

argument. Thus, the proposal to re-think social policy in light of the multi-dimensional analysis of globalization constitutes a key policy as well as a research issue.

Although the paper makes very interesting reading, there are a few problem areas. The choice of thematic areas for research, whilst relevant, is too broad and one is not too sure that justice will be done to all these chosen areas of study.

A major weakness of the paper, though, lies in the serious omission of the quantitative and qualitative methodological techniques the author intends to use. Clearly, in the final analysis, the legitimacy of many of the author's alternative views on the issues of globalization and social policy must rest on the extent to which they can amass relevant data and information on the issues, and so the methodological issues should definitely have been elaborated in a lot more detail than has been done.

The shortcomings of the paper notwithstanding, Tade Akin Aina's paper on globalization is an interesting work which provides a critical appraisal of the whole globalization debate. His attempt to *deglorify* globalization may be an ambitious undertaking but his theoretical frame convinces the reader that he is very likely able to do so.

It therefore remains to be seen whether in fact he can demonstrate his perception of globalization as a predominantly pervasive or negative process in relation to social policy.

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**The Tanzanian Peasantry: Further Studies**, edited by Peter G Forster and Sam Maghimbi, Avebury, Aldershot, England (1995), ISBN 1-85628-493-X, 329 pp inc index. Price: N/K.

Many studies have been carried out on Tanzania, focused on the need for rural development with a view to alleviation of poverty and the concomitant precarious conditions of existence. The context in which these studies took place was greatly influenced by the policies of Julius Nyerere, a leader who anticipated a large-scale transformation of society, by the creation of *ujamaa* villages.

In this collection of essays, the contributors take note of Tanzania's transition phase when its leadership flirted with the Bretton Woods institutions, a period which was characterised by conflict with them and eventually, the capitulation. Not only did this result in a change of leadership, but also an acceptance of economic "liberalisation" in the context of "structural adjustment."

Such changes it is argued, were not dealt with in the contributions to the first

volume of the *Tanzanian Peasantry* which appeared in 1992. The present collection pays particular attention to recent changes, as new policies are implemented and have their impact throughout the Tanzanian countryside.

The book has a total of 15 chapters and is divided into five parts. Under the theoretical and macroscopic considerations, an effort is made to define Tanzanian realities; the rise and fall of *ujamaa* (Nyerere's populism), conflict between state and grassroots-based institutions in Tanzania's rural development, and finally the performance of the agricultural sector under structural adjustment.

Part two consists of three chapters that explore land and environmental issues in the districts of Lake Kilimanjaro, Mwanga and the Pare mountains.

Part three focuses on the role of indigenous technical knowledge, especially the importance of using participatory approaches. One interesting chapter focuses on the role of indigenous technical knowledge in increased food production.

The final section addresses three major issues around the state-administered justice and modes of social control in society.

There is no doubt that the book covers a wide variety of topics on Tanzania's rural development and the challenges the country faces under a "liberalised" context. It will appeal to people in the academy and is likely to be restricted to those who specialise in peasant studies. This can safely be proven if one takes time to reflect on the remarks in Part One, whose import will make the reader feel that under Julius Nyerere, for example, "socialism" was a metaphor which did not refer to an economic model or plan, but rather a process in which people collectively arrive at "working solutions" to issues that have been located for discussion.

For those who studied Tanzania in the early days, Nyerere would have wanted socialism to be closely linked to the *ujamaa* village policy of collective rural production. There is no better way of initiating oneself into this book than by reflecting on this.

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**Woman Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse. Healing through Grief Work – Beyond Survival**, Judy Chew (1997), The Haworth Press, New York. ISBN: 0-7890-0110-1 (h/b), 0-7890-0284-1 (p/b), 160pp inc index. Price: US\$31,96 (h/b); US\$14,95 (p/b).

This practical guide for students in counselling settings provides a systematic method with which to conceptualise and conduct group work with women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse. Experienced counselling practitioners in psychology, social work, psychiatry, and nursing, will also benefit from this session-by-session account of how to conduct group work.