The authors develop their dual thesis by focusing on the asymmetrical interplay between repressive state action and popular opposition, which leaves the business community vacillating between the two extremes. In this interplay, state action is seen through the changing, and sometimes conflicting, roles of the South African Defence Forces (SDF) and the South African Police (SAP); while popular opposition is seen through the increasing political mobilisation in the black townships of the Transvaal, which has triggered a breakdown of state inspired local government; the politicisation of the black trade union movement; the 'civil war' between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front; and the changing strategy of the African National Congress (ANC), among many more loosely defined black forces. Within this scheme, the authors present a somewhat detailed journalistic treatment of such issues as the current history of reform strategies in South Africa, the role of business in reform, the crisis of local government; the role of the SDF in intensifying civil war; Inkatha as a wild card in contemporary black politics, the black trade union movement, the mobilisation of black townships and some historical review of the ANC.

One of the co-authors, Philip Frankel, concludes the book by examining some pathways for transition beyond apartheid. These include: state reform negotiation, closure and revolution. Because of the Gramsci type of interregnum, which the authors say characterises contemporary South Africa, all of these pathways are found wanting in terms of their immediate viability in encapsulating what the authors see as the dynamic reality of contemporary South Africa.

While this conclusion smacks of understandable liberal skepticism, State Resistance and Change in South Africa fails to grapple analytically with the consequences of the increasing ungovernability of the apartheid state. Excessive repression does not diminish opposition, rather it serves as a dynamic catalyst for ungovernability, as happened in the Shah's Iran, Marcos' Philippines and recently in Pinochet's Chile. A credible work is yet to be produced on the revolutionary possibilities of ungovernability is South Africa.

Reviewed by Jonathan N Moyo, Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare.

Doing a Feasibility Study, S Kindervatter (ed), OEF, Washington DC, 1987 (US$15, 171pp).
Marketing Strategy, S Kindervatter with M Range (eds), OEF, Washington DC, 1986 (US$12,50, 96pp).
These two books, particularly the second, in a series on appropriate business skills for Third World women, cover topics of relevance to anyone involved in small economic projects. Both books begin with notes on how to use the materials and participatory training.

The first book covers the following:
— what a feasibility study is, and its importance
— choosing a product or service to sell
— finding out if people will buy the product
— determining how the business will operate

— calculating business expenses
— estimating sales income
— deciding if the business is a good idea.
The second book introduces the idea of marketing through a game. Then it covers:
— what is effective marketing
— a problem-posing marketing story
— ideas for visiting local businesses
— creating marketing messages
— ideas for improving practice and solving problems
— ideas for expanding business
— developing marketing plans
— ideas for follow-up.
The books are lively and participatory in style, well laid out and visual. The methods and ideas are accessible to both literate and illiterate women.

However, to assist us to evaluate the usefulness of these books for Zimbabwe, and other parts of Africa, we need to look more widely at criteria for evaluating development textbooks. I would suggest the following criteria:
1. A book should be accessible to newly literate readers in terms of language level and presentation.
2. The book should be rooted in the collective experience of the people for whom, or with whom, it is designed.
3. It should be participatory in style, and generative.
4. Whatever the topic, its economic, political and cultural aspects should be dealt with, as well as its practical aspects. (This last criteria gives reader-participants a deeper understanding of the topic and a wider range of practical and analytical skills).
To what extent do the two books being reviewed meet the criteria? Unlike many local textbooks, they meet the first three criteria well. They are accessible, and rooted in the experience of women from several Asian, Latin American and African countries. They were widely tested. The style is participatory and generative, the books draw on women's experience and build their confidence to improve, and extend, the ideas that are covered.

The only weakness of these books is that they fail to meet our fourth criteria, the practical training is not situated within a political, economic and cultural context. Whether this is because the books are too international to have a specific context, or whether USAID which funded the books would not accept such an approach, is unclear.

However, all of us involved in small economic projects should realise that at present a very wide range of agencies from, left to right, are promoting small enterprises. The Right see them as a necessary part of 'development as a tranquiliser', making the situation of women from low income groups a little better so that they are not provoked to challenge the deeper inequalities in the economy. Those of us who believe in development leading to transformation, think that to empower women from low income groups, training should involve economic, political and cultural information and analysis, as well as practical skills. So it is not enough to look at the practical skills needed for one enterprise, rather women need to examine national strategies to promote their economic rights as well.

Bearing in mind this one reservation, these books are recommended to Zimbabweans, and others involved in small economic projects.

Reviewed by Kathy Bond-Stewart, Harare.

Women in the Third World. A Directory of Resources, Thomas P Fenton and Mary J Heffron (eds), Orbis Books, Maryknoll, New York, 1987 (US$9,95, 141pp).

This directory of resources relating to women in the Third World includes lists of organisations, books, periodicals, pamphlets and articles, and audiovisual and other resources which in one way or another relate to, serve, work for, or bring together women in the Third World. The Third World in this case includes people and countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Carribean, and the Middle East — but not 'third world' elements in the industrialised nations of the First World. This publication updates the chapter on women from an earlier publication **Third World Resource Directory** (Orbis:1984). It is one of a number of resource books published by Orbis Books, for Maryknoll, which have been compiled by Thomas Fenton and Mary Heffron of the Third World Resources project of the Data Centre, a public-interest information library.

Marilee Karl, ISIS International Coordinator, writes very positively about this publication in the Foreword (vii):

"Leafing through the pages of this directory gives a feeling for the breadth, depth, and dynamism of women's consciousness-raising and organisational efforts in the Third World. Here are the voices of Central American women, suffering in strife-torn situations, of women from rural villages in Asia drawn by poverty into the sex-tourism industry in the capital cities or around US military bases, of Mexican women working in US owned border industries, or Third World women explaining just what the world economic crisis means to the survival chances of millions of families like their own."

In addition to indicating how much material of value there is in this publication, Marilee Karl's comments point also to the statement of political orientation made by the editors, who indicate that the resource directories are partisan and biased in favour of a radical analysis of Third World affairs. This political orientation is reflected in the objectives of the Data Centre for its series of publications on Third World issues, as stated in the Preface (xf):

1. to strengthen the ties among organisations that oppose the injustices in foreign military and economic intervention in the Third World by helping to dismantle the institutional, issue-related, and regional barriers that now divide these groups.

2. to legitimise and give equal time to alternative points of view on Third World affairs in general and on the involvement of the United States and other major powers in the Third World in particular.

3. to promote the education/action resources of Third World-related organisations in a sustained, focused, and professional manner.

4. to put in the hands of researchers and organisers in the Third World comprehensive guides to Third World-related organisations and educational resources in other parts of the world.

5. to direct concerned citizens in First World countries to the books, periodicals, audiovisuals, and other resources they need to study in order to take informed and