

on a consistent referencing style rather than allowing the free for all that is evident in the volume. Notwithstanding these criticisms, the book has something to offer to political scientists and historians, and it does suggest promising areas of investigation. That may well be the book's principal strength.

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Peace and Security in Southern Africa Edited by Ibbo Mandaza. Harare, Sapes Trust, 1996, xxiii, 183 pp., ISBN 1-77905-048-8.

We have in this edited volume a collection of five essays that furnish an important contribution to the study of peace and security in Southern Africa. This is an outcome of three years' research under the auspices of the International Relations Division of the Southern African Regional Institute for Policy Studies (SARIPS), the Research and Publications arm of Sapes Trust. This study with an 'Introduction' by Ibbo Mandaza, sought to examine, and interact with, the current discourse on peace and security in Southern Africa.

The Southern African region, for many decades, has been a theatre of wars and conflicts. The people of the region had to wage wars associated with the liberation of the region from colonialism, settler and apartheid systems of domination and racism. Naturally these wars and conflicts led to an increase in the flow and circulation of arms in the region. These wars and conflicts have now come to an end over the past three years, and the region as a whole is now under democratically elected governments.

It is for this reason that the study under review has adopted an all-encompassing definition of peace and security, reflecting a qualitative development of the discourse, from that which conventionally viewed these concepts as captured in the purely militaristic, to that which considers them in the context of fundamental social relations, at the global, inter-state and intra-state levels. *Peace and Security in Southern Africa* covers five chapters, each with a different task but linked together and designed to build upon each other. The 'Introduction' by Ibbo Mandaza provides an overview, as well as contending analytic approaches to issues of peace and security at global and regional levels.

The five chapters in the book are illuminating and valuable. Horace Campbell's chapter, 'From regional military destabilisation to military cooperation and peace in Southern Africa', in particular, does a commendable job in reminding readers of UNESCO's definition of peace:

There can be no genuine peace when the most elementary human rights are violated or while situations of injustice continue to exist; Conversely

human rights for all cannot take root and achieve full growth while latent or open conflicts are rife . . . Peace is incompatible with malnutrition, extreme poverty and the refusal of the rights of self-determination. Disregard for rights of individuals, the persistence of inequitable international economic structures, interference in the internal affairs of other states . . . The only lasting peace is a just peace based on respect for human rights. Furthermore, a just peace calls for an equitable international order which will preserve future generations from the scourge of war (p. 154).

Winnie Wanzala's chapter, 'Emancipating security and development for equity and social justice', introduces a unique conceptualisation and definition of security as one definitively linked to human development, implying a distinction between 'development policies' that should enhance human security and development on the one hand, and those that deepen underdevelopment, poverty and insecurity on the other. Her major concern relates to those disadvantaged sections of society, particularly women and children.

On the other hand, Thomas Ohlson in his chapter, 'Conflict and conflict resolution in the Southern African context' attempts to provide a framework for dealing analytically with peace, conflict, conflict resolution and security. He grapples with the definitions of all these key concepts.

Tiyanjana Maluwa's chapter focuses on the problem of refugees as yet another expression of the vestige of economic and political malaise in Southern Africa. He demonstrates how the problem will impinge on the peace and security equation in Southern Africa.

Finally, Mafa Sejanamane deals with the case study, 'The Lesotho crisis and regional intervention'. From a peace and security perspective, the author reminds us that the Lesotho crisis has shown that there is no satisfactory formal conflict resolution and peace-keeping mechanism in Southern Africa. He warns that the mechanisms which were used in the Lesotho crisis cannot be reproduced in other circumstances and in a country like Zimbabwe, for example (p. 82).

Perhaps the only flaw associated with the book is that it does not link the Southern African Development Community's peace efforts with the Organisation of African Unity's programme on 'Conflict prevention, management and resolution'.

In spite of this weakness, *Peace and Security in Southern Africa* is a significant addition to the literature on the region. The book makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of problems of peace and security in the post-apartheid era in Southern Africa and also raises a number of critical research questions along the way. As the UNDP *Human Development Report* states:

For too long, the concept of security has been shaped by the potential for conflict between states. For too long, security has been equated with

threats to a country's borders. For too long, nations have sought arms to protect their security. However, for most people today, a feeling of insecurity arises more from worries about daily life than from the dread of a cataclysmic world event. Job security, income security, health security, environmental security, security from crime — these are the emerging concerns of human security all over the world, including Southern Africa (1994, 3).

The book should do well as essential text for postgraduate courses in Strategic Studies in Southern African politics. It is also recommended for policy makers, diplomatic, and non-governmental organisations interested in Southern African affairs.

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On The Frontline: Catholic Missions in Zimbabwe's Liberation War By Janice McLaughlin, Harare, Baobab Books, 1996, xvi, 352 pp., ISBN 0-908311-79-6.

On the Frontline is a welcome addition to an already growing corpus of literature and knowledge on the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. The author, Sr Janice McLaughlin of the Maryknoll order, worked in Zimbabwe for a little more than half a year in 1977 before being deported to the USA by the Rhodesian regime because of her activities in the Justice and Peace Commission. McLaughlin returned to her ministry of working with the poor and oppressed by way of working in solidarity with the exiled Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique. While in Mozambique McLaughlin made direct contacts, and even interviewed top leadership of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army (ZANLA).

The book examines the interaction between the ZANLA guerrillas and the Church, ie, the whole people of God entailing the laity, religious and the clergy associated with a particular Mission. McLaughlin analyses this interaction at rural missions which were on the frontline at different stages of the war of liberation, located in four different dioceses of the Church, different guerrilla operational zones and under missionaries of four different nationalities.

Sr McLaughlin examines the Church where the grassroots communities were some of the most vulnerable sectors of society. One of her aims was to prevent the histories of these communities from being 'lost', altered or distorted (xii).

The first part of the book focuses on the history preceding the war of liberation, particularly the sowing of the seeds of racism by successive colonial administrations.