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## ASA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**OFFICERS**
- President: Simon Ottenberg (University of Washington)
- Vice-President: Ann Seidman (Clark University)
- Past President: Nzongola-Ntalaja (Howard University)

**RETIRING IN 1989**
- Mario J. Azevedo (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)
- Pauline H. Baker (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)
- Allen F. Isaacman (University of Minnesota)

**RETIRING IN 1990**
- Sandra Barnes (University of Pennsylvania)
- Iris Berger (State University of New York at Albany)
- Kwabena Nketia (University of Pittsburgh)

**RETIRING IN 1991**
- Martha A. Gephart (Social Science Research Council)
- Catharine Newbury (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
- Sulayman S. Nyang (Howard University)

### FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Like the leftovers from the holiday season, talk of last October's ASA Annual Meeting was a trifle old even as the last departing participants reached Chicago's O'Hare airport last October 31. At two months distance, however, the memories of an outstanding meeting become rosier, and in an odd way, more fresh.

This edition of *ASA News* features some of the highlights from the Chicago Annual Meeting, including the citations for the winners of the major Association prizes—the Distinguished Africanist Award, the Herskovits Award, and the Conover-Porter Award.

We remind presenters from the Chicago Meeting that, if they have not done so already, they are asked to submit copies of their papers for inclusion in the 1988 ASA Annual Meeting Papers Collection. The papers will be duplicated in photocopy and microfilm form and made available to institutions and individuals worldwide. Beginning with this year's collection, the ASA Annual Meeting Papers will be distributed free of charge to individuals and institutions in Africa through the Pan African Documentation and Information System of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Please send papers to be included in the 1988 collection to the African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. The maximum length of papers is 25 pages including notes, maps, tables and references. Papers must be typed on 8 1/2 X 11 paper and be of a quality suitable for photoduplication. ASA distribution of a paper presented at the Annual Meeting does not preclude its being re-published elsewhere.

As we begin to look forward to this year's meeting, scheduled for Atlanta from No-
editors of *The New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and *Time*, specifically endorses this usage and even compares these groups to the Brahmans of India.

As the letter correctly notes, the groups in Rwanda and Burundi were based on occupation. But the similarity to India stops there. The social system in Rwanda and Burundi before European intervention was too open to be called a caste system: people from the two groups intermarried (although it was not usual to do so); people changed from one category to the other according to their skills or fortune (although it might take more than one generation for the transition to be complete); people did not view social divisions as integrally tied to their religious beliefs (the religion of *kubandwa*, in theory anyway, united people across categories).

The Committee rightly points out that the term "tribe" is a hold-over from the colonial period, but they fail to see that the same is true for the notion of "caste" as applied to this part of Africa. The image of these societies as rigidly and racially stratified was created by Europeans who first misinterpreted what they saw and then introduced policies that made their distorted image into the reality. By their constant and heavy-handed favoritism of the Tutsi—whom they saw as "white men in black skins"—they transformed strata into antagonistic classes and fostered such grave oppression that revolution seemed the only recourse.

*The New York Times* on October 15 published a letter from Alison L. Des Forges criticizing the use of "tribes" in writing about Burundi. But five days later they published a short news article about cabinet changes in Burundi that once again identified the Hutu and Tutsi as "tribes." Obviously, they do not learn quickly and we must be persistent.

Finally, please note that since independence, the nation of Rwanda has spelled its name Rwanda, not Ruanda.

Sincerely,
Alison Des Forges
Catharine Newbury
David Newbury

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to ask you to contribute to a worthy cause. Please take a minute to read this letter.

No doubt you have heard of the "book famine" in Africa. Educational institutions throughout the continent are unable to obtain publications from abroad either because they cannot afford them or because they cannot pay for them in a convertible foreign currency. As a consequence, libraries—especially university libraries—are suffering a severe shortage of basic research materials, and scholars working in such libraries are finding it increasingly difficult to keep up with new developments in their field.

Seventy university libraries in Africa have not had the means to subscribe to *Research in African Literatures*. The Journals Division of the University of Texas Press recently donated the first ten volumes (1970-79) of *RAL* to these libraries free of charge, and it is willing to supply them with the next ten volumes (1980-89) at a rate substantially below cost: one dollar per issue plus fifty cents per issue for postage. In other words, sixty dollars will buy forty issues of *RAL* (Vols. 11-20) for an African university library.

I am looking for seventy donors willing to purchase a ten-year African university library subscription at this price. Smaller donations are also welcome. If you wish to designate a particular library as the recipient of your gift, we will be happy to send the ship-
ment to that library in your name. Our hope is to provide every university in independent Africa with a complete run of RAL from 1970 to 1989.

Please join us in this effort by sending your donation to RAL at the address above. Your generosity will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Bernth Lindfors, Editor

Research in African Literatures

Dear Dr. Bay:

The Library of Congress intends to present to Congress a request for funds to establish and operate a regional acquisitions office in West Africa for the purpose of acquiring West African materials of research value and providing bibliographic controls for them. If funding is approved, the office would open in late 1990, with responsibility initially for Nigeria and four or five neighboring nations. It is anticipated that the office's responsibilities would be expanded over the next five years to include additional West African countries. We feel that this office is needed to develop the same comprehensive coverage that the Library's Nairobi field office has provided for Eastern Africa over the past two decades.

Because of the difficulty of acquiring more than a single copy of most publications in West Africa, we plan to build into the office a strong preservation program so that copies of these publications can be made available through the Library's Photoduplication Service. In this way, all the benefits of the office's acquisitions efforts can be shared with centers of African Studies throughout this country. The office would also produce an accessions list for West Africa which would be available worldwide as an acquisitions and reference tool.

In preparing our request to Congress, it would help us to receive written support for the office from the academic community. It would also be useful to have some indication of your institution's interest in purchasing microfilm or microfiche copies of those West African publications which we will be able to offer in microform.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Sullivan
Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

Julian Witherell
Chief, African and Middle Eastern Division

The Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540
PROVISIONAL MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Thursday, October 27, 1988. 9 am.
Room #3, McCormick Center Hotel, Chicago.

Present: Ottenberg (Vice President and Chair), Alpers, Azevedo, Baker, Barnes, Berger, Hay, Isaacman, Miller, Nketa, Southall, Bay (Exec. Sec.)
Guests: Donald Ekong, Mary Ellen Lane, Doran Ross, David Wiley, Amy Wilson, Crawford Young

1. Approval of May 1988 Board meeting minutes
Bay noted that the contribution of Loyola University to the 1988 annual meeting should read $250 rather than $2500 as reported in the May minutes (ASA News, July/Sept 1988, p.10).
Southall corrected the discussion of Board allowances (ASA News, July/Sept 1988, p.13), to read “Nzongola-Ntalaja declared that the fall meetings should count as three days and spring meetings as two.” Board members suggested ways to highlight Board discussion and decisions more clearly in the minutes.
The minutes were approved.
Southall asked that "Matters arising" be placed regularly on the agenda. Members expressed concern that Board meetings were overly long, particularly since Board committee work was demanding. The Board agreed to a fuller discussion of Board meeting times and allowances later in their agenda.
Southall expressed regret that the ASA’s connection with Asian Africanists was not being continued, and members suggested that invitations to Asian scholars to participate in ASA meetings should be encouraged.
The Board wished President Nzongola-Ntalaja and his wife a speedy recovery from injuries sustained in an accident.

2. Announcements
Bay reported that funding had been secured for the Horn of Africa conference and that Nzongola-Ntalaja would report more fully on that question.

3. Executive Secretary’s Report
The following written report was discussed:

Report of the Executive Secretary
October 1988

In the ten months that have elapsed since the transfer of ASA operations to Atlanta, the secretariat has overcome its major settling-in problems and is moving towards smoother administrative operations. We have had excellent work from our staff. Our Administrative Assistant, Norma Miller, has proved capable of solving even the most intractable of problems with grace and good humor. Our part-time staff members, virtually all of whom have been students, have learned quickly and well, and though we have suffered from inevitable turnover in their ranks, we continue to find student employees an excellent asset to the organization.
Not only has the secretariat succeeded in carrying out the routine operations
of the Association, but it has taken on additional tasks that have not been performed recently in the ASA offices. For example, Norma Miller has worked long and hard to set up a proper bookkeeping system and agreed to add the responsibility of bookkeeper to her job. The secretariat this year made all arrangements for the International Visitors Program, a task that was performed in the past by the Program Committee for the annual meeting. We have agreed that in the future formatting for *History in Africa* will take place in our offices, and we have responded to requests from the Development and Nominating Committees to perform additional services for them in their work.

In addition, we have been absorbed with a number of major projects that will not remain a permanent part of our activities, though in the short run some will continue to occupy large portions of our time: moving the corporate home of the Association from NY to Delaware, working through financial records related to our transfer from UCLA, taking over the book review functions for *African Studies Review*, and accepting greater responsibility for the preparation of *African Studies Review* in the interim between editors.

I list these activities, but not simply to complain that we have too much to do. In my opinion the ASA secretariat can and should increase its operations and services to ASA members. What we cannot do, however, is continue to serve the Association with such a small staff.

Labor costs are the single largest item in our budget. Because of our financial crisis in this current year, we have taken extraordinary measures to keep those costs as low as possible. Thanks to subsidies that are part of our contract with Emory University, two-thirds of the cost of our part-time staff has been paid by the university. Beyond that our staff has made sacrifices on behalf of the Association, working weekends and not taking their full vacation time. The Executive Secretary has effectively worked full-time for half-time pay.

We are willing and eager to serve the Board and the membership with quality service and to see our activities expanded. The budget that the Finance Committee will be reviewing during this annual meeting calls for an increase in funding for salaries to a figure that is still a third less than the amount the Association spent in its final year at UCLA. As the Finance Committee and Board consider new requests for financial support, I urge them to make the support of the secretariat staff their highest priority.

**Finances.**

I am pleased to report that our financial situation, though not rosy, does not appear quite as grim as it did at the time of the Board meeting last May. We received the majority of our financial records and outstanding bills from UCLA by late May. The total owed was $20,181.93, divided between two accounts: $16,928.37 on the account kept on behalf of the Regents of the University of California system, and $3,253.56 on the royalty account, an informal account of the African Studies Center that kept track of our joint publications. We spent a good deal of time this past summer going over records, uncovering some inadvertent errors, and discussing problems with Eddie Huckaby. By summer's end, we had agreed with Huckaby that the balance in the royalty account was in our favor, though we still await clarification of a single charge to know precisely its amount. We will continue to keep that account active to trace the royalties of joint publications with UCLA. The balance of the larger Regents account has dropped by about $100. Meanwhile, we have paid $10,000 toward its balance and hope to be able to clear the Regents record before the end of 1988.

Our income and expenses report for the first six months of 1988 looks very good. We have managed to pay off, in addition to the $10,000 on the UCLA
Regents account. Thousands of dollars of unpaid expenses carried over from 1987. Operating expenses at Emory have been kept very low, in part because we have kept salary expenses low and in part because Emory has absorbed so many transition costs. However, the $10,000 surplus that ASA had kept in CD's is long gone and hence we have no reserves whatsoever. Moreover, expenses for the second six months of 1988 have risen dramatically, for Association expenditures are traditionally very heavy in the summer and fall.

Membership.
As of October 20, our membership totals were 1505 individual and 585 institutional members. The institutional members are up by 47 since the spring. Individual memberships dropped by 110 when we eliminated from our records all persons who had not paid 1988 dues by October 1.

We are working to recruit new members from among persons who register for this year's annual meeting. We also have made suggestions to two committees of this Board for ways to increase member privileges and hence encourage colleagues to join the ASA.

Membership publications are doing well. ASA News is on schedule. The last two issues were mailed to members before the 15th of July and October respectively. The next issues of African Studies Review and Issue are at the printer and should be out well before the end of 1988. We are working hard with the new editor of ASR to return the journal to an on-time publishing schedule and, depending on our 1989 budget and the speed with which copy can be readied, we could be only about three months behind the cover date by the end of 1989.

Crossroads Press.
Two new books should be out early in the new year, both of which are being offered at special pre-publication prices at this annual meeting. African Musicology: Current Trends, the festschrift in honor of Kwabena Nketia, is in the final stages of preparation for printing. Printing costs for that volume will be covered by the African Studies Center at UCLA, for which we are grateful.

With funding from the NEH, Joe Lauer and his co-compilers are putting final touches on what is a comprehensive list of some 8500 dissertations and master's theses produced between 1974 and 1987. The secretariat will format the volume and oversee its printing.

Reincorporation.
The referendum on a merger of the two corporations that currently exist under the name African Studies Association was passed by the membership in the 1988 elections. Work will begin in the winter months to carry through with the merger.

Relations with Other Scholarly Organizations.
President Nzongola-Ntalaja and I in September attended a meeting of the presidents and executive directors of the five major area studies associations based in the United States. Although the major agenda item at the meeting was a discussion of CAFLIS (see the report published in the Oct/Dec 1988 ASA News), the sessions served too as an exchange of information about how our sister associations are dealing with many of the issues currently facing this Board: membership levels and costs, annual meeting arrangements, development, relationships with regional area studies organizations, publications, and the like.

The group has named itself the Council of Area Studies Associations (CASA) and expects to meet occasionally to share information on issues of mutual interest and concern. A direct outcome of our meeting with CASA was the invitation
from the ACLS to apply for membership which will be discussed later today. Both CASA and ACLS offer us not only invaluable management information for the running of the Association, but avenues for exercising influence on behalf of our membership and mission.

**Conclusion.**

1988 has been an exhilarating and exhausting introduction to the ASA for the new secretariat and executive secretary. We look forward to having functions that we had to create this past year become routine in the next twelve months. Over time, we hope to see membership numbers and services to individual members and to ASA committees and affiliates increased. Our vision, in short, is of a growing, financially healthy organization successfully carrying out the mission of the African Studies Association.

The Board discussed remaining financial questions related to the move from UCLA. It was agreed that the President and the Finance Committee would work out a final resolution of outstanding questions and would report to the Board.

In order to build and preserve an institutional memory, the Board suggested that a book of policies and procedures be established.

Southall and Isaacman moved that the Executive Secretary and Administrative Assistant be thanked for a job well done and that the President write a letter to the appropriate officials at Emory expressing the Board's satisfaction with the secretariat's work. Miller seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

**4. Relationship of ASA to affiliated groups**

Doran Ross, chair of the Arts Council of the ASA (ACASA), described the founding of the group and its past relationship to ASA. With 160 members, ACASA has as its goal the promotion of arts interests in African studies. ACASA defines the arts as the visual arts, music, dance, and performance arts, as expressed by peoples of African descent on the African continent, in the Caribbean, and in the US. ACASA has increased arts panels at ASA to 12-13 per meeting. Issues of *African Arts* and other publications are being sent to African institutions, services that ACASA hopes to expand. Dues are $20. ACASA members include a small number of persons who are not scholars and some 25 complimentary members, all of whom are scholars or institutions in Africa. Though not required to belong to ASA, many ACASA members join both organizations. The disciplinary backgrounds of members include approximately 45% in art history, 35% in anthropology, and 20% in other disciplines (especially performance, folklore).

With support from UCLA and the Smithsonian, ACASA has kept expenses low and hence has a sizeable bank balance. It must now pay taxes or incorporate as a separate non-profit corporation. Ross requested a closer association with ASA and the right to use ASA non-profit status.

In discussion, the Board agreed that a closer affiliation between ASA and ACASA would be in the interests of both organizations. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would seek the ASA attorney's advice on the legal implications of the use of the ASA taxpayer identification number for a year by ACASA until a more permanent agreement might be made. Once that information was available, the Executive Committee would meet, seek consensus, and signal the Board's direction to ACASA. A final decision would be taken by the Board after the Executive Committee reported on the matter on Sunday, October 30. An affiliation fee, a request that a percentage of ACASA members be members of ASA, or the possibility of ACASA being asked to share legal and financial costs of closer links were discussed but no final decision was taken. The Board agreed that a permanent arrangement for ACASA's affiliation would need to be considered as part of the broader question of the relationship of all affiliated groups to ASA that is currently under review by
the Executive Committee.

5. Publications
Southall reported on the October 26 meeting of the Publications Committee (see Publica­
tions Committee minutes, below).

The Board accepted the Publications Committee's recommendation that the proposal from
Transaction to produce *African Studies Review* was unacceptable in its present form. It
agreed that Transaction should be informed of the nature of ASA's reservations about the
proposed relationship and should be asked if further negotiations can be undertaken.
Meanwhile, the Finance Committee was asked to consider increasing the budget to allow
additional funds to assist Carol Thompson in proofreading the journal. Nzongola-Ntalaja
was asked to meet with Dean Sylvester Whitaker of the University of Southern California
during the course of the ASA annual meeting to discuss informally the concerns about the
financial status of *African Studies Review* raised by Whitaker in a letter to the Publications
Committee. Such informal discussions would be followed with a formal letter of response.

The Board confirmed the Publications Committee's recommendation that Mark Delancey
be appointed book reviews editor of *African Studies Review* for a four-year term and urged
that the two other nominees for the position be asked to participate in creative ways in
publications projects.

6. Policy on association with other organizations
Bay briefly described the benefits of joining the American Council of Learned Societies: ASA
would be in direct contact with organizations of similar interests and be able to gain
management assistance, policy information, and development advice from them and from
the ACLS itself.

After discussion, Isaacman moved that ASA join the ACLS. Azevedo amended the
motion that the application for membership be subject to the approval of the Finance
Committee. Miller seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Alpers moved that the Board endorse the building of a network of area studies associa­
tions (informally called CASA, the Council of Area Studies Associations) and that ASA
should continue to participate. The motion was seconded by Isaacman and carried unani­
mously.

7. Elections Committee
Bay reported on the fall 1988 elections (see Business Meeting minutes, below).

Isaacman expressed regret that no Afro-Americans had been elected to the Board in 1988.
The Board recommended that the Nominating Committee consider ways to include Afro­
American candidates among the candidates named to its slate.

8. Membership Categories
Hay moved that ASA institute a joint membership whereby two members of a household
would belong to the Association; the one with the greater income would pay according to
the regular dues schedule and the second would pay $17.50. Only one set of publications
would be sent but both joint members would have full voting and other individual member­
ship rights. Isaacman seconded the motion, which passed.

After discussion, it was agreed that the unemployed membership category should be re­
tained. The high costs for overseas mailing were discussed, but no alterations in the dues
schedule were moved.

Hay moved that the dues schedule for members be clarified as follows, effective 1990:
$15 - members with incomes under $15,000
$35 - members with incomes between $15,000 and $30,000
$45 - members with incomes greater than $30,000
Berger seconded the motion which carried.

The possibility of lifetime memberships and institutional support memberships were discussed but no action was taken.

9. Enlarging ASA Membership

In the context of a difficult financial situation, Board members felt it important to try to expand the membership base. Concern was expressed that only slightly more than half of the persons participating on the annual meeting program were members of the Association. Isaacman moved that, because the ASA is a membership organization, the Board shall require that participants on the annual meeting program be members of the Association with the exception of officially invited guests, non-resident international scholars, or non-Africanists. Baker seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

The Board agreed that registration fees for the annual meeting should be left as they now stand. Suggestions were made for recruiting new members through mailings, through contacting students, and through working with teachers.

10. Journals to Africa

David Wiley of Michigan State University presented Dr. Donald Ekong, Secretary General of the Association of African Universities, and Dr. Amy Wilson, Director of the Sub-Saharan African Programs of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Ekong informed the Board of the role of the AAU in providing documentation on higher education in Africa, in strengthening and supporting academic activities, and in providing public services to African universities. He noted the influence of ASA and its role in strengthening collaborative activities between American and African scholars and expressed hoped that additional exchanges of information could be undertaken for the benefit of scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Dr. Wilson described the AAAS project to collect and disseminate science journals to African institutions. Within a year of its inception, the project had 2400 donated subscriptions. New funding has permitted a joint effort by AAAS and ACLS to bring social science and humanities journals into the project through the same delivery mechanisms. Journals are donated to the project, which supports their shipping to main university libraries in African countries. The project encourages faculty to lobby their professional associations to donate journals. As a next step, the project will be developing a list of back issues needed by African libraries and will undertake to acquire them.

Wiley explained that ASA could be involved by donating 100 extra copies of ASA publications to the project. He reported that the Archives-Libraries Committee was assisting by looking for back issues that could be donated. Wiley further urged ASA to write AAAS to compliment the organization on the project and encourage its continuance. ASA members could lobby colleagues and organizations to make donations of subscriptions or old issues. Wilson noted that journals in the agricultural sciences and public health areas were particularly needed.

11. Sub-Saharan Research Center

Crawford Young of the University of Wisconsin and Mary Ellen Lane of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers reported on plans to establish a center in Africa, possibly on the island of Gorée, Senegal. Such a center would 1) serve as an administrative base for researchers and act as an intermediary in their relationships with local research institutions and resource persons, 2) develop specific documentation missions, 3) organize regional conferences, and 4) possibly provide residential facilities for short-term stays by researchers.

Among the problems associated with setting up such a center in Africa is the limited ability of a center in a single African country to facilitate contacts elsewhere on the conti-
In an attempt to develop interest in the project among the francophone community, Wiley reported that a meeting would be held during the period of the ASA annual meeting. In addition, Joseph Harris of Howard University will sponsor a meeting in March for African and Afro-American studies specialists to determine if interests are strong enough to proceed. Lane added that research institutes are always based on consortia of universities and that fellowships will be planned, not just for Americans, but for nationals of host countries. Isaacman noted the difficulty of continuous funding through university memberships while Barnes observed that a research center would offer training possibilities for Africanists.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Sunday, October 30, 1988. 7 pm.
Room #3, McCormick Center Hotel, Chicago.

Present: Ottenberg (Chair), Azevedo, Baker, Barnes, Berger, Gephart, Isaacman, Newbury, Nyang, Bay (Exec. Sec.)
Guests: Gracia Clark, Mary Alice Kraehe, Ali Mazrui, Doran Ross, Ernest Wilson

1. International African Institute
Ali Mazrui of the University of Michigan spoke on behalf of the International African Institute, urging ASA to join in a proposed confederation of associations of African studies. Each member association would contribute to the support of the IAI, which in turn would provide services such as seminars on African studies, continued publication of the journal *Africa*, support for the West African museum project, and promotion of other research projects.

Board members queried the anticipated level of support needed and the privileges that might be extended to ASA members should the Association join. Mazrui noted that an income of £30,000 was sought from some 30 national associations. The British pledged £250 for the current year. No specific privileges would be accorded ASA members, though membership would create a bridge that would allow national associations to become involved on an international level. ASA would be offered a seat on the proposed governing body for the IAI, a group that would meet at three-year intervals.

After discussion, the Board agreed that joining IAI would not be prudent, for the needs of the organization were greater than any support that ASA might be able to provide. Members suggested that IAI seek assistance from an internationally oriented foundation and that it might wish to develop ideas for specific new programs that could be supported by ASA.

2. Reports of ASA Committees

Current Issues
Ernest Wilson of the University of Michigan reported on behalf of the Current Issues Committee.

CIC sponsored three panels at the Chicago meeting: 1) a panel on military intervention in Namibia and Angola organized by Suzanne Riveles, 2) a panel on the effects of glasnost on African studies organized by Francis Kornegay, and 3) a panel on presidential politics and US policy in Africa organized by Wilson. Wilson noted the difficulty of organiz-
ing panels with non-academics, and pointed in particular to the reluctance of some officials to participate on grounds of the poor reception given Chester Crocker in an appearance at ASA several years ago. Panel subjects for next year include human rights in southern Africa.

CIC plans to seek closer links with other organizations such as the American Political Science Association to encourage them to offer more African panels at their annual meetings. CIC plans to develop greater outreach activities at the secondary level, particularly in states like NY and California that mandate the teaching of Africa.

The Board complimented CIC for the excellence of its work in promoting information about political questions in Africa without taking positions of advocacy.

Women's Caucus
Gracia Clark of the University of Michigan reported that the Women's Caucus seeks a closer collaborative relationship with the ASA. The Caucus is willing to require its members to join ASA and would like to collaborate on the collection of dues and on publicity. The Caucus has set as a high priority the building of relationships with women in Africa and has found the ASA International Visitors Program very satisfying in that regard.

Eight panels were organized by the Caucus for the Chicago meeting. A possible new project for the Caucus is the compilation of an international women's research directory.

The Board complimented the Women's Caucus on the excellence of the breakfast programs that have become traditional at ASA meetings and discussed means to integrate consideration of gender into the annual meeting program.

Archives-Libraries
Mary Alice Kraehe of the University of Virginia reported that the Conover-Porter Award had been presented to two persons, Daniel P. Biebuyck, for The Arts of Central Africa: An Annotated Bibliography, and Jean E. Meeh Gosebrink, for African Studies Information Resources Directory. In addition, three books were cited for honorable mention: Elizabeth W. Bohmer, Left-Radical Movements in South Africa and Namibia 1900-1981: a Bibliographical and Historical Study; Eliane Domschke and Doreen S. Goyer, The Handbook of National Population Censuses: Africa and Asia; and Michael Mann and David Dalby, A Thesaurus of African Languages: a Classified and Annotated Inventory of the Spoken Languages of Africa, with an Appendix on Their Orthographic Representation.

The Committee sponsored a very successful panel on "South Africa and the Free Flow of Information" that may be repeated at the meeting of the American Library Association. She noted that the committee urges ASA meeting organizers to include an index of names in the program and to continue serving African dishes at the banquet. The spring meeting of Archives-Libraries will be held in Gainesville, Florida on April 12-14.

In response to questions from the Board, Kraehe noted that librarians from Africa are regularly included in meetings and that the A-L newsletter is sent to all institutions that want it. She noted that the committee is working on the question of helping scholars gain access to African dissertations.

ACASA
Doran Ross added further information on ACASA and its activities (see pp. 6-7). The ACASA Triennial is planned for June in Washington, D.C. Members are kept informed of activities through a quarterly newsletter. New directions recently charted by ACASA include a change to greater activism, including the sending of books and journals to Africa and the institution of a slide exchange project between African and American institutions, a project for which ACASA is currently seeking funding. Twelve panels were sponsored by ACASA in Chicago.
Outreach

Bay reported that the Outreach Committee had submitted a written report which would be typed and circulated. It follows:

ASA Outreach Committee Report

1. The Outreach Committee met Thursday, October 27 from 1 to 5 pm. The new Chair is John Metzler of Michigan State University; Deputy Chair responsible for our in-house newsletter is Jo Sullivan of Boston University; and Secretary is Patricia Kuntz of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

2. A brief sampling of innovative programs are the Teaching About Africa Program at Northwestern, which reached over 100 teachers per year at a series of Saturday workshops; the University of Florida four-week NEH seminar on Africa in World History courses; work with 2 and 4 year college teachers done by MSU and BU and more work with museums. MSU expects to receive funding to update the film compendiums that it published some time ago.

3. We would like to share with you some of our (unresolved) concerns and we would like your feedback and ideas.

   We are very concerned about the increasing budget and program cuts. For example:
   a. Title VI centers have been cut from 10 to 9 (Northwestern U. lost their funding. The money was given to East European area studies).
   b. Fulbright summer study tours continue to Egypt, but there will be no Liberia/Sierra Leone trip in 1989. There has been no effort to try another country, and money has been allocated to Eastern Europe and East Asia.
   c. University budgets are also being cut. All centers, even the most committed, are being cut.

   A look at our ranks shows the declining priorities. Only 3 centers have full-time staff: Boston U, Florida, and MSU. Wisconsin and Yale have part-time people; others allocate a graduate student a few hours a week. Only 5 centers had a representation at our meeting. We have had 15-20 people in other years.

   We believe these cuts will also be related in a cyclical way. As we cut back on public education there is a declining constituency, which will lead, in turn, to further cuts or reallocation to other world areas. There needs to be a broader constituency for African related issues. Therefore, what role can the Board play in expanding African scholars' and their institutions' role in public education?

4. Another concern is, how can we expand a public education consciousness/component throughout the organization and the annual meetings?

   We noted with interest your May discussion about expanding membership and constituencies. It would be a slow process but there are people who could be tapped for meeting attendance and membership. In Madison, Denver, and Chicago, we invited area teachers to panels on teaching and curriculum issues. A special registration fee was arranged this year for the Chicago teachers. According to Joanna Gwinn, they are eager to join ASA.

   When appropriate, teaching sessions could be arranged. Those who participate could be encouraged to join ASA. Editions of Issue or a section of Issue could be organized around public education themes: teaching undergraduates, integrating African context in world history courses (at all levels!), museum education, the media.

   We also raised the issue, but did not come to a conclusion, of dispensing
with panels labelled "Outreach." Although the turnout this year was 25-30 at each of our panels, we suspect that many members believe that our sessions are for Outreach personnel. Besides the fact that there are fewer and fewer of us, this is a problem. Should we submit papers and presentations with a public education perspective to be part of other panels? Should we continue to organize similar panels and not label them "Outreach?" Should we get on panels as discussants? All of the above?

A random look at recent years' programs indicates several examples where our expertise can make a contribution:
- panels on the Mazrui series
- Ethiopian adjustment to the US
- museum education
Some suggested topics for future conferences might be:
- uses and dissemination of films
- media analysis
- textbook writing and consulting
- textbook reviewing
- collaborating with agencies such as NGOs, to give a public education, or activist perspective to a research panel, i.e., on food or hunger issues

5. Other roles for ASA
a. We would like to work with Brenda Robinson in a review of K-12 materials to circulate to librarians and teachers. Crossroads could publish and disseminate such. This has been done by Middle East scholars through MESA.

b. We are still interested in joining/influencing the Association for Education in Global and International Studies (AEGIS). We note in your minutes that you voted to join CAFLIS. Since you no longer appear to have a policy of not joining umbrella coalitions, we would like to reopen discussion of our joining AEGIS. We plan to organize sessions in collaboration with the Middle East Outreach Committee for their spring conference in Atlanta.

c. Our joint brochures have been given out and were well received. An update could easily be done by Boston University. Could ASA print a revised series?

Submitted by Jo Sullivan

3. Continuing Business

The Board considered the question of a closer relationship with ACASA. Barnes moved that the ASA allow ACASA to use the Association's taxpayer identification number on an interim basis for one year subject to the advice of the Association's attorney. Should the attorney recommend it, a signed agreement would be drawn up with the appropriate officer of ACASA agreeing that ASA would not be held legally responsible for the financial affairs of ACASA. The Executive Committee would meanwhile study the question of groups affiliated with ASA and report at the spring board meeting. Isaacman seconded the motion which carried.

Ottenberg and Baker reported that they had met with Michael Lofchie of the UCLA African Studies Center and that outstanding questions had been settled amicably.

The Board considered a request by Amnesty International that ASA write to urge the release of academic political prisoners in Africa. Baker moved that the Board instruct the President to write letters to the offending governments to request the release of academic political prisoners. Isaacman seconded the motion. Several Board members were concerned that such a letter would constitute the taking of a political position by the Association. After discussion, Baker modified the motion so that the President would consult the ASA policy statement on political positions, would consult with the Executive Committee,
and, should he doubt the appropriateness of writing such letters, would raise the question with the Board in the spring. The motion carried with a 6-3 vote. The Board agreed that the Amnesty International list of academic political prisoners should be published in the Association newsletter.

4. Committee Assignments
   President Ottenberg made the following committee assignments:
   Catharine Newbury - Development, Publications
   Martha Gephart - Executive, Annual Meeting
   Sulayman Nyang - Nominating, Finance

5. Spring Board Meeting
   The Board tentatively set May 5-6 in Atlanta for the spring meeting. Concern was expressed that the Vice President, in China until July, might be unable to attend. Arrangements were made to contact Vice President Seidman to encourage her to attend.

6. Herskovits Committee
   The Board expressed appreciation to the members of the 1988 Herskovits Committee: Roberta Ann Dunbar of the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, John Middleton of Yale University, and Virginia Delancey of the American University of Cairo. Several persons were nominated to replace Dunbar, whose three-year term ends in 1988.

7. Nominating Committee
   Ottenberg reported that the following persons had been nominated to stand for the Board:
   For Vice President: Ivan Karp, Martin Klein
   For Board: Carol Eastman, Christraud Geary, Sandra Greene, C.R.D. Halisi, Ernest Wilson

8. Fashion Show
   The Board considered and rejected a request that a show of African fashions be presented as part of the banquet program.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Monday, October 31, 1988. 9 am.
Room #3, McCormick Center Hotel, Chicago.

Present: Ottenberg (Chair), Azevedo, Barnes, Berger, Gephart, Isaacman, Newbury, Nketa, Nyang, Bay (Exec. Sec.)
Guests: Karen Tranberg Hansen, Joshua Lazerson, Kuntima Makidi

1. Finance Committee
   Berger reported that the Committee had considered the application of Joseph C. Miller for Treasurer and recommended that he be appointed by the Board. Azevedo moved that Miller be appointed, Nyang seconded the motion, and it was passed unanimously.
   Berger presented the 1989 budget with the following recommendations from the Finance Committee:
   1) Because of the financial implications of the free distribution of ASA publications in Africa, the Association should contribute a free subscription to the AAAS-ACLS project only for African Studies Review. Isaacman urged that it would be preferable to send all the member publications.
   2) Issue should be made available as a separate subscription journal to persons who are not
members of the ASA. The Board recommended that the idea be considered by the Publica-
tions Committee.
3) Money should be added in future budgets to support groups closely associated with the
ASA.
4) Crossroads Press should increase its postage and handling charges to cover actual costs.
The Committee had altered the draft budget by increasing funds for pre-production work on
Issue and African Studies Review. The budget was approved.
Bay reiterated the policy for reimbursement of Board members' expenses: intercity
transportation, hotel and tax at a negotiated rate, and $25 per diem. The fall Board
meeting is considered to be three days and the spring meeting two. Isaacman moved that
per diem and hotel costs for one day be reimbursed to Board members attending their first
meeting at the time of the annual meeting and that the new policy be effective immediate-
ly. Berger seconded the motion which passed with two abstentions.

2. Program Chair's Report
Karen Tranberg Hansen and Joshua Lazerson reported on behalf of the Chicago organiz-
ing committee. Their comments focused on three matters of concern: the size of the task
involved in organizing the annual meeting, the problems of printing the program, and the
difficulties of handling AV equipment.
Hansen reported that the Program Chair's job essentially involved the fulltime work of
two persons in the spring and fall before the meeting. Northwestern University had sup-
ported that work for 1988 but Hansen recommended that the office staff be paid in future
through the ASA.
She asked that in future the program be prepared and printed by the secretariat rather
than the Program Committee. In response to queries by the Board, Hansen indicated that
most panels and papers proposed were accepted and that, in order to accommodate such a
large program and not to overtax the hotel facilities, the lunch hour had been eliminated.
Board members suggested that breaks between panels would be helpful in the future.
Equipment needs for the ASA annual meeting are very large. Two student workers were
assigned to provide projectors, screens, etc. as necessary. Providing AV equipment was a
major problem because participants often failed to communicate their needs well in
advance. Hansen urged that ASA require panelists to support the cost of special equip-
ment.
An evaluation sheet had been left in each room to collect information on the attendance
of participants and to indicate the size of each audience.
In closing, Hansen recognized the contributions of Sita Ranchod-Nilsson, a program as-
sistant who had worked with her until August. The Board in turn expressed its apprecia-
tion to Hansen and Lazerson for the excellence of their work.
Ku-ntima Makidi reported that plans were underway for the Atlanta meeting in 1989. He
would receive 1/3 release time in the spring and fall. A budget has been prepared calling
for expenses of $39,500, and $7500 has been raised so far. Atlanta University has made a
commitment for costs of telexes, postage and release time.
Nketia urged that music topics be integrated on panels, a suggestion that was to be
passed on to ACASA. Barnes urged that the Program Chair be firm that no more than one
paper per person be allowed and that the program be finalized at an earlier date than in the
case of the Chicago meeting.

3. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Meetings
Barnes thanked the committee members who had served: Alpers, Nketia, Bay, Ivan Karp
and Bob Edgar. She noted that her committee's observations fell into two general catego-
ries: procedure and content.
Procedure:
In order to insure the future of the ASA as the premier African studies group, the Association needs to accommodate the small interest groups that meet in conjunction with the annual meeting. The functions of the Program Chair could be divided into two domains: a) local arrangements, headed by an "Arrangements Chair" and b) panel or program organizing, headed by a "Panel Organizer."

The program has grown substantially larger in recent years. Although the committee favored openness, it agreed that the total number of panels needs to be cut down. The easiest means for cutting down would be through rigorous observation of deadlines and holding participants to one paper per person. A new category of presentation, a research panel, might be possible, in which young scholars would present their research results briefly in quick succession, to be followed by comments by senior scholars. Well-organized and particularly interesting panels should be scheduled for "prime time," the days and hours of greatest attendance.

Content:
The Program Committee needs to recruit people doing outstanding work and encourage them to organize panels. Panels in tum could be arranged into themes or mini-conferences. A Leaders of Thought series could cross disciplinary boundaries, and might offer opportunities to bring together academics and non-academics. Program Committees could raise funds for intellectual efforts at the meeting. For example, a series on communication could be sponsored by a school of communication. Trends could be highlighted by the grouping of papers together into thematic packages.

A series of suggestions had been offered and were passed along to the Board: annual meetings held in the spring, no Monday panels, the redesign of the program, starting sessions at 9 rather than 8:30, holding panels from 5 to 7 pm, publishing of criteria for panels, involving the historic black colleges and universities more fully, advertising the ASA meeting in newsletters of other disciplines.

Recommendations:
The Committee recommended that a two-tier program committee be formed for future meetings, based on the separation of content from local arrangements. Gephart suggested that a Board member always be named to serve on the Program Committee. As a first step, the Board agreed that someone should organize a special set of panels for the 1990 Baltimore meeting. Martha Gephart was named to such an organizing position and the Executive Secretary was asked to work out details with the Program Committee in Baltimore. The Board asked Barnes to prepare a full written report of all recommendations of the committee so it could take further action on them at the spring Board meeting.

4. Development Committee
It was reported that a luncheon had been held during the course of the annual meeting with three foundation representatives and that follow-up would be needed. Barnes observed that the Development Committee needed the expertise of ASA members not necessarily on the Board. She moved that a Development Committee of five persons be organized, to be chaired by Nzongola-Ntala, to include the three Board members already named to Development, plus Richard Joseph as an additional member. The motion was seconded by Azevedo and passed.

Concern was expressed that the International Visitors Program be continued. Barnes moved that Nzongola-Ntala be asked to seek funding for the International Visitors Program with the advice and assistance of the Development Committee. Azevedo seconded the motion which passed.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 am.
BUSINESS MEETING
Sunday, October 30, 1988. 5 pm.
Room #20, McCormick Center Hotel.

1. President's Report
President Nzongola-Ntalaja called the meeting to order. He reported informally as follows:

The 1988 year has been a good one, albeit busy, for the Association. Given the transition to Emory, there was lots of business to transact. Edna Bay was good to work with, and both she and Norma Miller have worked hard on behalf of ASA this past year.

The retiring Board members are owed our thanks: Aidan Southall, who gave three years of distinguished service as an officer of the Association; Ned Alpers, who chaired the Development Committee among other activities for the Board; Jean Hay, whose meticulous attention to detail, especially on the Publications Committee, was invaluable; and Joe Miller, who proved a wizard at finance.

Michael Lofchie and the UCLA team are to be thanked for their collaboration in facilitating the transition. There have been some difficulties but they are now resolved with the cooperation of Professor Lofchie. In short, the transition was a success.

The ASA this year has taken steps to meet with and work with other area studies associations, starting with a meeting of presidents and secretaries held at Emory in early September. We learned a great deal of useful information about how our fellow associations operate. This is a good development and ASA should continue to interact with other associations.

As President, I represented ASA-US at the silver jubilee conference of the ASA-United Kingdom in September. I would like to thank Howard University for sponsoring that trip.

We have renewed dialogue with foundations towards working together to enhance our mutual interests. Such interests include publication ideas, the enhancement of annual meetings, and the continuation of our international visitors program. We are planning a Conference on the Horn of Africa, funded by the Ford Foundation, which will be hosted by the Tunisian government in April. Richard Joseph of the Carter Center will do a follow-up conference which will be a keynote event at the Atlanta ASA meeting.

Finally, I would thank all of you for making this year a pleasant one for me.

2. Executive Secretary's Report
Edna Bay read the following report:

This has been an important year of transition in the life of this Association. The move of the secretariat from the UCLA to the Emory campus is of course the greatest of the changes that we've experienced. I would like to recognize the efforts of Norma Miller, our Administrative Assistant, and the part-time students who have staffed our offices during this difficult transition period for their work in helping to create a viable system for carrying on the business of the Association.

This has been a year that has seen great concerns for the financial health of the ASA. We emerged from 1987 with a budget overspent by more than $45,000. Once the tally of expenses to be reimbursed to UCLA from final ex-
penditures on that campus was submitted, we found ourselves with additional large
sums owed. I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Eddie Huckaby, Man-
agement Services Officer of the UCLA African Studies Center, for his help, partic-
ularly over the summer months, as we worked to understand various charges and
procedures in the UCLA system.

Given our precarious financial situation, we have operated in a manner of
extreme fiscal conservatism. Two factors have helped us considerably. First, we
kept salary costs as low as possible. Secondly, we were assisted greatly by the
generosity of Emory University, which covered all moving expenses, supported
the acquisition of a new desk-top publishing system, absorbed costs for supplies,
long-distance phone and other expenses, and provided nearly all of our part-time
staff salary. The total value of their cash contribution to the Association will be
about $30,000 by the end of this calendar year. Expenditures for our first six
months of operation at Emory indicate that we are doing very well. We have
been able to absorb the budgetary losses for 1987 and have been able to pay off
all but about $7000 of the money owed to the UC system.

Because the annual meeting is such a major part of the financial activity of
this organization, we will not be able to tell until nearly the end of the year pre-
cisely our financial state. However, we will not have dangerously overspent in
1988 and I have hopes that we will clear the remaining balance of funds owed to
UCLA by year's end. The ASA will have expended all of its reserves. I would
like to stress that we have not curtailed any of the regular activities of the Asso-
ciation in any way in response to this financial crisis.

On a slightly happier note, I would report that the new editor for the African
Studies Review is in place and working for the journal since August, Carol
Thompson of USC. A new book reviews editor has been recommended to the
Board and should be appointed within the next 30 days. We have altered the per-
odicity of the ASR to three issues per year and are moving forward to produce
interim issues rapidly with the goal of bringing the journal's dates of appearance
in line with the issue dates. Our other member publications, Issue and ASA News
are publishing twice and four times per year. We have been particularly con-
cerned to get ASA News into the hands of our members within the first month of
the three-month cover date of the newsletter.

The Association has responded to the African book famine in several posi-
tive ways over the past year. We contributed Crossroads Press titles worth ap-
proximately $15,000 for distribution to African institutions and as of this
moment are in the process of joining a project conceived by the American Asso-
ciation for the Advancement of Science to donate 100 issues of our member pub-
lications for distribution to African libraries. We have arranged with the Pan-
African Documentation and Information System of the UNECA to have the papers
from our annual meetings distributed free of charge to scholars in African univer-
sities as requested.

Crossroads Press has produced one new title in 1988, the Directory of Afro-
American and African Studies in the US, and two additional titles are scheduled for
publication within the next two to three months: African Musicology: Current
Trends, Vol. I, a festschrift in honor of Kwabena Nketia, and American and Cana-
dian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-87, compiled by
Joe Lauer, Alfred Kagan and Gregory Larkin.

Finally, in a new departure, the Association has joined some 125 other or-
ganizations in CAFLIS, the Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Language
and Area Studies, in order to participate in debate towards the enhancement of in-
ternational capabilities in the United States. The Board also agreed to become a
member of the American Council of Learned Societies. The executive secretary
and president will be meeting from time to time with corresponding officials of our sister area studies associations to exchange information on policy and management questions.

3. Installation of the President

Nzongola-Ntalaja turned the meeting over to incoming president Simon Ottenberg, who poured a libation in honor of the occasion.

Ottenberg reiterated his thanks to the retiring members of the Board and to the President Emeritus, and thanked Nzongola-Ntalaja for his work as president. He noted that the Association had moved with cooperation and creativity through difficult times: the transition of the secretariat, the new editorship of *African Studies Review*, the problems of finance, and now the current question of the relationship of the ASA to its affiliated organizations. He noted that the Board had decided to require that most people who give papers at the annual meeting be ASA members, with the exception of international scholars and certain others.

4. Awards


The Distinguished Africanist Award was presented to Elizabeth Colson. (See citation on p. 26)

Don Vermeer was presented with a special recognition for his two decades arranging the ASA exhibits area.

5. Elections Report

Bay thanked the members of the Elections Committee, Mike Gomez and Penny Campbell, for their work. Some 466 ballots were returned with the following results:

- Vice President: Ann Seidman
- Board members: Martha Gephart, Catharine Newbury, Sulayman Nyang

The merger of ASA-New York with ASA-Delaware was approved by a margin of 445 to 7.

6. Nominating Committee Report

Ottenberg reported that the following slate of candidates for the 1989 elections had been drawn up:

- For Vice President: Ivan Karp, Martin Klein
- For the Board: Carol Eastman, Christraud Geary, Sandra Greene, C.D.R. Halisi, Ernest Wilson

7. Committee Reports

John Howell, incoming chair of the Archives-Libraries Committee, presented the following report:

The Archives-Libraries Committee continues to meet twice a year—with the African Studies Association annual meeting and in the spring when we have a working session. Last April we met at Boston University in conjunction with the African Linguists Association. The April 1989 meeting will be at the University of Florida, Gainesville. We encourage the inclusion of librarians from Africa at our meetings and seek ways to send journals and books to African libraries.

We work and meet with the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) and the Center for Research Libraries. *Our Africana Libraries Newsletter*, edited and published by Indiana University, is circulated to libraries and librarians in the US, Africa, and many other countries.

We have sponsored one panel at the Chicago meeting on "South Africa and the Free Flow of Information: Dilemmas Facing the Librarian and Scholar."
Our liaison with the ASA Publications Committee continues and our chair attends one of the ASA Board meetings.

In alternate years we present the Conover-Porter Award for an outstanding Africana reference work. This year the award was split between two books - *African Studies Information Resources Directory* by Jean E. Meeh Gosebrink and *The Arts of Central Africa: an Annotated Bibliography*, by Daniel P. Biebuyck.

We continue to stress quality control in reference publications. Some of our members publish an annual annotated list of "Africana References" in *African Book Publishing Record*. Another is working on a *Bibliography of Africana Dissertations*, and yet another has published an inventory of *African Language Materials* in her library. Three of our members have had books published recently by Hans Zell. All of them will aid scholars' research.

Some of our librarians go on book buying trips to various countries - this year trips were made to Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa.

Our catalogers have had influences on revision of the Dewey Decimal classification headings, especially those pertaining to South Africa as well as on African personal names.

At our business meeting we elected John Howell, University of Iowa, as our next Chair.

Finally, the Chair wants to thank the Secretariat, Edna Bay and her staff, for their assistance this year which always was available when needed.

Mary Alice Kraehe, Chair, Archives-Libraries Committee

8. Other Business

Almami Cylla and Richard Carver of Amnesty International presented a list of academics who are political prisoners in African countries. They noted that last year the ASA president had written and members had been asked to write on behalf of political prisoners. In fact, some have been released, in particular two Somalis and one Kenyan. However, other academics have been detained in Burundi. They noted that 1989 is the Year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and urged ASA members to write to governments to urge them to ratify the three covenants on civil and political life.

The question of writing on behalf of political prisoners was referred to the Board.

Publications Committee Meeting
Wednesday, October 26, 1988. 8 pm.
Room #9, McCormick Center Hotel, Chicago.

Present: Southall (Chair), Berger, Hay, Isaacman, Bay (Exec. Sec); editors Harvey Glickman (Issue), David Henige (History in Africa), and Carol Thompson (African Studies Review); Archives-Libraries Liaison Yvette Scheven

1. Report on Issue

Glickman presented the following written report:

1. In 1988 we published two *Issue* editions, volume 16, number 2 (spring) 1988, which appeared in July, and volume 17, number 1, winter 1988 -- which is now at the printers. It should appear in November. My aim is to arrive at a work schedule that puts *Issue* in the hands of readers in May and November.

2. I expect to continue the practice of devoting the bulk of each *Issue* to a single theme. “African Development Revisited” (spring 1988) was succeeded by
"US/USSR Perspectives on African Policy" in press. Plans for 1989 include the next Issue on "Women in Africa," co-edited with Kathy Staudt, followed by "US Policy toward Africa -- the First 100 Days of a New Administration." In 1990 I am hoping to do one Issue on "Hunger in Africa" and one on South Africa.

3. I am much obliged to Haverford College for paying for office expenses and an editorial assistant, to Edna Bay and the staff in Atlanta for rapid and effective formatting and pre-publication action, and to the Issue authors, to whom the reward of reaching the Issue audience remains attractive.

4. The "African Development Revisited" Issue will be sent to 44 university libraries in Africa, postage paid by Haverford College.


6. Balance Sheet:
   Advance: February 1, 1988 $350
   Expenses to Oct. 26, 1988
     Key-in $247.00
     Supplies 28.50
     Home phone, postage 54.45
   Total Expenses $329.95

7. Proposals for the future
   a) Send Issue to all African university and national libraries
   b) In the expectation that key-in expenses will rise, increase editor's budget to $450 for 1989.
   c) To reduce headway between receipt of manuscripts and actual printing, transfer formatting to the editor (finances to be worked out).
   d) Suggestions for articles and themes for future Issue editions cordially requested.

The Committee expressed its thanks to Haverford for providing funds to send Issue to Africa. Compliments were extended to Glickman for the forthcoming issue on the Soviet Union. Committee members discussed possible themes for future issues, including one on AIDS.

2. Report on History in Africa
   Henige reported that production processes were being changed. HA in future will be formatted on a computer and prepared camera-ready with a laser printer. The 1989 issue has already begun to be input and formatted.
   The Committee complimented Henige on the overall excellence of the journal.

3. Production Services through Transaction
   A formal proposal by Transaction to publish African Studies Review on behalf of the Association was discussed. Objections to the proposal centered on the potential loss of revenue and loss of control over price, the high cost to ASA, the disparity between page length of typical ASR issues and the length required by Transaction, and the concern that the quality of the print and cover would not necessarily be improved. Thompson suggested that additional bids for production could be solicited. Suggestions of specific presses
to be contacted were made. The Committee agreed to recommend to the Board that Transaction be notified that the proposal was unacceptable in its present form and ask that they reconsider it in light of the high costs involved. A letter to Transaction will be drafted and circulated to the Publications Committee members for their approval. Carol Thompson will draft a letter of inquiry for additional publishing establishments which will in turn be contacted by the secretariat.


Thompson elaborated a report mailed to the Publications Committee on October 18. The transition from the University of Florida to the University of Southern California had involved Thompson working on three issues partially completed by former editor Hunt Davis. Included was the next SSRC issue which was in a very incomplete state and Thompson was negotiating with Evelyn Tennant of SSRC about possibly moving the publication of those 1987 SSRC papers to a later issue so as not to delay the publication schedule of ASR even further.

Thompson presented a list of persons selected for the new editorial board of ASR. The Committee expressed approval of the persons named to date and suggested several additional names for editorial board members. Thompson reiterated that the editorial board would be activist, circulating articles to readers and making recommendations directly to the editor. Thompson and the Committee agreed that, although the journal would move towards a thematic orientation, inclusion of unsolicited papers on a variety of topics would continue. The Committee expressed enthusiasm for the special issue ideas to date, though it also warned of the occasional problems of soliciting sufficient articles for such issues.

Production arrangements were discussed and Thompson indicated a need for additional funding for proofreading. The Committee briefly discussed a letter from Dean Sylvester Whitaker expressing concern about the lateness of publication of the African Studies Review and possible delays necessitated by the ASA's 1987 budgetary deficit. It was agreed to convey the letter to President Nzongola-Ntalaja on his arrival and to further discuss the matter with the entire Board.

5. Book Reviews Editor for African Studies Review

The Committee expressed pleasure that three very impressive applications for book reviews editor had been received. Hay noted that such an editor needed to be able 1) to set and meet deadlines and organize his/her work, 2) to be abreast of core issues in African studies, 3) to utilize networks of persons in many disciplines associated with African studies, and 4) to enjoy institutional support for her/his work. After discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend Mark Delancey of the University of South Carolina to the Board.

6. Crossroads Press
Bay reported that two new titles were to be published imminently by Crossroads Press: African Musicology: Current Trends, Volume I, a festschrift in honor of J. H. Kwabena Nketia, edited by Jacqueline Cogdell Djedje and William G. Carter, and American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Masters Theses on Africa, 1974-1987, compiled by Joseph J. Lauer, Alfred Kagan, and Gregory Larkin. Both were being offered at special prepublication prices during the period of the annual meeting.

Crossroads had received a proposed volume II for African Musicology which included the full text of the volume and reports by two readers solicited by the volume editors. The Committee agreed to ask a third, independent reader to review the manuscript so that a decision on publication might be made. Bay reported that several other works were in the
process of preparation for the review of the Committee.

ARCHIVES·LIBRARIES COMMITTEE MEETING
Chicago, Thursday, October 27, 1988
McCormick Center Hotel, Center Room 8

The meeting was called to order by Mary Alice Kraehe, Chairperson. There were 33 persons present. After introductions, the meeting adjourned to join the Directors of the African Studies Centers meeting on obtaining free subscriptions for research journals for African universities. After reconvening, new officers were elected. Phyllis Bischof was elected ViceChair, and the two vacancies created by the retirement from the Board of Yvette Scheven, University of Illinois, and Andrea Stamm, Northwestern University, were filled by Al Kagan, University of Connecticut, and Helen MacLam, Choice Magazine. Reports were then heard from the Bibliography Sub-Committee, the Africana Libraries Newsletter, the Library of Congress, and the ASA Publications Liaison Committee. The spring meeting will be held at the University of Florida from April 12-14, and after that the committee will experiment with having a spring meeting only every other year.

Respectfully submitted,
Mette Shayne

AWARDS PRESENTED

Distinguished Africanist Award, 1988

Elizabeth Florence Colson was presented the 1988 Distinguished Africanist Award at the Annual Meeting Banquet, October 30, 1988. ASA President Simon Ottenberg read the following citation at the time of the presentation.

Dr. Elizabeth Colson first went to the Tonga of Zambia in 1946. She has continued to return to carry out research over the years, surely one of the most remarkable research records for anyone working in Africa. Her interests in African societies have developed and changed as Zambia has changed, as the field of anthropology has changed, but her devotion to field research in that area as an anthropologist has not. During this time she has been for substantial periods Senior Research Officer, and later Director, of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, where she was a member of a distinguished group of social anthropologists working with Max Gluckman—creating finely detailed, carefully analyzed ethnographies, and having a major concern for social change, its agencies, and its implications for the future of Africans.

Her early work in Africa described the social life of the Plateau Tonga, in a book by that name, and in Marriage and the Family among the Plateau Tonga. In the latter book she elegantly brought new insights into the nature of descent and its relationships to other social institutions, and she also gave a fuller and richer analysis of the role of women in an African society than existed before.
Again, she edited, with Max Gluckman, *Seven Tribes in British Central Africa*, in which she wrote a chapter on the Plateau Tonga. This work, published in 1951, was a landmark of basic information on the major social groups there, coherently and clearly analyzed. And she began work on the Gembe Tongo, a valley people, also writing extensively on their social organization.

She also wrote of the problems of order and social control in a small-sized work full of rich ideas, *Tradition and Contract*, drawing on her Tonga experiences as well as other materials. This study of small-scale stateless societies, indeed, has implications for larger and more centralized political groupings.

Professor Colson then moved to the study of the interrelationships between African peoples in the Tonga area and changing governments and their altering policies, among other things working for some thirty years with Thayer Scudder on the resettlement issues growing out of the Kariba Dam project, on problems of land holdings and cattle raising, on the changing court structures and legal rules, on education, and on migration patterns. Among these works are her *Social Consequences of Resettlement* and with Thayer Scudder a book on education and the elite, and to be published this year, a book on beer—important, among other reasons, for its analysis of the major role of women in beer production and sales.

Her writing is meticulous; she is a beautiful solver of ethnographic puzzles, a sensitive reporter on the African condition. In reading the work of different anthropologists I have varying levels of confidence about what I read. With her work I have the highest. It is fair-minded, carefully weighed, rich in data, not overwhelmed by theory yet she is aware of conceptual issues, and it is lasting.

As Africa has changed and moved on, from traditional forms of order and conflict to newer ones, some scholars have turned elsewhere, some have given up work altogether. Others in anthropology have kept on trying to do traditional anthropology in the face of changes which make this nearly impossible. Professor Colson fits none of the above. She has continued her research in Zambia for 42 years, writing with the greatest skill and a warm regard for Africans and feeling for their problems. She has also trained a fine group of scholars at Berkeley, some of whom have worked in Africa.

For these many reasons, and more, the African Studies Association is pleased to present the Distinguished Africanist award to Dr. Elizabeth Colson.

1988 Herskovits Award

*John Iliffe* won the 1988 Herskovits award, which was accepted on his behalf by Professor John Lonsdale at the ASA banquet. The following description of the ten finalists were prepared by the Herskovits Committee.

The *African Poor: A History* by John Iliffe (Cambridge University Press). This is a scholarly account on an original topic. The "poor" of Africa are talked about incessantly, but apart from anthropological writing (which mostly deals with the poor but tends
to take their condition for granted) there is virtually nothing written on them. Whereas most historiography of Africa has dealt with elites, this book does something new by considering the mass of the African population. The author attacks the widely held view that until recently there were no poor in Africa, showing by detailed studies of a wide range of sources that those poor in recourse to labor have always existed; today those poor in recourse to land, especially in the cities, are also part of the whole. He ranges widely from early Ethiopia and Islamic societies through the colonial period to modern independent and Southern Africa. He deals with the phenomenon of poverty in economic, political, and medical terms, and with forms of charity and amelioration (there is a particularly good discussion of the treatment of lepers and other medical and social outcasts). Throughout he stresses the place of the poor in the structures of African societies of all kinds and periods. This is a fascinating and moving study that breaks new ground; it changes our view of Africa in a way that few books have done in recent years.

The Anatomy of Architecture: Ontology and Metaphor in Batammaliba Architectural Expression by Suzanne Preston Blier (Cambridge University Press). This is a densely textured description and analysis of the architecture of the Batammaliba people of northern Togo and Benin that presents the results of extensive field observation in the light of symbolic anthropological and linguistic theory and art historical perspectives. The dramatic, monumental architecture of Batammaliba residences reveals through the testimony of its architects multivalent references to religious beliefs, history, and social and political organization that are reinforced by patterns of shape and number. Beyond the powerful display of an architectural form, Blier extends the discussions about the nature of knowledge derived from the interaction of participant observer and indigenous authority in ways that illuminate its complexity but assure its validity and value.

Democracy and Prebendal Politics in Nigeria. The Rise and Fall of the Second Republic by Richard A. Joseph (Cambridge University Press). This study contributes to the ongoing search for theoretical concepts that will explain political culture in Nigeria in such a way as to facilitate the identification of a viable formula for relations between its peoples and their state. Joseph examines the reality of class, ethnicity, and clientism in Nigeria and situates those phenomena in the context of political science and anthropological theory; he then draws on the Weberian notion of prebends to elaborate the argument that clientalism and prebendalism are "two of the fundamental principles of political organization and behavior" in that country. The competition fueled by the electoral process intensifies these principles and creates irresistible pressures for fragmentation of the state, thereby calling into question the relevance of democratic models as conventionally conceived. Telling examples from an array of documentary, press, and interview sources enrich the narrative and are skillfully balanced with theoretical discussion. At once critical and empathetic, Joseph has conceived a provocative, exemplary work.

Horn and Crescent: Cultural Change and Traditional Islam on the East African Coast, 800-1900 by Randall L. Pouwels (Cambridge University Press). This is an historical account of Islam among the Swahili people of East Africa. They have long been engaged in the Indian Ocean trade with Arabia and India and have been Muslim since the 11th century. The book covers the ethnic and social development of this complex society, and both the early history of Islam in East Africa and the 18th and 19th century influence of the colonial Arab Omani Sultanate of Zanzibar, which led both
to economic and political decline and to much religious turbulence and reform. No other book deals with the entire period as a whole, from the middle ages to modern times. It is based on a detailed analysis of many kinds of historical writings, including those in Arabic, and on interviews with living religious leaders in the main Swahili towns. It shows great scholarship, the ability to put together a vast number of scattered sources and the effective use of discussions with informants. It is clearly and well written and is a fine study.

*Legitimating the Illegitimate* by Stanley B. Greenburg (University of California Press). This study of the South African state attempts to reveal the process by which an illegitimate regime seeks legitimacy through gaining support among the African population. Historically and ideologically, the market has been politicized and thus has been unable to provide the benefits to labor of which it is otherwise capable. Greenberg gives us a new perspective on the issue of apartheid, arguing that because of market forces and resistance by African labor, the state has been unable to perpetuate its control and maintain a policy of apartheid simply through use of violence and coercion. That is why it has turned to the use of market-oriented control techniques to gain hegemony over the African population and to attain its goal—to legitimize the illegitimate.

Greenberg persisted in his research for five years, altering his perspective and hypotheses as he developed a deeper understanding of the ability of the state to control labor within the market system. His research was based mainly on interviews with officials at all levels, which undoubtedly presented challenges in maintaining the anonymity of the sources of information and, in general, gaining sufficient rapport to obtain valid data. This is an important contribution to scholarship because it is not simply a narrative of events and a description of a system. It is a study which provides an interpretation of current events which is tied to a theoretical framework within the field of political economy.

*Moving With the Face of The Devil. Art and Politics in Urban West Africa* by John W. Nunley (University of Illinois Press). This lively, richly illustrated account of the *ode-lay* masquerade organizations of Freetown Sierra Leone is notable for its demonstration of the creative vitality of indigenous art forms as mediators of modern urban life. Nunley draws from official documents, travelers' and contemporary observers' accounts to demonstrate the surprisingly early emergence in nineteenth century Freetown of Egungun, and Hunting/Ogun societies from the Aku (Yoruba) population. He then traces their evolution through the colonial and post-colonial periods into the modern groups. Through biographical sketches of the carvers, and descriptions of the *ode-lay* organizations and activities, Nunley convincingly shows how these masquerades express both respect for and disaffection from political authority. Despite conflict that can arise from competition between groups, these organizations provide outlets for commentary and integration by creating performance that resonates with their audience's past.

*Multinationals, the State, and Control of the Nigerian Economy* by Thomas J. Biersteker (Princeton University Press). The issue of control is considered by the author to be central to an understanding of the economic and political conflict between the North and the South at both the macro and the micro levels. Thus, his aim in this book is to understand why economic nationalist programs, e.g., indigenization, have been undertaken, how they have been implemented, and what has been the result. Initially, he
assesses six theoretical approaches to indigenization, thus giving this study much broader geographic applicability than a simple case study of Nigeria. He finds that the most significant consequence of the indigenization program is that the state has taken control of most of the domestic financial sector, especially the banks, and can thus direct resources to certain sectors. This, along with capital accumulation, has stimulated indigenous business interest in more productive activities. However, he concludes that control of multinationals has been elusive in most countries, and that the evidence does not suggest that developing countries in general are in much greater control of resources, markets, enterprises, or other organizations than they were before indigenization efforts began.

This study was conducted rigorously. One of the benefits of such precision is the ability to document the methodology. Thus, the appendices include not only the list of interviewees, but also the questionnaire and coding instructions, providing possibilities for comparative studies using similar research methodology or use as a guide for students. Such an approach to a completed research project is rather unusual, and it is only possible for a scholar who is confident that s/he has done a thorough job.

**Muslim Hausa Women in Nigeria: Tradition and Change** by Barbara J. Callaway (Syracuse University Press). This account is notable as the first book-length study since the 1950s of a significant population in West Africa: the Muslim Hausa women of (Kano State) Nigeria. Acknowledging the historical experience particular to that area, the work nevertheless has relevance for the study of Muslim women's history throughout the continent and beyond through its examination of the role ideology plays in formulating the expectations of men and women around gender issues. Callaway's engagement with feminist theory is balanced with extensive commentary, biographical and interview accounts from Hausa women and men, officials and citizens. The in-depth study of the history and consequences of education for women is a further significant contribution of this work.

**National and Class Conflict in the Horn of Africa** by John Markakis (Cambridge University Press). This book was conceived as a result of visits to refugee camps in Somalia in 1979. At that time, Markakis determined to find the historic cause of the conflict which has produced such a large number of refugees throughout the Horn of Africa and which has placed these refugees in a precarious balance between life and death. Thus, he describes the rapid social changes which occurred during the colonial period and which produced the political power structure of the post-colonial state. He elaborates upon the struggles to eliminate the colonial power and the later challenges to the post-colonial regimes.

The book makes several important contributions to research in Africa and at the same time is very readable. First, Markakis takes a somewhat different approach from some other scholars, arguing that nationalism is more a consequence than a cause of conflicts. He believes that the real cause is the powerlessness of segments of the population resulting from unequal distribution of resources by the state, and ultimately by those who control the state. Second, there has been very little research, in general, on this part of Africa, perhaps because of the challenging physical environment and logistics. There has been even less field research on the dissident nationalist movements, the most important participants in the conflict, perhaps because of the sensitivity of the topic. This study is notable because the data for it were gathered almost entirely from interviews with former, as well as present leaders of the organizations—a remarkable accomplishment.
On the African Waterfront: Urban Disorder and the Transformation of Work in Colonial Mombasa by Frederick Cooper (Yale University Press). This is the third of Frederick Cooper’s books on the coastal society of East Africa. It deals with the growth of a modern city, the port of Mombasa, with the organization of its most important laboring element, the dockworkers, and changes in the notions, kinds, and images of labor, in the period 1930-1960. During this time, the role and image of the dockworkers changed from being “peasants” temporarily engaged in dock work (after an earlier period of such work being done by slave labor), to being members of a highly organized section of an urban working class much of which came from immigrant labor from highland Kenya. The analysis is set within a wider frame of studies of workers’ organizations and the growth of classes, especially in colonial situations. The author concentrates on the relations between employers and the labor force as the latter organized itself into trades unions, and is particularly concerned with forms of strikes in the city and their repercussions. The author’s scholarship is impeccable, based on both documentary analysis and on personal interviews, and his reading and comparisons are wide. This is an unusual book, and besides its immediate field of study is a theoretically important one.

Conover-Porter Award


Reflecting the unusually high level of the competition this year, three other titles out of a total of 33 entries were deemed worthy of honorable mention. These are Left-Radical Movements in South Africa and Namibia 1900-1981: a Bibliographical and Historical Study by Elizabeth W. Bohmer; The Handbook of National Population Censuses: Africa and Asia by Eliane Domschke and Doreen S. Goyer; and A Thesaurus of African Languages: a Classified and Annotated Inventory of the Spoken Languages of Africa, with an Appendix on Their Orthographic Representation, by Michael Mann and David Dalby.

The Conover-Porter Award, a project of the Association’s Archives-Libraries Committee, is named for two pioneers in the field of African studies librarianship: Helen F. Conover and Dorothy B. Porter, who enjoyed long careers at the Library of Congress and Howard University respectively. The 1988 award was the 5th award given in this biennial competition.

The Trevor Reese Memorial Prize for 1988 has been awarded to Dr. James Belich for his The New Zealand Wars and the Victorian Interpretation of Racial Conflict (Auckland University Press, 1986). The Prize was established with the proceeds of contributions to a memorial fund to Dr. Trevor Reese, Reader in Commonwealth Studies at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, and a distinguished scholar of imperial
history, who died in 1976. The Prize of £500 is awarded every two years to what is in the opinion of the adjudicators an outstanding work of scholarship published in the field of imperial and Commonwealth history in the preceding two years.

Publishers or authors wishing to submit titles published in 1987 or 1988 for consideration for the 1990 award should send one copy to the Director's Secretary, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, 27-28 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DS, UK.

Working Life. Factories, Townships, and Popular Culture on the Rand, 1886-1940, by Luli Callinicos, has been named winner of the 1988 Noma Award for Publishing In Africa.

The Award-winning book published by Ravan Press in Johannesburg is part of a larger project, "A People's History," which draws upon the activities of the History Workshop based at the University of the Witwatersrand. A great amount of attention in the book is devoted to the experience of the African working class and the Black labor movement. It was produced in close discussion with workers themselves, and a sensitive use of photographs and other illustrative and source materials makes the book accessible to a popular audience.

The $3000 prize will be presented to the author on the opening day of the 13th Ife Book Fair, to be held in Ile-Ife, Nigeria, from January 17-20, 1989. For further information, contact Noma Award, c/o Hans Zell Associates, PO Box 56, Oxford OX1 3EL, UK. Tel: (0865)511428, Telex: 94012872 ZELL G.

FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

Social Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa, the annual spring conference of the Berkeley-Stanford Joint Center for African Studies, will be held Saturday April 22, 1989 on the Stanford University campus. The Berkeley-Stanford Joint Center invites scholars in all disciplines to participate. Political disputes, rooted in religious beliefs, gender, ethnic identity, and social class, and the responses of governments to competing popular demands will be our focus. We are devoted to deepening our understanding of the origins, nature, and resolution of conflict in contemporary African political culture. The deadline for abstracts is February 3, 1989. For more information, contact: Austin Ahanatu, Conference Co-Chair, Joint Center for African Studies, 215 Moses Hall, Berkeley CA 94720. Tel: (415) 642-8338.

Sources and Methods for the Study of Law In Colonial Africa, a series of three to four linked panels at the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting, are being organized by Professors Kristin Mann and Richard Roberts.

The study of law in colonial Africa and a social history using legal records rest upon our ability to interpret and utilize those records. Legal records, however, are not as transparent as they seem. The content of legal records is often determined by the legal tradition of the recording authority, the nature and jurisdiction of the court, the nature of the litigation, and the circumstances of adjudication.

1. What are the range of legal records and what do they contain? How are legal records organized? Which kinds of courts have left which kinds of records? How have the nature of the court and the circumstance of the litigation influenced the content of legal
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records?

2. Which methods are appropriate for utilizing legal records?

3. What do legal records actually contain? Legal records often contain testimony and they are texts. But whose voices are represented and how are they structured?

The organizers welcome papers which address one or all of these issues. Papers which examine legal documents and provide commentary are especially welcome.

Please send one-page abstracts to Kristin Mann, History Department, Emory University or to Richard Roberts, History Department, Stanford University on or before March 1, 1989.

The Fifth Conference of the Northeast African Studies Committee of Michigan State University, "Peace and Stability In the Horn of Africa," will be held April 27-29, 1989 at Michigan State University. Papers and panels are invited from all disciplines. For more information, contact: Professor Dennis Hickey, Conference Coordinator, Department of American Thought and Language, Michigan State University, 229 Bessey Hall, East Lansing, MI, 48824-1033.

The Second All-Africa Student Conference will be held at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa, June 2-4, 1989. Planned by African students for African speakers, the conference will focus on "African Leadership: Toward the 21st Century." His Excellency Oumarou G. Youssoufou, ambassador of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations, is the Honorary Chair of the Conference, while Martin Kioti of Kenya, a PhD candidate at Fordham University, chairs the Planning Committee. A total of 175 students came from across the US to attend the first conference in June of 1988. These participants, representing 30 different countries in Africa, prepared a document describing their aspirations for the continent. Copies are available at the Conference Office. For further information, contact Dr. Herman Diers, Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa 50677, Tel: (319) 352-8283. The registration fee is $10, and meals and overnight stay will be available on the campus at a reasonable cost.

The Eighth Triennial Symposium of African Art will be hosted by the National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC from June 15 through June 17, 1989. Details of program plans will be published in the April/June ASA News. The Triennial is sponsored by the Arts Council of the African Studies Association. For information on ACASA membership, contact Lisa Aronson, Department of Art, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-1632.

The Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World cordially invites submission of proposals for research papers, roundtables and panel suggestions for possible selection and presentation at the 1989 Annual conference on the theme: Professional Responsibilities in a Global Context. Dates: November 15 to 18, 1989. Place: St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands. Contact: Dr. Mekki Mtewa, Executive Director, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, P.O. Box 70257, Washington, DC 20024-1534.

The African Studies Group at the University of Aberdeen plans to organize its colloquium in April 1990 around the question of long-term responses to drought in African pastoralist societies or in mixed economies with a significant element of pastoralism. In particular, participants will consider if drought problems in Africa have a special character because they are in Africa: does the continent's geography and its historical experience create a unique context necessitating particular kinds of longer-term responses? For further information, contact Jeffrey Stone, Secretary, Aberdeen University African Studies Group, L.10 Link Block, Taylor Building, King's College, Aberdeen AB9 2UB, Scotland.

CALL FOR PAPERS:
SPECIAL ISSUE ON LITERACY IN AFRICA

In commemoration of the United Nations' Declaration of the year 1990 as International Literacy Year, the African Studies Review will publish a special issue on literacy in Africa where over 165 million adults have still to acquire literacy—representing 54 percent of its total adult population living in poverty and disadvantage. This interdisciplinary issue will be edited at Indiana University by guest editors H.S. Bhola (Professor of Education), Charles S. Bird (Professor of Linguistics), and Martha B. Kendall (Professor of Anthropology).

We invite Africanists from around the world to submit papers on various aspects of literacy in Africa including, but not limited to, the following:

a) historical processes of dissemination of literacy in Africa in various languages;
b) cultural perspectives on changes in the past and the present as symbioses have developed between orality and literacy;
c) political economy of literacy/illiteracy in the English, French, and Portuguese-speaking countries, including case studies on the role of literacy in socioeconomic development;
d) problems of selecting languages in which literacy is taught;
e) reading habits of Africans and the availability of literature in Africa;
f) the future of literacy in Africa as it encounters the new information technology.
Papers submitted should include original material and make substantial contributions to the interdisciplinary study of literacy in Africa. Manuscripts should be no longer than 30 standard pages and prepared according to the "Instructions to Contributors" printed on the inside front cover of the ASR. Contributions submitted for the special issue will be subject to normal formal review procedures. Authors should send four copies of their work by March 31, 1989 to: Professor H.S. Bhola, W.W. Wright Education Building, #203, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana USA 47405.

RECENT MEETINGS

The fall meeting of the South Eastern Regional Seminar in African Studies (SERSAS) took place October 1 at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, under the sponsorship of the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies. Organized by Jack Parson (College of Charleston), the program centered around the theme, "The Uses of African Literature for Teaching History and the Social Sciences."

Both morning speakers emphasized their commitment to awakening student interest in their courses on Africa through the use of literature. David Cohen (Johns Hopkins) uses nothing but novels in the teaching of entry-level African history. While he initially relied on the literature of his own discipline, he found that history texts and journal articles did not engage students as much as carefully-selected African novels. Other historians joined Cohen in decrying the over-specialization of journal articles.

Mbulelo Mzamane (University of Georgia, University of Vermont) supported Cohen's position by emphasizing that African writers, except for the most alienated among them, do not consider themselves writers first but rather, engaged persons involved in the African scene. Indeed, they intend through their work to communicate history, express social criticism, and inform people of actual or potential social activism. Mzamane's suggestions about the possible classroom use of African literature were neatly organized around a hypothetical book including writers who represent a broad spectrum of political and social views: from Senghor to Sembene; from Shagari's poems to Ngugi's novels.

The afternoon roundtable included Robert Mundt (UNC Charlotte), Girmah Nagash (University of South Carolina, Aiken), Karen Shelley (UNC Chapel Hill), Jean Maddox Toungara (University of Virginia) and Julia Clancy-Smith (University of Virginia), all of whom assign some African literature (novels and plays seemed most common) in their courses. Like Cohen, they use literature because they have found it a more successful teaching tool than specialized history and political science journal articles and/or traditional ethnographies. They emphasized that literature can serve several purposes: as a point of departure for the discussion of many different topics within one discipline, as a cross-disciplinary view of Africa, as an introduction to a particular African's perspective on some topic.

Despite the apparent heavy reliance on Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*—one student was reported to have been assigned this novel in five different courses—participants felt that different disciplines ought to be able to use the same piece of literature very successfully for different ends. The literature specialists present questioned the use of literature as good history or ethnography rather than teaching it as good literature. They questioned further the practice of interpreting literature for students (according to our respective disciplines) rather than allowing them to interpret or experience the literature simply as literature.

The next SERSAS meeting will be held at the University of North Carolina at Char-
The publishers of the well-established World Bibliographical Series are searching for compilers for the following volumes in the series: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Ruanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo. Each volume in the Series covers a separate country, and is designed for the English-speaker and provides a selective, annotated, critical bibliography. Authors interested in undertaking the compilation of bibliographies for any of the countries listed above please contact: Dr. Robert G. Neville, Clio Press, 55 St. Thomas's Street, Oxford OXI 11G, England.

Africa Exchange is a non-profit group helping to build direct ties between North American groups and grassroots development efforts in Africa. Africa Exchange is compiling a book containing: (1) a directory of organizations in North America that are doing some kind of people-to-people work with Africa (e.g., alternative tourism, sister cities, sister schools, sister churches, alternative trade, sponsoring speaking tours here by Africans, etc.), and (2) a guide on how people can set up such direct links, based on interviews with those who have done it already. If you have suggestions for people with experience in this work who should be interviewed, or groups to be included--particularly the smaller, local groups that are not so well known--please send the information to Kevin Danaher, Africa Exchange, P.O. Box 460816, San Francisco, CA 94146-0816, or call (415)-648-7015.

The Organization of American Historians announces the publication of Restoring Women to History: Teaching Packets for Integrating Women's History into Courses on Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. The material both synthesizes current debates and research and includes new topics and issues for inquiry and study. Although it follows traditional periodization to ensure easier integration into existing courses, much of the material itself challenges traditional periodization, conceptualization, and generalizations. Basic bibliographical material is also included. The teaching packets are organized into 5 sections—4 geographic sections (Africa, authored by Iris Berger and E. Frances White; Asia, by Barbara Ramusack and Sharon Sievers; Latin America and the Caribbean, by Marysa Navarro and Virginia Sanchez Korrol; and the Middle East, by Guity Nashat and Judith Tucker) and a Thematic Introduction to the entire set (authored by co-editors Cheryl Johnson-Odim and Margaret Strobel). Each regional section includes a chronological narrative from the earliest times to the present as well as a bibliography. Items especially suited for student use are so identified. As a special introductory offer, the OAH is making the complete set available at a special reduced price—$13.50. Regional sections (includes thematic introduction) are available for $6.75 each. Prepayment is required. Postage and handling charges are included. The special introductory offer expires April 1, 1989.
Ama Ata Aidoo will join the faculty of the University of Richmond as Writer-in-Residence during the spring 1989 semester. Ms. Aidoo was born in the Central Region of Ghana and educated at the University of Ghana in Legon. For the past five years, she has been based in Harare, Zimbabwe. She is a writer first and foremost, but she has been Minister of Education and served on a number of national statutory boards. She is best known for her plays, *The Dilemma of a Ghost* and *Anowa*, and a collection of short stories, *No Sweetness Here*. Other works include a novel, *Our Sister Killjoy*; a volume of poetry, *Someone Talking to Sometime*; a collection of children's poems, *Birds and Other Poems*; and numerous other works. She is currently at work on a novel, *Teacher Grace*. As writer-in-residence, Ms. Aidoo will have no regular teaching assignment, but she will offer a series of public lectures/readings and will be speaking to various classes and student groups. If you would like further information, please contact Dr. Uliana Gabara, Director of International Education, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173.

**AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS**

Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in the Humanities is a program supporting humanities scholars whose research furthers understanding of contemporary social and cultural issues and extends international or intercultural scholarship. Fellowships are offered as residencies 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 1989-90, scholars can apply for resident fellowships at the 26 host institutions. In addition, six new institutions will be chosen to host fellows in 1990-1993. Institutional applications are particularly encouraged from programs concerned with international issues, foreign languages and literatures, the cultures of non-Western nations, American minorities, and American cultural pluralism. Contact: Alberta B. Arthurs, Director for Arts and Humanities, the Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, Tel: (212) 869-8500.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, a unit of The New York Public Library’s Research Libraries, announces its Scholars-In-Residence Program. The Program is open to scholars, but not to degree candidates, in the humanities studying black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the Schomburg Center’s collections and program activities—librarianship, archives and museum administration, special collections, photographs, audiovisual materials, and publications. Deadline: February 28, 1989. Contact: Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Lenox Ave., New York, NY 10037. (212) 491-2203.

The International Center for Research on Women announces its 1989/1990 Fellowship Program for East and Southern Africa. The objective of the program is to train promising women professionals from East and southern Africa in the use of social science research for the development of effective policies and programs to increase the economic participation of low-income women in developing countries. Candidates must be citizens of East or southern African countries who are working or studying in North America. The fellowships will be granted for a period of three to four
SSRC/ACLS Joint Committee on African Studies announces fellowships for training and dissertation research, 1989. 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 up to 12 months of natural or technical science training, 12-18 months of field work, and 6 months of write-up.

The application deadline is April 1, 1989 for awards to be made in July. Contact: Africa Program, FTDR Application Request, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10158, (212)-661-0280.

The African Studies Association in cooperation with Operation Crossroads Africa, announces competition for the James H. Robinson Award for 1989. The Award, named in memory of the founder of Operation Crossroads Africa, is presented biennially to the author of what is judged the best essay or creative work (tape, film, photo-essay, or pictoral art) based on a first experience in Africa not exceeding one year. Competition is open to anyone who can document such experience whether undertaken individually or under the auspices of an organized program such as Operation Crossroads Africa. The experience should have occurred within the last three years and it alone, as opposed to any subsequent visits to Africa, must be the subject of the work submitted. Works by persons who visited Africa in a professional capacity, including graduate researchers, are not eligible for consideration. There is no limit on the length of submissions, although the relationship of proportion to content will be taken into account. The prize is $250, to be presented to the winner at the Annual Meeting Banquet in 1989.

Entries will be judged by a committee consisting of representatives of the ASA Board of Directors and of Operation Crossroads Africa. For consideration in 1989, submissions must be sent by April 1, 1989 to Professor Ralph Austen, Committee on African Studies, University of Chicago, 5828 S. University Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY

The Academy of African Music and Arts, an African cultural center and adult boarding school located on the beach in Kokrobitey, Ghana, 16 miles east of Accra, held its grand opening the week of December 5, 1988.

Mustapha Tettey Addy, Ghanaian master-drummer from a family of drummers, dancers and traditional priests, is the founder and head of the project. He and a contingent of four Ghanaian and three Guinean teachers offer practical instruction in classical traditional music (percussion and chora), dance and song of Ghana and Guinea in two-month courses which can be entered at bi-weekly intervals. Students at all levels are accepted and prices are reasonable.

For more information, contact: Yacub abd Amina Addy, 2809 Boswell Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22306, (703) 768-4839.

Summer Institute on Gender and Development, St. Mary's University/Dalhousie University, Canada. St. Mary's University and Dalhousie University will offer a Summer Institute on Gender and Development, May 29 - June 23, 1989 as part of their joint International Development Studies Program. Institute students will earn a full course credit at the honours or graduate level in a course that will discuss the subject of gender and development in developing countries and in Canada. The program is open to students from the developing countries and to others with a background in international development studies. Eight full scholarships for Third World students are available. Deadline: February 1, 1989. Contact: Women and Development Unit, International Development Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3.

The 1989 Penn-in-Ibadan Program is designed to examine the roles of traditional indigenous culture and external socio-economic, cultural and political influences as forces that contribute to shaping contemporary African identity. Students will enroll in two courses of their choice. Deadline: April 1, 1989. Contact: Geoffrey Gee, Office of International Programs, University of Pennsylvania, 133 Bennett Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104. (215) 898-4661.
EMPLOYMENT

Tenure-track assistant professorship in African and/or Middle Eastern history with preparation in comparative and world history. Must be willing to teach world history for general education and secondary school teacher preparation. The appointee will teach upper-division courses in her/his area of specialization and surveys in world history. Salary dependent upon experience, qualifications. Appointment is effective August 22, 1989. Candidates should submit a letter of application, resume, three letters of recommendation or updated placement file and graduate transcripts to: Search Committee—Africa/Middle Eastern, Department of History, California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840-1601. Position open until filled. California State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Title IX employer.

The Department of History, Siena College, invites applications for a tenure-track position in African and/or Afro-American history, beginning September 1989. The successful candidate will also be expected to teach Western civilization. Ph.D preferred, ABD considered. Applications from minority candidates are especially encouraged. This position is subject to budgetary approval. Send letter of application and curriculum vitae by February 1, 1989 to Professor Karl Barbir, Department of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211.

Bryn Mawr College invites applications for an appointment in Modern British History, Assistant Professor, tenure track, Ph.D. required. The specialization is open, but applicants with research interests in the British empire, particularly Africa or India are especially encouraged to apply. Applicants should expect to teach in the introductory Western Civilization course. Address enquiries, resume, and letters of reference to Professor Jane Caplan, Department of History, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010. The Committee will begin reviewing applications as of late December 1988, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Bryn Mawr College is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer, and seeks faculty and staff knowledgeable and concerned about multicultural and international issues.

Georgetown University's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service invites nominations of and applications from qualified candidates for the following two full time tenure-track positions:

Assistant Professor of African History. The position requires a PhD in history with broad competence in precolonial, colonial, and post colonial Africa. Some preference will be given for a secondary specialization in cultural anthropology. A joint appointment with Georgetown University's Department of History is a possibility.

Assistant or Associate Professor of African Politics, Government, and International Relations. The position requires a PhD in political science or international relations with a specialization in the field of African politics and international relations. Some preference will be given for a secondary specialization in political economy and North-South relations. A joint appointment with Georgetown University's Department of Government is a possibility.

Statements of interest and vita should be sent to: Dr. Charles E. Pirtle, Assistant Dean for
Faculty, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057. The application deadline for both positions is January 15, 1989. Georgetown University is an AA/EO employer which invites and encourages applications from minorities and women.

Three one-year visiting appointments, including acting chairperson, starting Fall 1989 in Department of Performance Studies, an MA/PhD program, at New York University. Candidates must have earned doctorate in an area relating to Performance Studies and have strong records of scholarship and publication. Academic administrative experience desired for acting chairperson position. Should have research interests and teaching expertise in such areas as history and theory of dance and movement, cultural studies, folk performance, feminist theory, popular entertainment, relations of performance and mass media, and the performance traditions of Africa and the African diaspora, Asia, Latin America, the Pacific, Native America, or ethnic groups in the Americas. Interdisciplinary and cross-cultural approaches preferred. Rank and salary commensurate with experience and credentials. Applications accepted until February 1, 1989, or until positions filled. Send letter, detailed resume, names, addresses and phone numbers of four references to: Dr. Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, Chair, New York University, Tisch School of the Arts, Department of Performance Studies, 721 Broadway, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003. NYU is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. We invite applications from women and minorities.

Brandeis University, Department of Sociology and African and Afro-American Studies, seeks a sociologist, at either Assistant (untenured) or Associate (tenured) level specialized in theories of development and social change, with special expertise in Africa. Additional areas of teaching expertise encouraged. The appointment will be held jointly between the Department of Sociology, which has a lively Ph.D. program, and the Department of African and Afro-American Studies. Applicants at Assistant Professor level must have Ph.D. in hand. A record of scholarly productivity and quality sufficient for tenure at Brandeis is necessary for advanced candidates. Applicants at all levels should submit three letters of recommendation, samples of scholarly work and evidence of teaching excellence. Applications should be directed by February 15 to George Ross, Chair, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254-9110. Brandeis is an Affirmative Action Employer.

University of Wisconsin at Madison seeks Assistant Professor, Tenure Track. Degree and Area of Specialization: PhD or equivalent required. Specialization in African Linguistics or Literature and an African language. Principal Duties: Teach five courses per year including African linguistics or literature and an African language through the sixth semester. Advise undergraduates and graduate students at the MA and PhD levels. Perform scholarly research activity. Participate in departmental, university, and community service activities. Position available: August 29, 1989. Application deadline: February 1, 1989. Application requirements: Qualified applicants should send the following: Letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation, to: Linda Hunter, Chair, Department of African Languages and Literature, 866 Van Hise Hall, Madison, WI 53706. The University of Wisconsin-Madison is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and encourages women and minorities to apply.
Assistant Professor of Theatre, tenure-track, three-year initial appointment beginning September 1989. Qualifications for this position: Ph.D., D.F.A., or M.F.A. required with teaching and professional experience preferred. Teaching of four courses each year: Afro-American Theatre, Third World Theatre (a rotating topics course), Acting, and either Directing or Playwriting. Direct one Department production per year. Participate in Departmental committees and faculty-shared supervision and support of student productions. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: John Hellweg, Chair, Theatre Department, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063 before February 15, 1989. Smith College is an AA/EOE; women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

The Department of Black Studies at California State University, Long Beach is seeking department chair applications for fall 1989. Candidates must be US citizens or be permanent residents. For purposes of appointment, retention, tenure and promotion, heavy emphasis will be placed on teaching effectiveness, a demonstrated record of scholarly research, creative achievements and service to the university and community. Salary commensurate with academic rank and experience and subject to collective bargaining negotiations. Academic rank is open with the possibility of appointment with tenure. Discipline must be within the social and behavioral sciences. Doctoral degree required as well as an established scholarly record. Significant college-level administrative experience preferred. Application deadline is open until the position is filled—interviews will commence December 1988. Letters of application, resumes, evidence of scholarly, professional and creative activity (as well as research plans) and teaching effectiveness, transcript, three letters of recommendation, or requests for more information should be sent to: Dr. Chae-Jin Lee, Dean, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, California State University–Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90840. California State University, Long Beach is an EO/AA employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Colgate University invites applications for the position of Director of the Africana and Hispanic Studies Program. This program offers students topical minor concentrations in three areas: African Studies, Afro-American Studies, and Latin American Studies. Applications are invited from candidates in any field of the humanities and social sciences, or from any other field that is relevant to Africana and Hispanic studies. The individual should have a record of scholarly publications and teaching proficiency. Preference will be given to candidates who have the qualifications necessary for the rank of Associate Professor or Professor, qualifying for tenure in one of Colgate's academic departments. Teaching duties will include specialized courses. Administrative experience is desirable. The new Director will provide leadership in program and curriculum development. Salary will be competitive, commensurate with qualifications and experience. To apply, send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names of three references to: Professor O. Nigel Bolland, Chair of Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346. Applications will be considered beginning January 1, 1989, but will be accepted until the position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.
Applications and nominations are invited for the position of Women's Studies Director at the University of Texas at El Paso. The Director will administer an interdisciplinary program in Women's Studies which reports to the Vice President for Academic Affairs and will have teaching responsibilities and a research base in an academic department. Earned doctorate, teaching experience and research and publication record required; administrative experience preferred. Field of study is open; rank and salary commensurate with experience and credentials. Initial screening will begin February 1, 1989, for fall placement, with acceptance of applications until the position is filled. Send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references who can attest to your experience in women's studies to: Professor Kathy Staudt, Assistant Dean of Liberal Arts, The University of Texas at El Paso, 500 West University Avenue, El Paso, TX 79968. the University is an Equal Employment Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer.

Program Officer or Assistant Program Officer, Education and Culture Program of the Ford Foundation. The position has two principal responsibilities: 1) to design, implement, and monitor a program of grants to strengthen undergraduate and graduate education in international or area studies and foreign languages, and 2) to provide United States-based liaison and program development support for the Foundation's overseas programs in cultural preservation, interpretation and vitality. Qualifications desired include advanced degree and experience as a college or university faculty member in a relevant field, the capacity to organize and administer a program, ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, willingness to travel extensively. Salary range for full program officer is $45,500 to $82,500; range for assistant program officer is $32,000 to $50,000. Contact: The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017. The Ford Foundation hires staff without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, gender, sexual orientation, marital status or disability. Minority candidates are encouraged to apply.
AFRICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND STAFF WHO ARE PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

At its meeting of October 30, 1988, the Board of Directors voted to alert the ASA membership to the cases of 14 African university professors and other university staff who have been named prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International. Amnesty suggests that, should ASA members wish to write on behalf of these prisoners, they address courteous appeals to the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners to the relevant embassies in the United States.

BENIN

Eugene Azatassou, lecturer in mathematics, University of Benin; arrested April 1985, detained indefinitely without charge or trial.
Thomas Houedete, lecturer in economics, University of Benin; arrested April 1985, detained indefinitely without charge or trial.

BURUNDI

Gervais Ndikumana, history and geography teacher at Gitega girls’ teachers’ college, arrested in late August 1988 at the same time as many other well-educated people belonging to Burundi’s Hutu ethnic group following intercommunal disturbances. His arrest appears to have taken place outside the framework of the law; no information has been disclosed about him by the authorities and he appears to be in danger of extrajudicial execution.
Aloys Habonimana, member of staff, Bujumbura University.
Leonce Ndikumana, assistant teacher, Bujumbura University.
Augustin Nsanse, history teacher, Bujumbura University.
The above three individuals were arrested in early September 1988 after signing an open letter to President Pierre Buyoya criticizing injustices towards the Hutu community and the killings of thousands of unarmed Hutu civilians by government troops. They are being held without charge or trial.

CONGO

Florent Kholou, assistant at the Ecole Nationale de l’Administration et de la Magistrature in Brazzaville; arrested in April 1986 and since held incommunicado, without charge or trial.

GHANA

Kwame Karlkarl, lecturer at the School of Broadcasting and Mass Communications, University of Ghana; Former Director General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation; and Chairman of the New Democratic Movement. Arrested July 1987 and detained indefinitely without trial.

KENYA

Joseph Kamonye Manje, lecturer at Kenya Science Teachers College; arrested March 1986, serving a 5-year sentence for alleged possession of a seditious publication.
Mukaru Ng’ang’a, former history lecturer at the University of Nairobi and research fellow at the Institute of African Studies, Nairobi; arrested April 1986 and detained
indefinitely without charge or trial. Ng’ang’a’s continued detention is believed to be related to his determination to pursue a legal suit against the government for torture and illegal detention.

MALAWI

**Vera Chirwa**, lecturer in law at the University of Zambia; arrested December 1981 with her husband Orton Chirwa, a prominent exile (they allegedly had been abducted from Zambia). Both were sentenced to death after an unfair trial; their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

**Jack Mapanje**, head of Department of Language and Literature, University of Malawi, and poet; arrested September 1987, detained indefinitely without charge or trial.

SOMALIA

**Abdul Ismail Yunis**, Research Fellow at the Somali Academy of Sciences, Director of Planning at the Ministry of Higher Education, Former Dean of Education at Laffole College and Somali National University; arrested November 1982, tried for treason in February 1988, convicted, and condemned to death. His sentence was subsequently commuted to 24 years’ imprisonment, and he is currently held in Labatan Jirow prison.

SOUTH AFRICA

**Thiwswillandl Rejoice (Joyce) Mabudafhasi**, librarian at the University of the North in northern Transvaal, detained on 28 October 1986 under the State of Emergency regulations for an indefinite period. At the time, she was regional Secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), member of the Detainees Support Committee (DESCOM) and member of the National Executive Committee of the National Education Crisis Committee.

CHECKLIST FOR UPDATING HOLDINGS ON AFRICA IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1988 UPDATE

by Nancy J. Schmidt, Indiana University

These checklists update those published in the January/March 1986 issue of *ASA News*. Like the previous checklists, these also are being published in the *Pacific Coast Africanist Newsletter*, since they have been developed for use in community colleges in California. They are reproduced here for their wider dissemination to community and four year colleges and to the wider ASA audience.

To provide maximum flexibility for libraries with limited budgets, the checklists are arranged by topic. Accuracy, readability, covering a diversity of viewpoints within a topic, cost and availability in the US were criteria used in compiling the lists. Short annotations are provided to facilitate selection.

REFERENCE BOOKS ON AFRICA


**OLD STAND-BYS BACK IN PRINT**


**ETHNOGRAPHIC CASE STUDIES**

The following short introductory descriptions of "traditional cultures" written for undergraduates were originally published in Holt, Rinehart and Winston's *Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology* Series.


TOPICAL BOOKS ON THE CONTINENT


Harrison, Paul. The Greening of Africa: Breaking Through the Battle for Land and Food. New York: Penguin, 1987. $6.95 paper. Outlines problems with food, poverty, debt, and environment, then focuses on projects for increasing food production, conservation of land, water and forests, and population control which have succeeded and provide models for future change.


RECENT CREATIVE WRITING AND LITERARY CRITICISM


From South Africa: New Writing, Photographs, and Art. Tri-Quarterly 69, 1987. $16.95 paper, $43.00 cloth. Available from the University of Chicago Press. Fiction, poetry, essays, photographs and art by South Africans of all races.


Mahfouz, Naguib. *Midaq Alley*. Washington, DC: Three Continents Press, 1981. $7.00 paper. English translation of one of many novels by Egypt's 1988 Nobel laureate. This was one of the first novels that led to his international acclaim.


Heinemann (70 Court Street, Portsmouth, NH 03801) distributes the African Writers Series. A catalogue is available on request.

**BOOKS ON SOUTHERN AFRICAN POLITICS**

The books on South Africa on this list were selected to complement those on the 1986 list.


Meyer, Carolyn. *Voices of South Africa: Growing Up in a Troubled Land*. San Diego:


RECENT GENERAL BOOKS ON SPECIFIC AFRICAN NATIONS
Each book below provides a survey of current political conditions in the country and historical information from the colonial period to the present. The books on this list are on different countries from the ones on the 1986 list.


RECENT DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS
compiled by Joseph J. Lauer (UCLA)

The theses listed below were reported in *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*, vol. 49, no. 2-5, parts A & B. Each citation ends with a page reference to the full abstract and the order number (if any) for copies 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). Beginning with volume 49, DAI (parts A & B) reports a substantial number of British theses, which are available from the British Library. Details about order numbers and forms for British theses are in DAI. There has also been a slowing in the processing of new theses.
at UMI, so relatively few 1988 titles appear in this list.

This is the first supplement to the forthcoming American & Canadian Doctoral Dissertations & Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (Atlanta: African Studies Association).

Agriculture


Anthropology


Arts


Communications


Economics & Business


Amponsah, David Kwabena. Information provision and use in maize market-


**Education**


Umar, Abdulmajeed. TEFL in the Sudan: A study of the main factors which have contributed to the decline in the standard of English in northern Sudanese secondary schools and some suggestions for recovery. Ph.D., U.


Geography


Health Sciences

Abdellatif, Sayeda. The group interaction technique, communication skills and a psychiatric nursing course in Cairo High Institute of Nursing. Ph.D., Cranfield Institute of Technology (U.K.), 1987. 450pp. DA49B:692.


History


Language


Literature


Natural & Applied Sciences


**Philosophy, Religion & Theology**


**Political Science**


Orogun, Paul Sunday. State building and state destruction: A comparative


Sociology


Guèye, Mouhamadou. Birth weight and body weight: Correlates and association with morbidity and mortality in Bobo-Dioulasso. Ph.D., U. of Pennsyl-


Urban & Regional Planning


ASA MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION was organized in 1957 as a non-profit corporation to bring together persons with a scholarly and professional interest in Africa, to provide useful services to the Africanist community, and to publish and distribute scholarly materials on Africa. Membership is open to individuals and institutions.

An Annual Meeting each autumn provides an occasion for panels, plenary sessions and discussion groups, exhibits and films. Participants from North America, Africa and Europe gather for this Meeting which is held in different regions of the US in cooperation with major universities and museums, and under the program direction of a distinguished Africanist. The annual business meeting of the members of the ASA takes place at that time. ASA members register for the Annual Meeting and purchase copies of papers presented at the Meeting at discounted rates.

Members receive three regular publications:

AFRICAN STUDIES REVIEW, published three times yearly, includes review articles, essays of scholarly and bibliographical substance, and reviews of recent books in African studies. Editor: Carol B. Thompson.

ISSUE: A JOURNAL OF OPINION, with two issues annually issues, presents provocative and timely comment on critical developments in Africa and African studies. Editor: Harvey Glickman.

ASA NEWS, a quarterly newsletter, reports current and future activities of the Association, bibliographical and news notes, employment notices, significant correspondence and announcements of concern to the world community of Africanists. Editor: Edna G. Bay.

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| African Studies Association 1989 Membership Application |
| Enclosed is my check for: |
|   ____ $45 (based on annual income above $30,000) |
|   ____ $35 (based on annual income less than $30,000) |
|   ____ $15 (retired or unemployed member) |
|   ____ $15 (student member - attach photocopy of ID showing full-time status) |
|   ____ $80 (optional air mail membership, addresses outside North America) |
| Name  ____________________________________________________________ |
| Address ____________________________________________________________ |
| Office Telephone __________________________________________________ |
| Discipline __________________ Region of Interest ____________________ |
| African Studies Association, Credit Union Building |
| Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322   |
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Notice to Members: The United States Postal System does not always forward periodicals. We must receive written notification from you at least five weeks in advance of any change of address. Failure to notify us of your correct mailing address will result in suspension of mailings until we receive such notification. We can make address changes only when current dues are paid. Reinstatement of membership mailings after suspension may be made by payment of a $5.00 reinstatement fee.