

jailed and sent to South Africa. The account of his interrogation and incarceration is extremely vivid. When released and allowed to return to Namibia, John Ya-Otto eventually made his way north and is presently Minister of Labor in the SWAPO government in exile.

Alfred T. Moleah is a native of Johannesburg, South Africa, and is not Associate Professor in the department of Pan African Studies at Temple University. His *Namibia: The Struggle for Liberation* (1983) is marred by clichés and superficiality. His opening paragraph sets the tone for the book (p. 1):

In keeping with European racist arrogance, colonial Natives were simply declared non-existent and their lands declared uninhabited. Thus, European explorers received endless credit for "discovering" this and that. Europeans as a consequence of their "discoveries," then proceeded to name things. They named areas, regions, and countries; they named rivers, lakes, mountains, and seas; and they even named the Natives. Colonial reality emanated from their sanction. The European colonialists had become God.

Apparently self published--Disa Press is listed as a division of Moleah Publishing--the book adds little to scholarship and is too shrill to be effective propaganda.

African studies is the interdisciplinary field par excellence. Because of the number of variables, the field can never be a science. Perhaps the purpose of African studies, like the purpose of historical studies generally, should be recognized as seeking insight into human problems rather than certainty about the past, or a formula to solve present problems. Thus it is with Namibian studies.

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