

## INTRODUCTION.

In the current discussions on the new International Economic Order it has been increasingly recognized that underdevelopment largely derives from and is being reinforced by the very existence of the developed countries. The gap between the developed and the underdeveloped economies remains insurmountable and in fact it is widening.

In this issue of Utafiti most of the articles discuss some aspects of the way the world economy functions to reinforce the problems of underdevelopment.

Dr. Blaho examines the problem of the transfer of technology to the developing countries. The author shows the crucial role of transnational monopoly as a channel of transfer of technology and argues that the hidden income drain associated with this process of transfer is increasing. He argues that own development of technology is necessary and no advantageous technological import is conceivable. However, the author is of the opinion that an adequate protection of a country against monopoly potentialities and monopoly rents is possible only if a well thought out and concerted policy concept is formulated.

One of the areas in which the underdeveloped countries have lagged behind is in scientific and technological manpower. Mitschke-Collande shows how dependence on foreign capital, choice of technology and the respective organization affect the socio-economic development of underdeveloped economies and the requisite skill generation and requirements. The impact of choice of technology on the structure of technical manpower is demonstrated.

The role of international firms in underdeveloped economies is an issue under current discussion. Barker and Wield present empirical information about foreign investments in Tanzania. The list of firms is put in context by showing the historical setting in which investment has taken place in Tanzania and by examining the extent of foreign investment in the country. Although by now the Lonrho assets have been taken up by the government, the picture revealed largely reflects the extent of foreign investment in Tanzania.

Dr. Neube and Mlonjeni briefly outline the history of the structural features of the South African economy. The authors show how the working class has been fragmented and distorted by the racial question. The trade relationships between South Africa and the developed capitalist countries

are analysed with special reference to the military aspect and it is argued that the South African bourgeoisie stands to gain from this set up.

Clayton's comment on Dr. Tschannerl's case study uses the 1969 household budget survey data to argue that an insignificant proportion of export proceeds spent on luxury consumer goods in Tanzania were hard to find contrary to Dr. Tschannerl's formulation in applying Samir Amin's model to Tanzania. Clayton argues that this shows that Samir Amin's model needs careful specification in particular cases.

In his focus on fertility trends in Africa Dr. Kamuzora argues that the relationship between the level of fertility and a group of socio-economic variables is very weak. The author discusses the factors behind the current high fertility rate in Africa.

Dr. Goulbourne discusses the ideological functions in Tanzania and argues that in Tanzania the dominant class has established its hegemony over the dominated classes by using the apparatuses of state but its success has been due largely to that class's use of political ideology.

Prof. Msekwa examines the doctrine of the one party state in relation to human rights and the rule of law. The author argues that the one party state is a valid expression of democracy although there are nonetheless problems which exist and which should be faced. The author poses some questions and draws on the Tanzanian experience to show the various attempts which have been made to overcome them.

Dr. Bwatwa argues that the major obstacle in rural transformation in Africa is illiteracy. The author discusses the role of schools in removing illiteracy among adults as a means to effecting rural transformation.

In "Soyinka's drama of essence" James Gibbs gives a broad outline of Soyinka's argument and follows it through in greater detail to suggest some of its written sources and indicate some of Soyinka's variant interpretations. The author argues that Soyinka's drama of essence was a result of reading rather than fieldwork and that Soyinka's contribution was in originality of insight and approach rather than extensive, mundane research.