

cates of the former promote developing productive forces at any cost and modernization instead of socialism and revolution." How Tanzania handles this contradiction will have a direct effect upon its stand with respect to the question of women's oppression. The social and economic policies will be shaped accordingly, and women, among the most oppressed will bear the consequences of policies which either do not take them into account, or do not acknowledge that they are a heterogeneous group with different class interests and needs.

Part II which contains the annotated bibliographic references contains 400 entries. For each one, the major arguments and issues, methodology, data, and conclusions — where appropriate — are critically evaluated in juxtaposition to the author's perspective that gender and class are integral to any sound analysis of the oppression of women in general and in Tanzania in particular.

This book is an excellent reference. It is well written, carefully organized and focused in its analysis. Except for a shorter edition which was published in 1980, there is no comparable collection of materials on women in Tanzania. Neither is there the cogent analytical framework which carefully outlines and addresses the complexity of the problem regarding gender, class and the problematics of social change particular to an African context.

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The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers Vol. I 1826 - August 1919. Robert A. Hill, editor. University of California Press: Los Angeles, 1983. xviii + 584.

The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers Vol. II August 1919 - 21 August 1920. Robert A. Hill, editor. University of California Press: Los Angeles, 1983. lviii + 710.

Of all the mass movements that emerged in America, the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) under the leadership of Marcus Garvey represented the crystallization of a particular experience of Afro Americans born out of racial discrimination and social injustice.

The legal incorporation of UNIA in 1918 in New York and its rapid organizational development which encompassed 40 coun-

tries around the world, provided an important milestone in the annals of Afro-American history. Marcus Garvey galvanized millions of Afro-Americans for racial equality, social justice and self-reliance by creating the UNIA, spawning over 700 chapters scattered throughout the United States.

The projected ten volume publication of the Marcus Garvey Papers will illuminate the growth and influence exerted both by Garvey and the UNIA among descendants of the diaspora.

Vol. I (1826-1919) provides a fresh profile of the early life of Garvey and concludes with the historic address Garvey gave at the Carnegie Hall on August 25, 1919.

Vol. II (1919-1920) covers the period of the organizational growth of UNIA and the First International Convention of Negro People of the World.

Professor Hill who spent over a decade on this project has collected an impressive number of historical documents which goes far beyond the study of Marcus in their chronicle of the history of one of the most important social movements of the African diaspora in the 20th century.

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