

## 1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDIES (IAS)

The Institute of African Studies (IAS) was established in the 1980/81 academic year at Asmara University to conduct social science research on the Horn of Africa and to disseminate the results of its research and studies. As a research arm of one of the Higher Education Institutions in Ethiopia, the IAS will help integrate theory with practice through relevant research activities in the Horn of Africa. The IAS is prepared to accept the challenge of linking the teaching and research activities at Asmara University with Socialist Ethiopia's developmental policies and social objectives.

## 2. ACTIVITIES OF THE IAS

### (a) ETHIOPIAN JOURNAL OF AFRICAN STUDIES

In the academic year 1980/81, the IAS published the first issue of the Ethiopian Journal of African Studies with scholarly articles in management, Tigrigna Grammar, an accounting manual for urban dwellers' associations, "the Development of Asmara University" by the President, book reviews, a list of graduates of Asmara University and research activities of the IAS.

The Journal will be published twice a year. The subscription rate is Birr 12.00 in Ethiopia and US \$12.00 per year for subscribers abroad (including air mail charges). Some copies of Volume I, No.1 are still available from the Editor, IAS, Asmara University, PO Box 1220, Asmara. Tel. 113600/01-04 Ext.29.

All interested scholars are invited to send manuscripts for consideration for publication by the Editorial Board, before September for the December issue and before March for the June issue.

### (b) SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA ETC

One of the aims of the IAS is to organize seminars, symposia, lectures etc from time to time. In this connection, the IAS and the Department of Management organized a three-day Seminar on January 8-10, 1982. The theme of the Seminar was "The Challenge of Management in the 1980s". A number of experts read papers and participated in this Seminar, which was the first of its kind organized by Asmara University.

The IAS plans to organize other seminars and lectures of this kind from time to time. This will be announced in our IAS Newsletter, whose major objective is to keep informed all concerned about the main activities and programmes of the IAS.

### (c) ADVISORY SERVICES ON RESEARCH AND LOCAL PUBLICATIONS

A number of scholars are preparing important works, in Tigrigna Dictionaries, for example. The IAS is encouraging them and giving them all the necessary help at its disposal, including the reviewing of their work by experts, advice on publishing procedures and other technical matters.

Preliminary surveys of manufacturing and small scale industries have been made by staff members of Asmara University with the help and guidance of the IAS during the summer of 1980/81. These preliminary surveys are available for consultation by interested researchers.

## 3. FACILITIES OF THE IAS

### (a) LIBRARY

The IAS has at present a small growing library in Room 377 of the University main campus. There are a number of books, periodicals, theses, local newspapers etc in the Library. For example, the complete set of Negarit Gazettes, Fitha Nogast, Civil and Criminal Law, as well as the Law Journal of the Addis Ababa University are available. Several books on Marxism-Leninism (in Amharic), books on sociology, economics, history (eg. Tekkletzadik Mokuria's history of A Gragn) as well as Professor Leslau's famous Amharic Context Dictionary and all kinds of local periodicals and newspapers are available.

A number of organizations in and outside Asmara have started to deposit their publications at the IAS Library. These include the Ministry of Education, the Asmara Chamber of Commerce, the Tourist Commission, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Economic Commission for Africa, etc. We thank these organizations for their cooperation and we once again ask others to follow their example. Remember that published sources in any language are very useful for research and research enables us to tackle the problems of poverty, disease and ignorance, since from research emerges new ideas.

The IAS library is open daily during working hours and is open to all researchers (University teachers), Senior students (who are recommended by their Department Heads or Deans) as well as other outside scholars with special arrangements with the IAS staff. The books, periodicals etc are available for consultation at the IAS library only.

(b) DUPLICATING AND TYPING SERVICES

The IAS may help type and duplicate results of social research relevant to the activities of the IAS. Such materials will be deposited at the IAS Library and may be used for exchange purposes by the IAS. A list of all IAS publications (including mimeograph copies) will be kept by the IAS.

(c) The IAS is headed by a Director who is assisted by an Editorial Assistant, a Secretary and a Librarian. They are at your disposal for any help!

For further information contact: Asmara University  
Institute of African Studies  
PO Box 1220  
Asmara  
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From:

MAGIC (MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA AND GUINÉ INFORMATION CENTRE)

Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde were all colonies of Portugal in the continent of Africa. During the 1960s growing opposition to Portuguese rule led to a new unity, based on the armed struggles of the three liberation movements: FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guiné and the Cape Verde Islands).

Independence was achieved in 1975, under governments formed by the liberation movements. Through the long years of people's war, and the experience of establishing "liberated areas", the movements became committed not simply to overthrowing colonial rule and achieving independence, but also to ending exploitation. At their first Congresses after independence, both MPLA and FRELIMO decided to form Marxist-Leninist parties pledged to building socialism in their respective countries.

The new nations face a long struggle to break from their colonial inheritance of under-development and economic dependence. Added to this, in the first years of independence, Angola and Mozambique have suffered military aggression and economic sabotage as a consequence of their support for the liberation struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Despite the obstacles, impressive achievements have been attained, with the extension of education and health services, increased popular control of the economy, and the establishment of elected organs of people's power. The process of laying the political and economic foundations for socialism has started.

The Information Centre, known as MAGIC, was set up in 1975 with the aim of making available in Britain information on all aspects of this process in the countries concerned. The services and resources listed in this leaflet are at the disposal of any interested individual or organisation. Where information is not yet available in English, we will do our best to obtain it.