

# *asa* *news*

FOR AFRICAN STUDIES  
ASSOCIATION  
MEMBERS

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**From the Secretariat...**

This issue of *ASA News* will be sent to the printer slightly later than usual, having been set aside while the secretariat staff worked feverishly on the ASA Annual Meeting program and this year's conference arrangements. As of this mid-October moment, all signs point to an excellent Annual Meeting, one that will be larger than ever before in the Association's history. More than 700 individuals appear on the program, as presenters, discussants or chairs. The ASA staff is scrambling to find hotel rooms for attendees who have already reserved some 20% more sleeping space than last year. We expect a broad range of participants, from the ministers of culture of two African nations to contingents of undergraduates from the universities of Rochester and Florida A & M. We hope to see a large proportion of the entire ASA membership here in Atlanta.

We literally have no break between one year's meeting and planning for the next. The call for papers for the 1990 Baltimore ASA meeting follows this column. Please note two important dates. First, the deadline for panel and paper proposals is one month earlier than usual -- March 15, 1990. Program Chair Willie Lamouse-Smith of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County is determined to observe deadlines with no exceptions. Second, the dates of the conference itself have been changed from those announced this summer in the Annual Meeting packet. Because of a conflict with the dates of the anthropology association meeting, we have moved to November 1-4.

Finally, as they say on Madison Avenue, watch this space for big changes. Our newly-appointed associate editor for *ASA News*, Kim Loudermilk, is designing a new

look for the newsletter. Our next issue, the first for 1990, will be in a larger 8 1/2 X 11 inch format. Watch for it!

—Edna G. Bay

## ANNUAL MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT 1990

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association will be held at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland, from November 1 - 4, 1990. The theme of the Meeting is *Africa: Development and Ethics*.

The format of the 1990 meeting will include features that have not characterized recent meetings. There will be plenary sessions and forums in addition to the usual panels and roundtables. The plenary sessions and forums will focus on aspects of the theme of the conference, while the panels may include an unlimited range of interests across the disciplines. Plenary sessions will feature a moderator and three speakers. A forum will have a moderator and four presenters/discussants. The Program Committee welcomes and invites ideas from ASA members for topics and participants in the plenary sessions and forums.

The number of roundtables will be comparatively limited. Desired and encouraged for roundtables will be the participation of senior scholars for discussions on topics such as new/future directions for African studies; recent publications worthy of disputation; expatriate private voluntary organizations; developments in tropical health, etc.

Organizers of panels or roundtables are asked to send the following: 1) name, address and phone number of panel chair(s); 2) title of panel and a brief description of its purpose; and 3) name, address, phone number and paper title for each panel member. In addition, each organizer is asked to send the abstracts of papers from all panel participants concurrently with the panel proposal. Panels normally should be comprised of no more than four presenters and one discussant. Panel organizers are reminded to be sensitive to gender and ethnic balance in the composition of their panels. Individuals who are not part of organized panels are also invited to submit abstracts to the Program Committee.

Panel, roundtable and paper proposals should be mailed to the ASA Secretariat, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, GA 30322, no later than March 15, 1990. Conference pre-registration fees must accompany the submission of proposals. Fees are \$25 for regular members and \$12.50 for members with incomes less than \$15,000. Individuals normally will be accepted to appear only once on the program: as a presenter, a roundtable participant, or a discussant.

Panel proposers and participants on the program must be members of the African Studies Association. Approval for participation by non-members may be granted to guests of the Association, international scholars not resident in the US and non-Africanist specialists. Requests for a waiver of the membership rule must be made in writing to the ASA secretariat.

Organizations that plan to schedule business meetings during the course of the ASA Annual Meeting are asked to request space no later than March 15, 1990. Please indicate in your request the length of time necessary for your meeting and provide an estimate of attendance. Affiliates of the Association will receive top priority in room assignments. No meeting space can be guaranteed for organizations requesting space after March 15.

The Program Committee is chaired by Professor Willie B. Lamouse-Smith of the Department of African American Studies, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228.

## INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM

In recent years, scholars resident overseas have participated in ASA Annual Meetings with the help of funding from the Ford Foundation, USIA, and other organizations. The Board of Directors is grateful for this generous support of an essential component of the Annual Meeting, and works to assure that visitors from abroad are selected so that funding is distributed equitably to qualified applicants.

The Association invites prospective panel organizers and individuals resident overseas to submit applications for full or partial support to allow scholars based outside the United States to participate in the 1990 meeting. Panel organizers may request support for one panelist only. Requests should be addressed to the 1990 Program Committee, African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, and should include the following information:

1. Name of scholar, his or her full address, phone, FAX or cable contact number, institutional affiliation, area of specialization, and proposed paper topic;
2. Scholar's record of attendance during the past five years at ASA Annual Meetings and at other professional meetings in the US;
3. Scholar's plans for participation in other professional activities in the US before and after the Annual Meeting;
4. Indication if scholar needs full or partial (local conference costs or air travel costs only) support;
5. In the case of scholars nominated by panel organizers, the name of the panel organizer and the panel subject.

Persons who nominate others for full support must be prepared to arrange itineraries of approximately eight days for their nominees during which the visitors might visit universities or research institutions in the US as guest lecturers.

Requests for support must be received no later than March 15, 1990. Scholars nom-

inated may be of any nationality though the preponderance of grants will be awarded to Africans. In addition to a fair representation of disciplines and geographical areas, the selection committee will be concerned to include an appropriate representation of women scholars. Priority will be given to scholars who have not recently attended ASA meetings and to those with definite plans to undertake other professional activities during their visit.

### **DISTINGUISHED AFRICANIST AWARD**

The African Studies Association offers a Distinguished Africanist Award in recognition of lifetime distinguished contributions to African Studies.

Any member of the Association is eligible to propose a candidate. The nomination must include a vitae of the nominee, a detailed letter of nomination justifying the candidature, in terms of the criteria for the Award, and three similar letters from ASA members seconding the nomination. At least two of the latter must be affiliated with institutions other than that of the nominee. The complete dossier of the candidate must be submitted to the secretariat of the Association by December 31 for consideration the following year.

Criteria for the Award are the distinction of contribution to Africanist scholarship, as measured by a lifetime of accomplishment and service in the field of African studies. Contribution to scholarship within and without the academic community will be considered.

The Award is presented at the Annual Banquet of the Association, and consists of a Certificate of Lifetime Membership in the African Studies Association.

The selection committee for the Award is composed of the Past President, the President, the Vice President, and two ASA members designated by the Executive Committee of the ASA Board of Directors. Neither of the two latter members shall be affiliated with the same institution as any of the nominees. The recommendation of the selection committee will be presented to the Board of Directors at its spring meeting, and the final choice will be made by the Board.

### **OBITUARY**

Ibrahima Ly, the Malian novelist and political activist, died on February 1, 1989.

Ly had been active in political and cultural life for almost 40 years. During the 1950s, he had been president of the Federation of African Students in France, then a major nationalist force. He returned to Mali to take a position teaching mathematics at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Mali's most prestigious academic institution. He was also active in the ruling Union Soudanaise. In 1968, when a group of junior officers overthrew the Union Soudanaise regime of Modibo Keita, the Ecole Normale Supérieure went out on strike. The new rulers asked for a meeting at the school to explain the coup. After their explanations, Ly rose and gave a speech that is still discussed by those who were there. He conceded that the regime had made mistakes, but ended with the state-

ment that history would rehabilitate Modibo Keita.

In 1974, when the military regime finally proposed a constitution for public approval, Ly was a member of the Regroupement des Patriotes Maliens, which opposed the constitution. They distributed a short tract, about 15 lines long, which opposed the constitution and attacked corruption of the military regime, in particular, the "chateaus de la sécheresse" built with famine relief funds. About a dozen of them were arrested. They were held at the Paratroopers camp in Bamako and were tortured. Ly then did a stint at the infamous death camp of Taoudenit in the Sahara before being released in 1978. His friends say that during his first months out of prison, his nightmares were so bad that he could not sleep. His health was never restored.

In 1981, he was allowed to leave Mali to take up a position teaching mathematics at the University of Dakar. There, he produced three novels. The first, *Toiles d'Arraignée*, vividly describes prison life and torture with a detail most of us would prefer to avoid. It was awarded the Senghor prize in 1985. The second, *Les Noctuelles vivent de larmes* deals with the efforts of ex-prisoners to put their lives back together. The third was almost finished when he died.

Ly is survived by his wife, historian Medina Tall Ly.

—Martin A. Klein

## AWARDS PRESENTED

**The Arnold Rubin Outstanding Publication Award** of the Arts Council of the African Studies Association was presented for the first time this June to honor a book published in the field of African arts. Publishers were asked to nominate titles for the award, and a selection committee was formed consisting of Frederick Lamp, Janet Stanley, and Jean Borgatti.

The award will be offered triennially to a work of original scholarship and excellence in visual presentation which marks a significant contribution to the understanding of the arts and material culture of Africa and the African diaspora.

The following selections for "The Arnold Rubin Outstanding Publication Award" were announced during the awards banquet at the Eighth Triennial Symposium on African Arts at the Smithsonian Institution on June 16, 1989:

### First Place:

Suzanne Preston Blier. *The Anatomy of Architecture: Ontology and Metaphor in Bamum-maliba Architectural Expression*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1987.

### Honorable Mentions:

Christraud M. Geary. *Images from Bamum: German Colonial Photography at the Court of King Njoya, Cameroon, West Africa*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 1988.

John W. Nunley. *Moving with the Face of the Devil: Art and Politics in Urban West*

- Africa*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1987.  
 Marla C. Berns and Barbara Rubin Hudson. *The Essential Gourd: Art and History in Northeastern Nigeria*. Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, 1986.  
 Christopher Roy. *Art of the Upper Volta Rivers*, Alain and Françoise Chaffin, Meudon, France, 1987.

Winning publishers are granted the right to use the award designation in publicity connected with the distribution of the publication.

The Zimbabwean writer Chenjerai Hove is the winner of the tenth (1989) Noma Award for Publishing in Africa for his novel *Bones*, published by Baobab Books, Harare in 1988. The \$5,000 prize was presented on October 2 at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo at a special ceremony which coincided with the 80th anniversary celebrations of Kodansha Publishers Ltd, the sponsors of the Noma Award.

*Bones* is a powerful, moving and ambitious novel, written with exceptional linguistic control, plumbing the depths of human suffering but having the wisdom to hope. The book, through its skillful deployment of Shona idiom, reeks with the smells, throbs with the rhythms, and reflects the total environment of its rural setting. The author has endeavoured to compress within the space of some 135 pages the historic passion of an entire people. The novel is set against the tragic circumstances of the Zimbabwean war of liberation which provides both an historical reference point and the narrative anchor.

Out of over 100 titles submitted for this year's competition, two other works of exceptional merit were selected by the jury for "Special Commendation": Stanley Medenge's *The Political History of Munhumutapa—1400 to 1902* (Harare: Zimbabwe Publishing House, 1988); and Kole Omotoso's *Just Before Dawn* (Ibadan: Spectrum Books Ltd, 1988).

## GUIDELINES FOR COMPILING AFRICANA BIBLIOGRAPHIES

by David Henige, with assistance from Phyllis Bischof, John Bruce Howell, Yvette Scheven and Nancy Schmidt

### I

Effective use of reference tools is, or should be, at the heart of the research enterprise. The range of such works—bibliographies, dictionaries, glossaries, concordances, atlases, gazetteers, archival guides, etc.—virtually ensures that scholars have access to shortcuts of all kinds in assessing the state of, and needs in, their fields and in carrying out their work with a minimum of false starts, deadends, and impediments. Despite their centrality, reference works are seldom evaluated as thoroughly as monographs before publication, and even less often are they commensurately rewarded by the community of

scholars.

It should go without saying, but unfortunately cannot, that accuracy, thoroughness, and accessibility should be the hallmarks of a good reference work. In fact, though, a spate of recent bibliographies in African studies that can only be termed disgraceful has prompted the following set of guidelines, which are designed to help compilers, publishers, and reviewers prepare and evaluate future bibliographies in the field. Although we can imagine a few exceptions, we believe that the vast majority of bibliographies—and their users—will benefit from subscribing to the principles elaborated here.

## II

### Preparation

#### **Determining Need**

It is hard to suggest all the reasons why bibliographies are compiled, except to notice that many of them seem to emanate as by-products of extended scholarly research in a particular field. It needs to be emphasized, though, that no bibliography should be compiled only for the purpose of acquiring tenure, promotion, or pocket change, but instead to fill a demonstrated gap in the bibliographical structure of a field that might be longstanding or may have developed more recently as the result of intensified interest and productivity.

The first step is to determine legitimate need by becoming completely familiar with the existing bibliographical structure of a field. In African studies, for instance, there are already hundreds of serial bibliographies (those which are published on a continuing basis, usually annually) in existence, and even more retrospective ones. While these by no means cover the whole field, they must be canvassed to learn whether they happen to cover the intended field of the would-be compiler. If a conscientious search of such existing bibliographies shows that the perceived gap does exist, then, and only then, can the compiler proceed with confidence that his/her work has potential value.

Some bibliographies have clearly been produced in a fit of absence of mind, but this is not recommended. Once the need for a particular bibliography has been made clear, the *intending* compiler should determine the most efficacious means to reach the goal of producing a bibliography so good that it will be superseded only because of continuing work. If the work is to proceed—as most of it now apparently does—by means of word-processing with a camera-ready copy the end-product, then suitable thought as to the implications of this is required. Most obviously, this includes selecting the best and most appropriate software package—one that permits, for instance, italics and diacritics in the necessary languages, has a capacious memory and adequate sorting and batching capability, and the like. Much of the poor quality that characterizes bibliographies these days results from a belated recognition of such factors as these, and from an undesirably heavy reliance on the capacity of automation to solve problems without human intervention.

### **Scope**

The topical, geographical, chronological, and linguistic scope of any bibliography should be determined *before* actual compilation begins and should not be expanded thereafter, although it might well be narrowed. The title of the bibliography should clearly reflect the compiler's ideas in this respect and these should be reiterated in the front matter in greater detail. If a bibliography aims to be comprehensive, the compiler has an obligation to search out all relevant titles that fall within the stated compass. It will sometimes be appropriate as well to mention related areas that are not adequately covered, in hopes that this might stimulate others to devote considered attention to them.

### **Finding and Verifying the References**

Once a compiler makes the move from maintaining an *ad hoc* bibliography for his/her own purposes to beginning to compile systematically a bibliography intended for publication, he/she must explore ways to build from the base. Generally this will involve consulting existing bibliographies in the same or closely related fields, using serial bibliographies, conducting online searches of electronic databases, consulting guides to reference works, searching out bibliographies in books and articles, and simple word-of-mouth. It is at this stage that compilers will need to have precisely determined the boundaries (time, area, format, language, etc.) of their projected work. Naturally a compiler should seek to inspect personally each title in order to determine its fitness and to warrant the accuracy of bibliographic detail. When this is not possible, titles not so examined should be identified.

### **Annotations**

A perennial question in compiling bibliographies is to what degree, if any, each item should be annotated. Annotating and not annotating are not quite mutually exclusive choices in theory, although practical exigencies may sometimes make them so. For instance, it might be expedient to annotate only certain sections of a bibliography or to indicate briefly the focus of a title that is not self-explanatory or is misleading. Annotations that merely repeat words in the title are lazy and wasteful. Computerized indexing has introduced a form of skeletal annotation known as descriptors, which draw on a body of presumed relevant but disembodied brief key words. The value of these is problematical since they lack individual character. Their main purpose seems to be to provide the stuff to construct poor indexes quickly. Nothing affects the eventual size (and thus the practicality) of a bibliography so much as degree of annotation, and the publisher should have a voice at as early a stage as possible in any decisions as to the level of annotation. But, above all, any decisions should anticipate the needs of users.

### **Homage to Ancestors**

It is becoming more and more common to create 'new' bibliographies by carving up old ones, often with the aid of the word processor. This is unedifying, if not fraudulent, but it appears necessary to point out that, while it is seldom practicable to prepare bibliographies that cover a field so distinctive that it does not overlap neighboring fields, it is *not* appropriate to list item after item that appear in already available bibliographies. Instead, such existing bibliographies should themselves be cited as long as they are ap-

posite. In fact, in most cases new bibliographies should begin with a section detailing relevant predecessors.

### **Organization**

#### **Context**

Any bibliography should be accompanied by front matter extensive enough to place the work into a suitable and justifiable context. Such an introduction should contain *at least* the following:

- A. a discussion of the aim, scope, and need for the bibliography, as well as its relationship to any other bibliographies that have preceded it.
- B. details about specific procedures as they relate, for instance, to the organization, symbols, orthography, content of entries, sources consulted, and abbreviations used.
- C. information on the qualifications of the compiler(s) and the means by which he/she/they collected and processed information.

#### **Arrangement**

Bibliographies can be arranged in any number of ways, not all of them equally useful. A careful, sophisticated, and defensible topical arrangement is most often the best solution, but a geographical, chronological, or even alphabetical organization can conceivably be more appropriate in particular cases. Arrangement by author or by format (books, articles, government publications, dissertations) seldom benefits anyone but the compiler and should be avoided at all costs. Whatever the particular case, a system should be devised that achieves a good compromise between too many divisions, which would present the user with an unnecessarily fragmented appearance, and too few, which would force the user into wasteful trolling. The organization of any reference work, including bibliographies, is the most important measure of its utility and success, and effecting this may require a good deal of experimentation by the compiler—time well spent. An obvious tactic at this stage is to consult a wide range of existing bibliographies in hopes of acquiring a sense of what will work and what will not. Given the declining state of bibliographies, the help of a good reference librarian in this quest could be important.

#### **Indexing**

Indexes are designed to supplement and complement the main organization of any bibliography and, next to organizing principles, they are the key to efficient use of any reference work. Consequently, indexing should *never* duplicate the arrangement of entries *per se*, but should provide a variety of additional means of access. Compilers should begin by giving due thought to whether to provide separate author, geographical, topical, genre, etc. indexes, or to rest content with a single integrated index.

Whatever the decision, indexing should *never* be left to the word processor exclusively as seems frequently to be the case recently. Instead, the compiler, by virtue of his/her intimate familiarity with the titles in the bibliography, should prepare the index. If an

indexing package is used, the results must be checked carefully and constantly by the hand and eye and manipulated as necessary. Any software package should be capable of sub-dividing; as a rule of thumb, there should not be any index entries so broad as to encompass more than about fifty citations. When this occurs the compiler must devise suitable sub-divisions. When in doubt, a compiler should include an index entry and should in fact be imaginative in formulating entries that might seem only marginally relevant, since users are likely to come to a bibliography from a variety of backgrounds and with a variety of goals.

Several guides to good indexing exist—most accessibly, perhaps, is the most recent (13th ed., 1982) *Chicago Manual of Style*, pp. 511-57.

#### **Numbering**

However a bibliography comes to be organized, efficient cross-referencing and indexing require that individual entries be identified in a brief but unambiguous way. Without question, the simplest method is to number each item consecutively from beginning to end of the bibliography. Only in this way can an index target entries efficiently. Any more complicated system (e.g., alphanumeric identification or numbering individual sections separately) is a waste of time and thought, both of the compilers and the users.

#### **Cross-Referencing**

Entries should *not* be repeated from one part of a bibliography to another as this is shamefully wasteful of valuable space. Rather, compilers should consider using extensive cross-referencing as an integral part of sections, or even of entries. This supplements the index in a more directed way and enables users to move from one relevant entry directly to others. As with indexing, the principle of inclusiveness should apply to cross-referencing; if it errs, it should be on the side of superfluity rather than exiguity.

### **III**

#### **Style**

##### **Style of Entries**

The information contained in entries should be the minimum amount necessary to identify and locate the item. This will necessarily vary from one genre to another, but generally it is fair to say that such information as month of publication of a journal consecutively paged throughout its volume year, publishers of books, number of pages in books, and similar information is of little value to users and should be omitted in favor of matter that is more relevant, such as brief annotations, or in favor of more entries or more thorough indexing.

Main entries, whether individual author, corporate author, or title, should be the basis of all alphabetical arrangements, and these must conform to bibliographical standards established by the library profession for effective access via catalogs or interlibrary loan. These are by no means either straightforward or inferable, particularly for

such categories as government publications, edited volumes, conference proceedings, and journals issued by scholarly organizations. Compilers should consult a tool such as *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules II* (and its progeny) before preparing entries. One of the effects of failing to do this will certainly be entries that are untraceable. At this point (if not earlier) a compiler should consult a range of style manuals (although it must be said that these are not typically strong on reference works *per se*). The obvious choices are *The Chicago Manual of Style*, and the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (latest edition 1984).

It might seem incredibly trite to point out the necessity of providing inclusive page numbers of articles or chapters in books, but this piece of basic information is often and inexcusably missing from bibliographies. Also common is the failure to include the date of publication of an article or book, as well as full titles.

Accuracy in spelling *necessarily* implies that all diacritics be included, either manually or by manipulating the software appropriately. These include not only the standard diacritics in European languages, but those in Arabic (e.g., 'Ali, not Ali) and in other African languages.

Given the advent of national bibliographic databases, it is often helpful to include an OCLC and/or RLIN number for items of nondescript title or that are sparsely held. In many cases a compiler will have secured this information along the way and sharing it with users will be an efficient cost-benefit operation.

### **Name Forms**

Both the arrangement of the main listing (particularly any annotations) and the index should feature bibliographically correct forms of personal and corporate names. The same applies to geographical and ethnic names, which should follow the norms established by widely-accepted gazetteers and ethnographies, and such bodies as the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. Generally it is safe to use the current form of such names. Whenever expedient, popular alternatives, whether right or wrong or simply obsolete, should be cross-referenced in the appropriate index(es).

### **Abbreviations**

Unless there are few entries to journal articles, it is nonsensically wasteful to repeat the full title of journals in entry after entry. Instead, titles of journals should be abbreviated in the main listing in a way that conforms *exactly* to an alphabetically arranged master list of abbreviations that immediately precedes or follows the list of entries. If it would happen to be necessary to include any bibliographical details about such journals—e.g., *Africa* (Rome) or *Africa* (London)—this should be incorporated into the master list of abbreviations.

### **Proofreading**

Proofreading is the last safeguard between the compiler of a reference work and its users. It is particularly important, and correspondingly difficult, to proofread bibliographies and other reference works thoroughly. Most errors will not be nearly as obvious as in other types of works and consequently there is no substitute for the time-honored method in which one person reads aloud from the proofs (or camera-ready copy) while

the other checks the original. Presumably, of course, each successive draft has also been checked against its predecessor along the way.

#### IV

##### Publishers and Reviewers

While the above guidelines pertain to the *compiling* of a bibliography, a few words must be said about the roles of publishers and reviewers. Publishers must be willing to reclaim their one-time (pre-camera-ready copy) role of mobilizing the resources necessary to test rigorously the accuracy, reliability, and necessity of any reference work in its completed form. Presumably this would involve submitting it to carefully selected readers for criticism. But well before this stage publishers should also be willing to work closely with compilers in devising and implementing such procedures and standards as those outlined above.

Review organs have a commensurate responsibility to treat reference works at least as critically, if not more critically, than non-reference works. This is particularly true for the few influential review journals in librarianship, where critical reviews of reference works appear to be as rare as the proverbial day in June. Reviewer lists should not be developed merely from the ranks of eager would-be reviewers anxious to 'publish,' but from a cadre of demonstrably concerned competent specialists. Finally, mainline journals in the various fields of African studies should treat reference works as they would any other relevant publication by soliciting them for review, by assigning reviews to suitable scholars, and by allowing the reviews to be of whatever length the reviewer requires, or at least of a length no less than that of non-reference works.

#### NEW ASSOCIATIONS

**The Society For African Philosophy In North America** is an independent non-profit professional society open to scholars, teachers and students from all disciplines. The society welcomes the participation of all who produce the object of our study and hopes for an interdisciplinary interaction among its members. Membership is for the calendar year and is available on the following terms:

- \$30 (U. S. funds) for regular members;
- \$10 for students/retired/unemployed;
- \$40 for institutions;
- \$50 for sponsors.

Checks and money orders should be made out to the Society for African Philosophy, P. O. Box 338, Durham, N. C. 27702-0338.

The Chair for 1988-1990 is Willy Abraham, Department of Philosophy, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA.

The 1988-1990 Steering Committee includes: Anthony Appiah (Cornell), Sandra Harding (Delaware), Rhoda Howard (McMaster), Abiola Irele (Ohio State), Bogumil

Jewsiewicki (Laval), Ivan Karp (Smithsonian Institution), Lucius Outlaw (Haverford) and Kwasi Wiredu (South Florida).

The Headquarters of the Society is c/o V. Y. Mudimbe, General Secretary, Romance Studies, 205 Language Building, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706. Telephone (919) 684-3706.

**The International Association for the Study of Common Property** is devoted to understanding and improving the management of environmental resources that are held or used collectively by communities, whether in developing or developed countries. The Association represents interdisciplinary approaches (e.g., anthropology, sociology, history, political science, public policy, geography, agricultural and resource economics, forestry and fisheries management, environmental studies and human ecology), area specializations all over the world, and all resource sectors. Members are scholars, governmental officials, development consultants, and resource managers with a shared interest in understanding common property resources in order to avert tragedies of the commons.

Dues are US \$20 for members whose annual incomes exceed \$15,000 per year and \$4 for those with annual incomes under \$15,000. Members receive the *Common Property Resource Digest* without charge and news of Association activities and meetings. Prospective members should write to Edward Lotterman, Secretary-Treasurer, *Common Property Resource Digest*, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, 1994 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108.

## FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**Eagle on Ironko: An International Conference for Chinua Achebe's 60th Birthday** will be held February 12 - 14, 1990 at the University of Nigeria in Nsukka, Nigeria. Conference themes include: Critical reception of Achebe; Achebe as a literary artist; Achebe and the theory of literature; Achebe and children's literature; Achebe: Igbo language and culture; Bio-bibliography on Achebe; and Achebe in translation. Papers on other Achebe-related themes are also welcome.

Those interested in presenting papers at the conference should send a two-page abstract to the address below by December 15, 1989. Deadline for a 15-20 page (double-spaced) paper is January 15, 1990. MLA style is required.

Send abstracts, papers, and inquiries regarding transportation, accommodations, and registration to: Prof. Obioma Nnaemeka, Department of French, The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691. Phone: (216) 263-2403.

The 1989 annual meeting of the International Studies Association/Southwest will be held in conjunction with the Southwest Social Science Association Convention at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Fort Worth, Texas, March 28-31, 1990. The theme of this year's convention is "Into the Twenty-First Century: Public Policy, Social Systems, and Patterns of Living."

Anyone wishing to present papers, organize panels, or establish roundtables on international subjects or issues should submit proposals to the program chair. ISA/Southwest would like to encourage participation by area studies specialists and comparativists, as well as those strictly interested in international affairs. The deadline for submitting papers, panel and roundtable proposals, and discussant and chair requests is November 15, 1989. To submit proposals or obtain additional information, please contact: Prof. Leonard Cardenas Jr., Program Chair, ISA/Southwest, Department of Political Science, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666.

The International Association for the Study of Common Property will hold its first annual meeting on September 27-30, 1990, at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. The theme of the conference will be "Designing Sustainability on the Commons." We welcome proposals for individual papers and entire panels, especially those that combine disciplines, resource types, and/or geographic areas, and that will allow for considerable discussion between panelists and audience. Proposals for papers and panels are due by March 1, 1990, and official participants in the program will have to become members of the International Association for the Study of Common Property by the time of the September 1990 meeting. To inquire about submitting a proposal for a paper or a panel, please write for forms to Margaret McKean, Program Chair for 1990 Meeting, Department of Political Science, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

An international conference on Benin: National History in West African Context will be held in Cotonou, Benin on December 27, 1990 - January 1, 1991. It is sponsored jointly by the Department of History and Archaeology of the Université Nationale du Benin and the Department of African-American Studies of Northeastern University, Boston. This conference is intended to bring together, for the first time, historians of Benin from all parts of the world. It is also intended to establish the Department of History and Archaeology at UNB as an international clearinghouse for historical study of Benin.

The convenors seek papers—in English or French—on any aspect of the history of Benin, from archaeology to contemporary history. All papers, however, should critically address questions of the national history of Benin—its scope, its interpretation, and its relationship to the West African region. Selected contributions, after revision, will be included in a book on the national history of Benin.

Persons desiring to participate should submit (1) a letter of interest immediately, and (2) a title and abstract of 100-200 words by December 1, 1989. Send letter and abstract to either of the convenors: Patrick Manning, Department of African-American Studies, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; Elisée Soumonni, Département d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, Université Nationale du Benin, B. P. 526, Cotonou, Benin. Major funding is being sought for the conference: funding decisions and allocation of travel funds will be announced in April of 1990.

*Reporting Africa.* Articles wanted for an anthology on coverage of Africa by American television, newspapers and magazines. Reporting of specific African situations,

such as the Algerian War for Independence, the Nigerian Civil War, or current events in South Africa will be among the topics for discussion. Scope includes the historical perspective, journalists' views, and scholarly studies. Research can include case studies, content analysis, and other approaches. The collection will be an important resource for the current debate on Africa coverage and US policy. In addition, the anthology will provide students with an appreciation of the role of news sources in their understanding of African culture and events. Submissions are welcome from all disciplines. Please express interest to: Professor Beverly Hawk, Government Department, Colby College, Waterville, ME, 04901, (207) 873-6365 or 872-3462.

## RECENT MEETINGS

**L'Ecrivain et les droits de l'homme** was held September 25-28, 1989 in Dakar, Senegal. Aminata Sow Fall of the Centre d'Animation et d'Echanges Culturels, Dakar, convened the meeting. The initial list of distinguished guests included Edouard Glissant, Ama Ata Aidoo, R. P. Mveng, Maryse Conde, Mohammed Dib, Luandino Vieira, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Cyprian Ekwensi, Rabemananjara, Breyten Breytenbach, and Lewis Nkosi.

Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and Institute for Research on Women and Gender held a one-day conference Saturday, October 21, on "**Women and Structural Adjustment: Impact and Response.**" For more information, contact Prof. Deborah Brautigam, Dept. of Political Science, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. (212) 854-6492.

### Conference on the Horn of Africa

*The African Studies Association and the African Association of Political Science jointly sponsored an international conference on the Horn of Africa held near Madrid, Spain, from September 12-14, 1989. Hosted by the University of Alcala, the conference was funded by the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the Presbyterian Church (USA), the International Center for Development Policy and the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries. Invited participants included scholar-specialists on the area representing the countries of the Horn, numerous other African states, European nations, the US, the Soviet bloc and several Latin American countries. The following rapporteur's report was prepared by Edna Bay.*

The purpose of the conference was to explore the roots of conflict in the Horn of Africa. In the words of the conference organizer, Nzongola-Ntalaja (Howard University), participants were to delineate the problems of the Horn and to discuss them from multiple points of view. The conferees were not asked to propose solutions, but were given the relatively easier task of developing a more profound understanding of the current situation in the region.

The conference was the product of an African initiative, organized by an African under the joint sponsorship of an African organization and an American-based international association. In parallel fashion, the deliberations stressed the African nature of the conflicts and potential African initiatives for their resolution. At the same time conferees acknowledged the roles of external factors in any such resolution.

The urgency of the imperative to resolve the conflicts was evident throughout discussions though it was rarely made explicit. The terrific costs of conflict in the Horn were so obvious as to need little elaboration: costs in material and human terms, in a setting of fragile ecosystems and weak economies, in countries burdened with massive debt and war-weary populations fighting with little likelihood of victory, and in a region characterized by massive refugee problems. Nevertheless, though the participants spoke of "rivers of blood" in the Horn, they approached the problems of the region in a spirit of bridge-building.

History is central to an understanding of the conflicts in the Horn. The participants recognized the importance of historical process, sharing a tacit assumption of the constancy of change. The sense of change was on the whole optimistic, though the recognition of the existence of new forms of violence, particularly in the Sudan, cast shadows on this optimism. Conferees cautioned that hasty agreements in ignorance of the lessons of history could lead to the recurrence of conflict or the unravelling of settlements.

This report summarizes major issues as they emerged in discussion of the three levels of conflict in the Horn: 1) domestic or intrastate, 2) interstate and 3) global.

#### **Conflict in the Horn: domestic or intrastate level**

Discussion tended to be concentrated on conflict at the intrastate level, with conferees' levels of confidence in their own analyses relatively greater there. There was a good deal of consensus at this level, though ironically, consensus was least in the area of the Eritrean-Ethiopian question, the area where conflict would appear to be closest to resolution.

The state and its nature was a central concern. Whatever its ostensible ideological position, the state in the Horn and generally in Africa was characterized as an authoritarian continuation of a colonial entity tied to a narrow base of power and suffering from a loss of legitimacy in the eyes of the subjects it governs. Particularly striking was the example of Ethiopia, which was noted for the continuity of its state system despite its passing from a feudal imperial system to a contemporary military government.

Related to the theme of the oppressive state was the problem of the separation of the state from society, or the separation of the state from the people. The conferees agreed with the suggestion of John Markakis (University of Crete) that the access of people to the power of the state is a key to understanding state-society relations. New signs of the involvement of people with the state were illustrated by various examples: the phenomenon of fights for "fairness," the proliferation of insurgent groups and other grass roots challenges to the monopoly of power by the state. Conferees observed that contemporary dissident challenges to the state tend to be made within the context of a recognition of the integrity of the state, with secession not in the forefront of options. Participants explored the possible decentralization of the state in various forms as a remedy: through

the granting of local autonomy, through federalism, or through democratization. However, they also acknowledged that the dismantling of state power was a difficult proposition and that democracy was not a panacea.

The discussion of principles was mediated by a certain cynicism about law and the legalities of claims by various parties. More than once, participants observed that force has the ability to legitimize questions that would otherwise not be recognized in international arenas. The principles of territorial integrity and self-determination may or may not be contradictory in the context of the Horn. Agreement on these issues proved elusive for the conferees. However, they did concur that self-determination of necessity must be limited in some way. They tacitly linked self-determination to the question of decolonization and hence effectively gave it little instrumental value for the contemporary period, except in the case of Eritrea. There, the participants could not agree whether or not the Eritrean question was one of decolonization.

Crawford Young (University of Wisconsin) argued that ethnic self-determination is not considered a legitimate question in Africa today. Thus analysts and players in the Horn need not cling to the principle of territorial integrity in all cases without exception. However, the conferees on the whole were reluctant openly to explore the implications of this possibility, either in the case of Sudan or Ethiopia. In effect, international norms may have changed but the conferees nevertheless could not envisage the option of the break-up of any state. They thus appeared paradoxically to support the sanctity of national boundaries at the same time that they acknowledged the fluidity of frontiers from the perspective of people on the ground.

A final central domestic issue was the problem of state and nation, and the failure of any country of the Horn to become a nation-state. The nation-state, the conferees appeared to say, is in the Horn a bourgeois concept of little interest either to pastoralists or agriculturalists. Yet they acknowledged the existence of forms of cultural identity and at one point posited a necessary series of allegiances from family to ethnicity to nation as a concomitant of nationalism. Two examples underscored the difficulty of the national question. The first was raised by I.M. Lewis (University of London) in his characterization of Somalia as a nation "in search of a state" yet unable to build a sense of pan-Somali nationalism. The second, raised by Ed Keller (University of California, Berkeley), centered on the nature of potential Eritrean nationalism, given an Eritrean territory characterized by Zerabruk Bairu (Research and Information Center on Eritrea) as inhabited by nine separate nationalities.

#### **Conflict in the Horn: interstate level**

Relatively little time was spent on the discussion of interstate conflict. Participants agreed that the current lack of active conflict at this level was related to the weaknesses of the states themselves. Helmy el Sharawi (Arab Research Center, Cairo) argued the need for interstate cooperation to protect and utilize resources, citing the Nile basin as example. Several participants pressed the need for regional development and cooperation even prior to the resolution of intrastate conflicts.

### **Conflict in the Horn: global level**

The conferees agreed that the current disengagement of the superpowers in the Horn presents a new situation that will have a powerful impact on the actions of parties to conflict. However, they were less clear about the precise nature of that impact. US interests, which by an accident of participants able to attend the conference, were most fully explored. Participants came to understand that disengagement is not synonymous with a lack of influence by the superpowers.

The potential role of external forces apart from the superpowers, and particularly African external forces, was of particular interest. On the negative side, conferees noted that the possibility that African governments might play the superpowers off against each other would no longer be possible. Beyond that, no obvious avenues for the exercise of external influence on settlements were discussed.

The subject of the opportunity for positive external influence raised the question of the Organization of African Unity. Participants agreed that the OAU has in the past been an ineffectual player on international levels. Several participants proposed that it may be possible for the OAU to develop new opportunities in light of disengagement by the superpowers. On the other hand, others argued that the OAU remains tied to a state system that the conferees had earlier acknowledged to be weak at best. The discussion thus came full circle back to the central problem of the state in Africa and ended with the question of which other groups or appropriate forces might become involved as external actors. That question was scheduled to be taken up at the Horn of Africa Symposium sponsored by the Carter Center of Emory University, planned for November 2 in conjunction with the ASA Annual Meeting.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

As part of a major rebuilding of **African studies at Northwestern**, the University is commencing searches for at least four tenured or tenure-track faculty with appointments to begin September 1, 1990. Additional tenured and tenure-track appointments will be made so as to commence in succeeding years.

In the arts and humanities, the university seeks candidates whose expertise lies in the study of African cultural practice and the production of culture, with appointments ultimately located in one or more of the following departments, schools, or programs: African-American studies, anthropology, art history, English, film and media studies, and French and Italian.

In the social sciences, the University seeks candidates concerned with the general theme of "the experience of development," with appointments ultimately located in one or more of the following departments: African-American studies, anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology. Applications, which should consist of a letter presenting research and teaching interests, a resume, and a list of referees, should be sent to "Search Committees," Program of African Studies, Northwestern University, 620 Library Place, Evanston, Illinois 60208, by *November 1, 1989*. Northwestern is an Equal

Opportunity/Affirmative Action educator and employer. Employment eligibility verification required upon hire.

**Associate Provost and Associate Director for Academic Affairs, Carter Center of Emory University**

The Carter Center of Emory University, an international, interdisciplinary, non-partisan institute combining study and analysis with the practical applications of scholarship, focuses its program activity on such fundamental issues as conflict resolution, human rights, agriculture, health, and governance within specific world regions (Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, the Soviet Union and the United States). The Center is a division of Emory University, equal in standing to the professional schools of the University. At its core are distinguished fellows and research associates who collaborate with one another and with President Jimmy Carter.

The position of Associate Provost and Associate Director for Academic Affairs is a newly established senior position at the Center, a dual appointment between the Carter Center and the University. The incumbent will provide academic leadership within the Center, will coordinate Center with University programs, and will contribute to the University's growing emphasis on international programs.

Candidates should have an earned doctorate, a distinguished scholarly record appropriate to a senior faculty rank at Emory University, and significant administrative experience within a university or other non-profit setting.

Nominations and applications should be sent to the Carter Center Search Committee, Office of the Provost, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Letters of application will be held in strict confidence and should include a statement of interest, a curriculum vitae, and a list of three referees. The Committee will begin screening applications on November 1, 1989, and continue until the position is filled. References will be contacted directly by the Committee after November 1, upon notification of applicants.

Emory University is an equal opportunity employer.

**The Women's Studies Program of the University of Iowa** invites applications for a tenured or tenure-track position beginning August 1990. We seek applicants with a specialty in Black feminist theory, criticism, or studies. We will consider applications from all disciplines. The appointment will be a joint appointment in the appropriate department, with rank open. Please send a letter describing current research and teaching interests and a curriculum vita with names and addresses of three referees to: Professor Martha Chamallas, Chair, Women's Studies Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. Screening will begin on December 1, 1989 and continue until the position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The University of Iowa is an equal opportunity employer.

**Afro-American and African Studies Department, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte**

Two tenure-track positions at Assistant Professor rank. PhD required in the area of Afro-American and African Studies with concentration in political science, economics,

or literature. Teaching experience and record of scholarship preferred. Minorities encouraged to apply. Send vitae, graduate transcripts and names of at least three references to: Dr. Mario Azevedo, Afro-American and African Studies Department, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223. Deadline for applications: January 9, 1990. AA/EOE.

**East Carolina University, College of Arts and Sciences**, invites nominations and applications for a one- or two-year appointment as The Thomas W. Rivers Distinguished Visiting Professor of International Studies to begin August 20, 1990. Applicants should have outstanding records of scholarly achievements and teaching experience in global and/or multicultural studies. Duties include teaching one course per semester as well as offering lectures, workshops, and consultations to the university and the community. The screening process will begin November 1, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Salary is commensurate with experience. Send letters of application/nominations, curriculum vitae and names and addresses of five references to: Professor Maurice D. Simon, Distinguished Chair Search Committee, Office of International Studies, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. AA/EOE; applications from women and minorities are invited and encouraged.

## AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for a **Dissertation Workshop on Gender and Social Transformation in Africa and Southeast Asia** sponsored by the **SSRC/ACLS Joint Committees on African Studies and Southeast Asia**. The workshop will bring together 12-15 doctoral students in various disciplines working on the study of gender and social change in either of these regions of the world.

The workshop will provide a forum for students to discuss their dissertation projects in relation to common theoretical and methodological issues. Specifically, it will focus on (1) how gender, as a principle of social differentiation and a system of cultural difference, structures social processes in ways similar to, and in interaction with, those of class, race, ethnicity, rank, and caste; (2) how a researcher can combine intensive study in a few locales with analysis of larger regional, national or international forces.

A key objective of the workshop is to elucidate the comparative and cross-disciplinary issues that these questions entail, while recognizing specific concerns peculiar to particular disciplines. Emphasis will be on reciprocal and constructive criticism, with the dual aim of improving individual projects and furthering the incorporation of gender into social theories and methodologies.

The workshop is open to graduate students at US universities who are currently preparing for their field work or who have just returned from the field and are writing up their research. Support will not be available to bring students directly from the field. Eligibility is not confined only to recipients of Council fellowships or applicants for Council fellowships. Those who wish to participate should send the following to the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158:

- A copy of the dissertation research proposal (not exceeding 10 double-spaced pages) or
- A four to six page outline or abstract of the project if field work is already completed
- A curriculum vitae
- An indication (if known) of the funding source for the field work

Application materials must reach the Africa or Southeast Asia programs at the Council not later than December 1, 1989. Applicants will be notified by early April 1990 whether or not they have been selected.

Several faculty from different disciplines will participate in the workshop, which is scheduled to take place at the end of May 1990. The Council will cover basic travel and maintenance costs during the workshop.

Questions should be addressed to Tom Lodge (Africa program) or Toby Volkman (Southeast Asia program) at the Council.

**SSRC/ACLS Joint Committee on African Studies** announces fellowships for training and dissertation research in agriculture and health in Africa. In the face of recurring crises in African agriculture and health there is a growing awareness of a need for a more effective integration of social and natural science perspectives and methodologies. This program seeks to encourage this integration by providing natural or technical science training and support for dissertation research for social science PhD candidates who wish to acquire such training in order to conduct research on issues related to health and agriculture in Africa.

The fellowship program will support up to 12 months of natural or technical science training, subsequent dissertation field work, and write-up. Advanced studies in biology, chemistry, agronomy, livestock production, epidemiology, nutrition, and statistics are several of the many possibilities which could be included in a program of natural science training. Each fellow's training will be individually designed, depending on his or her background, the research topic, the nature of training needed, and the resources which exist for such training. Field work must be carried out in Africa.

Social science PhD candidates of any nationality who are enrolled in a US university, and social science PhD candidates who are US citizens enrolled in a university abroad, are eligible to apply. Applicants are expected to have a topic, a research site, and preliminary plans for their training. The typical award provides up to \$45,000 for six to 12 months of natural or technical science training, 12-18 months of field work, and six months of write-up.

The application deadline is December 1, 1989. Contact: Africa Program, FTDR Application Request, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280.

The **Rockefeller Foundation** announces **Sub-Saharan Africa Dissertation Internship Awards** for 1989-1990. The program aims to increase the quality of overseas advanced studies for outstanding African scholars and to enhance the relevance of their training to the process of economic development in Africa. It supports citizens of sub-

Saharan Africa enrolled in US and Canadian universities to return to Africa to carry out doctoral research in association with a local university or research institution, thereby facilitating the students' transition into a productive professional career when they return to Africa.

Priority will be given to research topics in the areas of agriculture, health and life sciences. Other proposals will be considered to the extent they relate to economic development and/or poverty reduction in Africa. Projects must involve field observation or use primary sources only available in Africa. Students are strongly encouraged to plan to be in the field for at least 12 months. The applicant must have finished all coursework and qualifying exams prior to receiving the award.

The awards of up to \$24,000 are intended to support the costs of doing research in the field and might include: international travel, living expenses in Africa, local transportation and research-related costs. In addition, the Foundation will provide an administrative contribution of \$2,500 to the African host institution and funds for one field-site visit by the intern's faculty advisor. In certain cases, support would also be given to enable the African host institution supervisor to attend the intern's dissertation defense.

The next deadline for applications is March 1, 1990. Candidates are strongly urged to submit their applications well in advance of the expected field work starting date. Preliminary inquiries regarding the appropriateness of the research topic and the proposed institutional setting in Africa are encouraged.

For further information, contact: African Dissertation Internships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; or African Dissertation Internships, The Rockefeller Foundation, P. O. Box 47543, Nairobi, Kenya.

**The Five College Fellowship Program** brings to the Five Colleges (Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts) minority students who have completed all requirements for the PhD except the dissertation. The program's purposes are to: provide a supportive environment for the Fellow to complete the dissertation; encourage interest in teaching as a career; acquaint the Fellow with the Five Colleges. Each Fellow will be hosted within a particular department or program at one of the five colleges. (Fellows at Smith College will hold a Mendenhall Fellowship.)

The one-year fellowship includes a stipend, office space, computer support, library privileges and housing or housing assistance. Although the primary goal is completion of the dissertation, each Fellow will also have many opportunities to experience working with students and faculty colleagues on the host campus as well as with those at the other colleges.

Date of Fellowship: September 1, 1990-May 31, 1991 (non-renewable). Stipend: \$20,000. Application Deadline: January 15, 1990. Awards will be announced by May 1, 1990.

For further information and application materials, contact: Lorna M. Peterson, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Incorporated, P. O. Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004, (413) 256-8316.

**The Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships** support humanities scholars whose research furthers understanding of contemporary social and cultural issues and extends international or intercultural scholarship. Fellowships are offered as residences at selected institutions in order to make outstanding resources available to individual scholars, to stimulate exchange within and between disciplines, and to strengthen emerging areas of inquiry in the humanities.

For 1990-91, scholars can apply for resident fellowships at 27 host institutions. Programs at the following are of particular interest to Africanists: Program in African Cultural Studies, Cornell University; Women's Studies in Religion, Harvard University; Women's Studies Program, Hunter College, City University of New York; History of Art and Anthropology, Johns Hopkins University; The Center for Cultural Studies, Rice University; Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, University of Michigan; and the Center for the Study of Black Literature and Culture, University of Pennsylvania.

Scholars who are interested in applying for support under this program should contact the host institutions directly or write The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 for a brochure.

**The Travel to Collections program of the National Endowment for the Humanities** provides grants of \$750 to assist American scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories throughout the United States and the world. Awards are made to help defray such research expenses as transportation, lodging, food, and photo-duplication and other reproduction costs. The application deadlines are January 15 and July 15. Information and application materials are available by contacting the Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202) 786-0463.

**The Women's Studies Program at the University of Iowa** invites applications for two **Rockefeller Foundation Residency Fellowships** from post-doctoral scholars interested in rethinking feminist theory within the reality of rural women's lives. Proposals should indicate an interest in feminist theory, a tolerance for comparative studies, and a research focus on rural women. We encourage applications from all disciplines within the humanities and have no restrictions on geographic area or historic time period. Applications are due February 1, 1990. For more information write Margery Wolf, Women's Studies Program, 202 Jefferson Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

**The Rice University Center for Cultural Studies** will be offering two residential postdoctoral **Rockefeller Fellowships for Asian and African Studies** in each of the 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 academic years. The Center for Cultural Studies brings

together faculty in the humanities and social sciences at Rice to study issues of broad intercultural and interdisciplinary concern. Its goal is to further understanding by providing a forum for the juxtaposition of historical traditions, cultural perspectives, and alternate accounts of reality registered in philosophy, history, technology, literature, the arts, ethnography and social theory.

Residential fellows will pursue their own research at the Center and will be expected to participate in Center seminars appropriate to their interests. Fellows are selected for (a) excellence of scholarship and (b) interest in cross-cultural and interdisciplinary discussions. Applicants need not be working on explicitly comparative projects, but must be willing to make their work accessible to scholars working on other cultures and in other disciplines, and interested in exploring its wider implications and its relevance to the presuppositions of Western civilization. Applicants are encouraged to seek other grants or sabbatical support for their tenure, though this is not required. Fellows will be in residence for six to nine months between August and May; maximum stipend is \$30,000. Please submit a current vitae, a two-page single-spaced description of your research project and three letters of recommendation to: Rockefeller Fellowships, c/o Allen Matusow, Dean of Humanities, Rice University, Box 1892, Houston, TX 77251. Deadline is December 1, 1989.

Further questions may be addressed to Linda Quaidy, Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Humanities, (713) 527-4810 or Michael Fischer, Director, Center for Cultural Studies, (713) 527-8101, ext. 3384.

**The Phillip V. Tobias Essay Prize of the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa (ISMA)** was established in 1985 in honor of Professor Tobias, through whose efforts the Institute was established and in recognition of his international standing as a scientist, academic leader and humanist.

The theme for the current year is: "Human Biological Diversity in Africa Today." Submissions approximating 6,000 words in length are invited and should reach the secretary of the ISMA no later than April 20, 1990. These should be in English and typed double space. They should present the result of original research or of critical reappraisal, and should constitute a significant contribution to current debate on the topic.

A prize of \$1,000 (US dollars) will accompany the award and the Institute will seek to facilitate publication of the essay in an appropriate journal. The Institute reserves the right to withhold the award should no entry be judged to be of sufficient merit.

Send entries to: The Secretary, The Institute for the Study of Man in Africa, Room 2B10, University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, York Road, Parktown, 2193, Johannesburg, South Africa.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Pascal James Imperato Collection: Books on Mali at the American Embassy in Bamako**

The American Embassy is establishing as part of its Cultural Center a collection of books on Mali. The primary emphasis will be on works by American authors, many of which are not available at this time in Mali. The collection will also contain a range of general works on Mali by authors of other nationalities.

Since US Government funds for this purpose are extremely limited, the Embassy is encouraging voluntary contributions of books and articles. Any members of the Association who have books or articles which they no longer need are encouraged to send them to Pascal James Imperato Collection, Attention American Cultural Center, BAMAKO/DOS, Washington, DC 20521-2050.

The collection is named in honor of Pascal James Imperato, a noted epidemiologist and the author of numerous books and articles on Malian medicine, art and culture. It is hoped that the collection will serve as a demonstration of American scholarly interest in Mali, as well as an intellectual resource for both Malian and American residents in Bamako.

*Africa-Related Theses and Dissertations at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1921-1988*, compiled by Yvette Scheven, Africana Bibliographer at the University of Illinois Library, is available free of charge from the Center for African Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Room 101, 1208 West California St., Urbana, IL 61801.

The report of the inaugural seminar of the Governance in Africa Program of the Carter Center "Perestroika without Glasnost in Africa," is now available and can be obtained by sending a check for \$5.00 endorsed to The Carter Center, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30345. In addition to the major subjects discussed at the seminar, such as governance, the revitalization of associational life, liberalization, and the impact of international financial institutions, the Report includes an agenda for further research and action. By drawing on both the written papers and the keen debates at the seminar, the Report complements the Working Papers, *Beyond Autocracy in Africa*.

The Working Papers and Report can be obtained for a combined price of \$13.50. Individuals who have previously purchased *Beyond Autocracy* may obtain the report for \$3.50. In keeping with the policy of the program, single copies of these publications will be provided free of charge to colleagues in African institutions.

California Newsreel's Southern Africa Media Center has released its 1989-90 catalogue featuring the anti-apartheid drama, *Mapantsula*. Banned by the South African

authorities, *Mapantsula* is a feature film in which the situation is seen solely from the perspective of black South Africans. Review cassettes and free catalogues are available upon request from The South African Media Center, California Newsreel, 149 9th Street, Room 420, San Francisco, CA 94103. Phone: (415) 621-6196. Fax: (415) 621-6522.

### **International African Institute Survey of Drought-Famine Activity in the African Sahel**

Drought and famine are closely linked though not synonymous. Drought- and famine-related problems are the product of a complex interaction between human-social and physical-environmental conditions.

The Sahelian drought of the late 1960s and early 1970s generated a tremendous but disparate volume of the research and policy documents; but these have taught us little about prediction, impact minimization and prevention. There is an urgent need to review the present stage of knowledge with a view to identifying gaps in research and information which must be plugged to ensure more effective coping mechanisms and management action.

The present survey, initiated by the International African Institute and funded generously by Band Aid, is being carried out by Dr. Reginald Cline-Cole, lecturer in Geography at Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria. It will adopt an interdisciplinary approach; cover both Anglophone and Francophone countries to facilitate communication between them; and identify little-known projects, often conducted by NGOs, so that their experience may be incorporated into future research programmes and policy initiatives.

The survey which falls into two parts — a bibliographic study and field visits — will focus on the following broad themes:

- trends in the volume, distribution and nature of drought-famine aid;
- sub-regional cooperation in drought-famine research and development;
- early warning systems;
- emergency food security;
- long-term income redistribution policies, projects and programs for the reduction of household vulnerability to drought and famine;
- analyses of popular participation in and perceptions of drought-famine activities;
- nature, variety and impact of agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fishery activities in direct response to drought and famine.

This survey will result in a state-of-the-art report of 30-50,000 words. In reviewing ongoing projects it will provide a comprehensive guide to researchers and project managers, giving them access to data hitherto unavailable to them. It will assist donor agencies in targeting worthy recipients and will contain policy recommendations on how best to support indigenous research networks (for example, the Drylands Network of the IIED and the Refugee Study Network at Oxford).

The International African Institute plans to hold a seminar in one of the countries covered by the study as soon as possible after the completion of the report in order to discuss its findings. Participants, numbering between 20 and 30, will include active re-

searchers or project managers identified in the course of the survey, and representatives of donor agencies and policy making bodies. In a week of intensive discussion the seminar will strengthen links between those working in the field and the donor or policy making agencies; foster links between anglophone and francophone organizations and between the different social science disciplines involved. It will indicate the relevance of recent research to policy making and will provide guides for future research; it will contribute to the development of appropriate evaluation systems to monitor the progress of development projects designed to alleviate the effects of famine and drought.

#### **Amnesty International's International Campaign to Abolish the Death Penalty**

On April 25th Amnesty International began its international campaign to Abolish the Death Penalty. This campaign will continue through the rest of the year and will target death penalty practices in the United States, China, Iran, Iraq and the Soviet Union, as well as in two African countries, Nigeria and South Africa.

Nigeria: The death penalty in Nigeria has been a major concern to Amnesty International for many years. AI has taken up the issue with government officials, target sectors and others through direct approaches from AI's Secretary General and various other AI actions. These has been a mixed response from government officials and individuals in Nigeria, some of it positive. The military government that came to power in August 1985 has restricted the scope of the death penalty by repealing certain death penalty legislation and the number of executions is believed to have declined since then. The high incidence of armed robbery, however, is a very real issue of concern among Nigerians and has been one of the principal reasons why the government has retained the death penalty for this offense. During the campaign, certain aspects of the death penalty in Nigeria will be singled out for special attention in the hope of positive results which may lead to the abolition of the death penalty in the long-term. These special issues of concern are: high number of death sentences and executions; death sentences imposed with no right of appeal; children under 18 at the time of the offense may be executed; and public executions.

South Africa: Executions have exceeded one hundred a year in South Africa in recent years, and the percentage of death sentences commuted by the authorities has declined. In 1988 there were 117 reported executions, excluding those in the nominally independent "homelands;" and in 1987 there was a total of at least 172 executions in the whole of South Africa, the highest figure since independence in 1910. Death sentences are imposed disproportionately on the black population by an almost entirely white judiciary (of the people executed in 1987, 163 were black and 9 white). South African lawyers have criticized the inadequacies of the legal aid system, the lack of automatic right of appeal and other procedural issues which prejudice the position of poor, mostly black defendants. The death penalty is increasingly imposed at political trials or trials for politically-related killings. Defendants in these cases are often held incommunicado for long periods before being brought to trial; some have been physically tortured, and statements they or others have made during prolonged periods of incommunicado detention often form the basis of the prosecution's evidence against them.

The West African and the South African Coordination Groups of the US section of Amnesty International are organizing campaign strategies to mobilize Amnesty members and interested groups towards working against the death penalty in Nigeria and South Africa. One objective is to reach out to the Africanist academic community and develop a network of contacts willing to participate in campaign activities this fall.

If you are interested, please contact: Wayne Heimbach, West African Coordination Group, 4923A Crain, Skokie, IL 60077, (312) 676-0814, (FOR NIGERIA); or Susan Riveles, South African Coordination Group, 9007 Garland Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 585-6428, (FOR SOUTH AFRICA).

## NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM OVERSEAS

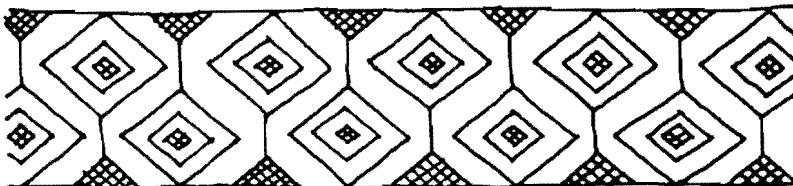
The Centre of West African Studies, University of Birmingham, is beginning a series of collections of interdisciplinary papers on a variety of African themes. The first in the series, entitled *Discourse and its Disguises: the Interpretation of African Oral Texts*, brings together history, anthropology, and literary theory to throw fresh light on theoretical issues in the interpretation of oral texts. The cases discussed, drawn from West and Southern Africa, include hitherto unpublished ethnographic material on a number of oral genres and their social and historical backgrounds.

Order from Dr. P. F. de Moracs, Centre of West African Studies, University of Birmingham, P. O. Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, England.

Cost: UK: £6.95; Europe: £8.70; and US: \$17.50 (second class postage) or \$24.00 (first class postage).

The Human Resources Research Centre of the Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, announces the establishment of a new journal, *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*. The journal is directed at educators and researchers involved in economic development. There will be three issues each year.

For information, contact: Editor, ZJER, HRRC Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, Post Office Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe, or Editor, ZJER, Learning Systems Institute, 204 Dodd Hall, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.



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compiled by

Joseph J. Lauer (Michigan State University)

The theses listed below were reported in *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*, vol. 45, no. 12, and vol. 50, nos. 1-2, parts A and B. Each citation ends with a page reference to the abstract and order number (if any) for copies.

Most U.S. dissertations are available from University Microfilm International (Dissertation Copies, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106). Canadian theses are available from the National Library of Canada (395 Wellington St., Ottawa K1A ON4). British (UK and NI) theses available from the British Library have order numbers with a "B" (for BRD) prefix. See *DAI* for forms and details.

This is the fourth supplement to *American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987* (1989).

**Anthropology**

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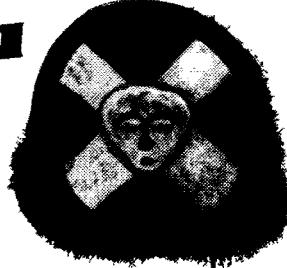
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