

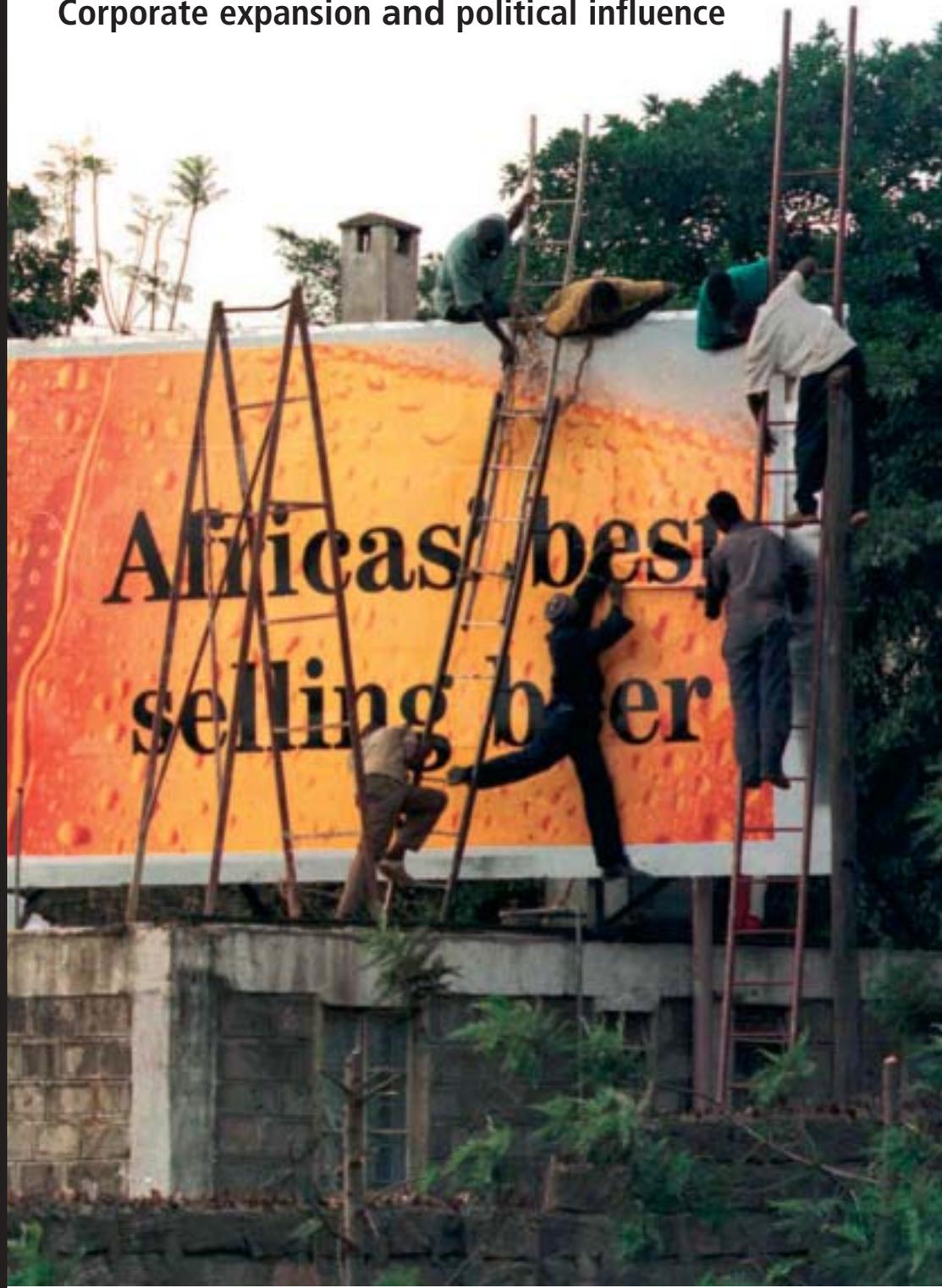
SOUTH AFRICA INTO AFRICA: Corporate expansion and political influence



Human Sciences Research Council

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Who we are

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) is South Africa's statutory research agency dedicated to the social sciences. It has approximately 150 researchers and 100 support staff. Its revenue comes in equal shares from a Parliamentary grant and from earnings (tenders, commissions and foundation grants).

What we do

The HSRC does "social science research that makes a difference", concerned with all aspects of development and poverty alleviation in South Africa, the region, and in Africa. It undertakes large-scale, policy relevant, collaborative research primarily for government departments at national, regional and local levels, other public entities, and local and international development agencies.

How we do it

The HSRC has transformed itself to respond flexibly and comprehensively to users' requirements by:

- radically restructuring and expanding its research capabilities into ten Research Programmes aligned to major development challenges,
- recruiting top-quality research executives and specialists,
- conducting national research programmes which integrate its work with that of other science councils, tertiary institutions and research entities.

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Images: South Photo, cover; Gallo, p. 4; SABMiller p. 6;
Gallo & South Photo, pp. 8 & 9; Guy Stubbs p. 11

Production Management: comPress

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HSRC Review is available free of charge.
It can also be viewed on the web at www.hsrc.ac.za

ISSN 1726 9709



Message from Dr Ben Ngubane MP, Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology

As we come to the end of four years' service by the HSRC's Council, I wish to thank the Chair, Professor Jakes Gerwel, the Council members, the CEO, Dr Mark Orkin, and his co-managers and the staff for having turned the organisation into one of the country's flagship science institutions. The number of government departments that have enlisted the HSRC's help, for instance in the fields of HIV/AIDS, human resources, and social development, has been proof of your worth.

The HSRC's five-yearly organisational review is to happen shortly. I have therefore requested the Council to stay on for another six months, to guide the refreshing of the HSRC's mandate in the light of the findings, and set the framework for a new HSRC Act.

The context is favourable. My Department of Science and Technology has had wide acceptance of our research and development (R&D) strategy. Some of the proposals are being implemented, and the HSRC is involved.

Government has responded positively by increasing the Parliamentary grant for R&D devoted to national development. The strategy proposed that the current 0.7% of GDP double by about 2005. While this may not be fully realised because of the general economic slowdown, Cabinet's positive response indicates that they appreciate the important role of research institutions.

We are proud of the HSRC's achievements over the last few years, and believe that your admirable record of research earnings will not detract from your attention to the country's long-term development priorities.

HSRC

debates the content and form of its work

Over the past three years, the Human Sciences Research Council has undergone dramatic change and growth: the number of research staff has increased from 60 to 150; the organisational network has spread across five national centres; and research earnings have increased ten-fold. The time had come to share research findings, exchange ideas amongst colleagues and reflect on research methodologies, also many new researchers had not yet had an opportunity to meet each other.

With this intention and at the suggestion of the CEO, Dr Mark Orkin, the first annual internal HSRC research conference took place in June. Nearly 100 papers were delivered in five parallel sessions over two days, reflecting the diversity of the HSRC's ten research programmes. Topics ranged from politics, governance, gender, human rights, research design and methodology, to health, economics, HIV/AIDS policy, land reform, poverty, familyhood, education, employment policy, and skills development. Some of these studies have been completed and many are still in progress. Summaries of some of the papers are in this NewsRoundup and also among the ensuing articles.

The crisis of South African journalism post-1994

Factors that sparked the crisis in South African journalism after 1994 included supply-side pressures from within the newspaper industry itself, and demand-side pressures over which the newspaper bosses had little or no control. Mr Adrian Hadland of Social Cohesion and Integration (SCI) looked at the stresses that have caused newspaper sales to plummet since 1994. Not least of the problems was the rapid turnover of senior staff as black journalists were lured to more lucrative corporate and government posts. A low commitment to training and low salaries also made traditional print media a less attractive option. At the same time, the public was experiencing "transition fatigue" while the number of competing information sources, such as satellite TV and the Internet, mushroomed.

HIV/AIDS policy and strategic plans lack resources

Policies and strategic plans are the foundation of meaningful and sustained responses to HIV/AIDS. The UN Declaration on the Commitment on HIV/AIDS expects that by 2003 countries should have developed national strategic plans to address the disease. Ms Nompumelelo Zungu-Dirwayi of Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health (SAHA) presented a study which assessed the extent to which the heavily affected southern African countries – Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe – have met this goal. These countries complied with the Declaration, but resources to support their HIV/AIDS policies were inadequate. Botswana is the only country with universal access to antiretrovirals.



FROM LEFT
Ms Nompumelelo
Zungu-Dirwayi,
Mr Sakhumzi Mfecane,
Dr Kristina Bentley

Sexual violence linked to sexual infections

A community survey among women in a black township in Cape Town confirmed the link between sexual violence and sexual infections. Mr Sakhumzi Mfecane of SAHA said women who had been sexually abused were significantly more likely to have multiple male sex partners, greater rates of unprotected vaginal intercourse, lower rates of condom-protected anal intercourse, more sexual contacts involving blood, and more sexually transmitted infections and genital ulcers. Women who had been sexually assaulted were also more likely to have been non-sexually abused by partners and to fear asking partners to use condoms. He said structural and behavioural interventions were needed to reduce sexual assault against women and prevent the transmission of HIV.

Soul City teaches necessary lessons

On a more positive note, a paper on Soul City materials used in schools presented by Professor Karl Peltzer of SAHA shows that these materials are teaching students basic life skills. This will help them not only reduce their exposure to HIV/AIDS but enhance their self-image, talk openly about sexual, social and family issues, and establish lifestyles that will help build up their communities.

Tradition versus the Constitution: the conflict of policy and culture

South Africa's Constitution enshrines the human rights of the individual, but African tradition upholds the importance of putting the needs of the collective (such as the ethnic group, family or community) ahead of individual needs. In cases where the two aims are irreconcilable, the State must decide which right is upheld by the Constitution. Dr Kristina Bentley of Democracy and Governance (D&G) discusses this conflict in her paper, "Whose Right is it Anyway? Equality, Culture and Conflicts of Rights in South Africa".

Costing orphan care

The extent of the unfolding orphan crisis due to HIV/AIDS, combined with situations of extreme poverty, need the urgent attention of government and aid organisations. Mr Chris Desmond of Child, Youth and Family Development (CYFD) discussed the difficulties in conducting research that combines both cost and quality in the care of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Limited resources and increasing numbers of orphans call for some hard decisions concerning trade-offs between coverage and quality of care. He suggested some possible solutions to the methodological problems faced by health economists.



Community involvement in tourism: a quest for sustainability

Many tourism initiatives involving local communities in South Africa have failed despite wide government and private sector support. Mr Johan Viljoen of Integrated Rural and Regional Development (IRRDR) presented three case studies: Tswaing Crater Museum, Pafuri River Camp and Boschpoort Farm near Kroonstad. He analysed the elements that create a sustainable environment for successful tourism, including negotiation, building trust, exchanging ideas and meeting the needs of communities.

Land reform should be integrated with food security and poverty reduction

Land reform policy is now based on a widespread understanding that secure, equitable access to land is an important consideration in strategies for poverty eradication. Yet poverty reduction and food security strategies are rarely explicit features of land reform. Professor Simphiwe Mini and Mr Rendani Randela of Integrated Rural and Regional Development (IRRDR) examined the links between these three aspects and the resulting policy implications.

Joint ventures contribute to agrarian reform

In another study, Mini and Randela found that farm workers increasingly enter into commercial agriculture through some form of partnership or joint venture, or group partnerships with private

TOP TO BOTTOM
Mr Reuben Mokoena
Dr Michael Aliber,
Mr Johan Viljoen,
Mr Rendani Randela (left),
Professor Simphiwe Mini (right)



investors or white commercial farmers. They share capital and technical expertise and get access to the market. Preliminary findings indicate that joint ventures contribute towards a broader vision of agrarian reform in South Africa.

Land Redistribution for Agriculture Development (LRAD) has limited success

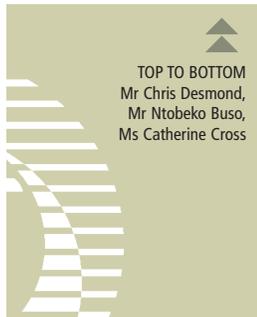
Is LRAD, South Africa's flagship redistribution programme, successful? Ms Catherine Cross and Dr Michael Aliber of Integrated Rural and Regional Development (IRRDR) said preliminary findings, based on an 18-month study, indicate that while LRAD is succeeding in mobilising large amounts of bank finance towards land reform, its overall scale is unlikely to make meaningful headway in resolving the problems that plague the rural economy.

Market access for small-scale farmers in South Africa

Another Integrated Rural and Regional Development (IRRDR) study by Mr Reuben Mokoena identified transaction costs as a factor affecting market participation by small-scale farmers. He found that government's trade liberalisation and deregulation policies have worsened the situation, and suggested ways and strategies to improve market access.

It takes more than a plot of land to help someone become a farmer

Municipalities in the Free State have opened up their commonage land to indigent and low-income people to farm, but results have been mixed, according to Mr Ntobeko Buso of Democracy and Governance (D&G). While the goal is to develop a new emerging farming sector, municipalities are hobbled by limited staff, finances, knowledge and expertise to help emerging farmers get on their feet. The solution lies in greater involvement from national government departments and in recruiting commercial farmers to show how it's done.



Trends in employment don't match growth

South Africa has experienced substantial growth in exports and output. But this hasn't yet translated into jobs: net formal employment hasn't grown and, with a large expansion of the labour force, unemployment rates rise by about 2% a year. South Africa's development trajectory is an important factor contributing to this trend, with the economy increasingly tending to greater capital intensity, says Dr Miriam Altman, Executive Director of Employment and Economic Policy Research (EEPR). Growth over the 1990s was quite dependent on productivity improvements, or "intensive growth". Alongside this, policy will need to promote "extensive growth". In another paper Altman and Ms Marina Mayer (also EEPR) respectively presented two approaches to industrial development and job creation. One focused on how employment objectives could be partly met by expanding "basic needs" industries such as construction, social services and food production and distribution. The second approach focused on promoting economic diversification, growth and employment through the strategic use of procurement by large companies and government.

Policy ambivalence enables vested managerial interests to obstruct infrastructure industry reform

The absence of coherent micro-economic reform policies with clear objectives has created space for vested managerial interests to capture the reform process in many of the infrastructure industries. Infrastructure industries include telecommunications, postal services, broadcasting, electricity, transport (freight and passenger rail, ports, aviation and roads), water, and liquid fuel and gas pipelines, says Dr Grové Steyn (EEPR). Confusion about trading off policy objectives and the nature of institutional choices for reform strategies lies at the root of the problem. He looked at specific examples and proposed key decisions on which the success of reforms would depend.

Employment agencies and the transition from school to work, and job to job

The employment services sector is complex due to the many different role-players, their objectives, and the various types and methods of service delivery in the sector, said Dr Rènette du Toit of EEPR in a paper on the employment agency services sector. Adding to this complexity is the wide-ranging ignorance, confusion and reluctance to comply with relevant legislation. Employment agencies need to make major transitions, especially in the area of temporary staff where exploitation is rife, before they will meet international standards.

Effect of income changes on households

The high levels of poverty and inequality, of which income mobility is an important aspect, are obvious areas of concern for South African policy-makers. Income mobility involves changes in the size and composition of households, and the effect of economic "events", such as job losses. Dr Ingrid Woolard of Surveys, Analyses, Modelling and Mapping (SAMM) presented a study on income mobility in KwaZulu-Natal for 1993–1998. She identified three types of "poverty traps": large households, poor education and poor employment access.



FROM LEFT:
Dr Miriam Altman,
Dr Grové Steyn,
Mr Xola Mati,
Dr Ingrid Woolard

Children and youngsters at risk: redeploying the adult protective shield

There are many reasons why children and youngsters take sexual risks: from peer group affiliations, community, society and cultural influences, to individual, family and relationship factors. Interventions to prevent risky behaviour should consider all these influences and this is what the Collaborative HIV/AIDS and Adolescent Mental Health Programme (CHAMP) does. Professor Arvin Bhana of Child, Youth and Family Development (CYFD) and Dr Inge Petersen, School of Psychology at the University of Durban-Westville, presented a paper on the CHAMP-SA approach. CHAMP, a partnership between the University of Durban-Westville, the HSRC and its USA partners in Chicago and New York, operates within a broad health promotion framework. This entails a preventive approach by addressing risk factors at the individual, interpersonal and community levels. CHAMP emphasises the development of existing resources and social networks to deal with negative influences.

Multiple languages are an educational resource

South Africa's multilingualism is a national resource, not a national "problem", and should be viewed as such, said Mr Xola Mati of Assessment Technology and Education Evaluation (ATEE), who completed a study on language policy and planning in education. Experience from elsewhere in Africa shows that English alone cannot cater for the complex needs of a multilingual society. Therefore, if African languages are given the status of official languages, their functional and instrumental value will be enhanced and they will be seen to facilitate access to economic, political and educational resources and institutions.

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e-mail media@hsrc.ac.za

Same-race marriages still the

RULE rather than the EXCEPTION

By Lizette Phillips



Even though the laws against inter-racial marriage in South Africa have changed, same-race marriages clearly remain the rule and inter-racial marriages are truly the exception. In a new study of marriage trends in South Africa undertaken by the Child, Youth and Family Development (CYFD) Research Programme, the figures suggest that little has changed in the past two decades since the scrapping of the offensive Mixed Marriages Act of 1949. According to Professor Yaw Amoateng, research leader and sociologist, all racial groups in South Africa continue to stick to their own.

“All four of the main racial groups have extremely high rates of same race marriages. The proportions are in the high 90% for all groups,” says Amoateng.

The study found a gender asymmetry of inter-group marriages, for example, the number of African husband-white wife marriages is much lower compared to white husband-African wife pairs, a situation which is a reverse of the pattern in the United States. In fact, in South Africa the general trend is for lighter males to marry darker females, rather than the reverse.

There are two exceptions to this general trend. First is the near symmetry in Asian-

African marriages (25 and 23 marriages recorded in the study). Second, roughly twice as many African men are married to coloured women than the reverse.

Another trend is that more Asian men are married to coloured women than the reverse (226 vs. 87), and more white men are married to coloured women than the reverse (171 vs. 59). Also, more white men are married to Asian women than Asian men to white women (66 vs. 39).

Surprisingly, the hypothesis that education increases the chance of a person marrying outside their group received very limited support. Increased contact and changed

marriages across language groups are becoming more prevalent among the younger ages.

In comparing the socio-economic status of children from inter-group marriages to those of same race marriages, the study found that the children of mixed marriages with an African mother, or with an African father and coloured mother, have the lowest socio-economic status. Children of other mixed marriages have a higher socio-economic status than would be expected from the status of their parental groups. The children of white-other marriages, in particular, are relatively well off.

Two decades after the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and a decade after the transition to democracy, inter-group marriage is the exception rather than the rule in South Africa

attitudes created by education do not seem to have a large impact on marriage patterns. However, the study found evidence of an increase in the tendency among the younger generation of South Africans to intermarry across race groups, although without longitudinal data it is impossible to say what the trends are with any degree of precision.

The study also looked at inter-marriage amongst the country's many linguistic groups. It found a substantial difference between the groups. The highest rates of inter-linguistic marriages were found among the Xhosa, Northern Sotho and Tsonga groups, where 35% to 40% of the women and around 20% to 23% of the men married out of their own language group.

The lowest rates of out-marriage were among the Southern Sotho and Tswana groups where over 20% of the women and 13% of the men marry spouses who speak a different first language.

Significantly, the study suggests that

In general, there is more inter-marriage between whites and Asians, who historically had higher socio-economic status, and between coloureds and Africans, who had lower status. Inter-marriage across the gap between these poles of the socio-economic continuum are rare.

On the whole, what these findings show is that although the strict segregation and harsh legal constraints of the Mixed Marriages Act have been abolished, few South Africans have yet stepped outside the normative bounds by marrying someone of a different racial group. However, inter-marriage across language groups is relatively common and women are more likely than men to choose a mate from another language group. With marriage rates declining among young people all over the world, including in South Africa, its hard to predict what trends in inter-marriage will be discerned over the next decade. •

Ms Lizette Phillips is an administrator in the Child, Youth and Family Development Research Programme.

Job market welcomes graduates, but historical hurdles remain

By Pat Lucas

University graduates have a distinct advantage in South Africa's competitive labour market. Their unemployment rate is low compared to non-graduates, and even those who battle to find employment generally do so within a shorter time than those with no tertiary degree. However, Africans, women and those who studied at historically black universities still have the greatest difficulty finding employment.

Such are the conclusions of a survey by the HSRC's Employment and Economic Policy Research (EEPR) of 2 672 university graduates who obtained their first degree between 1990 and 1998.

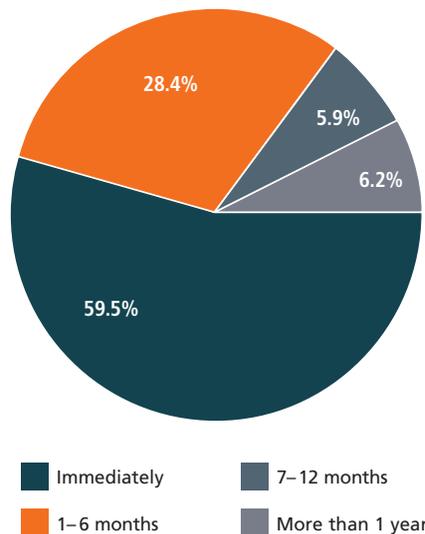
The study indicated that 59.5% of graduates found employment immediately after qualifying, while 93.8% did so within a year. A further breakdown of those graduates who didn't find a job immediately is provided in the chart (right). It shows that 28.4% found a job within 6 months, 5.9% within 7–12 months and 6.2% took more than a year to find employment.

Graduates in medical science had the highest success rate of 79.3% in finding employment, followed by engineering graduates with 77.2%. However, not all professional degrees guarantee a job. Law graduates, for instance, had an employment rate of only 49.6%. Graduates in humanities and the arts had the highest unemployment rate. Table 1 (below) illustrates this point.

The study also revealed differences along racial lines, 70.0% of white graduates found employment immediately, compared with

57.8% of Africans, 57.0% of coloureds and 52.0% of Asians. The unemployment rate of graduates from historically black universities was 65.4%, while the rate for graduates from historically white universities was only 34.6%.

Period before finding employment



Of those surveyed, 50.9% found their first job in the public sector, 46.8% in the private sector and only 2.4% were self-employed.

Ms Percy Moleke, Chief Researcher at the EEPR, indicates that, “affirmative action does not seem to be making a difference (in the private sector). Restructuring the public sector will likely result in fewer employment prospects for African graduates, with serious

implications for improving the economic and social well-being of this group, which has been hit hardest by the economic inequities of the past.”

On the issue of mobility, the survey found that about 56.0% of graduates had changed jobs since entering the labour market, with just over half changing jobs only once. Despite popular perceptions that recent African graduates are “job hopping” in pursuit of better salaries, 61.8% were in their first job, compared with 38.1% of white and 35.8% of Asian graduates.

What influences mobility? Moleke says promotion to a higher job level was the main incentive for 30% of respondents to move jobs, whereas only 20% cited higher earnings.

The survey highlighted the lack of relevant information on the country's labour market available to matriculants contemplating careers. Many students enrolled at university with no idea about job prospects in different sectors. Little career guidance is available to potential university students to help inform their decision on a field of study, as a result of which many career choices are based on subjective factors, such as a role model in a student's family or community.

“Surveys such as this, done every year or two or even three, can provide pointers for students about which university courses will give them the best chances in the labour market,” says Moleke. “It's important to keep the database current.” •

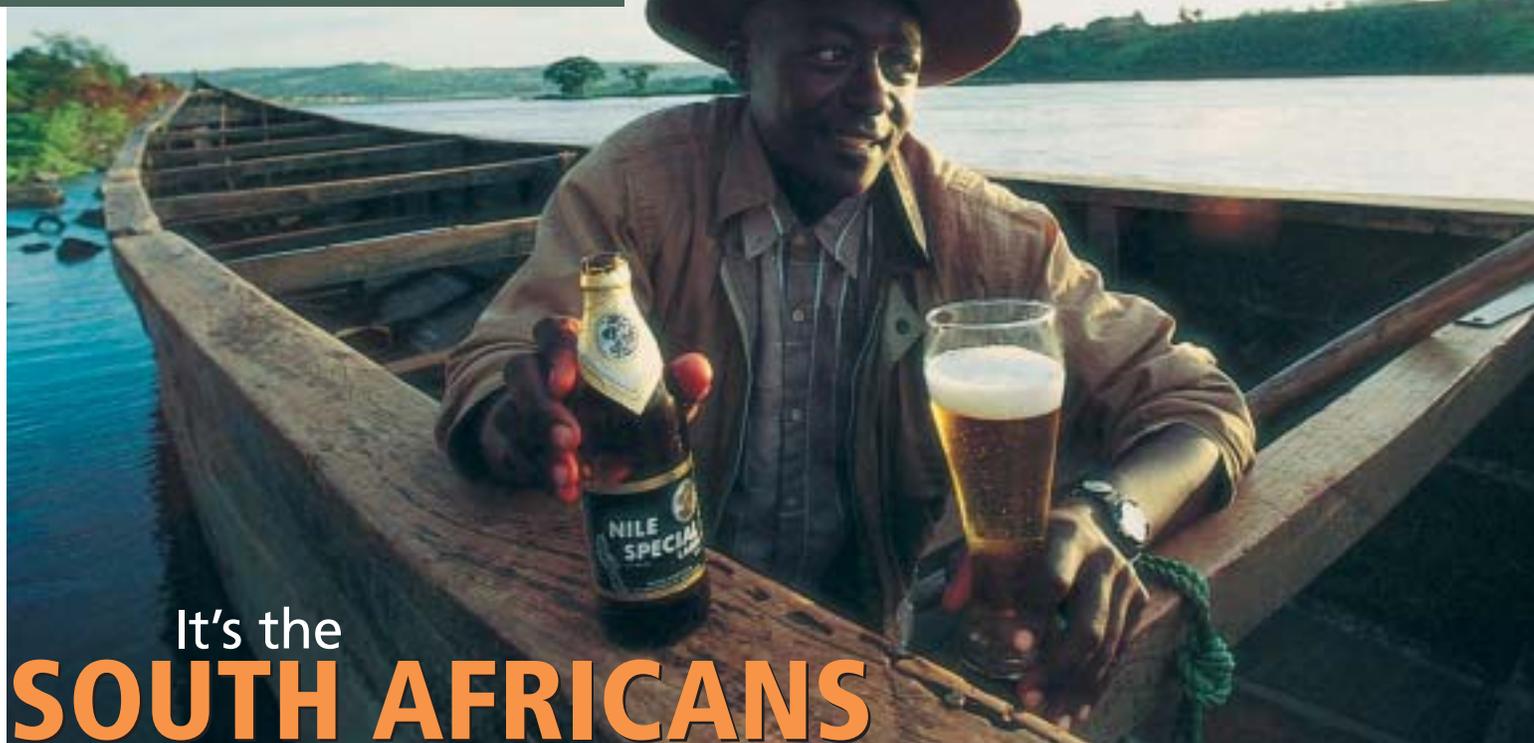
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Pat Lucas is a journalist at a Johannesburg-based newspaper.

Table 1: Period before finding employment by field of study

Field of study	Immediately %	1–6 months %	7–12 months %	More than 1 year %	Total %
Natural science	55.0	38.8	3.8	2.5	100
Engineering	77.2	18.3	3.0	1.5	100
Agriculture	61.6	31.4	5.8	1.2	100
Medical science	79.3	18.5	2.2	0.0	100
Humanities and arts	46.8	33.1	8.5	11.5	100
Education	57.0	33.8	3.9	5.3	100
Law	49.6	30.2	8.6	11.3	100
EMS*	65.4	23.3	6.2	8.0	100
Total	59.5	28.4	5.9	6.2	100

* EMS: Economic and management sciences



It's the SOUTH AFRICANS

Post-apartheid corporate expansion into Africa

This month the HSRC publishes the first in a planned series of annual State of the Nation volumes (see p. 13). Below is a summary of one of the contributions to that volume.

That the end of the apartheid era in South Africa would open up the African market to its corporates was, in the early 1990s, a foregone conclusion. Yet few anticipated the rapidity with which they would seek to exploit their new market opportunity or the sheer volume of the flow into Africa.

What interested political analysts more at the time was how democratic South Africa would express its growing hegemony on the wider African stage. Would its newfound economic strength, allied to its historic attitude of overlordship to Africa, render the new regime even more interventionist and imperialist than its apartheid predecessor?

The article maps the extent of South Africa's post-apartheid expansion into the African economy, as well as the manner in which South Africa's hegemony is being expressed.

Two sets of economic indicators highlight the extent of South Africa's post-transition expansion into the African economy. The first

is Africa as an export destination for South African products, and the second relates to a more direct involvement by way of mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and new "greenfield" investments. The table below demonstrates that South Africa's export trade with Africa has grown significantly in the transition period, with Africa now becoming South Africa's fourth largest export market by region. With peace prevailing in Angola and

What some have referred to as the "South Africanisation" of the African economy is further exemplified by corporate South Africa's post-apartheid record of taking over, or joining up with, existing African operations, as well as new "greenfield" investments in the African market. From running the national railroad in Cameroon, controlling shares in Telecom Lesotho and being the leading provider of cellphone services in Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Cameroon, to managing power plants in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mali, and building roads and bridges in Malawi and Mozambique, almost every sector of the South African economy is operative in the wider African market. They control banks, breweries, supermarkets and hotels throughout the continent, and provide TV programming to over half of all African states.

What Table 2 (page 7) demonstrates is that a distinction needs to be drawn between the behaviour of South Africa's corporates and its government. Like business anywhere, the South African business sector is driven by typical corporate interests – profit, market share, elimination of competition, the urge to dominate and to monopolise. As Absa Bank's Roger Pardoe has noted, Absa is "not investing

Table 1: South African export destinations by region

Region	1991 %	2001 %
Africa	4	12
South America	8	4
NAFTA	–	17
EU	15	22
Far East	57	40
Middle East	14	4
Others	2	1
	100	100

Source: Engineering News 03-9.05.03

prospects of stability and peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the volume of export traffic is likely to grow and open up new opportunities for South African capital.

in Africa for altruism. We're investing in Africa to make some money" (*New York Times* 17 February 2002). And in pursuit of profits, South African companies have not always acted like angels or been welcomed with open arms. The latter is because South African capital represents a real threat to the ownership and property rights of African political elites.

But are South Africa's political elites seen in the same light as some of its corporate giants? Almost certainly not because there has been a sea-change from the past in South Africa's foreign relations on the continent. Since early in the post-1990 transition period,

South Africa's export trade with Africa has grown significantly in the transition period, with Africa now becoming South Africa's fourth largest export market by region

the African National Congress (ANC) has articulated a radically different position from that of the apartheid leadership. Its early 1990s policy documents spoke of the "fate of democratic South Africa being inextricably bound up with what happens in the rest of the continent" and that "our foreign policy should reflect the interests of the continent".

A decade on, the ruling ANC position remains consistent with these early sentiments and it has sought to develop a non-coercive, non-hegemonic relationship with Africa. This position is also consistent with the themes that underpin the African Renaissance, and inform the African Union and NEPAD. The South African State leopard has changed its spots from being an aggressive interventionist to becoming an advocate of quiet diplomacy and negotiated settlements. In doing so, however, this leopard has seemed at times to have more than changed its spots. It has, in cases like that of Zimbabwe, unfortunately lost its ability even to growl or scowl in the face of war crimes and gross human rights abuses. •

For further information, e-mail media@hsrc.ac.za

Professor John Daniel is a Research Director in Democracy and Governance and Ms Sanusha Naidu is a Research Specialist in Integrated Rural and Regional Development, both HSRC. Ms Varusha Naidoo is in the Department of Politics, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Table 2: Major South African corporates in Africa by sector

Sector	Corporates	Located
Airlines	South African Airways (SAA)	3 joint ventures
Aviation & airport services	Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA)	In 9 countries
Banking & financial services	Absa Alexander Forbes STANBIC Stanlib (joint venture between Standard Bank and Liberty Bank)	In 4 countries In 11 countries In 18 countries In 9 countries
Construction	Group 5 Murray and Roberts	12 country contracts Permanent offices in 3 countries and 13 country contracts
Energy	Petro SA Sasol	3 country contracts 3 country contracts
Manufacturing	Nampak Sappi	In 10 countries In 3 countries
Media & broadcasting	Multichoice TV Africa	TV and subscriber services in 21 countries Supplies programmes to 33 countries (includes the Cricket World Cup)
Mining	Anglogold De Beers Goldfield	In 3 countries In 3 countries In 3 countries
Retail trade	Massmart (Makro, Game, Dion, Cash & Carry, <i>et al.</i>) SAB Miller Shoprite	Over 300 outlets in Southern African Customs Union states 13 beer breweries in 10 countries, 35 sorghum breweries in 5 countries 89 stores in 14 countries
Research & development	CSIR Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Conducting research projects in 17 countries Financing projects in 20 countries
Telecommunications	Eskom Enterprises Telecommunications MTN/M-Cell Vodacom	1 fixed-line cellular contract Cellular fixed-line contracts in 6 countries Cellular contracts in 5 countries
Transport	Transnet (9 divisions including Spoornet and subsidiary Comazar) Unitrans	8 country contracts 7 country contracts
Tourism & leisure services	Imperial Car Rental Protea Hotels* Southern Sun*	110 locations in 8 Southern African countries Resorts in 9 countries Resorts in 6 countries
Utilities	Power	Eskom Enterprises 3 utility management contracts, 1 joint venture and 28 country contracts
	Water	RandWater Umgeni Water 4 country contracts 3 country contracts

*Together they are present in 11 countries

Source: Table constructed by authors from information in the Corporate Mapping data set

Adolescence & youth Challenges in post-conflict SA

By Pat Lucas



narily high levels of interpersonal violence”. Dawes cites data showing that the leading cause of non-natural death among 15–19-year-olds is shooting and stabbing. A survey of children aged 11 and 14 in low-income areas showed that 90% had witnessed some form of assault, and 47% had been victims of assault. In 2000, 600 000 children under the age of 15 were orphaned; the projection for 2015 is that 3 million will be orphaned.

Dawes says about 44% of the South African population of some 44 million is younger than 19, with 23% of the population being between 5 and 14 years of age. This profile is likely to change due to HIV/AIDS, as increasing numbers of surviving children will lose parents.

“It seems quite clear that an unemployment rate of over 30% on average, 45% of the population in poverty, and many dying of HIV/AIDS all constitute fundamental structural risks that place millions of people on or beyond the edge of survival. Given the population profile, there are significant numbers of desperately poor young people with nothing to do, who could take up violent crime or join gangs in order to survive.”

The struggle against apartheid is one reason for the high rate of violence in South Africa. He explains that as the struggle in South

Post-apartheid youth have yet to win the struggle against violence

The inheritance for the majority of post-apartheid South African youth has not been peace but violence, says Professor Andy Dawes, a Director of Child, Youth and Family Development (CYFD) Research Programme at the HSRC. Yet the root of this violence runs deeper than the country’s recent upheaval, and the solution lies not in political but social renewal.

In a paper, “Adolescence and Youth: Challenges in Post-conflict South Africa”, presented at the Society for Research in Child Development earlier this year, Dawes said,

depending on the nature and the duration of the political conflict, there are any number of challenges faced by the young who inherit the peace. South Africa is no exception: “While there have been tremendous gains in freedoms for young people since 1994... the challenges remain considerable. [These challenges] threaten the fabric of the young democracy, and in a very immediate sense, they constitute a threat to the lives, the futures and well-being of the young.”

Challenges include rising poverty and unemployment, HIV/AIDS and “extraordi-

Africa intensified, it became more public. Teenagers involved in the final stages of the conflict between 1990 and 1994 are now in their late twenties. Arguably they would be most at risk for contributing to the ranks of the violent criminals of the past seven years.

“It is important to note, though, the co-occurrence of age, political violence and poverty in their backgrounds. The vast majority of those who fought the township and rural wars of the early 1990s were drawn from very poor, violent communities... And after the conflict terminated, there was

There are significant numbers of desperately poor young people with nothing to do, who could take up violent crime or join gangs in order to survive



no political role for the majority... The limited evidence available suggests that many felt abandoned by those for whom they had fought.”

It was not only black youth who were exposed to violence during the struggle. “From the late 1960s, every white male was conscripted into the South African Defence Force on leaving school (at 17 or 18 years of age). Hundreds of thousands of these youth, many cohorts, were forced to participate in violent repression inside the country, as well as serve in combat in the Namibian and Angolan theatres of war. For some members,

factor. Research in the field of social learning and on inner city violence suggests that where young males grow up under conditions of chronic violence in the home and the neighbourhood, there is a significant risk that they will learn violent approaches to conflict resolution.

“A proportion, particularly those drawn into gang activity, becomes habituated to violence in the world around them. They may come to celebrate violence as part of a gang

children had witnessed violence, including murder and domestic violence and other forms of assault, and 47% had been victims of assault. Such incidents are not limited to the streets and homes of poor areas. A recent HSRC investigation shows that schools are common sites of sexual assault. Teachers as well as pupils are involved.

Dawes says that although the Constitution enshrines key protections for children, there is still a long road ahead. Even community-

High levels of urban unemployment have always created pools of youth attracted to gang life as a form of identity and survival



the experience must have been similar in some ways to that of American conscripts in the closing years of the Vietnam War.”

But political struggle is not the only root of violence among today’s youth. Dawes cites “a long-standing history of criminal violence and male violence in South Africa”, which operated in parallel with the political situation. Male urban youth gangs were in existence early in the century, and high levels of urban unemployment have always created pools of youth attracted to gang life as a form of identity and survival.

Violence in the home is another contributing

culture.” In fact, Dawes argues, “interpersonal criminal violence in South Africa probably has less to do with direct exposure to political violence during the apartheid years and a lot more to do with a long history of structural violence (poverty) and associated criminal and gender-based violence”.

He points to the fact that the area with virtually no political violence between 1990 and 1994 but a long history of criminal and gang violence, the Western Cape, has the highest prevalence of violent crime today.

A survey in a poor area of Cape Town showed that 70% of a sample of junior school

based intervention programmes have little success because dysfunctional families often do not take advantage of them. Instead, schools appear to be the best avenue available to changing young people’s attitudes towards violence.

“Reducing violence in schools lowers the opportunities for the young to learn the acceptability of violence from peers... If school safety and non-violence are coupled with training in non-violent modes of conflict resolution, the young have the opportunity to learn pro-social problem-solving, to which they would not otherwise be exposed...”

He says as family support systems are increasingly compromised by poverty and the AIDS pandemic, schools have the potential to be places of refuge, support and care. In South Africa, schools will have to become key sites for addressing children’s mental health needs. Positive school environments can do much to provide sound developmental settings for children who would otherwise have few resources on which to build their competencies.

“Of course,” he adds, “schools have to be functioning well for this to be the case. Many in South Africa are not, and this in itself is a challenge.” •

Ms Pat Lucas is a journalist at a Johannesburg-based newspaper.

ECOTOURISM

can yield a crop of new jobs

if communities will only wait for the harvest

By Johan Erasmus

Although responsible tourism aims to benefit the environment and create new jobs, there is a real danger that communities living in or near nature conservation areas are losing interest in the possibilities of the tourism industry for their own development. This is one of the conclusions of a report by the HSRC based on a consortium study of nine ecotourism sites commissioned by the Tourism, Hospitality and Sports Sectoral Education and Training Authority (THETA).

The highly labour-intensive tourism industry has the potential to create sustainable jobs, especially with the commitment of business and government to market South Africa aggressively as a tourist destination, promote the entry of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) into the sector, and train new learners in travel and tourism.

SA AMONG TOP TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Tourism has been the world's fastest-growing economic sector over the past 30 years, and South Africa has become one of the world's 25 top tourist destinations. The World Travel and Tourism Council reports that South Africa had annual growth of 17% in international tourists and 27% in overseas tourists from 1996 to 2000. Tourism was expected to generate 3% of gross domestic product and 492 700 jobs in 2002. The industry has been forecast to experience close to 5% real annual growth between 2002 and 2012, with 3% growth to 679 200 direct tourism jobs. Ecotourism is perceived to be the fastest growing tourism subsector.

Last year THETA gave the green light to implement a multimillion-rand Integrated Nature-based Tourism and Conservation Management (INTAC) project, which aims over the next three years to provide 6 500 people with skills to work in transfrontier conservation areas, biospheres, national parks and along tourism routes.

Local communities need a measure of control over such ventures in their areas, and the assurance that they will share equitably in the benefits. Without the full support of these communities and local authority structures, selfish and monetary interests could sabotage such projects.

The study found that because of the long turnaround time between initial investment in these projects and the production of tangible economic, cultural and social benefits, the emerging ventures might alienate rather than benefit local communities, especially when business is the driving force behind ecotourism ventures.

The pilot phase of the INTAC project was launched in November 2002 in Madikwe

Game Reserve in North West Province, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) in Northern Cape, Greater Limpopo in Limpopo/Mpumalanga, Greater Addo National Park in Eastern Cape, River Rangers in Eastern Cape and the Free State, Thunga Thunga tourism route in Eastern Cape, Blyderivierspoort Game Reserve in Mpumalanga, Waterberg Biosphere in Limpopo, and Greater St Lucia Wetland Park in KwaZulu-Natal.

So far, the INTAC project has initiated skills training across eight of the ten pilot sites, in tourist guiding, hospitality, SMME development and conservation management. By the end of the pilot phase in September 2003, 1 000 learners will have attended skills-development programmes through INTAC.

INTAC project co-ordinators helped identify 1 176 community representatives, 23 authority representatives and 1 107 relevant enterprises for the respective pilot sites. Information from all representatives was gathered and analysed to develop a demographic and labour force profile of the areas surrounding the sites; describe relevant employment (such as hospitality, gambling and lotteries, tourism and travel services, sport and recreation, and conservation and leisure); profile the SMMEs in these subsectors; and establish the role of public authorities and community leaders in integrated ecotourism and conservation management.

Of these representatives, 33% were interviewed for the study. The study was conducted between September and December 2002 and the findings presented to THETA.

It was found that the populations in these areas were relatively young, predominantly African and poorly educated. Unemployment rates were higher than in the provinces overall, resulting in above-average male absenteeism and households without any income.

At the time of the survey, hospitality enterprises predominated in the pilot sites, followed by conservation and leisure enterprises, travel agencies, and sport and recreation facilities. Mainly low to intermediate skills are required in the ecotourism and hospitality industry. The owners or managers of the enterprises surveyed were



sharing and employment creation, disharmony and social decay, and self-interested leadership – which together led to impressions of disempowerment.

There is a fear among communities that development will lead to an increase in crime in their areas. In Mpumalanga, a large number of respondents referred to crime as a disadvantage, and some raised the recent reports on the British tourist who was shot and another who was raped as critical issues, with the clear indication that they see these events as a threat to employment in the tourist industry. Another fear among these communities is the spread of infectious diseases.

predominantly white. African workers were employed mainly at lower occupational levels. A high level of illiteracy was reported, which might explain why community respondents called for training in their home language.

Various communities reported that they needed tourism-related skills training in nature conservation, game ranging and land utilisation; tour, project, hotel and business management; tour guiding, communication, hospitality, catering and cooking; and, in general, skills such as development, job creation and computer skills.

In roughly half the pilot sites the communities were very aware of and involved in integrated, nature-based tourism and conservation management projects. These included the decision-making and planning process of related sub-projects, for example, burning practices, infrastructure development of roads, construction works, electricity and water supply and botanical gardens. Community participation was especially high in the Kgalagadi TFCA, Waterberg Biosphere, Greater Limpopo TFCA and Madikwe Game Reserve. The Makuleke Communal Property Association in the Greater Limpopo TFCA is one example where their participation led to tangible benefits. They successfully lodged a land claim and now own land, known as the Pafuri Triangle, in the Limpopo TFCA. In the Madikwe Game Reserve the Lekgopong community had similar success and now also owns a portion of land.

In other sites, INTAC project co-ordinators



have just started to consult with stakeholders. These are the communities in and around the Blyderivierspoort Nature Reserve, the Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park, the Free State River Rangers site, the Greater Addo National Park and the Thunga Thunga Tourism Route (including the Eastern Cape River Rangers site). The pilot sites in the Eastern Cape are examples of recent developments, or expansions, as in the case of Addo.

However, all respondents felt that rural people were not sufficiently involved in the process and were therefore losing interest in the possibilities of INTAC to create jobs. Their concerns included restricted access to the resources of a protected area, low profit

In sites where INTAC project co-ordinators have just started to consult with stakeholders, the development message still has to filter through to the communities.

According to Ms Thami Vallihu, Chief Executive Officer of THETA, the findings of the study will be published in a booklet for each of the INTAC pilot sites and used by the co-ordinators in the implementation of the project. For more information on INTAC, contact Clive Poultney, telephone +27 (0)11 803 6010. ●

Dr Johan Erasmus is a Senior Research Specialist in the HSRC's Employment and Economic Policy Research Programme.



Executive Director of the Knowledge Management Research Programme

By Carina le Grange

completing his honours at the University of Cape Town, gained a doctorate in mathematical physics from the University of London's Imperial College in 1975. Before he completed a second masters degree, in policy and planning at the University of London in 1988, he worked as a teacher, professional photographer and teacher trainer.

Given half a chance, he responds to questions in fluent Afrikaans.

At first he says the fluency comes from being a *Kapenaar*, but adds in a throwaway line that a sojourn in Botswana as an academic also had a lot to do with it. But that, he says, is another story.

Even so, he went to Botswana as an academic in 1977 – a time when many activists from South Africa had found refuge there, especially after the student protests in June 1976, creating a substantial refugee

something different and wanted to go back to Africa. At the University of Botswana, he established a number of programmes in mathematics and science education.

It transpires that Kahn is something of a Renaissance man – and tailor-made to manage knowledge in this time of Africa's renewal. He works in a wide-ranging way, with the eventual impact of the fruit of his labour tasted across the system. His duties at the HSRC include responsibility for the national research and development (R&D) survey, a study on the mobility of scarce skills, and research on the information society – with the government (notably the Office of the President and the Department of Science and Technology) being the greatest user of the results.

Since 1991, when Kahn returned to South Africa, he has worked with, among others,

Professor Michael Kahn, the HSRC's Knowledge Management executive director, was recently honoured for his contribution to science and technology policy over a lifetime of endeavour. He was named runner-up by the National Science and Technology Forum in the category an Individual Over a Lifetime, of the Science and Technology Awards for 2002.

He was working and listening to Beethoven when I phoned – but he could also have been listening to jazz. He has, he says, catholic tastes, although they do not include techno and other such cacophony.

His work in policy-making requires catholic skills, in the sense of a wide-ranging approach across socio-economics, the process of scientific investigation, development, sociology, arts and culture, IT and education. "Policy-making is almost like deal-making. There are formal processes, then it's the back rooms and phone calls, to and fro... then the instinct kicks."

So says Kahn in a lucid and considered comment. Kahn, who left South Africa in 1969 for the United Kingdom after

My work covers arts and culture, information technology, educational science and technology – the whole range of life

community. He became involved with this community, and in 1980 joined "the movement". That was the African National Congress (ANC), of course.

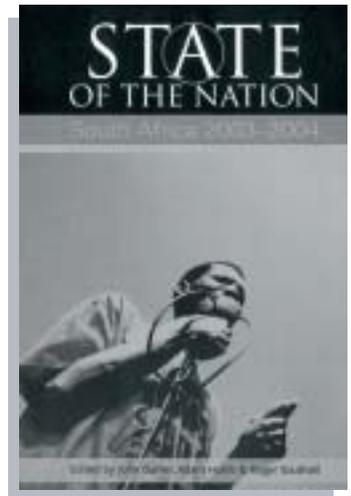
South Africans who remember those days, and who had contact with exile communities, might also remember the paradox that Afrikaans was often a *lingua franca* within their ranks, and that even in Namibia it was used as a language of instruction in Swapo freedom fighters' training.

Kahn left South Africa not because he was forced out for political reasons. He was "gatvol". His move to Botswana had been somewhat serendipitous, he says. While in London, he saw an advertisement for a job at the University of Botswana. He was ready for

the ANC, the Centre for Education Policy Development, the Department of Education, and the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology (now the Department of Science and Technology) on science and technology policy, education development, arts and culture policy and strategy, and policy for information. He also held the Chair of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education at the University of Cape Town.

Kahn sounds refreshingly urbane on the migration of skills in comparison to the attitude of some government supporters' disdain, and the media's dramatic headlines of "brain drain" in relation to the emigration of (mostly white) skilled and educated South Africans.

NEW BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT



State of the Nation South Africa 2003–2004

Edited by John Daniel,
Adam Habib and Roger Southall

Publication date:
September 2003
416pp | soft cover
148mm X 210mm
ISBN 0-7969-2024-9
R160,00 (including VAT)

“This exciting collection recaptures the critical focus of the most progressive writings of the 1980s. It deserves to become an essential part of call for everyone wishing to keep abreast of key developments in South Africa today.”

Glenn Moss, founder editor of South African Review

Organised around four themes, the essays in the volume explore the state of South Africa’s post-apartheid politics, its economics, its social order and its fast-changing relations with both Africa and the wider international community. The volume of thorough research analyses the following themes:

- ▶ relations with Africa and the wider world, and the South Africanisation of the African economy;
- ▶ post-apartheid policy, the state of the State, political parties and civil society;
- ▶ complex issues of employment, unemployment and trade unionism;
- ▶ social environment such as race relations, land reforms and education.

THE EDITORS OF THE PUBLICATION ARE:

- ▶ Professor John Daniel, a specialist in the areas of foreign policy, political economy and human rights, and a Research Director in Democracy and Governance (D&G) of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC);
- ▶ Professor Adam Habib, a specialist in the areas of state-civil society relations, institutional transformation and higher education reform, Director of the Centre for Civil Society at Natal University, and part-time member of D&G;
- ▶ Professor Roger Southall, specialist in the areas of democracy and democratisation and Executive Director of D&G at the HSRC.

In addition to the three editors, contributors to the volume include Professors Linda Chisholm, Jonathan Jansen, Nicoli Nattrass, Gerry Mare, Linda Richter and Maxi Schoeman, and scholars and researchers Michael Aliber, Yaw Amoateng, Doreen Atkinson, Sakhela Buhlungu, Madeleine Fullard, Mandisa Mbali, Xolela Mangcu, Reuben Mokoena, Percy Moleke, Sanusha Naidu, Varusha Naidoo and Nicky Rousseau.

State of the Nation: South Africa 2003–2004 provides an incisive contribution to our understanding of South Africa as it approaches the tenth anniversary of its liberation from the yoke of apartheid.

Order a copy from the online bookshop at
www.hsrcpublishers.ac.za or email booksales@hsrc.ac.za

Countries that do not allow people to move freely, he says, in the long run get stuck – ideas travel, not only in print or through electronic or other such connections, but also “between two ears and on two legs”. He previously made the point that the movement of skilled and informed personnel is an important element in the development and transfer of technology.

Just focusing on the “brain drain”, with its implicit racism, misses the point that a huge stock of talent has been unleashed in post-apartheid South Africa and that thousands of black, skilled workers are moving into positions of authority. But, also, “we are not using what we’ve got – and our ability to generate (greater interest and participation) in the sciences over the last decade has been disappointing”.

In trying to pin Kahn down to provide facts and figures, to give examples of how his research and work becomes tangible to ordinary people – many of whom are unemployed, or lack skills in the sciences – he provides examples that give insight into his own creative problem-solving skills. “The combination of a little bit of mathematical thinking and society’s problems, that I enjoy.”

The establishment of the 102 Schools Project was a concrete result which flowed from having first established a baseline on mathematics and physical science teaching in African schools. At the time there was no indication on examination papers of which population group students belonged to, which created an obstacle to assessing the performance of the intensified focus in African schools.

But Kahn’s idea, that those students who write an African language as a matriculation subject would correlate closely to the same students being African, made it possible to do the necessary database searches, the outcome of which was a “lever”, he says, used to describe the situation to the authorities and convince them to provide the necessary resources.

This, together with other work of the Department of Education, explains how the 102 Schools Project came into being.

Another example of his lateral thinking was in determining the cost of providing computers for the schools. The (deceptively) simple approach was taken of asking Internet cafés what their costs and charges were – just as a concrete place from which to start working toward eventual, concrete results.

Kahn is again working on educational “stuff”, and he says there are some numbers in there that intrigue him – if only he could just find the right figure. The right figure, he says, “talks to the policy-maker – it is sometimes a very creative act and afterwards, of course, one finds ways to verify that the estimates are correct”.

He has always been driven by a need to effect positive change. “The shift out of pure sciences in the mid-70s was a statement that I wanted to be involved in everyday life, and I’m still like that. I get excited by trying to understand societal problems, and am lucky to see chunks of my work implemented. Often, reports just gather dust – that doesn’t happen for most of the policy work that we do.” •

Ms Carina le Grange is a freelance journalist.

events2003events

HSRC seminar series

For bookings kindly contact the seminar convenor, Arlene Grossberg, by telephone +27 21 302 2755 or e-mail acgrossberg@hsrc.ac.za. Seminar details are subject to change. Please verify dates, times and seating available. Unless otherwise indicated, the venue for seminars is at the HSRC's Video Conference Centre, Library, 1st floor, 134 Pretorius Street, Pretoria. The seminars are linked by video to our Cape Town and Durban offices, but owing to limited space, please contact our offices (contact numbers are on the inside front cover) to book a seat.

1 October

12h00 – 13h00

Affirmative action American style: Implementing race conscious policies

in an individualistic society with a divided public. Presented by Professor Gary Orfield, a faculty member in the Administration, Planning, and Social Policy area at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and Co-Director of the Civil Rights Project at Harvard.

7 October

12h00 – 13h00

Fostering partnerships for developmental government: An update on the

SA-Flemish Community Arts Centre Project. Presented by Dr Gerard Hagg, Chief Research Specialist, Social Cohesion and Integration, HSRC.

17 October

12h00 – 13h00

Re-thinking the National Qualifications Framework. Presented by a Department of

Education panel, consisting of Dr Molapo Qhobela, Chief Director: Higher Education Policy, Mr Themba Ndhlovu, Chief Director: Further Education and Training, Ms Gugu Nyanda, Director: HRD Planning, and Dr Trevor Coombe, an internal consultant.

21 October

12h00 – 13h00

e-Government Gateway. Presented by Ms Pumza Tuswa, Gateway Project, SITA,

and Mr Walter Mudau, Department of Public Service Administration.

4 November

12h00 – 13h00

Integrated community asset mapping and mobilisation. Presented by Mr Geci Karuri,

Facilities Planning and Management, Building and Construction Technology, CSIR.

25 November

12h00 – 13h00

Emotional impacts arising from the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Presented by Professor Melvyn

Freeman, Chief Research Specialist, Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health, HSRC.

27 November

12h00 – 13h00

Call Centres – the better connection? Principles of using call centres in survey research.

Mr Jacques Louis du Toit, Chief Researcher, and Dr Andrew Paterson, Research Director, both Human Resources Development, HSRC.

Democracy and Governance (D&G) research programme seminar series

22 October

12h00 – 13h00

District and local government powers: Trends and counter-trends.

Presented by Mr Shai Makgoba, Chief Researcher, D&G.

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