style, with anecdotal material and personal accounts, against a background of academic literature, project files and published reports.

The Nagarini Project is used as a vehicle with which to examine the broader issues of a number of 'fashions' in development practice of the 1970s and 1980s. The book examines the origins of the project in relation to Australian foreign policy, World Bank policy and the concept of integrated rural development: the impact of the project on traditional agriculture, food security and the Nagarini environment: Australian capacity to carry out projects of this nature in relation to the aid bureaucracy, consultants, and Australian experience in large scale schemes, dryland agriculture and smallholders development: the introduction of econometric techniques into project management and control, in particular the use of cost-benefit analysis; and the efforts of NGOs, brought into the project area when all else seems to have failed.

The working title of the study is Development Practice - the Case of the Nagarini Project and will be published by Routledge, London, hopefully before the end of the year.
3.

Communications in Rural Education Schemes: A Study of Media Selection at Source and Media Use at Destination in the Berekum Traditional Area of Ghana. Kwasi Ansu-Kyereme (P. White). La Trobe Ph.D. (Educ.)


A Comparison of Tanzanian and Australian Children's Concepts of School and Schooling. Bishara Seif (P. Langford and D. Caulley). La Trobe Ph.D. (Educ.)

Editor's Note:

It is proposed that June issues of the AFSAAP Newsletter will henceforth contain a list of Honours, Masters and Ph.D theses on African subjects in progress and completed in Australia, as per 31 December of the previous year. The format adopted is based on that used by the Institute of Historical Research, London. Those supervising African theses are requested to supply relevant information to:

The African Research Institute,
La Trobe University,
Bundoora, Victoria. 3083

International African Institute

An Africanist in Scandinavia

Australian AID staff in Africa, Indian Ocean and South Asia

Regions Meet in Perth

Horn of Africa Symposium: the Hidden Struggles in Oromia and the Ogaden

Southern African Scholarship Foundation Incorporated

African Educators Visit Australia

Commonwealth Initiative for Advanced Training for Black South Africans

Aid for Africa Redirected to Asia

AGFOA appoints Visiting Researcher on Southern Africa

Books and Artefacts of Ethiopia

Art and Batik from Nigeria

Sankofa: African Musicians and Dancers from the Ivory Coast

Namibia Conference

Budapest Conference

Other Conferences -

International Literacy Year

Forthcoming Commonwealth Foreign Ministers’ Conference

News of People and Visitors

Changes in the Africa Desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs

AIDAB Sponsored Students in Adelaide

Yoruba Exhibition comes


Chicago Illinois - Continuity and Change in Africa

Chicago laid on a warm and windy Indian summer for the meeting - held in the McCormack Center Hotel, well on the edge of downtown. It was organised very efficiently by Karen Tranberg Hansen of Northwestern University, which institution is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the program of African Studies. They turned on the best conference I have attended in the past five years. My own panel on the ‘Horn of Africa Continuing Crisis’ was held in the dying hours of the conference but still attracted 60 or so participants. A very welcome feature this year was the presence of two leading figures from the USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of African Studies, Leonid Fituni and Vladimir Tikhomirov, who gave frank presentations and mingled with the rest of us. I also noted an increase in the number of Army Intelligence personnel in the audiences for the Eritrean panels - an indication of how the EPLA is making itself felt. There was standing room only for many of the panels. For a change, most people turned up to give their advertised papers and - surprise - some had even written them. A notable absentee was Chinua Achebe, whom I had had the pleasure of meeting and dining with the week before in Stockholm; he looked then far too tired to undertake any more transatlantic travel and the Stockholm artic weather did not help. His first novel to be published since 1965 Anthills of the Savannah has created enormous interest, as also his new book of essays. The Herskovitz award for the most outstanding scholarly work of the year, went to John Illiffe for his book The African Poor: A History, Randle Fowels’ Horn and Crescents: Cultural Change and Traditional Islam on the East African Coast, 600-1900, was on the distinguished short list. Most Specialist publishers were there, including James Currey and Westview; Red Sea Press were selling large quantities of David Welde Giorgis’ memoir of his time as a high level member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia - Red Tears.

Even the banquet with plenty of traditional West African food was value for money. Receptions were held at the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Public Library and the University of Illinois at Chicago, as well as many smaller formal and informal gatherings. The only other Australian I saw was John Ravenhill.

I took the opportunity of a couple of free days to do some work at Northwestern's famous library at Evanston. The very engaging librarian, Hans Panofsky showed me round the finest collection of African books, journals and newspapers I have seen collected in one place. Anyone is welcome to use the library and they will send material on interlibrary loan to Australia.

Next year's conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia from November 2-5. Papers and panels are especially solicited on the meeting theme "Culture, Science and Human Development" and the works of W.E.B. Du Bois as an Africanist.

Roy Paterman
November 1988
Commission "state of the art" essays for publication in Africa and elsewhere, in which the current directions in the research of African and non-African scholars can be explored.

The Institute does not normally expect to initiate research within Africa but may be able to perform a valuable role in organizing trans-national projects. An example of such is the West African Museum Project, financed over the past six years by The Ford Foundation and recently also the Rockefeller Foundation. Based now in Dakar, it has succeeded in establishing a support network for museum staff throughout the region, provided training courses, and strengthened conservation techniques and curatorial skills. It is hoped that this collaborative venture, transcending anglophone and francophone traditions, will be built upon and extended to other regions of Africa.

The role of the I.A.I. lies not only in documenting research but in bringing scholars together. The seminar programmes established in the late 50's and early 60's wherein a small group of scholars met together for four or five days for intensive discussions, has been revived; projected topics for coming years include informal trade, migration and remittances, and the impact of civil war and natural disasters on the physical and mental health of children and the consequent problems facing social workers. Other proposed seminars will examine the management of research within Africa and the consequences of external funding. The sessions of the International Congress of African Studies (ICAS), held at four or five yearly intervals, are clearly complementary to the work of the I.A.I. and a strengthening of the existing ties between these two bodies will be sought.

All these efforts to document African research will be negated if the resulting publications are not available in Africa. The I.A.I. has already taken an initiative in organizing, in 1985, a one-day seminar on the "book famine". It must however explore means by which its own publications - and by its example, those of other organisations - are made available in Africa: variously with the assistance of foundation grants, through subsidised and locally paid subscriptions and participation in other ongoing projects to relieve the "book famine".

The activities of the I.A.I. are currently sustained at a minimal level through a number of small grants, overdrafts on projects and seminars and the profits from its publications. This is clearly insufficient for the envisaged role of the Institute and external funding is being sought for specific projects. The organisation of the I.A.I. itself is being re-examined. For over a decade approximately one half of the members of the Executive Council, selected among eminent scholars from African universities and research institutes and from African Studies associations and institutes outside Africa, have been African, and from 1975 to 1987 Professor J.F. Ade Ajayi of the University of Ibadan was its Chairman. But an attempt to restore international communication the possibility of reactivating the 'Notes and News' section of Africa will be explored, especially by the publication of notices about recent and future seminars and conferences with listings of papers presented. The I.A.I. will be seeking funds to
dissemination of material and for the generation of initiatives for seminars and similar meetings.

The I.A.I.'s new Hon. Director, taking over from Professor I.H. Lewis who will now act as Consultative Director, is Peter Lloyd, Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Sussex. Professor Lloyd's contacts with the Institute began almost forty years ago prior to his arrival in June 1949 in Ibadan. His early research into traditional Yoruba political structures and modern local government were conducted as a Research Fellow of NISER; later research into land law was carried out from within the Ministry of Lands and Labour. In 1959 he established the Sociology Department in the University of Ibadan where he remained until 1964. He has published extensively on his Nigerian researches, three of his books having won the Annan Talbot Prize for the best work on Africa published during the year. He organised for the I.A.I. the New Elite of Tropical Africa seminar in Ibadan in 1964, and more recently that on Housing Africa's Urban Poor in 1986 (to be published in 1989).

On leaving Nigeria Professor Lloyd spent three years in the Centre of West African Studies at the University of Birmingham before moving to Sussex. His research interests in the 70's moved to Latin America with a special focus upon community action in the shanty towns; today he is looking at community action with respect to the elderly in Brighton and Hove and demonstrating that social anthropology has as much relevance at home as abroad. He has recently been a prime mover in the establishment of the British Association for Social Anthropology in Policy and Practice.

Professor Lloyd was for several years Dean of the School of Social Sciences in the University of Sussex, has been a member of several committees of the Economic and Social Research Council, and has served as Hon. Secretary of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the Commonwealth and on the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

An Africanist in Scandinavia

Even with the temperature 20 degrees below zero, Sweden is not a bad place for an Africanist to spend some leave. Scandinavian links with Africa are surprisingly strong. Africa is a turn of the 19th century, Swedish missionaries were working in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Tanzania; Finns in Namibia, Danes in Nigeria and Norwegians in Madagascar. African liberation movements receive generous support from governments and NGOs in the Nordic countries, whilst development cooperation is also extensive - accounting for 11% of GNP. Tanzania at present receives the largest amount of Swedish assistance and Sweden is also particularly active in Ethiopia and Southern Africa. This massive commitment by SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) has not been without its faults, and 25% of Swedes think it should be reduced or curtailed. The most important center for African studies is Uppsala, which is the home for the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies established in 1962. Its library specialises on contemporary Africa and has about 32,000 books and some 700 current periodicals. The Institute invites African scholars to spend a few months working with Nordic researchers - some 600 of whom have spent at least one month at the Institute. The University of Uppsala's library also has an extensive collection of literature on Africa; several university departments have been conducting large-scale research programs in Africa for many years - one of the preeminent being that of Cultural Anthropology under Professor Anita Jakobsen. Uppsala was the home town of Dag Hammarskjöld; a foundation was established in his memory in 1962 to organise seminars on development problems. Sweden has a number of eminent Africanists including Sven Rubenson in Lund, the doyen of Scandinavian Ethnographers; Bjorn Beckman and Lars Rudebeck, political economists closely associated with Tjernes African Political Economy, and Tekeste Negash, an Eritrean historian who seems to have come to terms with the Eritrean government. In recent years, Sweden has accepted large numbers of migrants and refugees (including at least one former Ethiopian ambassador and the field commander of the ELF) and today has the largest Eritrean population of any European country - with the exception of West Germany. An indication of the growing importance of the Eritrean community is shown in the fact that on his recent European tour, General Secretary, Issayas Aferwo, and the other EPLF officials spent a week in Scandinavia. Norwegians have given considerable support for African causes. Some 250,000 students took part in Operation Day Work when they collected money for Eritrea in 1987 and Namibia in 1988. There are few Africans visible in Finland: one reason for this may be a fairly inflexible immigration policy. On a recent trip, I observed that the only person whose passport was examined among 1,000 ferry passengers embarking for Sweden, was an Ethiopian. African studies are somewhat undeveloped in Finland: the most important institution seems to be the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Helsinki under Director Kaiso Kijunj. Scandinavia is also a good place to visit for students of conflict and conflict resolution. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has hundreds of relevant journals and a data base of 20,000 entries concerning arms transfers to the developing world. There are
Departments of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala and Gothenburg. In Uppsala, Peter Wallensteen has organised advanced international programs which attract participants from many African and other Third World countries. Finland - recently elected to the Security Council and Sweden - where the late Ambassador Carlson played such an important role in the Angolan/Namibian accord - have begun to be more active in international mediation; the next few years may see an even more positive role being taken.

Roy Pateman
February 1989

Australian AID Staff in Africa, Indian Ocean and South Asia
Regions Meet in Perth

During 21-22 February 1989 relevant Canberra-based and posted officers of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) met in Perth to review - and discuss strategies for - Australian aid to Africa, the Indian Ocean and South Asia.

A number of senior AIDAB officers were involved in the meeting, which provided a valuable opportunity for posted officers to be informed of development prospects from a Senior Canberra perspective and to voice their own views on recent program developments.

A broad range of issues were discussed including the most recent policy, administrative and budget developments in Canberra; the new Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme (EMSS); current developments and problems in relation to various forms of aid (commodity assistance, food aid, staffing assistance, training); involvement of non-government aid organisations in the official aid program in each region; gender analysis in aid activities; emergency and humanitarian assistance; and regional (multi-country) activities, including with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The consensus view of participants was that the meeting was extremely valuable. Strong support was expressed for the concept of such meetings, which will be repeated.

AIDAB
4 April, 1989
Southern African Scholarship Foundation Incorporated

The Foundation was incorporated last October. Its patrons are:

Premier Peter Dowling
Senator Pat Giles
Clive Broin, Trades and Labour Council
The Most Reverend Peter Cramley,
Anglican Archbishop of Perth
Malcolm Fraser, former Prime Minister
of Australia

The Foundation has managed to raise funds for the living expenses for a scholarship student to come to Western Australia and have chosen a nominee, who will probably work in science at Curtin University. The details, however, have not been able to be finalised because of the impact of fees and the need to negotiate with the Universities concerning academic entry requirements.

The Foundation is negotiating with the Australian Government for greater support for initiatives of this kind. So far the Taxation Office has been unable to find its way clear to give tax deductability for donations to this Fund.

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African Educators Visit Australia

Eight Secretaries of Education from seven countries of Southern Africa visited Australia for 16 days in February this year. The countries represented were Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe (a federated State of Tanzania) and Zimbabwe.

The purpose of the visit was to assist with the design of the second phase of an Education Program funded by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB). The Secretaries spent most of their time in Australia working at the AIDAB Centre for Pacific Development and Training (AEFC) in Sydney. Visits were made to various sections of the Queensland Department of Education to view developments and trends in the areas of curriculum and educational administration. A visit to the C.E. Alexander College of Agriculture in Tocal gave the group an opportunity to examine aspects of distance education, while the staff of the Curriculum Resources and Research Centre at the University of Newcastle and of the Hunter Institute of Higher Education spoke with the group about aspects of distance education and the establishment of Education Resource Centres.

Before leaving Australia, the group met with senior AIDAB officials in Canberra who have an involvement in the Education Project.
Aid for Africa redirected to Asia

The Prime Minister's Distortion Factor (PMDF) hit the aid program again during Mr Hawke's February trip to South Asia.

In Pakistan, Mr Hawke offered $12.5m over three years and in India, $123m over three years. The $50m is not new money but rather comes from cutting forward estimates on the Southern Africa program.

In January, 1988, the Government announced that aid to Southern Africa over the three-year period 1987/88 to 1990/91 would increase from $50m to $100m. The increase has been phased in and will see $50m being allocated in 1989-90. AIDAB's forward estimates for the 1990/91 to 1992/93 three-year period were based on this $50m expenditure rate with increases for inflation and some modest growth. These estimates have been cut back to $50m p.a. for three years (i.e. a real decline) through the direct intervention of the Prime Minister's department. The difference provides the PMDF grants for South Asia.

Whilst the needs of Pakistan and India are great, these two economies are not suffering decline as are the economies of Southern Africa. $50m in Southern Africa could have a greater impact on the fight against poverty than is likely in the very much larger economies of India and Pakistan. But the reallocation was not undertaken to achieve development objectives!

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ACFOA appoints visiting Researcher on Southern Africa

A former Commissioner on the Federal Trade Practices Commission, Dr George Venturini has accepted to be the first visiting researcher with ACFOA. Dr Venturini will research the experience of the Code of Conduct for Australian companies with interests in South Africa and the nature and extent of South African investment in the Australian economy.

Dr Venturini will also assist ACFOA in preparing practical policy proposals for the Australian Government to assist the development of a stable and prosperous independent Namibia.

Dr Venturini can be contacted via

ACFOA,
G.P.O. Box 1562,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2601
Books and Artifacts of Ethiopia

The African Research Institute, in conjunction with the Borchart Library, La Trobe University, has mounted an exhibition of books and artifacts focusing on Ethiopia. The core of the exhibit is a collection of fifty-five 19th and 20th Century pectoral crosses, mainly in silver, courtesy of the Christensen Fund Collection, as well as selected items from the Borchart Library's collection of books, government publications, microfiche resources and music recordings relating to Ethiopia. The Council of the Museum of Victoria has made available its collection of "Abyssinian" swords, knives and other weapons, while other items are on loan from Dr James Folheme of Deakin University, Dr Malcolm Lovegrove of La Trobe University and the Orthodox Coptic Church of Melbourne. The books and artifacts are supported by mural photographs based on Dr Lovegrove's collection and historical background material.

A printed exhibition catalogue, including an historical introduction by David Borward, full list of items exhibited and a selected bibliography based on the Borchart Library collection is available from the African Research Institute for $5.00 postage and handling.

The exhibition, which will be at the Borchart Library, La Trobe University from the 6 May to 21 April, was transferred to Glenn College in April as the setting for the annual afternoon reception by Mr Justice McCarvill, the Chancellor of La Trobe University. After closing at La Trobe, the exhibit will move to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Any galleries or institutions interested in exhibiting this compact display should contact:

Rhonda Noble,
La Trobe University,
Bundoora, Victoria 3083

Telephone (03) 479 2111

Art and Batik from Nigeria

The Wannon Galleries near Hamilton in the Western Districts of Victoria has available for sale an excellent collection of contemporary art works on paper by Rufus Ogunle, Fela Odetun, Wolu Oyeyen and Kofa Abdala, including works characteristic of the Osogbo School of myth exposition and the Zaria School for Impressionists. They also have a selection of contemporary southern Nigerian batik paintings, wax-resistant dyed cloth and basketry.

The works on paper are professionally mounted and framed and were produced over the past three years. Price lists and additional information can be obtained from:

Mal and Bobby Fraser,
Wannon Galleries,
Tallageira,
Mountap, Victoria 3294

Telephone 055 73 3234

Sankofa: African Musicians and Dancers from the Ivory Coast

Bobo Salley, in conjunction with Anthony Steele and Associates, organized an Australian tour of musicians and dancers from the Ivory Coast, West Africa, during March and April, 1989. The troupe, which consisted of two musicians and six dancers, four female and two male, were led by the master drummer, Mahan Chete, and principal male dancer, Quee Fisk Amolfe. One of the more spectacular features was a performance of Senufo stil dancing.

The troupe held performances in Perth, Adelaide, Alice Springs, Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra, as well as various regional centres in Queensland and New South Wales, before going on to several south east Asian venues. The organizers are planning a more ambitious second tour next year, including contemporary, as well as more traditional music.
Namibia Conference.

The conference on Namibia: 'Independence and Beyond' was due to take place at Abbott Hall, Melbourne, on 6 and 7 May 1989. A number of international speakers were to attend, including a delegation from SWAPO (the South West African Peoples Organization), a delegate from the National Union of Namibian Workers (SUNW) and a representative of the Namibian Council of Churches.

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Budapest Conference: Tradition and Modernization in Africa today.

The African Research Program (ARP), Budapest, is organizing its third international conference under the title "Tradition and Modernization in Africa Today" from 26 August to 4 September 1989 at the University of Agricultural Sciences, in Gödöllő just outside Budapest. There will be several sections: Folklore in Africa today; Social Sciences; Economic Sciences; Agrarian sciences; Technical sciences; Industrialization; Development of the infrastructure; Medical sciences.

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The Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World cordially invites submission of proposals for research papers, roundtables and panel suggestions for possible selection and presentation at the 1989 Annual conference on the theme: Professional Responsibilities in a Global Context. Dates: November 16 to 18, 1989. Place: St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Contact: Dr. Melvin Hynes, Executive Director, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, PO Box 70257, Washington, DC 20024-1534.

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The African Studies Group at the University of Aberdeen plans to organize its colloquium in April 1990 around the question of longer-term responses to drought in African pastoralist societies or in mixed economies with a significant element of pastoralism. In particular, participants will consider if drought problems in Africa have a special character because they are in Africa: does the continent's geography and its historical experience create a unique context necessitating particular kinds of longer-term responses? For further information, contact Jeffrey Stone, Secretary, Aberdeen University African Studies Group, L.10 Link Block, Taylor Building, King's College, Aberdeen AB9 2UB, Scotland.

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International Literacy Year.

In commemoration of the United Nations' Declaration of the year 1990 as International Literacy Year, the African Studies Review will publish a special issue on literacy in Africa where over 166 million adults have still to acquire literacy - representing 56 percent of its total adult population living in poverty and disadvantage. This interdisciplinary issue will be edited at Indiana University by guest editors N.S. Rhoda (Professor of Education), Charles S. Bird (Professor of Linguistics), and Martha N. Kendall (Professor of Anthropology).

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The next meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa will take place in Canberra on 7-9 August. (1989)

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News of People, and Visiters

The Chair in History, University of Western Australia

Dr Norma Etherington, who has been appointed to the Chair in History at the University of Western Australia will take up his position in January, 1990, after a period of study leave. In 1990 he will offer two semester courses, one called The Foundations of African Society, the other, a comparative course on settler societies called White Supremacy.

Professor Suzanne Miears, from Ohio University, author inter alia of the recent book The End of Slavery in Africa will be visiting Perth in August at the joint invitation of Dr Jim Warren of Murdoch University and Penelope Etherington at the University of Western Australia. She has agreed to give several lectures or seminars, including one public lecture on "Slavery in the Modern World: the history of the United Nations Working Committee on Slavery".

Professor Marion Doro, whom some APSAAP members will know from her writing on Kenya, and on African politics, has taken over the Editorship of African Contemporary.
Changes on the Africa Desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs*

Michael Potts moved from his post at the Africa Desk to head the task force preparing for the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Meeting on Southern Africa to be held in Canberra in August. His place has been taken by Bruce Haigh.

Also new in the African Section are Rory Mungower (South Africa, Frontline States, Horn of Africa) and Bruce Hutchesson (West Africa, Indian Ocean, Horn of Africa).

* See Newsletter Vol. x Number 2, December 1988.

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AIDAB Sponsored Students From Africa in Adelaide

The number of students from African States sponsored for studies in Australia has increased in 1989, which is good news. This note provides some information about those in Adelaide, to be followed in the next issue by similar information for other States.

**South Australia**

There are currently 33 students from Africa studying in South Australia, virtually all in Adelaide.

**Botswana**

Three of the men are from Botswana, one at Adelaide University undertaking a postgraduate degree in economics, another attending SAIT doing a degree in electrical engineering and the other studying journalism at the Magill campus of SAGAE.

**Ghana**

There are two men from Ghana undertaking Ph.D programs at WAITE and another gentleman at Flinders University doing a Master of Science course.

**Kenya and Malawi**

One male student from Kenya is undertaking postgraduate studies in pasture agronomy at the University of Adelaide. There are three male students from Malawi. We are expecting more students from Malawi to commence studies in July 1989. Of those who are here, one is studying medicine at Flinders University, one is at Roseworthy Agricultural College studying horticulture and the other is at the University of Adelaide studying crop production.

**Nigeria**

There are two male students from Nigeria studying engineering at SAIT and one male student undertaking Ph.D studies in soil science at the University of Adelaide.

**Sierra Leone**

Two male students from Sierra Leone are undertaking Ph.D studies in agronomy and soil science at the University of Adelaide and one female doing a Master of Educational Management at Flinders University.

**Swaziland**

In 1989 4 students, 2 males and 2 females, arrived from Swaziland to commence studies in Adelaide. Three are undertaking a Master of Arts course at Flinders University and the other is at Magill SAGAE doing an in-service education course.
TANZANIA

Seven Tanzanian students, 4 females and 3 males, are studying in Adelaide. Two are doing a Master of Arts (Development Studies) at Flinders University, one is doing a Ph.D program at the University of Adelaide, another is studying agriculture at Roseworthy and three are at SAIT where one is studying architecture, another is studying chemical technology and one is in the school of engineering.

UGANDA

There is only one male student from Uganda currently studying in Adelaide. He is undertaking a Master of Public Health at the University of Adelaide.

ZAMBIA

There are five students from Zambia, 4 males and 1 female. Two are at SAIT where one is studying architecture and the other is mechanical engineering. One is studying for a Master of Arts (Development Studies) at Flinders University, another is undertaking practical training in ultrasonography at the Flinders Medical Centre and the other is at Roseworthy Agriculture College studying land management.

Yoruba Exhibition Dates

The African Research Institute exhibition, Yoruba: Art in Life and Thought has been a great success, drawing large and enthusiastic audiences - over 14,000 in Launceston. The exhibition features contemporary batiks, pottery, oil and bead paintings, and works on paper, as well as traditional masks, twin-carvings, divination boards, priest’s staffs, textiles and gowns supported by mural field photographs.

A 90 page catalogue, illustrated in colour and black/white and written by Professor Margaret Drewal, with an essay on contemporary Yoruba pottery by Jennifer Isaacs, is available from the African Research Institute for $10.00 ($20.00 overseas orders), including postage and handling.

The confirmed dates for the Yoruba Exhibition are as follows:

La Trobe University, Vic. 19 Aug - 30 Sept, 1988.
Deakin University, Vic. 7 - 28 October.

The Queen Victoria Art Gallery and Museums, Launceston, Tas.

Burnie Art Gallery, Tas.

Benalla Art Gallery
3 April - 5 May.

Shepparton Art Gallery, Vic.
5 June - 14 July.

Aarat, Vic.
21 July - 28 August.

Sale Regional Gallery
Vic.
4 September - 29 September.

Mildura Art Gallery, Vic.
5 February - 2 March 1990.

Swann Hill Regional Gallery of Contemporary Art, Vic.
2 April - 11 May

Centre Gallery,
Gold Coast, Qld.
1 June - 27 July

Galleries and institutions interested in details of costs and schedule for staging the exhibition should contact:

Rhonda Noble
Administrative Assistant to the Yoruba Exhibition
La Trobe University
Bundoora Vic 3083.

Phone (03) 479 2111
FAX No. (03) 478 3814