DEVELOPMENT

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cessful, the program will mean a break with techniques promoted in the Third World by both East and West.

Development questions are more complicated than whether wealthy nations should give more foreign aid or less. But that choice is particularly stark at a time when an unprecedented drought in Africa has raised the spectre of hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of starvation deaths.

Over the long term, though, the development debate hinges less on immediate practical problems than on world views.

Proponents of a new international economic order are alarmed at the resurgence of viewing Africa as a victim of its own primitivism. Wheatcroft, for example, judges the former colonies of French West Africa as "successful"—and attributes this to the fact that their economies are still largely run by French expatriates.

But he defends himself against the charge of racism he seems to anticipate. "Certainly 'racism' in the sense of contempt for other peoples and cultures is odious," he concedes, "but it is not more silly and damaging than to lie about other peoples and cultures."

To those whose perception of Africa is "too gloomy," Wheatcroft offers this comfort: "De Tocqueville once pointed out to a racist friend who sneered at primitive peoples that the people of Britain were once the most barbarous and primitive in Europe and two thousand years later they were running the world. . . . Who knows? Africa may yet have something to teach us all."

Wheatcroft does not acknowledge that his comfort is a small one to Africans living in this century or the next. By contrast, the structuralists believe change is possible, a mater of human choices. Despite all their warnings of impending disaster, they emerge as the true optimists. ■

BOOKS

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future.

Development By People includes a formidable and selective bibliography of items comprising more than 2,000 current titles, which, together with the text, will provide a wealth of information and insight for serious students of world development. And it will be of particular help to those interested in "alternative" forms of genuinely participatory foreign assistance which are well outside of current establishment models.

Gran concludes that his proposals call for the launching of a new academic discipline, described as "humanistic economics," which would focus on improvement of the human condition rather than growth of the Gross National Product.

Such a discipline, it is argued, might help persuade the globe's current power brokers that the policies of the past can only result in the continuing debasement of the human race. ■

MOZAMBIQUE

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ism have made Mozambique highly vulnerable to economic pressure from Pretoria.

Unlike many other former colonies, the Mozambican economy was organized not so much around one cash crop or mineral export as around the provision of services—railways, ports and labor—to its neighbors. Thus, Mozambique's choices today are severely limited by geography and history: Nobody other than South Africa is interested in buying large amounts of Mozambican labor, and, despite the increased use of Mozambican railways and ports by Zimbabwe and other sympathetic countries, South Africa remains the obvious natural customer for Maputo.

Is there any way out? The government report to its debtors expresses cautious optimism that the deficit on the balance of payments gradually can be reduced over the rest of the decade, and that agriculture will begin to recover this year—a prediction made before the heavy flooding at the beginning of February.

The document also points to an improvement in the military situation, with the successes achieved by the Mozambican army against the MNR in late 1983. Much hope, however, is clearly placed in the recent negotiations with South Africa.

"These talks," says the report, "are designed to create an atmosphere of neighborly relations based on the recognition and application of the universally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence. . . . These talks permit Mozambique to face the future with greater hope and confidence."

Whether South Africa has really decided to call a halt to its "undeclared war," however, remains to be seen. ■

NEW PUBLICATIONS

(Inclusion in this list does not preclude later review.)

Iraj ABEDIAN, *On the Accuracy of BENSO National Accounts Statistics (SALDRU Working Paper No. 53).* Rondebosch: Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit—SALDRU (Division of Research, School of Economics, Univ. of Cape Town, 7700 Rondebosch, South Africa), 1983. 72 pp.

Allan D. AUSTIN, *African Muslims in Antebellum America: A Sourcebook (Vol. 5—Critical Studies on Black Life and Culture).* New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1983. $75.00. 773 pp.

Yolamu BARONGO, ed., *Political Science in Africa: A Critical Review.* Totowa: Zed Pres—c/o Biblio Distribution Center (81 Adams Drive, Totowa, NJ 07512), 1983. $28.50. 257 pp.

Christian COULON, *Les Musulmans et le Pouvoir en Afrique Noire.* Paris: Editions KARTHALA (22-24, boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France), 1983. 64 F. 169 pp.

Omer DEGRIJSE, *Going Forth: Missionary Conscious- ness in Third World Catholic Churches.* Maryknoll: Orbis Books, 1984. $6.95. 98 pp.

AMadou DIALLO, *La Mort de Diallo Telli, Premier Secretarie General de L'OAU.* Paris: Editions KARTHALA (22-24. boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France), 1983. 64 F. 154 pp.

G.F.R. ELLIS and D. ERLANK, *A Quality of Life and Basic Needs Measurement System with Application to Elsies River (SALDRU Working Paper No. 56).* Rondebosch: Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit—SALDRU (Div. of Research, School of Economics, Univ. of Cape Town, 7700 Rondebosch, South Africa), 1983. 183 pp.

Jean-Marc ELA, *La Ville En Afrique Noire.* Paris: Editions KARTHALA (22-24 boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France), 1983. 68 F. 219 pp.

FORD FOUNDATION, *Refugees and Migrants: Problems and Program Responses (A Working Paper from the Ford Foundation).* New York: Ford Foundation, Office of Reports, 1983. 64 pp.

Jacques GIRI, *La Sahel Demain: Catastrophe ou Renaissance?* Paris: Editions KARTHALA (22-24, boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France), 1983. 75 F. 325 pp.

David HARRISON, *The White Tribe of Africa: South Africa in Perspective (Perspectives on Southern Africa, Vol. 31).* New York: University of California Press, 1984. $8.95 (paperback), $16.95 (cloth). 310 pp.

Rene LEFORT, *Ethiopia: An Heretical Revolution?* Totowa: Zed Press—c/o Biblio Distribution Center (81 Adams Drive, Totowa, NJ 07512), 1983. $31.95. 301 pp.

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SAM NUJOMA, *Statement by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia, to a Meeting of the European Economic Community Parliamentary Group at Brussels, 28th September 1982.* New York: Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa (Room 1005, 853 Broadway, NY, NY 10003), 1982. 13 pp.

Harriet Fast SCOTT and William F. SCOTT, *The Soviet Control Structure: Capabilities for Wartime Survival (Strategy Paper 39).* New York: Crane, Russak & Company, Inc., 1983. $7.95. 146 pp.

Gerard C. SMITH, Paolo VITTORELLI, and Kiichi SAEKI, *Trilateral Security: Defense and Arms Control Policies in the 1980s (Report of the Trilateral Task Force on Security and Arms Control to the Trilateral Commission—The Triangle Papers: 26).* New York: The Trilateral Commission (U.S. address: 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017). 1983. 106 pp.