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The African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) wish to acknowledge the generous contribution of Professor Frank Willett, Director of the University Museum, University of Glasgow, for copyright use of the drawing of the Benin head which has long served as the logo of AFSAAP and on our newsletter.

AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC

NEWSLETTER

Volume XI, Number 2 December 1989

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 Gertzel, School of Social Sciences, Politics Discipline, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042.

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Note from the Editor

I held this issue of the Newsletter back in order to include a short report of AFSAAP's Annual Conference held at the beginning of December. Hence the slight delay in sending it out, but hopefully you will receive it before the end of the year. We have also included the first half of a paper on the IMF in Africa by Paul Onoji Onaiji and Jacob Adeunji both postgraduate students in Canberra, which they presented at the Conference. The Newsletter does not normally aim to include long conference papers. The contemporary role of the IMF in Africa is bound however to be of considerable interest to Newsletter readers, some of whom may not have ready access to information on the subject. Certainly it provoked a lively debate at the conference. So we decided to reproduce this paper, in two parts. The second part will appear in the June 1990 issue.

Otherwise the Newsletter follows our usual format. I am grateful to those who have contributed material and to those who have allowed reproduction from other Journals. Since we are now receiving more review copies from publishers, may I repeat my invitation to anyone who would like to do an occasional short review to let me know, with an indication of areas of interest.

David Dorward asks me to draw your attention to two matters. The first is that of subscriptions, now due! The second is the Directory of Africanists in Australia, compiled originally by David Goldsworthy, which is now sadly out of date. David would like to update the Directory with a view to the publication of a new edition early in 1990. The aim is to include anyone in Australia and New Zealand with African expertise and experience, irrespective of formal membership of AFSAAP. If you wish to be included please complete and return the form enclosed.
AFSAAP CONFERENCE 1989: REPORT

The Association's annual meeting was held at Sancta Sophia College, University of Sydney, from 30th November to 2nd December. Some fifty people participated including a notable number of African post-graduate students. Sancta Sophia is an attractive, quiet centre, with lovely gardens, which proved an ideal setting, and the organisers gave us just the right mix of formal and less formal sessions, and plenty of time for friendly discussions.

The conference began on the Thursday evening with a pleasant reception at which Gordon Miller, Director, Central and Southern African Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade gave the opening address on Australia's relations with Africa in the late 1980s. Friday and Saturday were structured around a series of panels, each dealing with a broad theme but also allowing for papers on more detailed topics. In this way over the two days the conference provided for lively discussion on a wide range of issues, including decolonisation; the role of the IMF in Africa; health and development; the role of language in development; and militarism and refugees. There was also a panel on Australian Aid to Africa, in which Paul Turner, now head of the Africa section in AIDAB, presented a very helpful overview of the "changes since Jackson". There was a very enjoyable conference dinner, at which Mr. Eddie Fumde, ANC representative in Australia, spoke on the recent changes in South Africa. A very pleasing feature of this year's meeting was the contribution of African postgraduate students, from whom there was a number of excellent presentations, demonstrating not least the positive contribution they make to our academic and intellectual environment. It was equally pleasing to have among the participants, a good number of practitioners back from the field, who had very important experiences to share, from a variety of development-oriented posts.

We are all indebted to Deryck Schreuder, John Ravenhill and John Lea for making this year's meeting a very lively and enjoyable occasion. If you would like more information about the Conference papers please contact David Dorward, African Research Institute, La Trobe University.

Next year's conference will be at Deakin University and will be organised by Ass.Professor J. Polhemus.
THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND'S STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES AND AFRICAN NATIONAL ECONOMIES: SOME NOTES ON THE 'RELEVANCE'. Part I

Paul Omojo Omaji
and
Jacob Adetunji

Paul Omojo Omaji is a doctoral student in the Department of Sociology (Faculties) and Jacob Adetunji is a postgraduate student in the National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, Canberra. This is the first part of their paper presented at the AFSAAP Conference in Sydney, December 1988.

Introduction

Even though the International Monetary Fund (The Fund or IMF) was not intended to address the imbalances in the national economies of developing countries in the first place, a review of the Fund's activities seems to indicate that the focus of its operations has shifted to the Third World countries, especially those of Africa in recent times.  

progressively, the Fund

in the 1950s and early 1960s became a major factor in the economic life of a small group of Latin American countries where strategies of substantive industrialisation were inevitably creating strong balance of payments and inflationary pressures. By 1960, a large amount of formerly colonial countries (mostly in Africa) had become independent and joined the IMF. It is since the 1970s, however, that a new tendency has emerged for the Fund to exercise a major influence on the process of internal decision-making in a number of the Third World countries (The Terce Nova Statement, 1980).

But the shift, without the necessary modification of philosophy and objectives, has tended to make many of the Fund's activities irrelevant to the problems of the Third World economies. In particular, these activities do not seem to assist in creating dynamic Third World economies whose motive powers arise from within as opposed to being determined almost completely by external forces, which is the case today.

The argument of this paper is that this perceived 'irrelevance' largely accounts for the "failure stories" that have been attendant upon The Fund's involvement in Africa. This is hardly an innovation, but the argument takes the debate back to one of the basics which are usually underemphasised. The paper addresses the argument by briefly reviewing the history of the Fund, paying particular attention to the "genesis" of the proposals that formed the basis of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, the consultations that preceded the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and the mandate eventually given to the Fund. In all this, we seek to demonstrate that the underdeveloped countries featured very little, if at all, therefore, were not in the position to effectively bring their peculiar problems within the philosophy and the objectives of the Fund.

The paper further reviews the economic conditions under which the Fund became increasingly involved in the national economies of Africa. Against this background, the paper highlights the nature of the Fund's approach to the debt crisis management in Africa. The apparently indiscriminate use of "standardised" programmes and the tales that these programmes leave behind for the recipient and observers to tell are also given due emphasis. For illustration, the Fund's specific involvements in some economies like Ghana, Kenya and Zaire are presented in some details. Where it is needed to further make the point, other economies like Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, etc, are referred to.

The paper concludes on the view that it is, perhaps, impracticable for the Fund to positively address the problems of the African economies under its present Bretton Woods mandate. This is premised on the position that, having been produced as a "deformed child", with little done "through the years to overcome the deformities", the Fund's relevance to these economies remains seriously in doubt.

The Fund as a Product of 'Industrial' History

The history of the Fund is too well known to be detailed again. However, it is worthy of note that this history "might be written in many ways and from many points of view" (Horsefield, 1969: 40). Our own point of view is to ask whether the Fund was originally designed, and/or is currently structured to assist the African states in creating and maintaining autonomous self-propelling economies as distinct from dependent economies. We present this history, then, so as to make clear the point that the Fund emerged from, and was designed for the economies of the industrialised world, with little or no provisions for the peculiar problems of the developing world.  

We take the view that such a historical approach should help to achieve a better understanding of the nature and defects of the IMF ... and, in particular, its congenital inability to deal with monetary issues linked to development - issues, typical of African economies (Abdalla, 1980). In applying this approach, it becomes imperative to go back to the first half of the 20th century.

This period witnessed major trade and financial disequilibria suffered by the industrialised countries. After the two world wars and the Great Depression of 1930s, the gold value of the manufactured goods from these countries fell by about 57.5%; enough to create major problems at the time. The fear of the panic engendered by these problems was expressed by Horsefield (1969: 4) when he said that:

No country could avoid almost overwhelming deflationary pressures and nearly every major country began to seek ways of defending itself against undercaming of its prices from abroad - some by exchange depreciation, some by introducing flexible exchange rates or multiple rates, some by direct controls over imports and other international transactions. Sooner or later, the currencies of practically all countries were effectively devalued.

1. They would like to acknowledge Kwame Mfowdo of the Law Faculty, ANU Canberra who generously made his materials on the subject of IMF available to them. His comments on the first draft of this paper were also quite helpful. The position and any errors in the paper are the authors' responsibility.

2. For Bahram Nowzad, statements each as this one is "somewhat surprising". However, his attempt to refute them lacks a strong historical support and, therefore, is less satisfactory. See his IMF and its Critics, 1981.
Under these circumstances, the "multilateralism and automatism of the theoretical gold standard" gave way to "beggar-my-neighbour" systems in which industrialised economies could hardly be expected to survive.

Conventional wisdom holds that the situation naturally threw up challenges, notably, to the governments of those countries that expected to lead the postwar world. These governments, in turn, looked to their leading economists and called for their ingenuity. In the United Kingdom (UK), the task fell on John Maynard Keynes who was then a consultant to the UK Treasury. Keynes had the opportunity to observe the bilateral stabilisation arrangements into which the United States of America (US) had entered with Brazil and other Latin American countries between 1937 and 1941, and those of the UK with France, Belgium and Netherlands between 1939 and 1940.

In his view, the solution to the prevailing problem was beyond "a meshing of bilateral arrangements"; only a single act of creation by which a comprehensive scheme [a broadly based international organisation] was adopted would be likely to succeed" (Gold, 1974: 82). He then set down his picture of that organisation in his "Proposals for an International Clearing (Currency) Union". Given that, for the UK, "exports were of overwhelming importance", Keynes' "Proposals" contained those measures, such as adjustment of exchange rates, which would "encourage exports and maintain a steady expansion in the economy." Across the Atlantic, in the US, was another economist, Harry Dexter White who, almost concurrently with Keynes, had been preoccupied with putting together a "Proposals" to Outline a Proposal for an International Stabilisation Fund of the United and Associated Nations". In the words of Breitling's (1974: 5), the prime need for White was "a mechanism which would ensure the stability of exchange rates, avoid the recurrence of competitive devaluations and of the restrictions on payments which other countries had built up after 1933 against the competitive power of US exports" (emphasis, added). Like Keynes, White had the opportunity to observe the Tripartite agreement which France, UK and US had entered into on September 23, 1936. In his assessment, this Agreement had worked "only tolerably well", and was capable of breaking down in peacetime due to its restricted scope. This view did inform his conception of the Fund in his draft proposal. Further, it may be difficult to ignore the point that the need to break down barriers against the US exports was paramount in this proposal.

It is, perhaps, general knowledge that the convening of, and discussions in, the conference in which the Fund was created (i.e. the Bretton Woods Conference on July 1, 1944) were conducted, largely, within the narrow framework of these two proposals. To broaden the base, however, efforts were made to consult with Canada, Russia, Poland, Belgium, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, etc before the conference was convened. In inviting "interested countries" to the conference, "for the purpose of formulating definite proposals for an International Monetary Fund and possibly a Bank for Reconstruction and Development", the US Secretary of State, Morgenthau, further broadened this base by bringing in countries outside the ring of the pre-conference consultations.

As to how fully "international" the conference was, including the Fund that it created, the distribution to the attendance at the conference says much. In Europe, those countries against which the US and UK were winging far (principally, Germany, Italy and Japan) were excluded. The neutral States, like Sweden and Switzerland, were also excluded. From Africa, only Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia, outside South Africa, attended. So few also (four in number) were those that attended from Asia. The preponderance of the Americas (Latin America 19 in number) may owe more to the strategic positioning of their geopolitical vis-a-vis the US sphere of influence than to their sovereign status within the international community. Needless to add that the seven countries from Africa and Asia, put together, were effectively (even if indirectly) under British and American controls (Cutajar, 1980)

This apparent lack of legitimacy to a claim of international forum notwithstanding, the Conference went ahead and enacted the Articles of Agreement which became the

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This apparent lack of legitimacy to a claim of international forum notwithstanding, the Conference went ahead and enacted the Articles of Agreement which became the ground for the Fund. Basically, the law provides for the purposes, the membership, the quota regime (relating to the Fund's total resources, the members' drawing rights and their voting powers), the par value system, and the control and management of the Fund. An examination of some of these basic elements will shed more light on the contention that the peculiar interests of the developing (or underdeveloped) countries did not feature prominently at the inauguration of the Fund.

On the purposes, Article 1 delineates six guiding principles for the Fund. In brief, these principles define for the Fund the objectives of exchange stability and a "liberal regime of international payments - including convertibility of currencies and freedom from exchange restrictions" (de Vries, 1970). Hardly is there anything in the form or content of these objectives to indicate that the need was recognised for a differential approach to the economies of the underdeveloped members. In fact, India did propose, at both the consultative and conference stages, that one of the purposes be amended to require the Fund "to assist in the fuller utilisation of the resources of economically underdeveloped countries". Ironically, South Africa (i.e. country on an underdeveloped continent), along with the UK, opposed this amendment.

A revised amendment put forward by India to the effect that one of the goals of the Fund be "the development of the resources and productive power of all member countries, with due regard to the needs of economically backward countries", was similarly opposed (Horsefield, 1969: 93, emphasis, added). In the ensuing debate, it became clear that the US was "particularly opposed to any direct reference to LDCs [i.e. the developing countries]" (Bird, 1978: 13). The reason was not far-fetched. The American public had been told that "the Fund would not be used for reconstruction and would react badly to special mention of developing countries and their problems" (Gold, 1971).

Little surprise then that the purposes were couched in rather general or "universalistic" terms. Schleiming (1970) argued that it would have been most harmful to international monetary co-operation had the Fund differentiated between different classes of countries. But, the question he did pose, not to talk of addressing, is whose interests are served by the so-called undifferentiated "co-operation". Plainly, the objectives of the Fund as set out in Article 1 appear to

3. We now know that the official request to Keynes was inspired by attempts to counteract what was perceived as Nazi propaganda. Keynes was to launch the British campaign with a broadcast to contest the proposals for a German, "New Order" by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and this, by evaluating the pre-war economic status quo founded on standard and laissez faire international exchange. He declined to trend that path. See GoM, (1979: 19).

4. See Tyer et al., 1946 for further brief on the British domestic economy at the time.
suitable to rather fragile primary-product economies like those of Africa. The Fund must be guided by the ideology of "universal membership and the uniform treatment of all members" (Gold, 1983: 77).

Regarding membership, Schedule A of the Articles of Agreement indicates that the three African countries that attended the Bretton Woods Conference, excluding South Africa, were qualified as "original" members. Of course, there is the doubt that these countries "did not enjoy full freedom of manoeuvre" at the conference, given that they were still effectively under the control of the UK (in the cases of Egypt and Ethiopia) and the US (in the case of Liberia). The section that is of interest is why other African countries did not qualify for "original membership."

Existing literature points to their colonial status as the reason. As the judgement goes, Article XX Section 2(g) seemed to have implied a criterion that membership is open only to independent or sovereign countries. The relevant section indicates that by signing the Agreement, "all governments accept it both in their own behalf and in respect of all their colonies..." In other words, colonies, protectorates and territories were denied membership in their own right since they were not in the position to control all of their external relations. It is true, they were not entities to which international law could apply or had no international legal personality. This, however, raises the question as to why the Philippines, for instance, was admitted to membership and, in fact, included in Schedule A in 1944, although she became independent from the U.S.A. only on July 4, 1946. The point to note is that while "colonial" status supposedly deprived them of the status of original and/or autonomous representation, it was not as a bar, technically, to others who were similarly located in the historical context of colonial domination.

The quota regime under the Fund's laws, the individual members of the Fund in effect, allocated to specific positions in a power structure. For, in addition, affecting the total resources of the Fund, the regime significantly determines drawing rights of the members and their voting power.

Analyzed in terms of North-South dichotomy, the quotas, which were more or less arbitrarily determined by the Bretton Woods Conference, seem to have sketched the industrial economies and the developing economies into an interdependent and sub-ordinal relationship within the global power structure. In the acts of the Arusha Initiative (1980), an "international monetary system is both a notion and an instrument of prevailing power structures". In constituting the board of Executive Directors, for instance, the five members having the largest voting weights (the US, UK, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan - all of which are from the "North" bloc) were empowered to appoint seven out of at least 12 Directors; the rest of the members (mostly in the "South" bloc) not entitled to appoint, were to elect the remaining five Directors.

As to the eligibility of the British Dominions, see Gold, 1974, especially pages 45-47. India became a fully self-governing Dominion and an independent State in 1947; but she was already included in Schedule A along with Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

The changes that have been made to these quotas up to the present (about 8 times or so) do not seem to affect this structure in any significant way.

See Article XII Section 3(b) for full details on this provision.

This lopsided power structure is reinforced by the "weighted voting" in which each member shall have two hundred and fifty votes plus one additional vote for each part of its quota equivalent to one hundred thousand United States dollars (Article XII, Section 5(a)). A further reinforcement is provided by the simple "majority principle" in Article XII, Section 5(d), viz: "Except as otherwise specifically provided, all decisions of the Fund shall be made by a majority of the votes cast." It can hardly be gainsaid, that these provisions have put the "veto" power of the Fund in the hands of the "North", perhaps in perpetuity, but certainly in the critical advantage of the developing countries. For instance, as of June 1978, 97 Third World countries accounted for 36.75% of the voting power of the Fund, while the five leading industrialized capitalist countries controlled 40.77%, the US alone having 20% (The Terra Nova Statement, 1960).

From the foregoing presentation it should be clear, first that the main concern of the founding fathers of the Fund had to do with finding solution to the dislocated industrial economies, especially those of Britain and the US; second, that the problems of what are now called the developing countries, especially those of Africa, did not receive much (if any) attention at the inauguration of the Fund; and third, that by mandate, organization and management, the fund was ill-prepared for economies other than those of the industrial world. Being the main focus of this section, the second point can be further restated as follows:

At the time of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, international monetary reform was fairly solidly the preserve of the developed countries of the world. The interests of less-developed countries (LDCs), if considered at all, were viewed as being parallel with those of the developed countries, and not seen as warranting special treatment (Bird, 1978:1).

When, therefore, the Fund shifted its focus to the economies of these less developed countries, it becomes pertinent to ask whether or not essential changes were made to its philosophy and objectives as to make the Fund relevant to these economies. The section that follows surveys the Fund's "arrival" to Africa and, in the process, indicates that this question can hardly be answered in the affirmative. Specific illustrations will be provided in the section that follows.

IMF and Africa: The Link

It would appear that in the first few years of its operations (1947 to early 1960s), the Fund showed relatively little interest in, and concern for, the developing economies (LDCs). The Fund's Annual Reports within this period, for instance, hardly bore any major reference to the particular problems of these LDCs. Rather, in most of the official and academic discussions on international monetary reform up to the early 1960s, the LDCs were largely regarded as irrelevent - at best, they were treated as if their problems were not different from those of the developed economies.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that while the drawings of the LDCs from the Fund totalled less than 25% between 1948 and 1949, those of Western Europe accounted for about 75%. Curiously, though this was "at a time when the condition of post-war reconstruction in Europe was being met through Marshall Aid, the conditions of which precluded the use of IMF resources in anything other than 'exceptional and unforeseen circumstances'" (Bird, 1976:16) in contradistinction, the LDCs, especially Latin America, were flooded with the Fund's technical and advisory missions in the 1950s and 1960s, apparently in...
response to the strong balance of payments and inflationary pressures created in that region by the strategies of substitutive industrialization.10

Presumably, the setting up of the "Stand-by Arrangements" in 195211 was an outcome of these missions. The "Arrangements" serve to guarantee a borrowing member "an assured line of credit for a certain period of time"; and this credit is over and above the gold tranche drawing. It was, therefore, held to be of advantage to the LDGs. However, it is claimed that the Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF)12 in 1963 that has been generally held as the first formal institutional response to the demands of the LDGs.

The year 1963 was equally significant in the history of the IMF-Africa relations. In it alone, about 20 African countries became members of the Fund13 after their "independence". By this singular act of membership, these countries "accepted into an agreement which they had not negotiated - a kind of contract of acquiescence" (Abdalla, 1980: 38). The unfolding of this "contract" and the accompanying progressive infiltration of the African national economies by the Fund have been predicted by a general decline of these economies. A brief on this decline is presented below.

Most of the African national economies emerged from the period of colonial domination, weak, fragile and uncompetitive by the prevailing standards of the international community. Being oriented, mono-culturally, to, and dependent, largely on single primary - product trades, the economies were rendered more vulnerable by the cyclical fluctuations in commodity markets of the 1960s. Then came the adverse effects of the trade cycles of 1957-58 and 1973-74; the effect of which was rather devastating for these economies. In the 1960s, the long-term structural problems of these economies "became manifested in the chronic and unsustainable balance of payments deficits, exhausted foreign exchange reserves and governments inability to service their foreign debt obligations" (Cumber, 1985). Looked at in a wider context, the manifestations of this African economic recession include:

10. It has been argued that the main role of these missions was to create conditions for the participation of the US and other transnational corporations in that region. Essentially, the missions were to advise "against restrictions on foreign trade, payments and foreign investments, thereby paving way for the involvement of foreign capital in the region's industrialisation process.

11. In a sense, this was more like formalising a practice already commenced with Mexico in 1949.

12. CFF is a low-conditionality facility designed, allegedly, to help in offsetting a temporary shortfall in export receipts of the members. For a discussion on the other facilities of the Fund, like the Extended Financing Facility, the Buffer Stock Financing Facility, the Oil Facility and the Trust Fund, vs-a-vis developing economies, see Killick, et al. 1984; CKen, 1986.

13. 1960 was designated the "Year of Africa" by the United Nations because 17 African countries became independent and because, in that year, 16 African countries were admitted to the U.N. One is at pains to designate 1963 in relation to the IMF whose name now conjures "revolt" and "choke" for many Africans.

14. The extent of this new role can be inferred from the rising number of African countries that have now sought rescheduling: Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, South Africa, Togo, Zambia, etc. See Mauger (1986).

15. In four of them - Burkina Faso, Benin, Ethiopia and Rwanda, their SAPs have been regarded as "indigenous". Whether they are completely devoid of the Fund's influence is difficult to say.

16. As argued elsewhere, these conditionalities are not as technically objective and ideologically neutral as the Fund or its apologists may suggest. Apart from being rigid and mechanical, they reflect "the ideology
### IMF Credit Tranches and Their Conditionalities

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<th>TRANCHES</th>
<th>LIMIT: % OF MEMBER'S QUOTA</th>
<th>CONDITIONALITIES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>No conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>First credit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Present to IMF economic programme indicating 'reasonable efforts' to overcome the Bol** difficulties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper credits</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Obtain agreement of IMF to a stabilisation prog. - usually of 1-yr duration, performance criteria relating to govt policy on credit, prices, incomes, public spending, exchange rates, reserve levels, external debt and import controls. - IMF has high leverage in negotiations; credit is made available under 'stand-by arrangements' - Credit subsists as long as performance criteria are strictly adhered to.</td>
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* Balance of payments


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### References


AFRICAN STUDIES SCHOLARSHIP AND TEACHING IN INDIA.

George E. Brooks

I am grateful to Professor Brooks of the Indiana University African Studies programme for permission to reproduce this extract from his longer 1985 Research Report, Information for which was collected during visits to India, Japan, and South Korea in December 1984 and 1985 and a trip to the People's Republic of China in May-June 1985, supplemented and amended via correspondence with scholars in each country. Ed.

India* Developments in African Studies in recent years have been auspicious. There are a growing number of universities offering Africa-related courses, a Centre for East African Studies was inaugurated at Bombay University in 1985, and the African Studies Society founded in 1982 will convene a conference in 1985 and initiate a newsletter.

The first African Studies Program in India was founded at the University of Delhi (Delhi-110007) in December 1954, just prior to the Bandung Conference, on the initiative of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru likewise induced the University Grants Committee to establish the School of International Studies at the University of Delhi the following year; this was moved to Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1970 (see following).

Peter Wright, an American scholar who had previously taught in Kenya and who knew Nehru personally, was appointed to organize the inter-disciplinary Department of African Studies, comprising one Professor; five Research Assistants (one each in History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, and Sociology) and three Teaching Assistants in African Languages. The current Head of the Department is Shri K.B. Bajpai.

Department of African Studies faculty cover all parts of the continent. Representative scholarship includes a report on Indian emigration to East Africa prepared under the direction of Proforsor S.N. Verma which was submitted to the Indian Council of Cultural Relations: Africa: An Economic and Political Study (1985) by Professor Harjinder Singh; a recently completed monograph, 'Economic Development of Associated Africa' (covering former French, Belgian, and Italian colonies) by Professor Dulip Singh; and a UNESCO-sponsored project undertaken by the Department, 'Guide to Source Material in African Studies in India', which will be published in ten volumes.

To date the Department of African Studies faculty have supervised seventeen Ph.D. and 67 M.Phil. theses. The Department conducts Diploma and Certificate courses in Swahili, convenes inter-disciplinary seminars on a regular basis (more than 120 to date), and compiles three annual publications: Documentation List: Africa; Book Review Index: Africa; and Acquisitions List: Africa. The Department's African Studies collection comprises approximately 25,000 volumes and is the largest in India.

In 1959, the Ministry of External Affairs founded the Indian Council for Africa, and appointed Mrs. Shanti Sadiqui as executive secretary. Under her

* For information concerning African Studies in India I am indebted to Fatima Ali Khan, K.B. Bajpai, Anirudha Das Gupta, R.R. Ramchandani, and Arnold G. Rubin
leadership, the Council acted as liaison between the government and African political leaders, businessmen, academics, etc., sponsored conferences and meetings, developed book and journal collections, and generally served as a clearing-house for information concerning Africa. Indian businessmen, industrialists, and other interested parties were persuaded to contribute funds to support the Council's activities. *Africa Quarterly*, published by the Council, had the distinction for a time of being the only Third World journal on African affairs published outside Africa.

In 1971, in the wake of political changes in the Congress Party, the Ministry of External Affairs secured the resignation of Mrs. Sadiku and appointed a new Council for Africa to the India Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). The Council for Africa continues to function as a clearing-house for information about Africa and maintains its library and journal collections, but *Africa Quarterly* is no longer published on a regular basis.

The School of International Studies, accorded university status in 1961, was merged in 1970 with the newly-founded Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi-110 067). The School introduced the M. Phil. course in 1971-72 and a two-year M.A. program in International Relations in 1973-74. Seven area centers were established, including the Centre for West Asian and African Studies, currently directed by Professor Aniruddha Das Gupta. Besides Professor Gupta, there is Professor Vijay Gupta (no relation) in the Sub-Saharan African Studies Division, plus two linguists who teach Swahili. In addition to research activities, faculty offer two courses at the M.A. level: Government and Politics in Africa, and Africa in the World. As of 1984, six students have earned doctorates, and nineteen students have completed M.Phi. degrees on African topics; these include a number of African students from all parts of the African continent.

Beginning in 1970, the University Grants Committee awarded funds to the Economics Department of Bombay University for research on East Africa. Although no courses were offered, affiliated scholars published extensively on East Africa. Bombay University sponsored several conferences, including a conference in October 1984 on the New Economic Order in Africa.

In 1983, the University Grants Committee established the Centre of East African Studies as a separate department of Bombay University (Bombay-400 009) with Professor R.R. Ramchandani as director. Professor Ramchandani earned his M.A. and Ph.D. at the Department of African Studies at the University of Delhi and taught there for a decade before joining Bombay University in 1972. Other faculty members include a Lecturer, Smt. Paloma Sinha, whose 1985 Ph.D. dissertation examines Kenya's parliament during the period 1963-1975; a Research Associate, Dr. V.S. Seth, who has undertaken research on the Horn; and Smt. S.S. Khetri, the Librarian. Positions yet to be filled include one for Professor, two Readers, a Lecturer, three Research Associates, and eight Junior Research Fellows. Beginning in the 1985-1986 academic session, the Centre introduced a combined M.A. degree with a four-semester interdisciplinary group on Africa open to students in the departments of History, Politics, Sociology, and Geography.

The Centre of East African Studies has initiated a newsletter, *African Currents* (first issue, April 1985) which is to appear twice yearly. To date associated faculty have published six books and more than 100 research papers and published articles. These include *Ugandan Asians: The End of an Enterprise* (1976) by R.R. Ramchandani; and *India and the Western Indian Ocean States* (1980). The Centre's research purview comprises some eighteen countries from the Horn to Lesotho and the island states of Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Madagascar, and the Comoros. The Ford Foundation has funded several faculty research projects.

The Centre for Area Studies of Osmania University (Hyderabad-500 007), Professor M.A. Murabbil, director, includes East Africa as one of its three sub-regions in its focus on urban development and regional planning in the Indian Ocean Region. Faculty associated with the Centre, which was established in 1983 by the University Grants Committee, include two geographers, an economist, and a political scientist. Dr. Fatima Ali Khan of the Geography Department has taught a post-graduate course on Regional Development in East Africa since 1975.


Some twenty colleges and universities have introduced Africa-related courses, and B.A. courses in Political Science and History are increasingly popular with undergraduate students. The University Grants Committee authorized a Central African Program at Gujerat University at Ahmedabad in 1984, and currently there are two courses offered at the M.A. level, including one on history and politics. Jaipur Rajastran University has offered optional courses in African studies since 1979, and now has two faculty members supervising M.A. level work.

Central University in Hyderabad founded in 1980 offers African-related political science courses for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Dr. Rajan Harsh, head of the Political Science Department, is a specialist on French-speaking Africa. The History Department at Calcutta University has an optional paper on Africa covering the period 1885-1960 encompassing imperialism, colonial rule, and the rise of African nationalism. The History lecturer supervising papers is Dr. D.S. Gupta, whose Ph.D. dissertation focused on the British government and Indians in South Africa c. 1910-1926.

Growing interest in African studies led the India Council for Cultural Relations to sponsor a meeting of Africans in 1979. A second meeting in 1982 resulted in the founding of the African Studies Society with Mrs. Shanti Sadiku as president. The Society was officially registered in July 1983, funds will be forthcoming from the University Grants committee in three years' time, and efforts are underway to attract additional funds from businessmen and industrialists involved in international trade. The first issue of African Studies Society's *News Bulletin* was scheduled to appear in 1985, and a conference was also planned for 1985.

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AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION IN AFRIACA ACQUISITIONS:
A ROLE FOR AFSAA?

G.E. Gorman

Introduction

In this brief paper it is argued that, although African studies in Australia has secured its place in the academic world, it has not yet developed a solid foundation in terms of library collections needed to sustain high quality research and teaching. It is suggested that there is scope for an Area Specialization Scheme for collecting Africania documentation similar to that operated by SCOLMA in the UK. However, in Australia there seems to be no appropriate body within the information profession either able to or interested in developing such a Scheme. AFSAA, on the other hand, may be an appropriate sponsor. With the Association as the focal point, this paper offers suggestions as to how an Area Specialization Scheme might be developed and operated. These suggestions should be regarded as a starting point for discussion rather than definitive statements.

African Studies and the Role of Documentation

African studies as a field of respectability in the Australian academic community can be said to have come of age with the establishment of La Trobe University’s African Research Institute (ARI). Here at least is an institutional focus for promoting both research and postgraduate teaching specifically in African studies. This is not to denigrate the honourable history of African studies and African studies research in this country, which through the efforts of individual scholars (rather than institutions) has been of international standard, but to indicate that a formal and focussed network of individuals and associations now has at least one institutional focus which might serve to promote cooperation in research and teaching.

In other countries the infrastructural support needed to ensure the success of such ventures as the ARI has tended to be of secondary consideration, particularly as expressed in terms of documentation and library resources. Indeed, in Britain the scholarly resources required to ensure excellence in African studies research did not become an articulated issue until the Ford Report in 1961, which recommended a scheme of specialization in African studies documentation near a century after African studies had become a sub-discipline in the major British universities. (To some extent Britain could afford this ex post approach because of its colonial legacy that had brought much of the most important literature into the country as a matter of course.) Prior to 1961, and with the obvious exception of Rhodes House and the School of Oriental and African Studies, the collecting of African Studies documentation was largely the province of a few well-meaning but undervalued individuals, primarily anthropologists, historians, churchmen and colonial administrators.

The African Research Institute appears to have learned, either consciously or unconsciously, from such past experiences, for high on its list of stated activities are two which relate specifically to the information base needed for effective research and teaching. The ARI Constitution states that it should "promote the combined use of existing research facilities and documentation and cooperate in the identification and acquisition of research materials in the area of African studies." The italicized keywords in these statements indicate that the Institute is moving towards recognition that there must be a framework for the joint acquisition and use of Africania documentation among interested libraries. Quite rightly, the Institute does not make the next logical step of proposing precisely how this framework might be established or managed, as this is a task more appropriately debated by the wider community of Africanists in this country. To the Australian writer (formerly an African librarian in the UK and now an academic with a continuing interest in this area) no one seems to have taken up - in print at least - the challenge implied in the ARI Constitution with regard to African studies documentation.

"Cooperation", "acquisition" and "documentation" are all keywords pointing in certain predictable directions - that is, towards libraries and librarians. One should be suggesting, therefore, that the National Library of Australia (NLA) and the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA) are the obvious infrastructural foci for any cooperation in the collection of African studies documentation. Perhaps one should, but then one is not so naive or foolhardy as to ignore the fact that such meaningful suggestions. As libraried are well aware, the National Library, enthralled by the wild abandon with which its Director-General seems to be embracing "entrepreneurship" and "user pays", is abrogating many of its peripheral collecting responsibilities, or at least regretting responsibilities.

Accordingly, to suggest that the NLA might wish to take on a new area of cooperation or collecting responsibility would be foolish in the extreme.

Similarly, the ALIA suffers from ineptitude among its elected leadership, excessive membership fees, a confusing plethora of specialized groups (one on Asia, but not one on Africa) and a failure to recognize librarianship is as much a matter of subject expertise as professionalism. It is instructive to note that no subject specialization scheme, such as the one proposed above, has ever been established by either a national library (except as one partner among many charged with collecting in an area) or a library association. The Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA) in the UK, for example, has never formed such links with either the British Library or the Library Association, and one has no wish to break with this eminently sensible tradition in Australia.

AFSSAA and an Area Specialization Scheme

Area specialization in African studies is as much a matter of subject expertise as of professional competence, so there is no reason, either de jure or de facto, why one should turn to the essentially regulatory bodies of librarianship in such an enterprise. What area specialization needs is the professional body or a specific library but that of an organization representing African studies specialists, and which already exists in the shape of AFSAA. With its membership commitment to African studies, AFSAA should be ideally situated to promote the cooperative acquisition and preservation of library materials needed in African studies, and to assist and advise in the provision, recording and use of such materials in libraries of all types.

For the sake of argument, then, let us assume that AFSAA accepts a concern for African studies documentation as part of its sphere of interest. What might it do as a manifestation of this interest? The short answer is to establish a Documentation Sub-Committee charged with the development of a Specialization Scheme. At this stage, and this is the key point, it is important to emphasize the area of specialization involved, say "collection of materials needed in African studies, and to assist and advise in the provision, recording and use of such materials in libraries of all types."
collected by anyone. All libraries must, of course, try to acquire the more important publications from and about areas (regions, countries, territories) in which they are primarily interested. Acting individually, they may succeed to some degree in this, but independently they can never hope to acquire more than a fragment of the less important, but still valuable and desirable, publications of potential value to Australian Africanists. An Area Specialization Scheme under the auspices of AFSAAP, similar to the old Farmington Plan in the USA or that operated by SCOLMA in the UK, would seek to alter this situation by encouraging cooperation in the acquisition and use of materials from and about Africa.

In this Scheme libraries agreeing to participate would, so to speak, divide the African continent among themselves. Given the relatively small number of Australian libraries with an identified interest in Africana documentation, it is unlikely that they could equitably divide all countries of Africa among themselves; but they could certainly make a valiant effort to share responsibility for the countries in East, Central and Southern Africa which are of main concern to Australian Africanists. The way in which such a division of responsibilities might function can be summarized in perhaps six points: details and practicalities would need elucidation at Subcommittee level.

1. A library undertaking to specialize in a particular territory or country would try to acquire as many of that area's current publications as possible, including those in the vernacular, but excluding textbooks below tertiary level. It would also seek to collect developed country literature about that area.

2. Commercially published literature, government documentation and institutional publications should be included in this attempt, along with pamphlets and semi-published or grey literature.

3. The emphasis would be on current output, but even within this limitation most libraries would need to exercise some judgement in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure on inferior publications. No attempt would be made to collect past publications as part of the Scheme, although individual libraries might wish to achieve retrospective coverage in order to have more comprehensive collections from their areas.

4. No library need be committed to a substantial expense if it were to agree to participate in the Scheme. A smaller library, for example, could specialize in one of the less prolific countries or areas, or collect from specific countries only in subject areas of immediate and direct relevance to its users (e.g., medical publications in a medical library). Furthermore, a library could state the maximum amount it would be prepared to spend annually on its Africana acquisitions; this would give other participants some indication of the depth of coverage likely to be achieved.

5. As has been noted, a variation on area specialization would be to combine area with subject(s); but if this option were chosen the Scheme would require careful monitoring to ensure that all subject areas from a country or region were covered.

6. Furthermore, both the participating libraries and the Documentation Subcommittee would need to bear in mind that individual priorities change over time and that no library should feel compelled to maintain its collecting focus in the face of an altered user profile. A changed collecting focus would have to result in such circumstances, but it would be expected that such a change would be made in cooperation with other libraries in the Scheme so that areas dropped by one library might be taken up by another. In this way the Scheme might help ensure overall collection continuity within Australia's national library resource; this after all is a primary aim of the Scheme.

The determination of these points, particularly the allocation of area collecting responsibilities, and possible subject specializations within areas, would be a joint effort of all interested libraries. Progress in implementing the Scheme would be facilitated by the collection of annual acquisitions statistics from the participating libraries, which would also provide data on the quantity of material from given countries making it its way into Australian libraries. In addition the Subcommittee could function as a clearing house for information related to problems in the acquisition and sharing of documentation, perhaps publishing an occasional newsletter (similar in intent to the Africana Libraries Newsletters in the US) of the "notes and queries" variety.

If enough libraries could be persuaded to join the Scheme, it is likely that this field of interest to Australian academics and researchers, particularly in the present gap in Australia's Africana resources to continue growing, which surely is unacceptable in view of the likely adverse effects on the efficiency and to be more "productive".

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Journey to Gulu. 1989

Cherry Gertzel

This is part of a longer account, written at the time, of a brief visit I made last June to Gulu in Northern Uganda. At the time of that visit there were signs of an end to the rebellion that had since mid 1986 disrupted society and economy in Gulu and Karamoja, the two Acholi districts in the North, although sadly not in the Iteso districts of Kumi and Soroti to the east. Thus what I found in Gulu on my brief visit must necessarily be situated against the background of that conflict. My concern at the time however was not to investigate the causes of war but rather to understand better the consequences for the ordinary Ugandan.

By way of explanation the purpose of the journey was to visit a World Vision (Uganda) food relief project in Gulu, to which Australia had contributed emergency relief assistance.* I had learned of the project and of Australia’s contribution some months before and given my long concern with Australian aid to Africa was very pleased when it became possible while I was in Uganda to see it for myself.

We went by road (which with the exception of a seven mile stretch is pretty good) and the journey itself was exhilarating as well as revealing. We left very early in the morning, as the first shafts of sunlight were piercing the mists that wreath Kampala’s hills at that hour; stopped for breakfast at the New Bualemez Inn in Wobulenzi and then headed north through the green, untidy Buganda countryside. Luwero district seemed to be thriving again. Its recovery from the turmoil of five years of internal war was symbolised by the midst of yellow, white and red canapes that light up the main road through Luwero Township itself. The reflections of a very different kind from the militiamen who were encountered on my last visit in 1984. The change of atmosphere from five years ago was obvious and reassuring. Beyond Luwero there was not a lot of traffic going north: the Masindi bus, the Operation Lifeline lorries, but virtually no private cars. For much of the time we had the road to ourselves. It was a journey I had not done for several years but remembered well. We passed the Nakasongola turn off; skirted the Game Reserve in Bunyoro (where today there is no game); passed the Masindi turn off; stopped for petrol at Kangaba (where the market seems also to be thriving, perhaps because of the oil wars that pass through) and on to the Karuma Falls, over the bridge and into the rolling, open country of Acholi and the North. Two weeks previously there had been a serious attack on a bus on the road south of Gulu and we had expected to see a convoy at Karuma. In the event we were waved on, past the waiting food relief lorries and we sped on with no difficulty at all. Very little traffic, very few people around, our only encounter was with a group of young men who turned out to be a recently recruited militia group who seemed scarcely able to carry, let alone manage, their guns.

There was nothing particularly joyous about what greeted us in Gulu, where at that time there were an estimated 100,000 displaced people (some 200,000 or more) who had fled the fighting in the countryside for the comparative safety of the town. The first had arrived in mid-August 1986, since when the movement in and out of the town had reflected the ebb and flow of the conflict and its changing location. The major increase had however been in the second half of 1988. Both sides, the NRA and the rebel fighters, were responsible for the

* I am very grateful both to World Vision (Uganda) who made this visit possible, and also to the World Vision (Australia) office in Melbourne who originally put me in touch with them.

dislocation of rural life that led to the exodus. The enormous influx at the end of the year was however the result of the National Resistance Army (NRA)’s decision to conduct a search and destroy offensive to flush out the last of the agreement signed last June with the major insurgent group. The strategy seemed to have succeeded, since after January there appeared to be pockets of towns, to harass traffic, but not seriously to challenge the NRA. The price paid for this victory however had been high in terms of the dislocation of Acholi society and economy, as the build up to 120,000 displaced persons in Gulu itself by January testified.

Gulu town was thus strained far beyond its capacity. Refugees with relatives in greater majority however were accommodated in fifteen locations around the town and the peri-urban areas, turning Gulu into 'one vast camp'. The Holy Rosary Church for example had given over their tailoring school, a quadrangle of buildings around a dusty compound, to house several hundred people. The walls were blackened by the smoke of charcoal cooking fires, the staleness of the air was evidence of the overcrowding. Conditions generally were appalling but perhaps the worst were at the railway station, unused for the past two years and overgrown with long grass, where about three thousand people were camped in direct railway wagons. There were many stories of survival techniques; earlier arrivals especially had managed to find usual jobs, to obtain the means to purchase food. Every space around the town was cultivated, with maize and sweet potato predominating. While security permitted, people had returned to abandoned or farmed in the countryside. The fact that World Vision had felt the need to introduce a supplementary feeding programme for under five year olds last year suggests however that there was a limit to the extent to which such techniques could meet everyone’s needs. Moreover gradually the resources of levels in food production in peaceful years. But the consequences of three years of rebel disturbances, looting and cattle raiding, and military action culminating in the NRA’s end of year offensive had been a critical dislocation in agriculture, and a severe reduction in livestock. The country could not support a population of the town. The Ministry of Relief and Social Rehabilitation which monitors food relief needed to offer some food relief but their supplies were totally inadequate. Thus by the beginning of 1989 the danger of a major food crisis was recognised.

The story of how that food crisis was averted must be left for another occasion, except to acknowledge the World Vision (Uganda)’s positive contribution, along with the ICRC and a handful of other agencies. Behind the immediate crisis situation however was the larger social and human dislocation of the signs of which was not difficult to detect. Three encounters stood out. First we visited Pabbo School where World Vision was distributing food relief to people from Bobi (not all that far from Gulu town). From a distance in the bright sunlight you might have been persuaded it was a picnic, with three hundred people or so sitting under the trees. But close up, I will never forget the look of deep apprehension in the eyes of the elderly woman putting out her hands to receive her ration. Second was the sight of the family who had walked from Kuch (20 abandoned railway wagons at the station. They had, quite literally, nothing and nothing at all. They had walked for miles away) five days earlier to escape rebel bandit activity, sitting in one of the wagons, and the rapidly with which their situation deteriorate.
remembered the proverb about the elephants fighting. They reminded me all too vividly of one small group of old people I saw back in 1984, in the course of my visit through some of the camps in Luwero. They too had fled their homes to avoid fighting. They also had nothing. They too had simply been waiting, sitting under a tree. The family from Koch Goma were more vocal, especially at the inadequacy of the food ration they had been given by Relief and Social Rehabilitation. But their plight was the same. Third, at the Caribbean Night Club camp we had a long discussion with people from Attyak, about going home. At one level it was all very confusing. Some said they couldn’t go home because there would be no grass to rebuild their homes (it would not be high enough to cut until September). Others pointed out that children were in school, some people had jobs, which suggested they had been among the early arrivals. But underneath it all the fear of conflict and insecurity was all too clear. Yes Attyak was now peaceful. No, they admitted, they were not yet sure. It highlighted the enormous difficulties in the way of reconstruction.

Against this the enormous resourcefulness of people also stood out. I had a fourth encounter that was a good deal more positive and for that reason alone deserved to be recorded. I met two very remarkable women, very different from each other but each in her own way seeking to respond to the needs of the large numbers of Acholi orphans that the conflict has produced. Mama Maream, a woman in her fifties I should think, walking with a crutch because she broke a leg last year, was doing her best to put some order into the lives of young orphans at the Holy Rosary camp. Mrs. Odingkaro, wife of a former civil servant now returned from exile, had taken a number of children into her home, and the school she had set up; turning the government house and garden in which she was now living into something very like an Acholi homestead, (and growing maize on the golf course which was beyond her fence, which delighted me).

Mrs. Odingkaro told me of the Peace Demonstration the Gulu women had organised last April. A thousand women, young and old, singing Acholi funeral songs, had marched from Peace Stadium through the town to the DA’s Office to present three resolutions for peace to the D.A. and the Resident Minister (Mrs. Betty Bigome). The solemnity of the occasion was not in doubt, nor the fact that they were calling on both sides, NRA and rebels, to give up the conflict that threatened to become a running sore in the Uganda body politic as well as Acholi society if it did not cease. It was the story of the peace march above all that seemed to epitomise not just the impact of war on ordinary Ugandans but the hope for the restoration of peace.

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THREE REPORTS ON AIDS IN AFRICA

[I am grateful to the Editor of the National Aids Bulletin, published by the AIDS Council of South Australia, on behalf of the Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, for permission to reproduce the three reports which appear below. They were all published in the issue, Volume 3, Number 8, September 1989. The Bulletin itself may be obtained from AFAO, GPO Box 299, Canberra ACT 2601.]

AIDS in Africa
[Adapted from the introduction to ‘Integrated AIDS Management: A conference of field workers’, Nairobi, May 1988.]

Is the African pattern to be repeated in other countries? From what is understood of the disease, it could be and that is more than enough reason for the international community to be alerted not just to the special dimension of AIDS in Africa, but to the potentially special dimensions of AIDS in comparison to the nature of other diseases in the rest of the world.

Figures may speak to some people, but in the end, people speak to people. It is probably the case, unfortunately, that the world as a whole will not be alerted to the challenge on AIDS until it is felt personally by most families and individuals, because someone they know is ill or dead, as is happening now in many parts of Central and Eastern Africa.

The international community is obliged to observe and to facilitate the African response, which can in all probability provide answers for the rest of the world, through demonstrating skills in comprehensive and culturally appropriate management which integrates people. Africa contains the pattern on which the ‘global village’ can be established.

One man, a retired civil servant, presented 18 months ago with diarrhoea and weight loss over a period of eight months. He was found to be seropositive. He mentioned at the time he was informed he was HIV + that his son was also in the hospital. His son was aged 12, had generalised lymphadenopathy, and had a history of blood transfusion five years previously. The blood had been provided by his father. The man’s two wives were contacted and agreed to having blood taken for testing for HIV. Both tests resulted positive. The man and one wife have since died. The son has been intermittently unwell.

AIDS is a family disease, particularly in Africa - not just in terms of infection of mother and father and children, but it is a family disease in terms of stress in the psychological, economic and social realms. It is no longer relevant to talk just of high risk behaviours or high risk groups. If one is alive in the average Central or East African community then one is at risk, when one speaks in the context of 1, 2, 3, and 10 percent prevalence rates and greater amongst the sexually active population and amongst children under five years of age. Every disease affects the family as a whole, and it can be expected that AIDS will manifest itself likewise but accentuated in its family impact in Africa by the nature of “extended family” in that continent, and by the unique pattern of penetration of the AIDS virus in families and communities. Not only prostitutes, those with STD, young men looking for a good time, but fathers, mothers, grandfathers, school goers, church goers, and children.
Africa and AIDS reveals dimensions of suffering not previously experienced in medical terms. AIDS, however, may have been experienced in the past, albeit in previous centuries is not really relevant to the present day. Present day suffering demands a present day response, with all the known rules of management. The suffering is protracted, and unlike cancers, AIDS is less amenable to current palliative therapies.

In Africa AIDS challenges individuals, families and whole communities to identify the nature of personal responsibility, and in doing that, the nature of personal identity. Communities are challenged into the realisation of the indivisible link between personal and public responsibilities. It is an enormous problem, requiring courageous answers directed toward survival of communities.

**AIDS Care and Management, Chikankata Hospital, Zambia**

Elizabeth Reid

In March 1987, a representative of a donor agency interested in funding an AIDS project in rural Zambia visited Chikankata Hospital, 32km south of Lusaka, the capital of Zambia which serves a population of 100,000. The hospital was established by the Salvation Army in 1946, and as a result of the visit, converted some buildings in the hospital grounds into an AIDS hospice.

Two factors influenced the direction the Chikankata AIDS program took. The first was the hospital's approach to the provision of medical services: a combination of curative care with preventive and promotional health care. Such an approach is unusual in this continent of scarce resources. Furthermore, in its leprosy program it had developed a treatment therapy which allowed patients to leave the hospital and the leprosarium to be cared for in their communities. The second factor was the style of leadership and management which characterises the work of the hospital, a style marked by the extensive use of teamwork.

During 1986, 37 cases of HIV-related illnesses, including AIDS, had been diagnosed at the hospital. It was clear from the literature and from international projections that the case load would increase steeply and so a planning team had been established to examine ways in which the hospital might respond to the epidemic. The team was multidisciplinary, including both medical and non-medical staff, and contained both Zambians and foreigners, both women and men.

It was to this team that the hospital's chief medical officer, an Australian Salvation Army Captain, Dr Ian Campbell, took the AIDS hospice suggestion. The resulting discussion, drawing on the experience of the team members and of the hospital, identified a number of principles which now underlie the hospital's AIDS care and prevention program. Firstly, the probable level of HIV infection in the surrounding population would mean that a hospital-based program would make it impossible to manage AIDS patients as well as maintain other hospital services. Secondly, in Africa, AIDS is a disease affecting families. The family, and the extended family are important sources of support. Thirdly, most Africans prefer to be cared for and to die at home.

The AIDS team is multidisciplinary and ideally includes clinical staff, a social worker, a health educator, a community development worker and an administrator. For each home-based care and prevention team, the team includes a one person with clinical experience, a medical officer, a doctor or a nurse, and one social worker, educator or counsellor. The trip lead is drawn from any discipline and team members interchanges roles depending on their qualifications and experience. All team members are assisted to develop counselling skills. Time is set aside after a home visit or an intensive hospital counselling session for reflection and discussion. Each team member is given time for spiritual development, meditation and further study.

The integration of the AIDS care and prevention department with other departments in the hospital is encouraged, particularly through part-time attachments. The AIDS project manager is the research officer within the nutrition team and the social worker is a member of both the leprosy and TB team and the nutrition team. Staff from other departments work with the AIDS team. Most members of staff come into contact with infected patients.

The program developed at Chikankata makes the HIV diagnosed person the focal point for all services required by that person, his or her family, and the community within which the person works and lives. All people requesting testing at the hospital are told of their diagnosis. This is rarely done in Africa although this is now slowly changing. The justification has been mainly that patients want to know that disclosure will reduce the already inadequate supply of blood or that people cannot handle such information and there is no counselling services available. Those testing positive at Chikankata are counselled and clinically examined by the AIDS team. They are strongly encouraged to disclose their HIV status to their family and assistance is offered.

The initial hospital based intensive counselling session is followed up upon request by home visits. The team assists the family to work through the impact of disclosure, informs them about the nature of disclosure, informs them about the nature of HIV infection, trains them in infection control and home care procedures, counsels them about the possibility of other members of the family being infected and tests upon request, educates them about the mode of transmission and preventive measures, and provides clinic care to the patient. Family discussion of these issues helps both patient and family. The stress of infection and its consequences. It also assists them to take responsibility for their treatment, to prevent transmission to their contacts, to cope with the problems arising from the diagnosis and to develop a positive sense of the value of life and health.

Of the 176 families visited during 1987 and 1988, only six homes was the discussion and fear caused by having an infected family member not adequately resolved.

Once the team has assisted the family, the next step in the process is the disclosure of the person’s HIV status to his or her community. Over half of the 176 families visited (64 percent) lived in villages, the remainder lived either on commercial farms or in nearby rural towns in the hospital’s catchment area. The team has developed the concept of shared confidentiality which allows the affected family to share the burden of living with HIV within their community and allows the community to come to terms with this knowledge in a way that will lead to greater understanding and acceptance. The team assists the community to discuss the consequences of infection, modes of infection and preventive measures. Dissemination of information is upwards from the infected person, the process helps the community to remain with the community and the preventive education occurs in the context of concern for those members of the village known to be infected.

Community counselling enables communities to make decisions about how they will care for infected community members and their families and about the steps they will take to protect themselves against the epidemic. The team acts as facilitators assisting the community to move from recognition that transmission is preventable to making appropriate decisions about how they will prevent the epidemic. In the rural area could be has high as 10 percent of the adult population. One village elder, not knowing this figure, who had seen the devastation already caused, told the team that the villagers felt as if they had
been drawn up into a tight circle facing outwards surrounded by people with guns who had threatened that any movement no matter how slight and that person would be shot dead.

The extent of penetration of the virus throughout the population, across generations and within families, means that widespread changes in patterns of sexual relations is the only hope for controlling the epidemic. Community counselling is a process which enables groups and communities to take responsibility for bringing about this behaviour change. Many villages have identified drinking among men as a serious problem and are trying to find ways of addressing this. Traditional practices such as the ritual cleansing of a widow through sexual intercourse with a brother of her deceased husband have been identified as a problem and modified. Preventive behaviour is being brought about by a process of consensus decision making by the whole community.

Elizabeth Reid is a former consultant on AIDS to the Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health and a trustee of the AIDS Trust of Australia. She recently visited Chikankata Hospital in Zambia.

Readers should see her article for the AFSAAP Newsletter, Vol. X. No. 2, December 1988.

Uganda’s pioneering support organization - TASO

Uganda is probably the African country most open about the scale of its AIDS problem. Even so, the Government’s ‘Love Carefully’ campaign and its promotion of AIDS education, starting at primary school level, have come several years too late.

Over 6,000 cases of AIDS have been officially reported, but widely differing figures are quoted as to the likely extent of HIV infection. No-one disputes, however, that in a few years the scale of the problem will prove to be appalling, as those with the virus develop AIDS.

Noerine Kaleeba, who founded and runs Uganda’s - and Africa’s - first AIDS counselling service, TASO (The AIDS Support Organization), comments: “We are on a different planet altogether from those helping people with AIDS in the United States for instance. There the disease is still more or less confined to certain sectors of the population and there the means of support are available, if they can just be tapped. In Uganda, however, I cannot imagine anyone who is sexually active not realizing that they personally are at risk. Also, because most of our clients are extremely poor to start with, their needs are that much greater. It is no good for instance telling a person with AIDS to wash regularly, when he or she cannot afford a bar of soap.

“We set up TASO initially on a three-year plan, but our funding which comes from World in Need, Action Aid (Uganda), Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), USAID, the Ugandan Government and the Sussex AIDS Helpline, is running out already after one year while the demand for our services escalates.”

TASO’s task, of co-ordinating and training a network of volunteers and counsellors, is made doubly difficult by the fact that most clients do not approach the organization until it is really too late to do much to help them live positively with AIDS. Noerine, whose husband Chris died from the disease two years ago after receiving a transfusion of contaminated blood, explains: “Usually our clients have developed the symptoms of full-blown AIDS before we see them, as tests are not widely available. Their average lifespan after contacting us is 10 months.” TASO cannot, therefore, unlike many groups in the West, call on a large number of willing and able antibody-positive helpers.

TASO’s trained volunteers are mainly health workers who visit their clients regularly, providing psychological support and practical assistance. People cannot usually afford to be true volunteers. While TASO’s funds last, they are therefore paid an allowance to enable them to give time to caring for clients.

New clients are first seen by TASO’s own doctors, Dr Elly Katabira, and then offered the chance of an HIV-antibody test (but not actively encouraged to take it) and counselling services. Counselling takes place in the TASO day centre at Kampala’s Old Mulago hospital and there is already great strain on resources, and as many as 60 clients waiting to be seen by the two counsellors on duty each day.

TASO now has 10 trained counsellors, six in Kampala, and four in Masaka where AIDS was noticed as long ago as 1982. Noerine comments: “We run orientation workshops for people who come into contact with AIDS through their work, and aim to have involved everyone who works at Mulago hospital by June, from cleaners to consultants. But most people come away thanking us for helping them understand the problem, rather than offering to help.”

By Joan Anderson. Reprinted from "AIDS Watch", produced by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
today. He seeks the origins of the language spreading process in the Belgian Congo and in particular the way that Swahili emerged as a lingua franca in Free State and the Colonial Charter and thus shedding light over contemporary for the national history. In fact, the Congo Free State had decided on Lingala for government and military purposes. Lingala was averse to Swahili at the time when the Congo had good reasons to stay isolated. The Africa wide spoken, Lingala was considered as a threat to the country's unity. In 1971, a functional division has taken place turning Swahili into a symbol of the "M'err's" thesis according to which Swahili would have spread main cause of its diffusion and its restructuring into a grammatically "bad

The Colonial Charter stood closer to the Belgian Constitution without however having extended the Belgian linguistic quarrel (French-Flemish) to the Congo African. This mask of hypocrisy had to be dropped when faced with the competition of French-English and the threat to the reliable linguistic hierarchy. No true freedom was allowed in languages use such that this false impression of "laisser faire" lasted long enough to result by 1925 in the compromise between the radical partisans of French and the pro-French assimilation on the one hand and the proponents imperturbable with economic needs as stated respectively by the General Governor and the Comité Special du Katanga Representative. It translated in a balanced view in the use of African languages as primary languages of advance level of the educational system, French out of English and Flemish on the one side and on the other, Lingala, Swahili, Cihuba and Kikongo out of various ethnic dialects benefited from the colonial need for order and trade so that their authenticity has contributed to their retention rather than to reverse effect, in the manner of the principle of "laisser faire" a century ago.

The authors of Rise and the Decline of the Zairean State take their starting point in the notion of state hegemony, a leading concept borrowed from a neoclassical framework and opposed to that of the state crisis or state bankruptcy. The use of the State Hegemony concept results in the understanding of the internal and external security, an increased autonomy termed independence combined set of force and legitimization process. The analysis focuses on the following four main variables: the political system, the ideology, the economy which the Given crisis process might be perceived as a conflict pattern the state and the civil society through which various factions and collective identities, corporatism and patrimonialism as generated unity and fragmentation, the personalism of the judicial apparatus and the affects the internal reality of Zaire as Zairean diplomacy tried to adapt to the sequestration. The authors of Rise and the Decline of the Zairean State take their starting point in the notion of state hegemony, a leading concept borrowed from a neoclassical framework and opposed to that of the state crisis or state bankruptcy. The use of the State Hegemony concept results in the understanding of the internal and external security, an increased autonomy termed independence combined set of force and legitimization process. The analysis focuses on the following four main variables: the political system, the ideology, the economy which the Given crisis process might be perceived as a conflict pattern the state and the civil society through which various factions and collective identities, corporatism and patrimonialism as generated unity and fragmentation, the personalism of the judicial apparatus and the affects the internal reality of Zaire as Zairean diplomacy tried to adapt to the sequestration. The authors of Rise and the Decline of the Zairean State take their starting point in the notion of state hegemony, a leading concept borrowed from a neoclassical framework and opposed to that of the state crisis or state bankruptcy. The use of the State Hegemony concept results in the understanding of the internal and external security, an increased autonomy termed independence combined set of force and legitimization process. The analysis focuses on the following four main variables: the political system, the ideology, the economy which the Given crisis process might be perceived as a conflict pattern the state and the civil society through which various factions and collective identities, corporatism and patrimonialism as generated unity and fragmentation, the personalism of the judicial apparatus and the affects the internal reality of Zaire as Zairean diplomacy tried to adapt to the sequestration.

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The mainstream stand for an analysis of the Zairean State crisis stems from the 1974 economic crisis. After a decade of unquestioned and steady ascending hegemony, 1965-73, the Zairean State is presently undergoing a decline whereby it has become a predatory agent, towards civil society that in turn deploys a protecting mechanism from a sort of survival activities. The whole cycle is described with five stages: (1) power seizure, (2) consolidation, (3) ascendancy, (4) state expansion, (5) crisis and state decay.

This approach to the crisis demonstrates how the political economy of Zaire is at stake in the crisis world environment and it is worth mentioning similar reflections held some years before by Gran (editor).

Nzongola's book is one outcome of the 1983 Colloquium proceedings. It is mainly concerned with two dimensions of the problem: (1) the international impact of the Zairean crisis that brought together on the scene the World Bank, the IMF, the CIA and Governments of developed countries interested in Zaire's future; (2) the survival strategies of the ordinary people who are trying to organize us to whether they may at best oppose resistance to the unproductive estate and the hostile environment, in terms of collective solidarity and self help. The failure in the socio-economic sphere, especially the incapacity to enhance agriculture is recorded while the external support lent to the team in power is blamed. Authenticity as a radical ideology is defined in terms of deflecting attention from the nature of the state crisis and its dependency on the external resources. The development issue is regarded as a political problem that recaptures various interests at stake and implements opposing views from the major agencies at work in Zaire: bilateral accords, transnational corporations, multilateral accords and NGOs on one hand and on the other the Zairean Government, its externally oriented bureaucracy and its internally competing factions, classes and collective identities. In short, the status quo of the neocolonial interests prevails over the scenario of the 'New' Regime against some slight concessions such as the rise and the reinforcement of the patrimonial class at the cost of the people and mostly at the advantage of a personalised leader and its external supports. Development through dependency is claimed to be a part of the ideology of the new classes and relies on the perpetuation of the colonial pact. This occurs at the cost of strong inequalities at different levels, between Kinshasa, the capital and the rest of the country, within a polar model of economy, cities vs. rural sectors, between ruling classes and people, working forces and a patrimonial aristocracy.

Independence, what for? That is the main point which comes out of the mind when closing up the three books.


Glenda Mather

In the third world, people and institutions have been forced to adapt to changes prompted by periods of colonisation and decolonisation. These changes have affected cultural social and material aspects of daily life. This book focuses on the Luo of Kenya, a predominantly agricultural people who inhabit a region bordering Lake Victoria, close to the Uganda border. It looks at how these changes have affected the cultural, social and material aspects of daily life in Siaya, a recently created district headquarters, built on what was once a market and now described as a 'transit and settlement zone'.

Observed societies have often been denied access to accounts made by foreign experts from the disciplines of politics, sociology, linguistics, and economics, for the Luo people in an attempt to identify a new 'collective Luo identity'. As the identification of Luo traits, and to provide the reader with amalgamation of local ideas and debates on Luo history and society along with academic findings.

Kenyan's frequently have been linked to ties of locality and local community, and this territorial bond is still quite strong. Our unit of study is a society where social cohesion has been greatly affected by external factors and scarcity. This The first 'people of clothes' (the first Luo from Siaya region to go into service goods; they took back the experience of travel, gossip of early contacts made with Europeans, an admiration and adoption of western habits.

The very fact of migration out from and back to the home village adds a new ceremonial observance. On return from a period of absence there is a certain procedure, an adherence to ritual that must be observed. This revolves around the identification and reclaiming of a person's history through the networking of peoples (yawa), patrimony (daawa), physical and social past (thanwa), and language (p. 27). Who are you? The answer to this question outlines ties as well as a set of values, norms, responsibilities and lifestyles. These ties provide a psychological and practical anchor for those who still live in the community, as well as those who have left their place of origin.

The assimilation of new ideas from abroad has not been unrecorded. For example, while education is recognised as important, there is a certain suspicion of Ph.D. certain unease with one who 'studies until their head rings books' (p. 123). This balanced against very contemporary 'spiritual' evils such as land alienation, class etc.

What this book does for me is to provide and flesh out some very real aspects of Siaya life, the adherence to traditions, adaptation of customs that no longer fit contemporary lifestyle and the bonds that survive despite the changes. It goes further than the usual dry and ponderous anthropological tome: the endless discussions about what it means to be an African peasant are refreshingly provided with a human face.

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D.P.S. Ahuwalia

This book is based on a collection of papers presented to an International Seminar on conflict resolution, held at Makerere University in September, 1987. The introductory chapter, by the editor, Kumar Rupesinghe, attempts to place the issue of conflict resolution into a theoretical context. At the outset, we are told that there is no general theory of internal conflicts which is applicable to all situations and that the Uganda case is neither unique nor exceptional. Conflict in such states is a product of the consequences of nation-building. Rupesinghe also fleetingly examines concepts such as the role of the state and state terrorism as well as the problems of transition and economic transformation.

The failure to conceptualize a coherent framework explains in part the major weakness of the book - its inability to subject recent political events in Uganda to critical scrutiny. The book suffers also from a lack of editing and proof-reading. In addition, in the Introduction none of the endnotes correspond to those in the text.

The contributions to the book are largely from Ugandan academics. The central themes which loosely link the various chapters together revolve around the much theorized issues of the colonial legacy and ethnicity. Nevertheless, some individual chapters make important contributions to our understanding of Uganda. For example, Edward Khidu-Makahaya's chapter discusses the role of paramilitarism in Uganda and the abuses of human rights by such organizations, subjects rarely addressed in the literature on Uganda. Apolo Nsibambi also discusses a complex problem, the land question and how it has become a source of conflict.

An appendix containing the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the conference participants is also included. It is here that one gains a sense of the major concern of the participants who wanted to know how the continuing cycle of violence which has been characteristic of Uganda can be broken. The conclusions and recommendations are divided into five sections:

(1) The process of establishing peace;
(2) Culture, education and language;
(3) Economic reconstruction and development;
(4) Political and constitutional reconstruction; and
(5) The establishment and preservation of human rights and the rule of law.

Unfortunately, these conclusions and recommendations bear little resemblance to the bulk of the text, which largely ignores important questions such as inequality and deprivation which are prevalent in Ugandan society today.

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Peter Limb

Frances Meli, an orphan of apartheid and holder of a Ph.D. from Leipzig University, is editor of the African National Congress official organ, *Sesotho*. Her book has produced the first full-length history of the ANC by a black South African, and probably the most detailed work ever to come from a committed black ANC activist. This is the first major history of the ANC by an African. The Reverend James Calata, an ANC leader from the Cape, wrote a short history of the ANC in the late 1950s which I was fortunate to read this year at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. Calata’s work was really just a short set of notes mainly directed at members, and not without his own bias. Meli’s work, however, will be of value to students, researchers and the general public alike. It is easy to read and to follow the overall argument, which is that the ANC has always represented a progressive line of thought and action aimed against racism and exploitation of the African majority. Though the founders of the ANC who met at Bloemfontein in 1912 may indeed have been largely lawyers, doctors, preachers and other *kholwa*, educated strata, such as Dube, Seme and Plaatje, they nonetheless were progressive for their time and did have links with black workers. This was proven by the involvement of the Transvaal ANC in the 1918-1920 labour disturbances on the Rand, by the mobilising of workers and farmers by the Western Cape ANC radicals Tonjeni and Ndobe in the late 1920s, and by the very real concern expressed by the ANC with the fate of black mine workers. During the large-scale strike of black mine workers in 1946 ANC members were not only deeply involved in the strike itself, but worked hard to assist strikers and families persecuted during the state’s repression by the state.

Indeed, a major theme of the book is the relation between the national liberation or nationalist struggle, and the working class movement. This has not always been simple, or without conflict, but the ANC, despite its ups and downs, always maintained an interest in, and connections with, the masses of black workers. Meli presents a concise overview of the leading themes and figures in the ANC’s 77-year history. Some reviewers have expressed disappointment that there are not more ‘juicy’ pieces about more recent history, in which Meli himself has been involved. On the other hand that was never his intention. Rather he has produced a book long overdue and no doubt of great value first and foremost to members of the ANC and all South Africans concerned for the future of our embattled land. Some of the sections on early nationalist history are in fact very well done, and Meli has researched extensively, making use of archives in London. It would be interesting to know whether this book represents the product of his doctoral work in Leipzig. If not, then I would estimate a translation of that work could also be profitably planned.

Meli traces the origins of the ANC to the opposition to colonialism in South Africa. He skilfully details the changes and continuities in the organisation, and identifies past weaknesses in organisation and tactics. There is a long tradition of support for the ANC in South Africa, even in times when the leadership may have been seen as “moderate” or “elitist.” But progressive for their era, ANC leaders succeeded in establishing a national political body which has endured. Today the ANC is recognised diplomatically by more than the apartheid regime in Pretoria. The Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement recently endorsed the ANC’s guidelines on genuine negotiations in South Africa. It is necessary to explain the remarkable endurance and success of the ANC, which has been often neglected in recent studies, such as Tom Lodge’s *Black Politics in South Africa*. Lodge is frequently referred to as the “expert” on the ANC (see, for instance South African Review). It is interesting to compare another “expert”, Meli, who is on the “inside”.

The ANC was also the first nationalist organisation on the African continent, and its influence spread to neighbouring countries. By the 1940s it had definitely emerged as the largest and most effective of the anti-apartheid forces. Today it enjoys more internal support than any other single group, if newspaper surveys and research by Mark Orkin are any guide, and it also leads the ongoing armed struggle. Simultaneously it carries on a diplomatic initiative to isolate apartheid whilst engaging with white academics, businessmen and sportspeople. Meli’s book is important in that it provides the background to this present-day reality. It also serves to dispel some of the mystique surrounding the ANC generated in part by white writers who have sought to exaggerate the alleged “elitist” nature of the organisation. It is to be hoped that more books by members of the ANC will appear, although given the rigours and the sacrifices of the anti-apartheid struggle, this may have to await real change in South Africa.

Reid Library
University of W.A.
Nedlands, W.A.
Recent Research Works on African Studies: Reference Aids.

Peter Limb

Hans Zell/Sauer Publishers have been leading the way with a series of new, comprehensive and excellently bound bibliographies of African Studies. *Guide to Non-Federal Archives & Manuscripts in the U.S. Relating to Africa* (Zell, 1989) is a comprehensive 2-volume masterpiece by Aloha South that will be of great value to researchers seeking to track down the detailed locations of archives, such as the Hoover Institution archives, or the archival collections available through CAMP (Cooperative Africans Microform Project) in Chicago. The Hoover Institution archives (which have previously been listed in works by Peter Dungan) include extensive papers on South African history, such as pamphlets of the South African Communist Party, the papers of S.H. Frankel, economic adviser to the South African and Southern Rhodesian governments from 1941-58, the Stilts collection on the Transkei and a microfilm run of the papers of Dr. A.B. Xuma, President of the African National Congress in the 1940s. This last archives is also held in the Reid Library at the University of W.A, together with the 15 reel collection entitled "Miscellaneous Documents Relating to South Africa" also held at Hoover. Both collections are a great reservoir of research data. (The Reid Library has also recently acquired the *Immanuel Wallerstein Collection of Political Ephemera relating to Angophone Africa*, and the 33-reel "B-Box Collection of Records of the South African Institute of Race Relations: the former a useful source of information on liberation movements such as SWAPO, ZANU, ZAPU & ANC; and the latter a rich mine of social history).

Philip Baker, *International Guide to African Studies Research* (Zell, 1987) is a useful coverage of major African studies bodies, including information such as address, telephone, library holdings (in brief) and main research areas. The inclusion of Africanist associations such as ASAAP makes this study quite wide-ranging and of great value to a researcher visiting a country for the first time. It is extremely difficult to keep up to date with changing research requirements of some institutions, however, as this reviewer found when he turned up to the National Archives of Zimbabwe in Harare this year expecting to browse through labour history archives: only to be told that a recent law had imposed strenuous restrictions on overseas researchers, that involved massive numbers of forms, payments, and permission of government and educational bodies. Of course there are often good reasons for such restrictions, but it is necessary to publicise changes of policy (I was able to consult secondary materials at NAZ after a great deal of discussion of a polite nature). Hopefully a new edition of Baker's book will look at any restrictions such as these. A paperback edition at a reduced price would also be of use as this book is the sort of directory that researchers would love to take with them overseas.

Jean Gosbrink, *African Studies Information Resources Director* (Zell, 1986) is really a companion to South's volume, although there is some overlap. Gosbrink surveys the whole field of Africana holdings at USA academic, governmental and other bodies, and is not limited to archives. The entry for Northwestern University Library in Illinois notes that this major African studies repository holds over 5,000 books in more than 200 African languages and holds about 740 linear feet of vertical files dealing with such areas as African trade unions, political parties and national liberation movements. Manuscripts/archival material held at NWU include the papers of Dr. Abdurahman, South African "coloured" political leader, the papers of poet and anti-apartheid activist Denis Brutus and the Melville J. Herskovits papers. This library also holds the papers of the (US) African Studies Association. The great value of this book is its great range of entries, which enables researchers interested in diverse fields such as history, music and anthropology to locate collections.

Another US publication of interest to researchers of South Africa is Dorothy Woodson's *Drum: an index to 'Africa's Leading Magazine' 1951-1965* (University of Wisconsin, 1985). *Drum* achieved fame (notoriety in South Africa) over its exposure of the slave-like conditions in Bethal, a small rural location in the Transvaal. "Mr Drum" (black reporter Henry Kumalo) penetrated a Bethal farm to experience brutality of farm labour first hand, and the story was related in Anthony Sampson's book *Drum*, published in the 1950s. Now we have a complete subject and author index of the newspaper which should also interest those working in South African literature.

*An Annotated Bibliography of Research on Zambian Women* (Lasaka, Zambia Association of Research & Dev, PO Box 37836 Lasaka, 1985) lists 169 entries grouped under education, economy, status, access to factors of production, women and development and nutrition, health etc. The annotations make it a particularly useful guide to women's studies in Zambia, and the detailed analysis of contents makes it attractive.

Some other interesting reference works which I will just list for reasons of space include: W. Hillebrecht, *Namibia in Theses & Dissertations* (Basler Afrika Bibliographien 1985); Colin Darch, *Mozambique* (Clio, 1987) - in the Clio World Series; and J.J. Johnstone, *A Guide to Zimbabwe-Related Documentation in Britain* (Harare: National Archives of Zimbabwe, 1985) - which I hope to review in a future contribution.
Material on South Africa on Microform or Microfiche in the Reid Library Collection. (University of Western Australia).

R2330
Reels 363-369

International population census South Africa. see also International population census, 1954-1967, cross reference guide. R512 1961 INT.

R5430


R5431
Selected pamphlets, handbooks, congress and other reports relating to South Africa (microform). East Ardsley, West Yorkshire: Microform Ltd. 1984 (originally published 1936-1961). See list of contents attached.

R5433


R5282

R5482

F1735

R5483

R5484

R5560
Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files: South Africa 1945-1949: Internal Affairs Decimal Numbers 848A and Foreign Affairs Decimal Numbers 748A and 711.48A.

R5561
Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files: South Africa 1950-1954: Internal Affairs Decimal Numbers 745A, 845A and 945A and Foreign Affairs Decimal Numbers 645A and 611.45A

R5633

Xuma, A.B, Personal Papers, 1918-1960 (10 reels)

R5620
R5619
ICU Vase Natal Papers, 1905-1943 (6 reels)
South African Dept of Justice Files, 1916-1928 (6 reels)

R5621
BRN 511957
Lutuli A, Papers, 1948-1967 (2 reels)
BRN 511956
Clement Kadalie, Papers.

MP 546
LCU. Papers.

MP 542
Umshwenzikwali, 1926-1935.

R5642
R5664
Guardian/New Age, 1932-54.

African Drum, C1952.

R5656

South African Institute of Race Relations (33 reels). [received, not yet catalogued] "B" Box Collection.

South African Miscellaneous Manuscripts, 1911-1933 (1 reel).


[Romania] Relating to South Africa from Stirling Library, Yale (1 reel). 0/0. [at present on order].

Windhoek Advertiser, C1948.


NB: The Sydney University has a 40 reel set of the Treason Trial and documents which the police confiscated (includes evidence from the trials of Lutuli and Mandela).

Peter Limb

Research on my M.A. thesis on the Working Class Movement in South Africa was undertaken overseas from late March to May, 1989. The research was most successful. I would like to acknowledge the assistance of academic and library African Studies at the University of London, and the University of York Centre and Lusaka, Zambia, for finding the time to answer my extensive questions on aspects of South African history.

A. ENGLAND

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies (ICS) and School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at the University of London were the major venues for work in London, which consisted mainly of consulting archival primary sources on the history of black trade union and political organisations and individuals. I received very good assistance in locating recently released (in some cases uncatalogued) library materials from the Deputy Librarian of ICS, David Blake. Quite a "scoop" was achieved by being able to consult the Brian Lapping tapes and transcripts from the television series "Apartheid". Although some listed transcripts of interviews with living participants of South African history were missing, a number of highly relevant transcripts were consulted, such as the 1920's, the son of Josiah Gumede (an ANC leader of the 1920's) and a woman yet been catalogued by the ICS library, and lack of technical facilities at ICS prevented me making full use of them.

Another newly deposited archival source were the Ruth First Papers, for which permission from the trustees of the Ruth First Memorial Trust to consult was obtained in the last days of my stay.

The ICS Library is particularly rich in archival resources, and some of the most useful archives consulted were:

- The Papers of E. Roux
- The Papers of H. Basner
- The ICS Political Parties (box) Collection
- The Papers of Z.K. Matthews (on microfilm)
- The Papers of S. Molema (on microfilm)
- The Papers of Ruth First (unrestricted files 9.1.S-9.1.9)
- The Papers of A.L. Saffery (photocopied)
- The Papers of I. Horwich
- The David Hemson Collection of South African Political and Trade Union Material (on microfilm)
- ICS Archives. S.A.C.T.U. (various publications and papers)
- South African Institute of Race Relations, Collection of Political Documents
- South African Union. Papers, 1927-1960 (on microfilm)
- South African Mining Unions. Papers (on microfilm)
- Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) Records (on microfilm)

These archives contained a wealth of factual and interpretive material relevant to my research. Also available were the complete sets of the ICS Postgraduate and Staff Seminar Papers, and being able to read the latest papers, particularly those by Hirson and Ginwala, was most useful. Various monographs and journal articles unavailable in Australia were also located at ICS.

At SOAS a number of unpublished manuscripts and copies of manuscripts were consulted, including the handwritten autobiography of R.V. Selope Thema, an African nationalist figure, and the autobiography of H. Selby Maimang, an early trade union and nationalist leader. The extensive records of the evidence of the 1930-32 Economic Commission of South Africa, works by G. Heaton Nicholls, W.B. Rubusana and others were consulted in manuscript or microfilm form. An extensive monograph collection on South Africa including works not held in Australia was of some value. The most useful library resources at SOAS, however, were the newspapers. Although incomplete, the runs of the black trade union newspapers: Workers' Herald, the ANC's Abantu-Batho, and various other newspapers such as Iwesu Le Afrika, Izwi La Bantu, Inkokeli ya Bantu, Ilango lase Natal, and Udibi Lwaze Afrika revealed trends in the working class and nationalist movements. The thorough periodical holdings of the SOAS Library also enabled me to read various journal articles that had been unavailable in Australia.

The Public Record Office at Kew was also visited, and some most useful and interesting documents dealing with aspects of my research were found, such as the confidential despatches of the British High Commission on labour affairs of the 1940's, extensive newspaper clippings of strikes in South Africa, manuscript copies of early black labour conferences' history, and papers dealing with the Defiance Campaign of the 1950's. The Marx Memorial Library in London contained a large number of pamphlets and booklets on South African labour history, some of which were relevant to my study. Time did not permit further research as I had to travel north to York.

The Borthwick Institute, attached to the University of York, now holds the archival resources of the Centre of Southern African Studies, and I worked solidly on these papers, more or less completing the tasks I had set myself. The main works consulted in York were:

- South African Materials/SOU I (files 6 and 7: research papers, press cuttings, memoranda and miscellaneous correspondence 1913-1979)
- John Blundell Papers
- W. Cope Papers ("Comrade Bill Notebooks")
- Nancy Dick Papers (newspaper cuttings 1943-46 files)
- Food and Canning Workers' Union. Publications (Annual Reports, Minutes, Newsletters and Papers)
- Baruch Hirson, Socialist Pamphlets/South Africa
- Tom Lodge Political Documents: interviews, summaries and transcripts
- South African Trade Unions (TRA/A file 5)

Also of interest were the following newspapers, that revealed interesting links between the working class and "moderate" nationalist movements: Umlindi wa Nyanga, Umzukelwa wa Bantu, Inkandila ya Bantu and Izwi La Bantu.

I was able to follow up my reading of the Food and Canning Workers' Union Papers in Lusaka, when I interviewed the founder of the union, Ray Alexander (Simons), and her contribution provided me with insight into the role of women trade unionists in South Africa. The atmosphere of the Borthwick Institute, just within the historic walls of the city of York, was most conducive to study and a pleasant ending of the English leg of the trip.
B. AFRICA

I prepared carefully for the trip to Lusaka, Zambia, but was nevertheless still confronted with various unforeseen problems....

These problems behind me, I worked conducting interviews, one after the other, with the cooperation of elderly South Africans living in exile. These interviews were important for a number of reasons. Firstly they gave authenticity to my research, and a degree of originality. I worked hard on the questions to ask them, and tried to frame these around the unsolved problems I encountered in my research, such as the question of nation-wide levels of organisation, ethnic problems, and relations between unions and parties. Secondly, they provide a set of case studies against which to test some of my hypotheses. Finally, they provide insights into the "hidden" history of Africans in South Africa, which has been obscured or ignored in the official histories. Lacking professional historians Africans have had to rely on the collective memories of their people, and I was able to tap part of this oral history.

I then interviewed Jack Simons, and his wife Ray. Jack Simons is the author of Class and Colour, probably the most comprehensive history of the labour movements in South Africa, and was Professor of Law and Politics at Cape Town University before his banning by the apartheid government. He spoke extensively of his experiences from the 1930s until today and of his close acquaintance with leading African figures such as Moses Kotane and J.B. Marks. He also answered detailed and complicated (and at times controversial) theoretical questions, which served to clarify my own ideas. Details of his own life provided yet another case-history. Ray Simons was a legend in African (and white) trade unions in South Africa, having personally founded more than half a dozen different unions. She spoke at length on the role of women, on the problems faced by the Food and Canning Workers Union, and on related issues. She also told of her own life and of her relations with African women workers.

Taken together these interviews complement my archival work in England and Australia. They have confirmed some hypotheses I was developing and at the same time posed some new questions. I returned to Harare from Lusaka to write up the interviews, and start work on my notes from England. I was also fortunate to be able to consult some additional secondary sources at the National Archives of Zimbabwe and the University of Zimbabwe. I hope to complete the thesis this year.

University of W.A.
Nedlands W.A.


Documentatieblad, produced by the African Studies Centre, Leiden, is obviously a valuable reference tool for all those interested in keeping abreast of the latest developments in African Studies.

Published quarterly, it provides up-to-date coverage of articles in recent periodicals and edited works on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities. Each issue contains some 400 abstracts in the language of the original. Approximately 150 different journals, about half published in Africa and including all the leading journals in the field of African studies are regularly scanned for Africa titles. The arrangement of abstracts is geographical. Each issue of the Documentatieblad also contains a subject and an author index. Subscription to the Documentatieblad is FREE. Postage is currently charged at fl.20 for one volume (4 issues). Airmail or SAL postage outside Europe costs fl.10 extra.

Free specimen copies of the Documentatieblad can be obtained by writing to the

Afrika-Studiecentrum
Wassenaarseweg 52 2333 AK
Postbus 9555 2300 RB Leiden
The Netherlands

The issue the editors sent to me, Vol. 20, 1989, no. 1, has 480 entries, all annotated. Some Newsletter readers will I am sure already be familiar with it (it first appeared in 1968) but if you are not I recommend it. The address above is also the one to write to for subscriptions.

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African Preview: Advance Briefing and the Annual User Guide

A new monthly briefing paper (Vol. 1, No. 11, in February 1989) which seems to be well worth looking for, is African Preview: Advance Briefing and the Annual User Guide. The aim of the monthly Advance Briefing is to provide information and relevant background on forthcoming African and related events and to help promote African initiatives in a variety of areas. The magazine aims to cover all topics including politics, business and leisure. The Annual User Guide is intended as a reference guide to all African countries and contains the most recent available data which will be updated each year.

The two are available only by subscription as a package, annual subscriptions UK £60, Overseas £72. Published by Newscope (Publishing) Ltd., 25 Castleragh Street, London W1H 5YR.

Various Newsletters

The Indian Ocean Newsletter

This Weekly Newsletter, which was established in 1981, is published in English and in French by the Indian Ocean Information and Documentation Bank (Indigo Publications group). Recent issues have had very useful coverage of war in both the Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa, so if you haven't seen it and these areas are of concern to you, follow it up.

Indigo Publications also publishes Africa Energy and Mining, a fortnightly in English and French which carries useful information on resource exploitation, including oil, natural gas, mining.

Address: 39, Rue du Sentier
75002 Paris
FRANCE

The Inter-University Council for East Africa, Newsletter.

Issue no. 7, March 1989 appeared earlier this year, and will be of interest for anyone concerned with tertiary education in East Africa. The address is:

The Editor
The Inter-University Council for East Africa
Newsletter, P.O. Box 7110,
Kampala, Uganda.

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Atsea Drum

Newsletter readers will remember June Whittaker’s account of AIDAB Projects in Southern Africa in the last issue (June 1989). The Education Programme for Southern Africa issues a most interesting Newsletter, Atsea Drum, which carries information about the Education program for Southern Africa, news of workshops and other activities and of former students. Also information about education activities in SADCC states. If you are interested contact The Project Officer, Education Programme for Southern Africa, Australian Centre for Pacific Development and Training, Middle Head, Mosman, Sydney.

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Front Line

This publication launched just over two years ago, will be of interest to AFSAAP members trying to keep abreast of events in Southern Africa. Described as "an authoritative briefing service on Southern Africa", its editors are Richard Hoppwood and Stanley Uys. The Lodge, 37 Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6, 3QN, U.K.

Pacific Coast Africanist Association Newsletter

The Editor of the Pacific Coast Africanist Newsletter has sent me their latest issue, (Vol. XII, no. 2, April-May 1989) which has a good deal of interesting news items about African studies activities in the U.S., as well as book reviews, other information about new publications, and checklists of Africa holdings in Community College libraries. If you are interested, write to

Ernie Valenzuela, P.C.A.A.,
Diablo Valley College
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

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African Book Collective

Hans Zell Associates, Oxford, have established African Book Collective, a consortium of African publishers, to assist them to market books outside Africa. They will locate supplies in Oxford and the Collective will distribute. The Collective plans to produce a list of all books published in Africa by the firms which have joined the Collective.

Address: Hans Zell Associates
11, Richmond Road
PO Box 56, Oxford OX1, 3EL
U.K.

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AFSAAP Conference Papers on Microfiche

The collected AFSAAP conference papers are available on microfiche at a cost of $5 per fiche for AFSAAP Members, $10 per fiche for Institutions and Non-Members, including postage and handling:

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<th>Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>1986 AFSAAP Conference, University of Melbourne 1 fiche</td>
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<td>1987 AFSAAP Conference, University of Adelaide 3 fiche</td>
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<td>1988 AFSAAP Conference, La Trobe University 5 fiche</td>
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<td>Special Reduced Rate for Complete Collection of AFSAAP Conference Papers, 1986, 1987 &amp; 1988</td>
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Cheques should be made payable to “AFSAAP” and addressed to:

African Studies Conference Papers,
African Research Institute,
La Trobe University
Bundoora, Victoria 3083
NEWS AND NOTES

International Visitors Programme of the ASA Annual Meeting
ACFOA Africa Committee 1989 Report
Overseas Service Bureau's Programme in Africa
Ninth Commonwealth Health Ministers' Melbourne Meeting.
Report of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation to Ethiopia, Tanzania,
Symposium on Contemporary Warfare in Africa: the Local Experience
Update on Tear Fund Australia's Projects in Africa
Namibian Resource Library Sale
The Australasia and Pacific Region Conference Against Apartheid for a
Democratic South Africa, Sydney September 1989
Visit to Australia by Thabo Mbeki
Australian Electoral Commission Participation in the Namibian Elections
Adelaide's African Activities Week
Bishop Challen's Visit to Namibia
Visit by Pope Shenouda III
Jim Gale Memorial African Scholarship Trust Fund.

International Visitors Program of the ASA Annual Meeting

[The Executive Secretary of the U.S. African Studies Association has sent a copy of their International Visitors Announcement, which will be of interest to AFSAAP members. She points out that most of the persons selected under this plan will be from Africa, although a small proportion of invited guests may be from other world areas. Editor]

In recent years, scholars resident overseas have participated in ASA Annual Meetings with the help of funding from the Ford Foundation, USIA, and other organizations. The Board of Directors is grateful for this generous support of an essential component of the Annual Meeting, and works to assure that visitors from abroad are selected so that funding is distributed equitably to qualified applicants.

Pending receipt of funding, the Association invites prospective panel organizers and individuals resident overseas to submit applications for full or partial support to allow scholars based outside the United States to participate in the meeting. Panel organizers may request support for one panelist only. Requests should be addressed to the 1990 Program Committee, African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, and should include the following information:

1. Name of scholar, his or her full address, phone or cable contact number, institutional affiliation, area of specialization, and proposed paper topic;
2. Scholar's record of attendance during the past five years at ASA Annual Meetings and at other professional meetings in the US;
3. Scholar's plans for participation in other professional activities in the US before and after the Annual Meeting;
4. Indication if scholar needs full or partial (local conference costs or air travel costs only) support;
5. In the case of scholars nominated by panel organizers, the name of the panel organizer and the panel subject.

Persons who nominate others for full support should be prepared to arrange itineraries of six to eight days for their nominees during which the visitors might visit universities or research institutions in the US as guest lecturers. Requests for support must be received no later than April 15, 1990. Scholars nominated may be of any nationality though the preponderance of grants will be awarded to Africans. In addition to a fair representation of disciplines and geographical areas, the selection committee will be concerned to include an appropriate representation of women scholars. Priority will be given to scholars who have not recently attended ASA meetings and to those with definite plans to undertake other professional activities during their visit.
ACFOA Africa Committee Report, 1989

[The following is reproduced from ACFOA’s Annual Report, 1989. I am grateful to ACFOA for permission to do so. Editor]

Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa continued to be the major concerns of the Africa Committee in 1989.

Minister’s visit to Africa

The Committee kept an active interest in the visit to Africa in February by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Gareth Evans. While in Harare, Zimbabwe, Senator Evans announced a new $1.4 million package of assistance to Mozambique for telecommunication equipment to assist in the fight of this Frontline State against destabilisation from the South African Government. ACFOA provided Senator Evans with a submission prior to his trip.

Commonwealth Initiative

ACFOA has taken up the challenge of identifying how Australia could participate in the Commonwealth Initiative for Advanced Education and High Level Training for Black South Africans. In Australia the Initiative will focus on practical work experience rather than academic training.

With a grant from AIDAB, ACFOA undertook a feasibility study of the proposed scheme. The Sydney based company, Asia Research, was commissioned to survey views in corporations, statutory authorities, NGOs and government departments towards the proposal. Findings of the study reveal considerable sympathy within the corporate sector to the idea of providing on the job experience for black South Africans.

Prior to the fourth special meeting of the Committee of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa in Canberra on 7-8 August, ACFOA cooperated with the Canadian South African Education Trust Fund and the British Southern African Advanced Education Project to organise a meeting of NGOs in Canberra. While addressing the meeting Senator Evans pledged Government financial support for the Initiative, estimated at $323,000 over the first three years.

Anti-apartheid leaders

On 9 August ACFOA organised a public forum on South Africa to take advantage of the presence of Mr Azis Pahad (African National Congress), Mr Gora Ebrahim (Pan Africanist Congress) Fr Smangaliso Mkhathwana (Kapiso Trust), Mr Moses Mayekiso (Union of Metal Workers SA), and Mr Max Coleman (Human Rights Committee of South Africa).

A highlight in mid-April for ACFOA was the visit by the General Secretary of the African National Congress, Mr Thomas Nkobi and his colleague Mr Steve Tshwete, who was imprisoned on Robben Island for 15 years for his ANC activities. They urged Australian NGOs, churches and community groups to educate and mobilise Australians against apartheid.

ACFOA expressed its concern and support to Eddie Funde the ANC representative in Australia, whose residence was attacked by a gunman earlier this year, a stark reminder of the violence of apartheid and the intimidation used against its opponents.

Sanctions against South Africa

In 1989, ACFOA appointed Dr George Venturini as its first visiting researcher. Dr Venturini has undertaken policy relevant research into the investment activities of South African companies in Australia and the degree to which Australian companies with interests in South Africa have abided by the Australian Code of Conduct in their dealings. Dr. Venturini’s report will be published in late 1989.

Namibia

An international conference, "Namibia: Independence and Beyond", in Melbourne in May, provided an opportunity for the Africa Committee to hold a meeting which focused on Namibia. Fr. Nehemiah Hamupembe from the Cenacels of Churches of Namibia (CCN) spoke to the meeting about the measures planned by the CCN to deal with the influx of returnees.

He spoke about the concerns of his people of unfair elections; of UNTAG’s ability to monitor violations and maintain control in the transition period; of the activities of the South African forces, especially members of the Koevoet “unofficials to the police force.

Yet he also spoke of the determination of the Namibian people for independence. He referred to the longer-term picture: the hard life ahead for Namibians especially when the short-term assistance runs out, and the important role of the Churches in the reconstruction of Namibia.

AIDS and Africa

The ACFOA Dossier "AIDS and Development" written by Elizabeth Reid was launched by Dr Neil Blewitt, Minister for Health in March. At the request of the African Committee, ACFOA wrote encouraging AIDAB to give greater consideration to the prevention and treatment of AIDS in its programs.

Southern African NGO Program

An ongoing brief is being kept on the participation of NGOs in the bilateral program in Southern Africa. There continues to be some dissatisfaction with the program amongst NGOs and a meeting of interested parties will be held in the near future to review the situation.

Horn of Africa

In March, ACFOA received a delegation who spoke on the struggles of the Oromo and the Ogaden people in Ethiopia. It included Dr Paul Baxter, anthropologist and world authority on the Ormoo; Mr Mohamed Ismail Omar, Foreing Secretary, Ogaden National Liberation Front; Dr Hamdess Tasso, international spokesperson for the Oromo Relief Association; Dr Mohamed Hassan, author of "The Ormos of Ethiopia". A resolution from the symposium held at La Trobe University, called on the Australian Government: to properly monitor the situation in the Horn of Africa; to extend assistance to refugees in camps; protest the violation of human rights in Ethiopia; to desist from aiding political programmes such as villagization and resettlement, and to support efforts of indigenous peoples to resolve their own problems.

Sudan

The Africa Committee also monitored closely reports of the UN massive emergency relief "Operation Lifeline", which attempted to deliver food to an estimated two million people in desperate need in the south of Sudan before the seasonal rains made travel impossible. The recent coup is being monitored with interested.
The Overseas Service Bureau's Australian Volunteers Abroad programme in Africa

In 1964, at the request of newly-independent Tanzania and Nigeria, a small group of Australians were placed in schools and agricultural projects to fill gaps recruited for their particular expertise, and in the spirit of Overseas Service Bureau placements, were employed on a local wage in a professional capacity, each for 2 years.

In subsequent years, the programme expanded to Lesotho, Mauritius and Zambia, always at the behest of African governments. Most Australian workers, who continued to work within State programmes of technical and training assistance. Currently, Australians are placed in Botswana, Congo, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique. The emphasis has shifted to trade training rather than classroom teaching, and an increasing number of placements are associated with industrial development and organisation. For example, the Botswana Brigades have employed Australian trades people in their combination projects of training and income-generating co-operatives. A wide range of trades are involved, including building trades such as plumbing, carpentry and metalwork, as well as market gardening, textiles production and others. Now the trend in Botswana and neighbouring countries is for assistance with agricultural extension work, irrigation and water supply, rural health care and working more intimately with indigenous non-government organisations. Hydrogeologists, medical technicians and obstetricians are especially in demand.

Australia's presence in Mozambique has a unique history because of the country's front-line status. In 1985, the Overseas Service Bureau recruited medical workers for a joint Australian non-government organisation Aid project. This integrated health, water supply and agricultural project was the first to board for what will probably be a long Australian association with the involvement in health, education and state industries. Currently, for example, an English as Second Language lecturer is teaching at the University of Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo. Rehabilitation of industry is a priority, and an Australian economist is working in cotton production, and an industrial engineer in furniture manufacturing. An AVA couple are about to start work in a coconut processing industry, providing both administrative and mechanical skills.

Overall, the majority of placements have been in the Southern Africa Development Cooperation Conference (SADCC) member states, and requests development workers. In 1989 more than 80 AVAs were placed in Africa for 2 years work.

Jane Hardy,
Overseas Service Bureau,
Adelaide.
November 1989.

Ninth Commonwealth Health Ministers Meeting,
Melbourne, 13-17 November 1989

African Commonwealth countries were well represented at this recent Health Ministers Conference, which was concerned with Community Approaches to Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. Held in Melbourne, the conference produced a number of reports concerned mainly with Primary Health care. This approach focuses on the decentralization of resources and the involvement of communities, however they may be defined, in sensitising their own members to consider and define their health needs and to follow this up with planning, sorting out priorities and establishing local structures to carry out programmes of health promotion and disease prevention.

"Empowering the Community" was the broad aim of a report on training and technical co-operation; this was seen as a necessary reform to correct the bias towards clinical medicine, and also to see that community needs are being met.

Papers presented by the Health Ministers of each country indicated the extent of community involvement; their own special problems and sometimes their success stories. The Joint Nutrition Programme at Iringa, Tanzania is an example of the latter. The community has been involved since the beginning of the scheme, and after five years an evaluation showed that severe malnutrition had dropped from 12 to 2 per cent, and the percentage of underweight children from 60 to 38 per cent. Increased awareness of the relationship between nutrition and health is probably the biggest achievement.

The Health Minister for Zambia reported a contrasting picture; malnutrition has been on the increase in his country. The National Nutrition Surveillance programme, started in 1982 to look at the 0-5 age group, has shown that increasing numbers of these children are not growing and mortality rates are up from 14.0 per cent in 1981 to 19 per cent in 1986. These figures are based on statistics related to health institutions and do not include children who had not been brought in from the villages whose malnutrition and death went unrecorded.

Several African countries have set up village health committees. Botswana, having started a pilot scheme in 1978 with two villages, now has over 300. Uganda and Nigeria are amongst other countries which are taking this up.

The management of safe blood and blood products was another focus of the Conference that related especially to the countries of East, Central and Southern Africa. The need to ensure that all blood and blood products are safe, particularly with the spread of the HIV and Hepatitis B viruses, is vital. A proposal for a regional training centre in Harare was put forward with short and long term aims. In the short term face to face courses at all levels, and distance learning courses would be used to rapidly teach and refresh staff involved in blood bank services.

All reports were produced for the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. Copies may still be available through the Australian Commonwealth Health department in Canberra or Melbourne.
The Report of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation that visited Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe in June and July 1988 was presented to Parliament by Mr. Colin Hollis, M.P., Leader of the Delegation on 1 June 1989 and is now available from the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. Although a good deal has happened in all four states since the Delegation’s visit, the Report remains a useful, succinct statement of developments up to 1988, political and economic, and is thus a useful background to more recent events. Indeed, Mr. Hollis in his Introduction emphasised the timeliness of the visit, given the significance for Africa in the 1990s of the changes then unfolding in those regions. He reported the high regard in which Australia is held in all four countries, and concluded that “Given there are so many developments unfolding in Africa at present, Australia needs to maintain the fullest possible representation in order to help facilitate (wherever appropriate) and understand these changes.” The Delegation was agreed that the closure of Australia’s embassy in Ethiopia had been a mistake. On other matters they were less agreed, and there was also a Minority Report.

Symposium on Contemporary Warfare in Africa: The Local Experience

While the international implications of warfare in contemporary Africa, their international repercussions, large-scale famine and the major movements of refugees that result have received considerable attention from scholars and others involved in African Studies, the specific local experience and the origins of contemporary warfare have received less attention. Last May the African Studies Association of the U.K. (ASAUK) held a one day Symposium in Cambridge, at the African Studies Centre, to take up these issues. Among the papers presented were:

Michael Twaddle The Range of Political Violence in Uganda.
Christopher Clapham, The Structure of Regional Conflict in Northern Ethiopia.
Roy May, Internal Dimensions of Warfare in Chad.
Douglas Johnson, Local Experience of National War in the Southern Sudan.
David Turton, Warfare and the Mural (Southern Ethiopia)
and Susan Drucker-Brown, Local Wars in Northern Ghana.

Tear Australia: Update on Relief and Development Projects supported in Africa

[In the Newsletter Vol. IX, Number 2, December 1987, Libby Hoggarth, S.A. Tear State Organiser, wrote a short article on Tear Australia and its work in Africa. Here is an update, two years later, that shows how strongly it continues.]

Editor]

In 1989 TEAR Australia have supported the following thirteen projects in Africa: (Funding figures show amount given in 1989).

1. ETHIOPIA: Refugee Relief Program at Penado Refugee camp. Supervised by the Ethiopian Evangelical Church, Mekane Yesis. Relief work with 50,000 Sudanese refugees. Involves three programmes:
   a. provision of education materials
   b. provision of agricultural tools and equipment
   c. emergency relief - blankets, cooking utensils etc.

   Funding from TEAR: $15,000.

2. UGANDA: Community Development Project in Teso district. Organised by Vision Terudo Project involves:
   a. Agricultural program - social improvement, diversification of crops and livestock, education of community members.
   b. Health - preventative health care, training of health workers, focus on mother/child care, immunization etc.
   c. Education - Literacy program, sponsorship program. TEAR is not involved with this component.
   d. Discipleship and Evangelism program
   e. Vocational Training - job skills and appropriate technology.
   f. Family program - community development and motivation activities.

   Funding from TEAR: $55,000
   A video about this project is available.

3. UGANDA: Child care in Kampala. Supervised by Dr. K. Sempangi. Project addressing problems of estimated 800,000 orphaned children from the war. This project cares for 3,000 of these children - living with community families and involved in education and vocational training programs. TEAR support the dairy program - providing milk for infants and vocational training for older children.

   TEAR funding: $25,000

4. GABON: Community Health Project run from a missionary hospital serving a rural population of 40,000. Outreach program emphasising Preventative Health Care and Training of Health Workers.

   TEAR funding: Vehicle - $23,000
5. **ZAMBIA**: Provision of Maize Grinding Mill
   Supervised by Christ Liveth Mission
   Project focuses on rural community and subsistence farmers. Nearest mill to village is 34km, so provision of mill was requested to make life easier for women of community. The mission also has basic self help agricultural and health projects.
   **TEAR funding**: Grinding mill - $7,200

6. **KENYA**: Community Development Program in Nakuru. Long term project in 5th year, based on formation of self help groups. Main objectives are:
   a. Health - formation of health committees, training of community health workers
   b. Agricultural services and training: extension training courses, demonstration plots, introduction of different crop types and trees.
   c. Technical and material inputs: introducing appropriate technology, especially water tank technology.
   d. Social services and welfare: small service to very needy people.
   **TEAR Funding**: $30,000

   Looking to needs of SA youth especially blacks. Dealing with detainees and youth who have been traumatised - helping them readjust.
   Provides long term sheltered accommodation and short term training rehabilitation and vocational training.
   **TEAR Funding**: $20,000

8. **TANZANIA**: Reafforestation - Morogoro.
   Anglican Diocese of Morogoro
   Collaboration project between Diocese and Government to involve local churches in tree planting, as examples to surrounding villages.
   **TEAR Funding**: $30,000 over 5 years.

   To supply high school and surrounding communities with tank water.
   **TEAR Funding**: $10,000

10. **KENYA**: Chogoria Hospital
    **TEAR Fund**: Australian worker Leah Counsell who is a chief nursing tutor in Nursing Training unit.

11. **BURKINA FASO**: Development and Relief Program of Evangelical Fellowship of Burkina Faso.

12. **ZAMBIA**: Department of Ethics, Society and Development. of Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia.
    **TEAR Funding**: $20,000

13. **KENYA**: Training for Development work co-ordinator, Steve Mogabe, to do post graduate studies in Holland in Rural Agricultural Development.
    **TEAR Funding**: $3,000

For further information contact Mrs. Libby Hogarth, S.A. TEAR State Organiser, 362 2227.

*The Australasia and Pacific Region Conference against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa held in Sydney, Australia: September 15-17, 1989*

The major regional Conference Against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa convened by the Australasia and Pacific Office of the ANC was held in Sydney, Australia on the 15-17 September 1989. It was attended by over a hundred representatives of trade unions, churches, women's groups, youth, students, (Australian) parliamentarians, political parties, professional organisations, anti-apartheid and ANC Support Groups from Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Fiji, Japan, Hawaii, PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Japan, Hong Kong, Samoa, South Korea and the Philippines. Representatives of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade also participated.

The conference was also attended by representatives of the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the South African National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) as well as Ambassadors, High Commissioners and other diplomats accredited to Australia and representing Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Kenya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The conference was a follow-up of the International Conference Against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa which was convened by the ANC in Arusha, Tanzania on December 1-4, 1987. That Conference brought together for the first time all concerned groups to support the liberation struggle and the ANC's place in that liberation struggle.

The Regional Conference was opened by Senator the Hon. Gareth Evans, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Other speakers at the official dinner were H.E. Ferenc Eztergelyos, Hungarian Ambassador to the UN and representative of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Thabo Mbeki, ANC Secretary for International Affairs and member of the Executive Committee of the ANC, and Eddie Funde ANC Chief Representative in Australasia and the Pacific.

*Australian Participation in the Namibian Elections*

In addition to Australia's UNTAG military contingent - currently (mid-November) 295 engineers and five military policy - Australia at the request of the United Nations provided an electoral expert and ballot-counting machines for the November Namibia elections, as well as 30 electoral supervisors and a fingerprint expert.
Namibian Resource Library Sale

It is with considerable sadness that we report the closure of the SWAPO Office in Melbourne. Following the return to Namibia by SWAPO Representative, Joe Katapanda, the Australia-Namibia Solidarity Association has decided that the funds available would be better spent assisting SWAPO in Namibia. In order to raise additional funds for the cause and to help clear the very large stocks of publications, the following items have been offered at a special reduced price of $35.00, including postage and handling.

Gilian and Suzanne Cronje, The Workers of Namibia (IDAF, 1979)

John Ya-Otto, Battlefront Namibia (1981)
(Personal account of involvement in the liberation struggle by SWAPO founding member.)

Catholic Institute for International Relations, Mines and Independence (1983)
(History and operations of mining companies, programme of SWAPO for achieving control after independence and the role of mining sector in future development for Namibia)

(History of Namibia from German colonisation through South African mandate and illegal occupation to efforts to resolve the Namibian crisis.)

B. Konig, Namibia, The Ravages of War (IDAF, 1983)
(Effects of South African military occupation on the daily life of Namibians.)

Richard Moorsom, Walvis Bay, Namibia’s Port (IDAF, 1984).
(History of Walvis Bay)

A.W. Singham and S. Hune, Namibian Independence (1986)
(Historical background and role of the UN and Non-Aligned Movement toward Namibian independence.)

Plus free with every order:


Also available at special price of $10.00 for both:

(a) UN Information Kit, For Self-Determination and Genuine Independence for Namibia (UNCN, 1988), containing:

Excellent map of Namibia (political map with colour hypsometry, Scale 1:4,000,000)

SWAFU, Constitution and Political Program of the South West African People’s Organization

(b) Free Namibia, Information Folder (Washington, D.C. 1986)

Basic Information, posters and classroom teaching materials.

Other materials available include:

UN, A Trust Betrayed: Namibia (N.Y.: UN, 1974)


Adelaide's African Activities Week

Adelaide's African Community Organization South Australian Inc (ACOSA) held a lively and successful African Activities week in August 1989. The theme of the week was 'Safadhihi Sikiloeni', Africa speaks, the aim being to highlight the achievements and professional and cultural contributions made by Africans to South Australia and Australia. The week's activities began with an art exhibition, of works by Khububu, Soren Dobbins, Elthair Malik and Henry Tahali. This was followed by an African Forum Panel Discussion on African values. There were also an African Fashion Parade, a Children's Workshop, African Music and a Food Fair.

The Organization was registered in August 1987, its major aim being to bring together Africans living in South Australia, to foster cooperation with other communities within Australia, and to promote social and cultural relations and understanding among members of the African community as well as to promote awareness among Australians of African cultures.

AFSAAAP Members who attended the Annual Conference in Adelaide in 1987 will remember the wonderful dinner and entertainment that the Association provided on that occasion.

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Bishop Challen's Visit to Namibia

The Right Reverend Michael Challen, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Perth, represented the Australian Church within a seven member team called together by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of the Anglican Church in South Africa, to visit Namibia prior to the recent election. The group spent two weeks in Namibia in September. They visited places in all parts of the country and met a large cross-section of Namibian society, including representatives of a number of the political parties, and representatives of UNTAG as well as the senior Representative and senior staff.

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Visit to Australia by Thabo Mbeki

In September 1989, ANC Secretary for International Affairs Thabo Mbeki visited Australia under the Special Visits Program administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Mbeki is a key member of the ANC's National Executive Committee and has played a leading role in the formulation of the ANC's negotiating strategy, as contained in the OAU Harare Declaration. He is certain to prove a creative and crucial player in any future dialogue with the South African Government.

Mbeki's visit was perfectly timed, coinciding with the first Regional Conference Against Apartheid For a Democratic South Africa in Sydney and following closely upon the election of the De Klerk Government. The Conference, officially opened by Senator Evans, gave Mbeki a platform from which to interpret the prospects for negotiated change in South Africa and the ongoing importance of international sanctions pressure.
Mbeki’s program centred primarily around media engagements and public meetings, providing an invaluable perspective on the conflicting signals being sent out by the South African Government. The highly successful ANC conference enabled him to have contact with anti-apartheid groups from across Australia and the Asia-Pacific region. Mbeki also visited Canberra, where he met with Parliamentarians Against Apartheid and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Australian International Development Assistance Bureau.

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Visit by Pope Shenouda III

His Holiness, Pope Shenouda III, 117th Patriarch of the Sea of Saint Mark of Alexandria and Spiritual Head of the 20 million strong Coptic Orthodox Church, made a pastoral visit to Australia in late November-early December, 1989. He was accompanied by ten Bishops, including Bishop Antonius Markos, Bishop of African Affairs, who is based in Nairobi.

His Holiness was born in 1923. He graduated from the University of Cairo in 1947 and attended post-graduate studies in archaeology and classics before retiring to Al-Souryan Monastery in the Western Desert in 1954. Between 1956 and 1962 he led a solitary life as a hermit in a desert cave before being ordained Arch-Priest. In 1962 he was consecrated Bishop by the late Pope Kyriillos VI, and assigned the Presidential Chair of the Coptic Theological Seminary.

His Holiness, who was consecrated as Patriarch in 1971, established an Institute for African Studies in 1973 to prepare African students for missionary work. In his address at La Trobe University on 5 December, His Holiness traced the growth of the Coptic Church in the Modern World. In addition to congregations in Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Abu Dhabi, there are ever increasing numbers in Sudan, Kenya, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Europe, North America and Australia. Among the fascinating aspects touched upon during His Holiness’ address was the close relationship between the Coptic Orthodox Church and many of the Indigenous Churches in Africa. Bishop Antonious Markos is on the Board of the All African Council of Churches. Bishop Antonious Markos has promised to provide additional information on the development of the Coptic Church in Africa which will hopefully appear in a subsequent issue of the AFSAAP Newsletter.

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The Department of Economics at the University of W.A., through its Centre for Migration and Development Studies, has recently published Indian Ocean Island Economics (ANU) written by R. Appleyard and R. Gosh. This was Policy Statement No. 1 and a second volume of the same title, Policy Statement No. 2, is due to be published by the ANU press shortly. The Centre has now been encouraged by Aidab and the ANU to extend its area of study to the Front Line States of South Africa with the intention of producing a study of their economies. Professor Reg Appleyard has recently visited the Front Line States in Africa and the Department hopes to hold a Conference in May with papers from at least six overseas visitors.

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Professor E. Brooks, of the Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 writes:

“I would like to teach at an Australian university during my prospective 1992 sabbatical. At Indiana University I teach the “standard” two semester/year African history survey, courses in Western African history and world history, and offer a seminar in African history. One possible arrangement is a Fulbright professorship such as I held in 1984 when I taught at the University of Zimbabwe. My experience regarding this appointment is that the best way to expedite Fulbright awards is to establish early contacts with a university.”

He would be pleased to hear from any Australian university department who would be interested in such an arrangement.

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AFSAAP Member Peter Alexander, who is Associate Professor of English at the University of New South Wales, has recently published his William Plomer: A Biography, (Oxford University Press, July 1989).

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Dr. Keith Suter, Foundation Director of the Trinity Peace Research Institute in Perth, visited the Ivory Coast in July to attend an international peace conference at Yamoussoukro.

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AIIA (Victorian Branch) Occasional Paper Series

Dr. David Dorward, now President of AFSAAP, has published Namibia: International Dimensions To Its Decolonisation, as Paper No. 3, in the AIIA (Victorian Branch) Occasional Papers Series, available at a cost of $5.00 to non members plus postage and handling from The Executive Secretary (AIIA), (Victorian Branch), Dyason House, 124 Jolimont Road, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002.

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Namibia, Independence and Beyond.

The Report of this Conference held in Melbourne in May (see Newsletter, Vol. XI, Number 1, June 1989) is now available from CARE Australia, PO Box 261, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 3206.

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AFSAAP NEWS

Minutes of the 1988 Annual General Meeting

The 1988 Annual General Meeting of the African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific was held at La Trobe University in August, during the African-Pacific Conference. 16 paid up members were present.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were passed with correction - the omission of reference to a letter which the President of the Association, Dr. Norman Etherington, was authorized to send the Minister for Employment, Education and Training (printed in AFSAAP Newsletter, IX, 2, December, 1978, with reply from Acting First Assistant Secretary on behalf of Minister, printed in AFSAAP Newsletter, X, 1, July, 1988), re impact of overseas student fees on African students.

The Treasurer reported a surplus of $4187.60 but noted concern at the rising cost of production of the Association's Newsletter. While it was generally agreed by those present that the Newsletter was a prime linkage network amongst members of the Association between Conferences and must be maintained, the Executive agreed to examine means of effecting economies in production.

To overcome financial difficulties, it was proposed (Pen Hetherington) and seconded (Cherry Gertzell), that membership subscriptions be increased to $20 per annum for Regular Members and $10 for Student Members. This was passed nem. con.

Election of Officers:

Dr. Norman Etherington was re-elected President
Dr. David Doward was re-elected Secretary
Ann Benson was elected Treasurer
Dr. Cherry Gertzell was re-elected Newsletter Editor

It was agreed that the 1989 Annual Conference would be held at the University of Sydney, at a date to be determined by the Conference Convener, Professor Deryck Schreuder.

Minutes of 1989 Annual General Meeting of AFSAAP

The 1989 Annual General Meeting of the African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific was held at Sancta Sophia College, University of Sydney, on 1 December, 1989.

Professor Deryck Schreuder passed on the apologies of the Association's incumbent President, Dr. Norman Etherington, who was overseas.

Dr. Doward passed on the apologies of the Association's elected Treasurer, Ann Benson, who resigned in November owing to pressure of taking up a new appointment at the University of Melbourne.

The Minutes of the 1988 Annual General were read by the Secretary and were approved nem con.

Treasurers Report

Balance Brought Forward

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
$2828.25 & \text{Term Deposit} \\
1059.35 & \text{On Call} \\
300.00 & \text{Cash on Hand} \\
\end{array} \]

$4187.60

Revenue

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
1988 Af-Pac Conference & 3424.00 \\
1988/89 Membership Subs & 339.81 \\
Interest on Accounts & 346.53 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{TOTA L REVENUE} \quad 4110.34 \]

Debits

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
1988 Conference & 3694.00 \\
AFSAAP Newsletter (3 issues) & 1906.44 \\
Sundries & 50.56 \\
Microfiche & 59.75 \\
1986 Conference Papers & 360.00 \\
1987 & 1988 Conf. Papers & 607.75 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{TOTA L DEBT} \quad 6070.75 \]

BALANCE ON HAND, 1 DECEMBER, 1989 $2227.19

Election of Officers for 1990:

Dr. D. Doward was elected President
Liz Dimock was elected Secretary/Treasurer
Dr. Cherry Gertzell was re-elected Newsletter Editor.

Professor Deryck Schreuder moved a motion of thanks to the Outgoing President, Dr. Norman Etherington, passed nem con.

Dr. Jim Polhemus moved a motion of thanks to the 1989 conference organizers; Professor Deryck Schreuder, Dr. John Lea and Professor John Ravenhill, for a well organized and successful conference. Passed nem con.

1990 Conference

The 1990 AFSAAP Conference will be held at Deakin University, Geelong, with Dr. Jim Polhemus serving as Conference Organizer. He will be examining the possibilities for an August conference.

1990 AFSAAP Subscription

As you will appreciate publication and distribution of the AFSAAP Newsletter is a costly undertaking and it is time to replenish the coffers. It would be of considerable savings to the Association if you paid now, so that we do not have to go to the expense of a reminder in February. Ordinary Membership is $20 per annum, Student Membership $10 per annum. Thank you.

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Jim Gale Memorial African Scholarship Trust Fund

When Jim Gale died in September 1985, his family established the Jim Gale Memorial African Scholarship Fund, to assist refugee ANC and SWAPO students to gain the experience and knowledge, which will be essential for the future liberated nations of South Africa and Namibia. For Newsletter readers who are not familiar with the Scholarship Trust, Irene Gale, for the Trustees, has provided this report of its achievements to date:

The Scholarship Fund is presently assisting the support of Nelao Hisongwa, a SWAPO secondary student in Melbourne, and is aiming to provide a scholarship for an ANC woman, presently in Sydney, to study for her Matriculation at a TAFE college there, starting in 1990. The first Jim Gale Scholar, Don Ngatane of the ANC, has completed his BA and returned to teach at the ANC School in Tanzania. Ndembala Hisongwa of SWAPO, who received assistance from the Fund, has returned to Namibia following the completion of her Ph.D. About $5,000 of the Fund brought an ANC nurse and her daughter to Adelaide to join their husband and father who is studying there, and to enable the mother to work as a nurse and hopefully obtain Midwifery qualifications.

The Fund stands presently at $9,000, and the Trustees are urging supporters to build it up to enable them to bring another student to Adelaide University. The University has said they will provide openings for anyone the Fund can provide for.

If you would like to contribute to the Fund, please contact the Trustees, PO Box 541, Kensington Park, SA 5068. (Donations are tax deductible.)