

#### AN INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE

Contributions to the journal are invited from all those interested in reflecting on the realities of African politics, development and international affairs. Each article or review article of about 4,000-8,000 words should be submitted in duplicate, typed double space with wide margins. All manuscripts should be sent to: The Editors, The African Review, Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35042, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

#### ABOUT THE JOURNAL

For almost a decade now The African Review has served as an invaluable forum for the publication of academic research findings especially in the social sciences, and also as a reference for academics, young researchers, students in higher institutions of learning as well as policy makers and administrators. Within a few years since its launching in 1971, The African Review became one of the very few respected social science journals in Africa.

It was unfortunate that this well-established journal had to face grave publication problems for the past few years. As the supporters and well-wishers of this distinguished journal would know, the publication of The African Review came to a standstill mainly as a result of the break-up of the East African Community in 1977 and the consequent inability of the East African Literature Bureau, its previous publisher, to continue its publication. However, thanks to its efforts, the new Editorial Board has great pleasure to announce the active resumption of the publication of the journal from Dar es Salaam with the generous financial support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Ford Foundation.

With a view to catching up with our Editorial backlog, the journal will henceforth appear twice yearly (rather than quarterly) commencing with Vol.8 No.1 (1978). It is our hope, however, to revert to quarterly publication as soon as it is found practicable.

#### A RESTATEMENT OF OUR EDITORIAL POLICY

"We should not believe there are necessarily two sides to every question. We see right and wrong; just and unjust; progressive and reactionary; positive and negative; friend and foe" ... Kwame Nkrumah

Statesmen and scholars approach problems from different perspectives and with varying emphasis, but the majority would agree that our main objectives in Africa are the achievement of economic, political and socio-cultural liberation and development. A frank discussion of the various possible solutions, supported by concrete examples drawn from relevant African experience, should shed much needed light on the issues which must be faced, and assist in shaping future policies in the right directions. The clear task for scholars is to analyse various development strategies in the light of the experience of different countries and assist in identifying the causes which have contributed to African underdevelopment and dependency.

The African Review provides a forum for the examination in depth of those strategies that may lead to true liberation and development. Africa is experiencing turbulent social change and African life provides unusual opportunities for creativity, originality and objectivity in all fields of endeavour. Ever since its launching a decade ago, The African Review has positively encouraged creative reflection on social, economic and political forces shaping the future of the continent.

It can be assumed that the main purpose of development programmes is raising the standards of living, as well as the political consciousness of the masses of the people. The role which they play in the political and economic life of African states has a direct bearing on the development process. An important task before African statesmen is the creation of conditions conducive to the establishment of democratic, responsible and progressive governments. Scholars can assist in the search for liberation and justice by raising and commenting upon basic issues concerning the sources of legitimacy and authority for the new states, and the effective participation of citizens in the running of their countries' affairs. This journal welcomes examination of African political systems, and particularly of political and administrative institutions, and the decision-making process at all levels.

As members of a growing international community, African countries must find NEW methods and measures for promoting and strengthening African Unity and mutual co-operation. For too long, Africa and its people have been dominated, exploited and oppressed by the forces of imperialism, racism and neo-colonialism for their own benefit. Particular attention, therefore, is paid to the phenomenon of imperialism, neo-colonialism, and all forms of oppression. Articles analysing and exposing governments and interest groups whose policies subordinate the genuine interests of Africa to foreign and domestic exploitative interests are encouraged in this journal.

Interpretation of significant events in African politics has frequently been monopolised by foreign "experts". This journal explores ALTERNATIVE African solutions to African problems, and appeals to African scholars to continue to contribute their knowledge and understanding of their continent and its peoples. Concepts like socialism and self-reliance are discussed and analysed in an effort to give them concrete meaning. The Editors welcome provocative articles with emphasis on the originality and relevance of ideas reflecting the realities of social, political and economic forces shaping the future of Africa.

A NEW SERIES FROM ZED PRESS LTD

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STUDIES

Zed Press has launched a new initiative in International Labour Studies. This follows the success of its other series on Imperialism, Women in the Third World, Voices of Struggle, and its African, Asian, Latin American and Middle Eastern Series. In recent years, there has been a marked growth of intellectual and political interest in Labour Studies of a new kind, with associations of activists and scholars in Britain, Holland, Canada, the US, Mexico, Venezuela and Japan. Zed Press has therefore felt that the time is ripe to start this new Series. The first title, due out in June 1982, is Maria Mies's The Lace Makers of Narsapur: Indian Housewives in the World Market.

We are now inviting the submission of appropriate outlines to the Press or the Series Editor (see below). Intending authors should be aware of what the Series is intended to achieve:

- We are interested in the wider social and political roles of workers and their relations outside the workplace, rather than traditional industrial relations studies.
- Questions concerning reproduction and household production are of particular importance.
- The globalisation of production and the 'new' international division of labour are central concerns, especially as these affect the formation of new sections of the working class.
- So, therefore, are issues of international labour migration, especially between peripheral and semi-peripheral zones.
- We would like to encourage studies of trade union internationalism; either studies of existing organisations or of new patterns of bargaining and solidarity.
- All contemporary forms of unfree labour, bonded labour, child labour, debt peonage etc. are obviously also of great interest.
- And while we are interested in labour history, authors should try to draw inferences for contemporary practice from their historical studies, which should also have some international bearing.

The development of a new series by a small independent publisher entails many risks. We wish to make clear, from the start, that only manuscripts of modest length (below 240 printed pages) will be considered. In addition, with the exception of cases where the saleability of the book is beyond doubt, it will be necessary to obtain a direct or indirect subsidy. This can take a number of forms. For example:

- 1) In the case of a scholarly work, say a British PhD thesis, the author, with our support, can apply for a publishing subvention from the British Academy.
- 2) In the case of a more popular work (which is something we would like particularly to encourage), an appropriate trade union international or union in the country concerned may agree to take a number of copies for distribution.