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Yale-Wesleyan

SOUTHERN AFRICAN RESEARCH PROGRAM

Newsletter #14



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SOUTHERN AFRICAN RESEARCH PROGRAM

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Associate Directors: Jeffrey Butler, History, Wesleyan University
Leonard Doob, Psychology, Yale University
William Foltz, Political Science, Yale University
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The year 1988-89 was a fine one for the Program. We are grateful to the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and Yale University for making this possible.

William Beinart, a South African-born historian from Bristol University, England; Peter Katjavivi, a historian and our first Namibian scholar; and Mokubung Nkomo, an educationalist from the Transvaal now based at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, were here throughout the year. In addition, Colin Murray, a British anthropologist from the University of Liverpool, was here in the fall semester; and John Brewer, a British political scientist based at Queen's University, Belfast; Bonganjalo Goba, a South African theologian now based in New York; and Paul Maake, an author and critic from the University of the Witwatersrand, increased our numbers to a maximum in the spring semester.

We benefitted greatly from the presence of Apollon Davidson, the doyen of Soviet historians of Africa, who was here from November onwards, and Jane Katjavivi, an author, who was here throughout the year. Vusi Mokoka (an architectural assistant), Kumi Naidoo (a political scientist), Peter Ngwenya (a dramatist), Tyrone Pretorius (a psychologist), and Feziwe Sipoyo (a community activist)--all Career Development Program Fellows at Yale from South Africa--attended SARP functions during the year.

Apollon Davidson and our Fellows and Directors were in frequent demand as speakers at universities and seminars in various parts of North America and elsewhere. For example, in January no fewer than seven members of the SARP community were among the platform speakers at a conference at Duke University for the launching of Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge, Francis Wilson's and Mamphela Ramphele's report for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

Visitors to the seminars and lunches included: Ding Shunzhen, Sun Kun and Yin Qin, social scientists from the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations in Beijing; Blade Nzimande, a sociologist from Natal; Robert Shell, a historian from Princeton University; and Dunbar Moodie, a sociologist from Hobart and Smith Colleges.

The weekly seminar was as wideranging and openminded as ever. Leonard Thompson organized it in the fall semester, Robert Harms in the spring. Average attendance was about twenty-one. See pages 16-18 below. The workshops were held at Yale in the fall and, by courtesy of Harvey Feinberg, at Southern Connecticut State University in the spring. The workshop attendance continues to grow. Fifty-five participated in the fall and sixty-six in the spring.

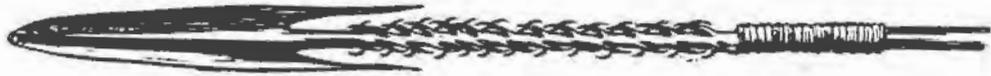
We greatly regret that Jeffrey Butler has decided to call it a day. A founding director, between 1977 and 1989 he ran up a vast mileage on the road to and from Wesleyan University. Past Fellows will realize how much we shall miss his original mind and, not least, his humor. But he's not really off the hook; we shall continue to draw on his advice; we are sure he will come down to SARP from time to time; and he intends to host the workshop at Wesleyan again next spring.

The following Fellows will be here during the year 1989-90: Harriet Ngubane, an anthropologist from the University of Cape Town; Miriam Tlali, a South African author; Susan Booysen, a political scientist from Rand-Afrikaans University; Clyde Halisi, a political scientist from the University of Indiana; and Uma Mesthrie, a historian from the University of Cape Town. It seems probable that the following scholars will be part of a fine fellowship for 1990-91: Philip Bonner, a historian from the University of the Witwatersrand; Blade Nzimande, a sociologist from Natal; Jeff Peires, a historian from the University of the Transkei; and Ratnamala Singh, a political scientist from the University of Durban-Westville.

Our prospects for the next few years were uncertain until after the end of the spring semester. It now seems clear that the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and Yale University will continue to provide funds for the Program. Indeed, Yale will contribute more than previously. But as we write this report, we are not sure whether we shall be limited to four Fellows, rather than five which we regard as the optimum number, in the three years starting in the fall of 1989.

Robert Harms
Acting Director

Leonard Thompson
Senior Research Scholar



DIRECTORS

JEFFREY BUTLER attended the Carnegie conference on poverty in South Africa at Duke University in February 1989. A paper, "Afrikaner Women and the Creation of Ethnicity in a Small South African Town, 1902-1950," was published in Leroy Vail (ed.), The Creation of Tribalism in Southern Africa, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989).

LEONARD DOOB. Summer, 1988: yet another somewhat fruitless effort in Cyprus. Published: Inevitability: Determinism, Fatalism, and Destiny (Greenwood, 1988). Still brewing: Hesitation: Impulsivity and Reflection. Rumbling: Intervention: Theory and Practice. Inspiring in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies: the concept of "sustainability" ranging from the planet to individuals.

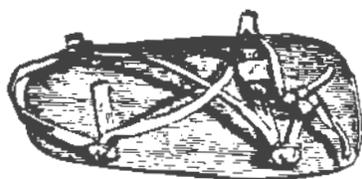
WILLIAM FOLTZ. Lectures and conference presentations during the 1988-89 academic year: Yale University Art Gallery, "Africa and the World Community", 28 September; Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, "Multilateral Organizations and Conflicts Stemming from Domestic Political Tensions", 8 October; Harvard University, Center for International Affairs, "Changes and Continuities in US Policy toward Southern Africa", 1 December; US-China African Studies Exchange Committee Workshop, "The African Policy of the Bush Administration", 11 March; US Department of Defense, Defense Academic Research Support Program and US Forces European Command, Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, "Sanctions Against South Africa as a Policy Tool", 9 May; US Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, "African Conflicts in an Era of Superpower Detente", June. Forthcoming publication: "'Who First Seduced Them to that Foul Revolt?' External Causes of Third World Revolutions" in Barry M. Schutz and Robert O. Slater, eds., Revolution and Political Change in the Third World.

ROBERT HARMS, the acting director of SARP, was heavily involved in administration this year. In addition to his duties at SARP, he served as Director of Graduate Studies for the Department of History, Director of Graduate Studies for the MA program in African Studies, and Chairman of the Council on African Studies. He found time to work on a special issue of Africa that he is editing, to write an article on "Fishing and Systems of Production" that will appear in Cahiers des Sciences Humaines, and write book reviews for a variety of journals. He also gave two guest lectures at Harvard University and began research on a general history of Africa that he is under contract to write.

LEONARD THOMPSON's History of South Africa is in the Yale University Press and will be published in late 1989 or early 1990. He is the author of the African sections in the three-volume History of the World, edited by John Whitney Hall and published by Gallery Books, New York, in the fall of 1988. An Italian edition of The Political Mythology of Apartheid was published during the year. In the summer of 1989, he is directing a National Endowment for the Humanities seminar for college teachers on The Political Mythology of Racism.

DIANA WYLIE received a Morse junior faculty research fellowship for the 1988-89 academic year and spent her leave in southern Africa.





VISITING FELLOWS

WILLIAM BEINART

SARP has provided a committed and intense seminar environment, something of enormous value particularly to those who work in institutions where interest in South Africa is limited. The seminars were simultaneously theatre and intellectual stimulation as a fluid group with diverse interests began to knit together to explore academic and other debates. The seminar really does provide a forum for quite divergent views and for criticism. I enjoyed the encounters between the social scientists and historians; between the students of text who leapt to correct nuances of meaning and the purveyors of concept, who regaled the seminar with the latest JSAS articles. I found it particularly encouraging that the group did not shy away from the political implications and context of discussions.

A large variety of important topics were addressed through the two semesters and discussions tended to bridge papers even when they did not seem closely related. But there was perhaps a consistent interest in the relationship between opposition political organizations and 'everyday' experience in South Africa. The question was raised at the outset in a fascinating discussion of the problems faced by the early SA Communist Party in its attempts to indigenize Marxism. It was pursued in discussions on African Christianity and politics; on struggles over land; on male associations and violence on the mines and in the rural areas; and on urban politics during the Second World War and in contemporary Natal. Perhaps the most intense discussion on this theme related to the political implications of encouraging writing in African vernaculars in South Africa, as Ngugi advocates for Kenya.

The significance of contemporary events in Namibia led also to a sustained interest in the regional politics of southern Africa and the policies of foreign powers; in this context, one of the most controversial issues raised was the implication of foreign scholarship programs for black South Africans. The issue of violence recurred throughout the year, an appropriate theme given the venue; a discourse of fear of violence on the streets of New Haven recurs in everyday conversations. The role and behavior of the ubiquitous South African police seemed to creep ever more into later discussions, a theme given startling relevance by recent political assassinations. SARP directors might consider inviting more visiting speakers to help develop more explicit themes over a few seminars. From the point of view of Yale University, this seminar seems to be of some significance, because there are so few like it.

In the first semester, I managed to complete editing and introducing a special issue of the Journal of Southern African Studies on the Politics of Conservation in Southern Africa (15.2, 1989). I was also able to complete a festschrift contribution to a festschrift for the anthropologists, Philip and Iona Mayer, as well as pursue work on an article dealing with conflicts over state conservation policy in South Africa. It has been particularly rewarding to reimmerse myself in oral and archival material from the Transkei. I was able to make a reasonable start on a long delayed project: that of writing another book on Pondoland which covers the period from the 1920s to the 1960s. Two of the draft chapters were presented to the seminar (one dealing with youth and male associations, the other with Transkeian migrant workers on the Natal sugar estates). The comments received have been very valuable.

The year has been enormously varied for me. There have been exciting trips and conferences: to Kingston, Ontario, Boston, Baltimore, Duke, Minneapolis, Chicago, Columbia, and New York. American Africanists are sustaining an enormous range of research. The ASA conference in Chicago was a festive binge of academic conversation. There have also been periods of intense writing and isolation. Walking in the Shenandoah National Park, the Adirondacks and on the local Sleeping Giant has led to discoveries of a different kind--especially as the year gave me an opportunity to read a little about American ecological history. Amongst the highpoints was a month devoted to showing Connecticut and New York to my children. Perhaps it is only possible to discover new environments fully through the eyes of children; there cannot be a sight that we missed. I don't think we missed a shop either; the USA consumer culture certainly feeds the imagination of children. But we managed without television and, almost, without MacDonalds.

SARP's reception, organized by Pam Baldwin, was excellent. More thought needs to be put into the problem of accommodation. My thanks to the SARP directors; to my fellow Fellows and to the Yale graduate students, all of whom, in different ways, made this a fascinating two semesters.

JOHN D. BREWER

New England in the spring is not as lovely as New England in the fall, but a visit to SARP is worth it at any time of year. Although this sounds like the opening bars of a song (or a limerick, for which you can supply your own ending), the words are sincerely meant. My only regret is that I was unable to accept the kind offer (and privilege) to spend two semesters at Yale; but time at SARP is always time well spent.

The opportunities SARP provides are several and varied. First, it offers access to wonderful library holdings (and a friendly and helpful curator); one's own research is also enhanced by the time a fellowship allows for quiet contemplation (which is why fellows are left very much alone), free from teaching, administration and the others travails of university life (which in my case included a strike by university teachers); it provides contact with

specialists in the area from a wide selection of disciplines, which is stimulating, provocative and constructively critical; and SARP acts as a base from which to visit colleagues outside Yale and thus to develop wider research contacts.

New fellows ought to note that these are contradictory and can easily conflict, and fellows at SARP for one semester need to be particularly ruthless with their time in order to exploit to the full the opportunity for personal research, which is the programme's primary purpose. I have made rewarding associations with colleagues at SARP which I hope will be permanent; SARP fellows do tend to become a close knit group. I have also enjoyed visiting, presenting papers and developing contact with colleagues at the University of Connecticut, Boston University, Brown University, St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia, George Washington University and Michigan State University. But my overriding memory of SARP, and the opportunity for which I will be most grateful, is the chance to pursue research relatively uninterrupted; and I have been selfish in exploiting the opportunity.

I have focussed on three pieces of work. First, I wrote a commissioned report on Black politics in South Africa for the Institute for the Study of Public Policy at the University of Cape Town, entitled 'Black Strategies for Change in a Constrained Environment', as part of their Critical Choices for South African Society project. A shortened version is to be published by the Institute as a policy paper, but Oxford University Press have plans to publish the longer reports in book form. Second, my main effort has been directed to collecting material for my study of policing in South Africa since Union, provisionally entitled Black and Blue: Policing in South Africa. Although this continues work already published and in progress, the heart of the book will be based on work accomplished at SARP. Third, a subsidiary concern has been with preparing another commissioned report, on future police policy in South Africa, Israel and Northern Ireland, as part of a study entitled 'The Elusive Search for Peace' and funded by the Naumann Foundation in Bonn, West Germany. I am also happy to report that while at Yale the American edition of Can South Africa Survive? was published, which is a collection of essays I have edited which reassess R.W. Johnson's famous argument in How Long Will South Africa Survive?, and that some of my work on policing in Ireland came into print.

Last but not least, my wife has enjoyed a relaxing sojourn in the United States, our two children have had the wonderful experience of schooling in America, I have learned to drive on the wrong side of the road, and have been reminded of how much one appreciates the BBC.

BONGANJALO GOBA

I want to begin this brief report by expressing my gratitude to the directors of SARP, especially Professor Leonard Thompson, for inviting me to participate in this exciting intellectual venture. I am also grateful to Pam Baldwin for her support and help in taking care of various details related to my orientation/research during these past five months. I have learned a great deal these five months from seminars and interaction with other fellows. In spite of the fact that I was the only theologian amongst the fellows, I felt my insights and academic concerns were taken very seriously. There is a sense in which my own theological perspective has been profoundly enriched by the input received from various topics discussed during the seminar.

Being a fellow in the SARP program has given me the opportunity to focus more intently on the issues of religion and politics within the South African context. Of particular interest, the historians within the program as a whole have challenged me to pay special attention to historical detail. This has not only enhanced my understanding of the role of religion within the South African political context, but has also provided new insights in my ongoing research. I am more conscious than before of the significance of how religion has been an integral part of the evolution of the apartheid ideology, especially when one examines the role of the Afrikaans-speaking churches.

During these five months (January to May), I was exposed to significant literature covering a wide range of issues related to the South African problem. The library resources are just incredible. As a result, I felt my time was rather too short to take advantage of this in terms of my research interests. My hope is to find time in the future to explore ways in which I can continue to have these at my disposal.

For me the most important contributions SARP has made to my research interests are (a) to appreciate the complexity of the South African problem; (b) to appreciate the significance of an interdisciplinary approach to tackling issues related to South Africa; (c) to appreciate the enormous resources which the Yale University SARP program has to offer to those seeking scholarly input about South Africa; and (d) it has strengthened my commitment as a theologian to continue working for social change through research and teaching that seeks to expose the profound contradictions of South African society. I have enjoyed the intellectual stimulation that SARP fellows have offered so generously.

PETER KATJAVIVI

Time has gone by quickly since my family and I arrived in New Haven. Both our departure from Oxford and the arrival here in the States were marked by frantic last minute sorting out of things, relating to work and our household. As usual, on my part, I left the arrangements dealing with such things as packing to the last few days before our departure for the US. Despite her being 8 months pregnant, Jane conducted an efficient clearing out operation at our Oxford home, while I was winding up my work at the office. It is due to her relentless effort in packing things up that we were able to get ready and did fly out as planned. On arrival over here, we were confronted by the very hot weather which had hit the US last August, as much as having to find accommodation and settle in a new country.

The question of accommodation was urgent for us, being three, plus an expected new addition to the family. It is clear from accounts by previous Visiting Fellows that the question of accommodation has been a critical factor to most in-coming Fellows. This was equally a major concern for myself and my family. However, the issue of accommodation was made bearable and lighter by SARP, who initially kindly put us up in a local hotel and found us temporary accommodation at the Yale Law School. Thus, we were warmly received by the Directors of SARP and Pam Baldwin, the administrative assistant. I, therefore, would like to take this opportunity to thank Professor Leonard Thompson, Dr. Robert Harms, Pam Baldwin and Lynn Berat for their warm welcome and the help they gave us as we settled in. Professor Bill and Anne Marie Foltz and Dr. Harvey Feinberg also deserve our gratitude for their help and kind hospitality, as does our International Center host family Kevin and Augusta Arthur.

I must say without hesitation that I have spent a busy, but rewarding year as a Visiting Fellow in the Southern African Research Program. I have benefitted both intellectually from exchanges at seminars and from individual colleagues at Yale, as well as having had an opportunity of doing research on several topics, including co-editing a book on the role of the churches in the liberation struggle in Namibia. This book is due before the end of this year. I also had the opportunity of revising my D.Phil. thesis which is due for publication by Macmillan early in 1990. My time was also taken up by following developments at the UN with regard to implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence. However, I also managed to spend time on my planned research, examining the development of US foreign policy towards Namibia.

It has been a pleasure to be a Visiting Fellow in the Southern African Research Program at Yale. I feel Yale is a wonderful place to be and both Jane and I enjoyed it enormously. It is a great institution of learning and has a lot to offer, both intellectually and in terms of resource capacity. I am pleased to say that on both accounts my expectations were not proven wrong.

I would also like to thank Professor Robin W. Winks, the Master of Berkeley College, and the Fellows of the College, whose company I have enjoyed and valued greatly. Last but not the least, I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation for the help and cooperation I have received from Mr. Moore Crossey, the Curator of African Collection/Yale University Library.

I am pleased that I will be staying on with SARP, pursuing a history project on Namibia along with other scholars. I look forward to another fruitful year at Yale.

PAUL MAAKE

Let me start at the end and then go to the beginning. My complaint against the Directors of SARP is that they did not have the foresight to order some decent Spring weather for the Fellows on the last day of our seminar. It rained (was it cats and dogs?) and some of us had lost their brollies.

On a serious note, I have in the past toyed with ideas which I thought I would find time to sit down and argue on paper. My visit to SARP in the spring term granted me the opportunity to pin these ideas down into two main papers, one on trends in the development of African language literatures from ca. 1840 to the 1980s, and the other on Censorship and African language literatures in South Africa. I also drafted a few minor papers. The material at Sterling Library was helpful in the superlative degree!

I also had the luxury (very rarely denied writers) to lapse into a spell of literary creativity to start and complete a 180 page first draft of an autobiographical narrative. This was inspired by the rich variety of approaches taken by other academics I met at SARP--African politics, education, history, law, psychology, sociology and theology, which were mutually complementary as their themes dealt with a common ground, Southern Africa. My hope is that my attempt will be a contribution from yet another angle to complete the mosaic of this area of common interest.

Not least appreciated is the chance to make contact with faculty members in the Department of African Languages and Literature, and participating in academic activities in the Department of Comparative Literature, the latter being my other area of main interest. I was able to forge links with other literary practitioners in other universities.

I can only quarrel with myself for being impatient, and perhaps passionate on one or a number of issues raised in some of our seminars. But on the whole, how do I say, in Latin, I came, I saw, I learned but not conquered?

COLIN MURRAY

I came to New Haven in September 1988 unprepared, in many ways, for my one semester at SARP. I came over-dressed, for a start, for I hadn't expected a long and halmy fall, which stretched well into November. In December, however, I was under-dressed, when we had a bitterly cold spell and heavy snow which nicely immobilized the traffic and cast the town briefly in an ethereal light. It was a mistake to sign up in advance for allegedly furnished accommodation, so William Beinart and I spent our first few days on intensive fieldwork. We explored the lower middle of the unfurnished market. We instantly appraised the tag sales off Orange Street for domestic impedimenta. We found the prime sites for consuming free chicken wings/legs (what happened to the bodies?). We bought bikes--much the best way to get around--and I was saved the trouble of re-selling mine by its theft a few weeks before departure. One very good memory of Yale is the opportunity William and I had to spend as friends that we never have in Britain.

We needed computer access. After one week of fruitless groping in the sleazy jungle of the cut-price market, the solution for me lay in the discovery of the Stat Lab right next door to 85 Trumbull, a networked facility of gleaming IBM PCs with 3.5 inch disk drives. The only problems there were jostling for space with the technocrats who even now are taking over the US economy, and overcoming Larry Gall's various devices for inhibiting the word processor hacks from using the laser printer. Otherwise, I hadn't anticipated such a different game of squash in that hugely extravagant inferno, the Payne-Whitney gymnasium. I could adjust to a long court but not to a ball with a frankly startling co-efficient of restitution.

I had forgotten, after years of young childcare and full-time teaching, what it was like to be able to direct my own time. Re-discovering that--although I missed the family--was the best part of my experience at Yale. I was able to get some work done. I deviated occasionally--to Block Island, to Durham Fair, to Diana Wylie's peaceful woodland retreat, across the Adirondacks to Kingston, Ontario, and to the top of East Rock with Apollon Davidson and Karin Shapiro--but otherwise I had my head down throughout the semester, disturbed only by the rampant scatter of squirrels. With the aid of the nearly invincible resources of Sterling, I drafted chapters for a book on the socio-economic history of the Thaba 'Nchu district of the Orange Free State, which has been long overdue. This project had its origins in a series of haphazard but intensive forays in 1980 into two huge rural slums--Qwaqwa and Onverwacht/Botshabelo. I became fascinated by the complexity of the history of the Thaba 'Nchu district, and have since pursued it in detail through various archival sources and occasional returns there for more fieldwork.

I thoroughly enjoyed the various SARP meetings and the company of colleagues, intellectual and social. I presented one seminar paper, on the intricacies of the 1936 Trust and Land Act in the eastern Orange Free State; one talk, with slides, on the history of one farm, at a brown bag lunch; and one paper to the fall weekend workshop, whose themes were forced relocation and displaced urbanization in the 1970s and 1980s.

Thanks to Pam Baldwin for her gracious and inexhaustible support, and best wishes for a future career in cartography. Thanks to SARP directors for my invitation. Thanks for hospitality to very many of you, particularly to Diana Wylie, Jeff Butler, Leonard Thompson and--as one whose latest book, apart from those of Jonathan Spence, seemed most vogueish--Jim Scott.

MOKUBUNG NKOMO

It was September 2 when I launched my trek to New Haven from Charlotte, North Carolina. An otherwise exhausting 14 hour drive was made bearable by a sleep-over in Winchester, Virginia. As the rented Rider van traversed and peeled off one state after another, north-bound, the reality of the unknown was slowly, ever so gently and imperceptibly, claiming my consciousness. Finally, at 3 pm, on September 3, I found myself entering a citadel-like complex of dormitories called Calhoun College. Calhoun College, where I was to be domiciled for the next nine months, was teeming with new students accompanied by proud parents. The atmosphere was festive with lively talk, sumptuous food

and lively sport. Quick courtesies having been exchanged with the College Master, the unloading began--a spartan repertoire of essentials seemed like an entire household. I was poised to start another chapter in my peripatetic life and could not resist the feeling that I was continuing the tradition of labor migrancy, only this one in the arcane environment of academe which is profoundly different from the deadly toils of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging pits.

The reality of SARP congealed on September 7 as the Fellows, the Directors and associates met for lunch in the Swiss Room of Berkeley College. There, we engaged in the ritualistic formalities of introductions and exchanging slight intimacies about our respective projects. Later on that day, we met with other seminar participants in workshop fashion to shape the program and sequence of papers for the rest of the semester.

Having dispensed with these prefatory chores it was time to switch into a working mode. A good portion of my energy in the fall was expended in reading and commenting on the manuscripts to the volume I am editing entitled, Education in South Africa: Past, Present and Future. The balance of the time was devoted to prodding tardy contributors; researching matters relating to the broader scope of the volume (the manuscript has been accepted for publication by Africa World Press); researching and writing an article entitled, "Foreign Policy and Scholarship Programs for Black South Africans: A Preliminary Critical Assessment" that has been accepted for publication in Perspectives in Education; putting together a Guide on Global and Multicultural Perspectives in Education for the Mecklenburg-Charlotte Public School System (to be completed sometime in the fall of 1989); and trying to bring to completion other unfinished projects.

There were other occasional demands at Calhoun College, which I tried to subject to a strict regimen: making oneself available to curious students "on demand" about matters over which I am supposed to command relative expertise. This often happens around dinner or lunch time. Otherwise, it was an occasional presence at the Master's tea and a selective taste of other college functions if time and desire so permitted. Despite the uncertainties of stand-by arrangements, being at Calhoun has been a blessing of sorts. Thanks to Diana Wylie. Her leave of absence couldn't have come at a better time! Like mature wine, nurtured friendship that has matured does indeed have a satisfying quality and texture that sets it apart from the ordinary grades. More than that, it yields more than intangible dividends. Diana's suite has eased life immensely by providing a semblance of stability and continuity. Being thrust into the center of Yale, in proximity to every site of consequence, I felt as being one with the cosmos.

Here in these gothic environs, human and documentary resources make this migrancy intrinsically more satisfying. Exploitation of these opportunities was an exhilarating undertaking. There were always moments of critical introspection which I learnt to manage with great care. After all, being a professional migrant equips one with a repertoire of survival tools to navigate the minefield.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS

APOLLON DAVIDSON

I was happy to participate in SARP from November 1988 until June 1989. My work in this period included:

(1) collecting materials for The History of South Africa, which is being prepared by a group of scholars in the African Department of the Institute of General History, USSR Academy of Sciences (especially important were materials, collected not only from books but also from talks with Professor Leonard Thompson and with other members of SARP, on new trends in southern African historiography);

(2) two presentations for SARP: "Soviet Southern African Studies until 1960 (seminar paper on March 1) and "Soviet Southern African Studies since 1960" (lunch talk on May 3);

(3) participation as a panelist in the following conferences, where my presentations were "Soviet Policy in Southern Africa" and "Soviet Policy in Angola and Namibia": Gorbachev's New Thinking and Soviet-Cuban Strategies in Angola and Namibia, December 20-21, University of Miami; Poverty and Change in South Africa: the Implications for Policy, February 16-17, a Symposium at Duke University; The Namibia Accords: Strategic and Human Rights Perspectives, March 6, Yale Law School; Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa, April 22, a conference sponsored by the Stanford-Berkeley Joint Center for African Studies;

(4) participation in two Soviet-American conferences: Dartmouth Conference on Regional Conflicts, December 1-10, Washington-New York; and Seminar on US-Soviet Policy in Africa, organized by the American Friends Service Committee's East-West Program, April 3-7, Bloomsburg University, Pennsylvania;

(5) lectures and presentations about Soviet policy in southern Africa: International Center for Development Policy, Washington DC, April 26-27; Stanford University, April 20; Council on Foreign Relations, New York, May 18, 1989; and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington DC, April 12;

(6) lectures on Soviet Southern African Studies at Harvard University on April 17, Duke University on April 24, and the University of Maryland on April 26;

(7) participation in the first meeting of the Institute for East-West Security Studies Working Group on Sources of Instability: Seeking Cooperative Solutions in Washington, DC, June 7-9.

I would like to mention not only the high standards of the scholarly discussions, which are conducted at SARP, but also the well established tradition of mutual amiability. In the future I hope to continue my relationship and cooperation with SARP, one of the greatest centers for the study of southern African problems.

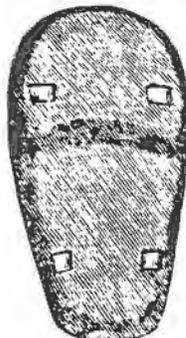
JANE KATJAVIVI

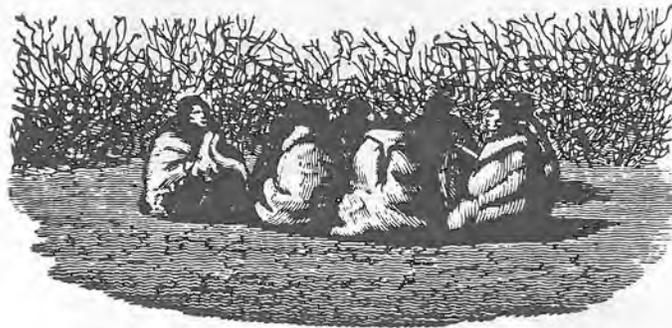
Ten months has gone all too fast. It seems hardly yesterday that we arrived with a computer and too many suitcases, a 4-year-old boy and myself eight months pregnant. It has been a full year--settling into new house, school and city, let alone giving birth to an American/British/Namibian daughter and trying also to fit in some research.

My thanks go to the directors of SARP for according me the status of Associate Fellow, which enabled me to have access to the wonderful resources at the library, and to participate in the SARP program. I welcomed this opportunity to exchange views with and share in the research work of other SARP members. Thanks to all SARPees for their welcome and for their constructive comments on my proposed introductory text on South Africa, for which I am now seeking a publisher. Since my previous work on South Africa concentrated on the twentieth century, I chose to spend my research time here deepening my knowledge of South African history prior to this, in the belief that an understanding of South African history must lay the basis for any serious discussion of the last four decades and, indeed, the future. I am continuing with research for the book and hope to start writing later this year, when child-care should be more settled.

SARP is not really geared to families, and the Visiting Fellows program does not take into account the costs of moving a whole family to New Haven for one year. This is a shame, especially since Southern Africa is already dominated by the pattern of migrating males and women looking after the family "back home", wherever that may be. We were helped greatly with temporary accommodation while we looked for a house, however, and for that are most grateful. Since the housing problem is the first to greet one on arrival, wouldn't it be possible for SARP to retain some apartments from one year to the next for successive Fellows and their families?

Nevertheless, all the Katjavivis have felt very welcome at 85 and 89 Trumbull Street and other SARP gatherings. My only lasting regret is that the Connecticut Limousine, which we thought had been sent personally to bring us from JFK to Yale, was a bus and not a Dynasty-style long dark car....





SEMINAR ON ETHNIC AND RACIAL CONFLICT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Fall 1988

<u>Presenter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Discussants</u>
Leonard Thompson	Diamonds, Gold, and British Imperialism: 1870 to 1910	Beinart Flanagan
John Mason	The Guardian and His Slaves	Harms Kreike
Eileen Flanagan	Indigenizing Marxism: <u>The South African Worker</u> and <u>Umsebenzi</u> 1926 to 1930	A.Biersteker D.Moodie
Mokubung Nkomo	Education and Balanced Urban-Rural Development in South Africa: Preliminary Considerations	Murray Charney
Colin Murray	Trust and Anti-Trust: Struggle over Land in the Eastern Free State	Nkomo Feinberg
William Beinart	The Rise of the Indlavini: Men, Migrants and Violence in the Transkei	Katjavivi D.Moodie
Sherman Grandy	Mozambique's Opening to the West	Warren Rozario
Jeffrey Butler	The Coming of Untrammelled Afrikaner Power and Increasing State Intervention	Pillay Kreike
Kumi Naidoo	Durban's Young Lions: the Politics of Youth Resistance in an Urban Setting, 1973-87	Nkomo Charney
Dunbar Moodie	Collective Violence on the South African Gold Mines	Beinart Gao
Emmanuel Kreike	The Second Mfecane: The War, Africans and Urbanization in South Africa, 1938-1948	Doob Warren

Peter Katjavivi	The Herero Community in Botswana and Its Role in the Campaign Against South Africa's Attempt to Incorporate Namibia	Foltz Berat
Louis Warren	Ramifications of International Sanctions for African Workers in Rhodesia: Some Preliminary Considerations	Foltz Katjavivi
Zheng Gao	Paving a Way to Eldorado: Railway Building and Political Economy in Matabeleland, 1888-1914	Harms Grandy

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Spring 1989

<u>Presenter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Discussants</u>
Leonard Thompson	The Segregation Era: 1910-1948	Nkomo Warren
Eileen Flanagan	Black and Non-Racial Trade Unions in South Africa, 1917-1965	Beinart Davidson
Kevin Rozario	Religion and Resistance Revisited: the Case of South Africa	Goba Mason
Mokubung Nkomo	Foreign Policy and Scholarship Programs for Black South Africans: Philanthropy, Realism or Winning Hearts and Minds?	Foltz M.Nkondo
Apollon Davidson	Soviet Southern African Studies until 1960	Thompson
Leonard Thompson	The Apartheid Era: 1948-1986	Davidson Brewer
Paul Maake	Trends in the Development of African Languages Literature, with Specific Reference to Sesotho Modern Literature 1840-1980s	Goba Pillay
Bonganjalo Goba	Conflicting Perspectives on Ethic and Racial Conflict in South Africa: a Critical Assessment of the Church's Response from 1960 to the Present	Brewer L.Russell
William Beinart	Transkeian Migrant Workers on the Natal Sugar Estates in the Inter-War Years, 1918-1940	Higgs Kreike

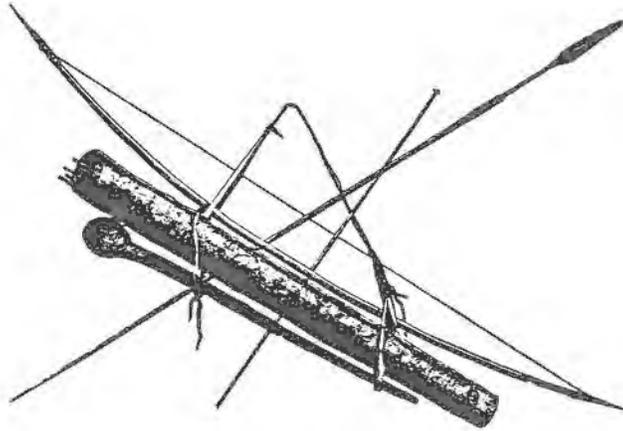
Robert Shell	Religion and Slavery in South Africa from Dort to the Doppers	Harms Warren
John Brewer	The Political Role of the Police in a Divided Society: the South African Case	Butler Katjavivi
Catherine Higgs	Imbumba YamanYama: the Life of Davidson Don Tengu Jabavu	Butler Beinart
Molly Sutphen	Poverty Dirt Disease: the Expectations of Physicians during the Plague of 1901 in Cape Town	J. Warner
Lynn Berat	Doctors, Detainees and Torture: Medical Ethics v. the Law in South Africa	Davidson Sutphen



LUNCHES

September	William Beinart The History and Politics of Conservation in Southern Africa
October	Peter Katjavivi Some Reflections on the Current Talks in Southern Africa, with Special Reference to Namibia
	Mokubung Nkomo Contemporary Extra-Parliamentary Educational Initiatives in South Africa

- November Colin Murray
 Rural Slums
- Kumi Naidoo
 Life Under the State of Emergency: the Social
 and Political Implications for the Activist
- December Andre DuToit
 The Meeting between the ANC and the Soviets
- February John Brewer
 Structural Changes in Black Politics 1976 to the
 Present
- Blade Nzimande
 Political Violence in Natal
- March Bonga Goba
 Church-State Conflict in South Africa
- Paul Maahe
 The Aftermath of 1976: Schools, Universities,
 Arts
- April Ding Shunzhen, Sun Kun, Yin Qin
 Relationships between African and Chinese
 Students in China
- Feziwe Sipoyo
 Lack of Community Development in Cape Town
- John Brewer
 Pragmatism and Idealism in Black Politics:
 Strategies for Change in a Constrained
 Environment
- May Apollon Davidson
 Soviet South African Studies After 1960:
 Organizations, Problems, Difficulties



SPRING WORKSHOP

Southern Connecticut State University, April 7-8, 1989

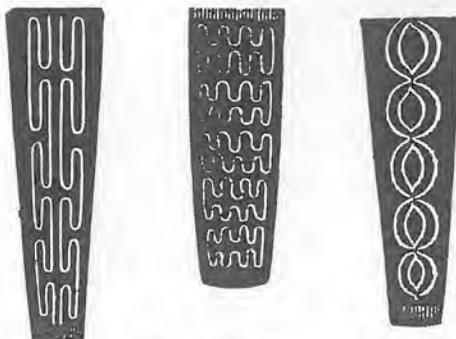
Friday Program: Showing of the movie "Bopha!" which combines documentary with the award-winning drama by the South African playwright Percy Mtwa; presented by Dan Riesenfeld, the filmmaker.

Saturday Paper: Michael Clough and Jeffrey Herbst, "South Africa and Its Neighbors: Beyond Destabilization?"

Chair: Jeffrey Butler
Discussants: Sheridan Johns
Barron Boyd

Paper: Peter Katjavivi, "Reflections on US Policy Towards Namibia"

Chair: Harvey Feinberg
Discussants: Robert Gordon
Lynn Berat



THE LIBRARY

(Reported by the Curator, Moore Crossey)

Notes

This was an extremely busy twelfth year of library service to SARP due to additional Fellows, more travel than usual on the Curator's part, and the illness and retirement of Harriet Chidester (secretary), plus the processing of large gifts on top of the normal routine.

African Trip 1988

The Curator visited Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Namibia, and the United Kingdom from mid-August through early October. The Library of Congress Nairobi Office again had a rich lode of duplicate publications from most of the southern African countries and it was also possible to view recent accessions and check on the currency of irregular periodicals and serials. In Harare there seemed to be a slowing of the post-UDI post-independence spate of formerly suppressed or delayed publications. However, the visit was too short to do a thorough check of the publications scene (i.e. independent of the Library of Congress agent there and of the UK and US and South African book dealers) and local bookdealers are loath to handle blanket orders. Gaborone was a first time visit and it was possible to check the commercial and university publishing scene but not government publishing agencies.

South Africa visits included Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town. Regretably, Grahamstown, East London, Stellenbosch, Bellville, and Kimberley were missed again but telephone contact was made with several of these cities and with other points off the route. South African publishing had changed from the 1984 trip; there was an increase in dissident and liberal publications from mainline publishers but apparent vigilante action prevented visits to several sources for anti-regime materials. In Durban and Cape Town there was some discussion about a collection of private papers--something still on the back burner. A so far abortive attempt was again made to receive Inkatha material on a regular basis. All our regular bookdealers and some publishers were visited to review new and forthcoming materials. Most major research libraries were visited to discuss exchange agreements--especially the State Library (Pretoria) and the South African Library in Cape Town. In Windhoek (not visited since 1980) a survey of the

bookshops resulted in the acquisition of several dozen monographs, serial samples, and xeroxed copies of guides and lists issued by the local Archives. None of these bookstores seemed to want blanket orders with foreign libraries.

Along the way on the entire trip additions were collected for the postcard and photograph collections, and newspapers, magazines, and booklets were acquired from street vendors. Some effort was made to add to ephemeral publications of trade unions and political bodies of various hues as well as student activist items.

The travel costs for the trip were funded by SARP (from the Ford Foundation) and the Yale Council on African Studies (US Department of Education grant); subsistence and local travel was covered by the Library. The Curator also attended meetings of the Archives-Libraries Committee of the African Studies Association in Chicago in the fall and in Gainesville, Florida in April. He also visited several libraries in California in February.

Acquisitions Matters

Almost all new monographs of research value were received during the year from the various countries of the region with the partial exceptions of Angola, Mozambique, St. Helena, and possibly Malawi. We have put together a very strong team of bookdealers, agents, and exchange partners. Coverage of non-trade (mainly political pamphlets) publications issued in the UK is also excellent--but not so good for continental Europe. The selection of newspapers should probably cover a few more cities in the region but subscriptions have become very costly in some cases. All relevant academic and literary journals/magazines are taken as far as we are aware but we have to be selective with popular magazines and marginal news magazines and newsletters. The Yale Libraries continue to be the number one customer of most American, British and South African dealers specializing in Africana.

The Yale Libraries are currently among the few university libraries which have continued to be able to acquire retrospective ('pre-current', 'out-of-print', and 'antiquarian') books. During the year some important additions were made to contemporary accounts of the South African ('Boer') War and some other British military materials on South Africa, including a number of photograph albums, were obtained.

Bookfunds were stretched fully by the weak dollar but this trend was reversed somewhat towards the end of the year. Some serious discussion is in order among American Africana librarians to try to effect better national coverage of newspapers, archival microfilms, and other lesser used titles, i.e. better resource sharing is called for.

Some audio-visual material was received by gift and purchase. The videos were transferred to the Council on African Studies Outreach Library; the audios to the Music Library or to the Historical Sound Recordings Collection in Sterling.

The whole question of video materials is something that needs to be looked at as a matter of collection policy at Yale and other libraries. Data source tapes are also becoming available more frequently. CD-ROM publications specifically on southern Africa do not exist yet.

Foreign doctoral dissertations continue to be a problem from many countries. Canada pulled out of the UMI orbit without establishing a viable alternative. French dissertations cause endless frustration. No serious attempt has been made recently to acquire any from southern African universities other than those in South Africa.

Several large gifts arrived this year. The largest consisted of a private library of Africana from Durban--about 2800 monographs, and many cartons of periodicals (mainly on wildlife and ecology), scrapbooks--94 cartons in all, including one of carvings. The next largest gift consists of UN publications, conference papers, political pamphlets, and correspondence relating mainly to South Africa and Namibia. The South African Consulate General in New York has been sending its two month old newspapers--a valuable resource as seammil subscriptions take longer than that. Many other smaller gifts were received from government agencies, business firms, and individuals. Formal and informal exchanges continue with libraries in the region and others in the UK and US. A very useful group of duplicate officials' publications, etc., was received from the Rhodes House Library. A shipment of South African Yiddish language books came from the Wits Library.

With the cooperation of various persons and institutions a number of microfilms are being prepared of trade union-related material, mainly inquiry hearings and documents. Work continues in cooperation with Professors Thomas Karis and Gail Gerhart on cooperative acquisition of black South African political ephemera from the mid-1960s to date.

Preservation

Publications of the past 130 years or more are usually on poor quality paper. Books and periodicals produced in recent years in southern Africa are frequently on newsprint which will not last much more than twenty years or so even under ideal conditions. This is a matter of serious concern to research and national libraries; much of this material will have to be microfilmed and the originals discarded. So far there has been effective international cooperation for the filming of South African newspapers but this will have to be extended systematically to periodicals, monographs, pamphlet collections, government documents, etc. Publications of the other southern African countries all need much the same treatment, with the partial exception of government documents. No concerted effort on preservation filming has been possible per CAMP (The Cooperative Africana Microform Project) but it has again acquired a wide selection of newspaper backfiles. Northwestern University Library has an ongoing preservation project but it has mainly covered tropical African countries.

Cataloging/Processing

Despite reorganization and expanded computerization of the Technical Services Division and the consequent retraining of staff, it is surprising that the workflow of new cataloging of monographs and serials has been maintained. There is, however, a growing backlog of pamphlets and older monographs. Usually no cataloging 'copy' is available from the Library of Congress or other reliable source. Processing of minor manuscripts and printed ephemera has also been slow of late in the Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

ORBIS, the new online catalog still only partially onstream and complete only from fall 1987 through August 1988, is already proving to be a remarkable research tool. It does not yet contain acquisitions records and no dial-up capability is yet available.

Gifts

Gifts of books, etc., no longer needed by researchers are always welcome. Duplicates can be used for exchange and appraisals for tax purposes can be arranged. Flyers advertising new periodicals, non-trade books and journals, microform publications, etc., are always welcome. Suggestions on possible microfilming projects especially in cooperation with university and research libraries in southern Africa are always welcome. There are similar agreements with various European university and specialized institute libraries.

Outside Researchers

As in previous years there were a considerable number of non-Yale scholars using the Library. Qualified researchers may have access to any of the Library system's collections on proper introduction. A current university ID is usually enough for faculty and graduate students. A letter of introduction, stating that their own library cannot meet their needs, is mandatory for undergraduates.

It is always advisable to telephone or write first to ensure that a particular category of documents is actually available because any given library or special collection may be closed for repairs or may have limited hours between terms.

The undersigned will gladly answer questions on availability of library materials or refer inquirers to a more appropriate person or department. If at all possible, North American-based researchers should first ask their own libraries to check appropriate published catalogs (e.g. National Union Catalog, Union List of Serials) or the Research Libraries Group's RLIN data base (for all titles cataloged from 1977 to date, including periodicals, government documents, and manuscript or archival collections).

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