

Intensify the Struggle to Abolish Apartheid. Nelson Mandela's Speeches 1990, Greg McCartan (ed), Pathfinder Press, London, 1990 (74pp, £2.95 pbk).

This short publication includes a letter written from prison by Nelson Mandela to President P W Botha in July 1989, five speeches made at rallies in South Africa after his release from prison in February 1990, one speech at a rally in Luanda, Angola, and another speech to South African Business Executives. The book also includes the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress (ANC).

In all the speeches, Mandela stresses the central issue of the need to abolish racism and apartheid, and all that it stands for. Even in his address to the business executives he stresses the need to support the struggle, to ensure that all the people ultimately enjoy a decent standard of living in conditions of freedom. The speeches aim to mobilise, educate and help the masses to understand the need to "intensify the struggle to abolish apartheid".

The book marks a new stage in the struggle for a non racial democratic South Africa, Mandela urges the people to strive for peace, democracy and freedom for all South Africans, intensifying the struggle, even if it means promoting sanctions against South Africa. He also stresses the need for committed mass action to bring peace and security. He defends the armed struggle as a "defensive action against the violence of apartheid" and stress the need for the struggle to continue while the factors leading to its beginnings still exist.

Mandela calls for mass action which is disciplined, with no violence, but intensified on all fronts, including schools, factories, mines and communities everywhere. The unbanning of the ANC is a vital step in the intensification of the struggle since it serves as a vital mouth piece for the people. Mandela's speeches too provide this mouth piece. Mandela attacks the apartheid education system as interior and labels it "a crime against humanity" which needs to be attended to by all concerned with it, ie students, parents, teachers, workers, and all organised sectors of the community. He appeals to the youth to struggle for a just education, and commends them for their leading role in the army *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, but he also calls on them to demonstrate a high degree of political maturity.

While encouraging the activities of *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, Mandela stresses the sanctity of life and abhors violence for the sake of violence. He says people, especially youth, need to respect each other's point of view and should not resort to violence as a way of settling differences amongst them. There is need to unite as brothers in the fight against apartheid, not each other. He urges women to join hands in supporting each other and, especially, their menfolk to take action against deprivation.

For justice and equality, Mandela stresses the need for the redistribution (sharing) of the wealth of South Africa, to replace the situation in which a racist minority monopolises economic wealth at the expense of the majority of the oppressed and poverty stricken black people. All talks, therefore, between the government and the ANC have to be genuine negotiations seeking strategies to resolve conflict, based on the acceptance of the basic rights of every human being. While the Pretoria regime should be commended for taking steps to negotiate with the ANC and unban it, this is not enough without the end of apartheid. Mandela makes a pointed attack on some of the homeland leaders for siding with and supporting an oppressive South African government rather than siding with the majority and promoting equality and justice.

In all his speeches, Mandela commends and thanks groups of individuals throughout the world whose support led to the unbanning of the ANC and his release from goal. Romanticism and emotiveness is apparent in Mandela's speeches and makes his references to past history and personalities, and his use of comparisons, emotionally striking. These are the speeches of a politician seeking to sway people to his cause. For those interested in the politics of the South African situation, and the story of the ANC, this book will be useful.

Reviewed by Eulita Nyatito, Social Work Diploma student, Harare.

Agroforestry in SubSaharan Africa. A Farmer's Perspective, Cynthia Cook and Mikael Grut, World Bank Technical Paper No 112, IBRD/World Bank, Washington DC, 1989 (94pp, US\$7,95).

"The ecological problem of our time lies in modern science's uncontrollable desire to break everything down into parts which can be neatly analysed." I cannot remember whose quotation this was, probably an obscure farmer or gardener. But it is one that I am forced to recall almost daily. This was especially so reading this World Bank Technical Paper. There is no doubt it is a good paper, well researched, well planned and carefully put together. And it will be useful to students of agroforestry, providing an overview of pertinent points in the dynamic development of agroforestry as a discipline. But, like the discipline of agroforestry itself, the paper insists on separating out an aspect on the land (ie the use of woody perennials in agriculture) which perhaps should not be seen as a separate entity. Reading numerous agroforestry papers one senses this struggle going on: the struggle between the rational scientist of the twentieth century, trained to specialise and present specific data, and the very nature of agroforestry which is a first step in seeing the landscape as an interconnected web. Perhaps, however, because of its integrating characteristic, agroforestry can lead the way to seeing the land and the people on the land as a whole. But the worrying question is: will the scientists drink when still tethered to a methodology of division into parts?

Agroforestry in SubSaharan Africa is divided into five chapters:

- I. Introduction: which explains how the study was carried out.
- II. Agroforestry in Africa: which divides existing agroforestry practices into 10 different categories ranging them in an order which starts with the more passive and ends with those which involve much more active planting and management of trees. Their categories are as follows: savanna, grazing, farmer parklands, tree crops and shade trees, forested fallow, planted farm trees, homesteads, farm woodlots, forest plantation farming (taungya), fodder trees, alley cropping.
- III. Seven case studies: which is the main part of the paper and looks at seven situations in which agroforestry is being practised. The case studies are from East and West Africa, cover new and indigenous practices, and are drawn from three different environments: humid lowlands, semi arid lowlands and cool highlands. Research for the case studies included spending a week at each place conducting interviews with a cross section of the communities concerned, the point being made that "most of the time was spent in the field with villagers", presumably justifying the subtitle of the paper: "A Farmer's Perspective"! The seven case studies are: