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Published quarterly by the African Studies Association.

Contributions to ASA News should be sent to ASA News, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Deadlines for contributions are December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1.

Domestic claims for non-receipt of issues must be made within six months of the month of publication — overseas claims must be made within one year.

Notice to Members: The United States Postal System does not 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.

FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Our latest news is obvious — ASA News has a new size and format! Atlanta artist Judith Martens designed the dramatic front cover while Associate Editor Kim Loudermilk created the smart new interior layout.

With our new look in place, we have two other problems to solve. The first is the more difficult. As of this mid-December writing, we are exactly six weeks past the date that our last issue of ASA News (Vol. XXII, no. 4, Oct/Dec 1989) was sent for mailing. So far as we can tell, no one has yet received it. Long talks with our local postmaster and our mailing house management are scheduled for immediately after Christmas. Meanwhile, we apologize for the delay and thank you for your patience.

The second problem is yours to solve. We receive numerous announcements that we are delighted to pass along to our readers. We would also welcome contributions in the form of short articles of interest to the Africanist community: reports on new resources for teaching or research, accounts of recent conferences, commentary on developments in Africa, discussions of the state of African studies. Let us hear from you.

This issue contains minutes and awards announcements from the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Our dry reports cannot convey the excitement and enthusiasm that permeated this first ASA meeting in a city with a special interest in Africa. Mayor Andy Young spoke of Africa and America with fondness and characteristic optimism. His standing-room-only audience set the stage for 146 intense (and equally crowded) smaller sessions throughout the following three days. The crowding was a by-product of the largest registration ever in ASA history, more than 1600 persons. In brief, it was a big and, judging from your comments, a highly successful Annual Meeting.

Annual Meetings have a way of coming round again, and Willie Lamouse-Smith, Program Chair for the Baltimore meeting, has ambitious plans to top Atlanta next November 1-4. Forms for the submission of paper and panel proposals are included in this newsletter for your convenience. Please remember that the deadline date for panel and paper proposals, for nominations for international visitors and for the scheduling of business meetings is March 15.

Finally, we bid a temporary good-bye to Jo Sullivan, well-known to ASA members involved in the Association's Outreach Committee for her years of leadership in promoting African studies outside the college classroom. Jo is joining the Brookline, Massachusetts public schools as social studies coordinator, noting that her move is not really a departure from African studies, but rather a broadening of her interests.
LETTERS

To the Members of the ASA:

I am greatly honored by the recognition accorded to my book, *Way of Death: Merchant Capitalism and the Angolan Slave Trade, 1730-1830*, as co-winner of the 1989 Herskovits Prize of the African Studies Association. I am also concerned that works thus recognized in the United States become available in Africa so that our colleagues there may have adequate opportunity to bring their own perspectives to bear on works evaluated abroad. To these ends of scholarly criticism and discussion, to explore the potential of small-scale and voluntaristic means of overcoming blockages in international communication at global financial and bureaucratic levels, and to implement personal and collaborative efforts along these lines, I would like to invite members of the Association based in the US to join me in taking copies of *Way of Death* directly to scholars and institutions in Africa.

To this end, I have contributed the monetary component of my Herskovits prize. The University of Wisconsin Press has agreed to provide a number of copies of the book at substantial discount. The executive secretary of the Association has consented to accept requests and supply books to bearers at mailing addresses within the US. Members of the Association may obtain the book at a cost of $12.00 (list price $35.00) by writing to Edna Bay at the ASA, indicating the name of the recipient scholar or institution, explaining when and how they will deliver the copy, and describing the circumstances under which it will remain reasonably widely available for consultation by students and researchers in Africa. Bearers making requests fulfilling these objectives, and not duplicating recipients in Africa already named by other bearers, will receive books on a first-come-first-serve basis up to the limit of copies available.

I hope that, together, this plan will allow us collaboratively to further the study of Africa’s past and also contribute to its future.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph C. Miller
University of Virginia

Dear Edna:

I want to record my appreciation to the ASA and its 1989 Program Committee for the excellent meetings in Atlanta. I attended the all-day symposium on the Horn at the Carter Center and benefited immensely from those sessions. The panels, workshops, and roundtable discussions that I attended at the regular ASA sessions were all well-organized and ran promptly on schedule. The rooms themselves and the equipment in them were all more than adequate in each case. I thought the book exhibit was larger and more diverse than ever; it certainly helped persuade me to spend far more money than usual! I was sorry that the “Heaven Bound” performance was cancelled and I was unable to attend the awards banquet.

Nonetheless, a conference of this sort does not just “happen.” It takes enormous energy, careful and systematic planning, and paying close attention to a myriad of details to make it all come together. This year’s Organizing Committee displayed all of these necessities and more. The proof was in the superbly run meetings. Again, my heartiest congratulations and most sincere thanks for a job well-done.

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Geshekter
California State University, Chico

ASA ENDOOMENT

The Board of Directors has agreed to establish a modest endowment for the African Studies Association. Built with tax-exempt donations, the ASA Endowment will be managed to encourage constant financial growth. It will ensure the long-term stability of the Association and over time may be used to support selected activities and a portion of the operations of the ASA.

As the ASA matures, the Association is increasingly drawn to expand its programs and activities. Four major awards are now sponsored by the ASA: the Distinguished Africanist Award for lifetime contributions to African studies, the Herskovits Award for the best book in African studies published in English each year, the Conover-Porter award for the best bibliographical or reference work in the field and the James H. Robinson Award for creative work based on a first visit to Africa. In early 1989, the Association joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science/American Council of Learned Societies journals-to-Africa project, donating 100 copies of *African Studies Review, Issue* and *ASA News* on a continuing basis for distribution to African institutions. During the past decade, the Ford Foundation and other donors have contributed to the success of the Association’s International Visitors Program, which provides travel support to enable overseas scholars to attend the Annual Meeting. ASA members have indicated their desire to continue the International Visitors Program even should outside funding not be available. Plans are being made to expand member services in the immediate future by the production and distribution of a biennial directory of ASA members. With expanded computer capabilities in the secretariat's Emory University home, there are increased publications possi-
bilities available to the ASA.

Ideas for other worthy special projects are a constant in Board discussions. However, the Association at present must fund all special projects through current revenues or grants. Since its founding, the ASA has worked to keep membership fees at a modest level, despite constantly-increasing costs for member services. Our members' desire that the Association be more active nationally and internationally in projects to promote the study of Africa prompts us to embark on the building of the ASA Endowment. In this endeavor, we emulate other major academic associations that have built substantial endowments which permit them to cover operating and special expenses. The growth and use of the ASA Endowment will enable the Association to hold membership costs to the lowest levels possible at the same time that we expand special activities and projects.

We will be applying for a challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities this spring. Should it be awarded, the NEH will contribute up to $1 for every $2 that the Association raises, beginning with all contributions after December 1, 1989. Please join us in supporting this worthy cause. We recommend a tax-deductible donation level of $100, though we would be delighted to accept a gift of any size. We urge you to consider pledging your speaking honoraria or your book royalties to us.

NATIONAL PANELS COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors of the African Studies Association will appoint a national committee of scholars to plan the intellectual program (but not special events, local arrangements or program scheduling) of each of the Association's annual meetings, beginning with the 1992 meeting. A new committee will be appointed each year. Committees will meet three times: at the annual meetings one and two years in advance, and in the spring prior to the annual meeting to review proposals for panels and papers. Committees will be composed of five to seven scholars; they will be representative of the substantive and geographical interests as well as the ethnic, gender and national origins of the association's members.

The Board invites nominations, including self nominations, of individuals who might serve on the national panels committee for the 1992 annual meeting and beyond. Individual committee members should be broadly acquainted with research in African studies. They should also possess a type of intellectual vision that will equip them to develop an exciting intellectual program.

Committee members will receive no financial compensation, although a modest travel allowance will be provided for the spring committee meeting. Persons named committee chair may wish to seek institutional support and sponsorship for the work of the committee in the form of contributions such as clerical services, phone and postage costs, or a reduced teaching load.

Letters of nomination or application for the 1992 committee should be sent no later than March 15, 1990 to Edna G. Bay, African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

TASK FORCE ON AFRICA'S CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

By Ann Seidman

At the Atlanta annual meeting, the ASA Board of Directors appointed an interdisciplinary Task Force to work together with African researchers and research institutions to conduct research directed towards identifying the causes of the current crisis leading to strategies for attaining sustainable development in Africa. Task Force members include: Beverly Griesser, Goran Hyden, Allen Isaacman, Ntalaja-Nzongola, and Ann Seidman (chair).

The Task Force proposes to undertake its work in two phases. In the first, it has appointed coordinators in the fields of economy, state and law, health, education, environment, household and gender, and regional integration. The coordinators will work with ASA members and African researchers to prepare reports synthesizing the state of current research in their fields, and identifying the major debates concerning the impact of the crisis, the underlying causes, and proposals for solution. These reports will be presented at a series of seven workshops at the 1990 ASA annual meeting in Baltimore for comments, criticisms and suggestions by ASA members, and revised for incorporation in a book. The workshops will then recommend further research and make proposals for improving mechanisms for coordinating US Africanists' cooperation with African research institutions.

In the second phase, the Task Force will undertake to implement the proposals for further research resulting from the first phase, and to disseminate the findings to the US public and policy makers in hopes of generating greater US support for Af-
ricana efforts to attain self-sustainable brief summary of the relevant re-

dvelopment. search on which they are engaged, for inclusion, in whole or in part, in the relevant sections of the proposed book. Those who submit acceptable proposals will be expected to speak to them at relevant points during the workshop sessions.

The Task Force would welcome any other suggestions relating to its proposed program.

PROVISIONAL MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Wednesday, November 1, 1989. 2 pm.

Boardroom, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta.

Present: Directors Ottenberg (Chair), Azevedo, Baker, Barnes, Berger, Gephart, Isaacman, Newbury, Nketia, Nyang, Nzongola-

Ntalaja, Seidman. Edna Bay (Exec. Sec.), Joseph Miller (Treasur-

er), Mark DeLancey (AASP representative).

1. Approval of May 1989 Board minutes

Nzongola-Ntalaja moved approval, Azevedo seconded and the motion passed.

2. Report of the Executive Secretary

Annual Meeting

As of October 20, our membership totals were 1745 individuals Annual Meeting and 583 institutions, for a total of 2328. ... the Publicationsorganization of the 1989 meeting fell very heavily on the secretari-

ate staff. They are due a very warm thank you from the Board and during the first month of each quarter. We ... next four days to express your appreciation personally to plans to increase its interest. The winter 1989-90 edition of

Issue

them: Norma Miller, Administrative Assistant, Rosemary Hynes, has already been mailed. The September 1989 issue of

African

Studies Review

will be completed by our printer on November 10Publications Assistant, Daniel Comiskey, Publications Distribu-

tion Assistant, Jo Bradley, Graduate Assistant, and Tami Sims, Work-Study Assistant. I would mention, too, Flora Mandala, who helped us on a part-time basis during October.

Corporate Merger

The ASA attorney reported that the merger of ASA-NewYork with ASA-Delaware became effective on September 28. Thus we will henceforth be operating as a Delaware non-profit corpora-

tion. In a strictly legal sense, the ASA that you were elected to serve no longer exists.

Finances

Our accountant has reported an operating deficit of $6983 for the fiscal half-year of January 1-June 30. Although I believe that we will make up the losses in the second half of the calendar year, the deficit is a reminder of the nature of our finances. We are an organization with relatively fixed income—dues and Annual Meeting fees—but with constantly rising expenses, most notably salaries and publishing costs (which rise at a rate of 5-8% per year). Though we try to be as cost-efficient as possible in the secretariat, we by the nature of our structure will end each year with less surplus unless we constantly expand income.

I would urge the Finance Committee to consider ways to ease this dilemma and would specifically recommend that the Board consider expanding the graduated dues scale, maintaining dues for persons with incomes below $40,000 at the same level but re-

quiring larger increments from persons with incomes of $40,000, $ 50,000 and higher.

Membership

As of October 20, our membership totals were 1745 individuals and 583 institutions, for a total of 2328. These figures compare to a total of 2090 (1505 individuals and 585 institutions) on the same date in 1988. The growth in individual memberships is largely due to the requirement that presenters on the Annual Meeting Program be members of the Association. We hope to keep those new members on our rolls by demonstrating the value of mem-

bership in the ASA.

Publications

Member publications are doing well. ASA News is distributed during the first month of each quarter. We will be changing its format to 8 1/2 X 11” with the next issue and have various other plans to increase its interest. The winter 1989-90 edition of Issue has already been mailed. The September 1989 issue of African Studies Review will be completed by our printer on November 10 so it should be in members’ hands by Thanksgiving. We still hope to have ASR on-time within a matter of months. All three member journals are being distributed in Africa through the AAAS-ACLS project. African Musicology: Current Trends, the festschrift in honor of Kwaabena Nketia, was published in June. American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses, 1974-1987 is being bound. A printed but unbound copy will be on display at the Combined Book Exhibit during this Annual Meeting. The printer has promised completion of the project by November 10.

The Smithsonian Institution has given verbal approval for our publication of Janet Stanley’s bibliography of the arts of Africa.
Once the contract is signed, we will move quickly to publish and hope to have it available by winter.

I hope to include funds for an ASA membership directory in the 1990-91 budget. We will notify members of the directory in renewal notices for 1990 and press them to renew early in order to be listed. I hope that incentives like directories will assist us in recruiting and maintaining members.

NCASA

I attended an annual meeting of NCASA, the organization of area studies associations, in Washington in mid-October. Thanks to a modest grant solicited from the Ford Foundation by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), our expenses were covered by NCASA.

Our agenda was essentially managerial. I received a number of excellent suggestions, particularly in the area of fund-raising and endowment-building, that I plan to share with you as our discussion proceeds. I wish to underline the tremendous value to ASA as an organization of these sessions with counterparts in other area studies associations.

3. CAFLIS (Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Language and International Studies)

Directors discussed the draft Plan of Action, including the Coalition's recommendations for improving foreign language and international studies. Bay reported that CAFLIS, rather than seeking immediate endorsements for the Plan from member organizations, has decided to list all coalition members at the end of the Plan with the specification that "while not every member is committed to every recommendation, we all believe this Plan specifies a set of important actions which can substantially strengthen the nation's international capacities." CAFLIS members who wish to do so may additionally endorse the Plan towards future efforts for implementation.

Board members argued that the Plan is both ambitious and vague, that it provides a "wish list" of ideas, many of which are directed only to training Americans for international business competition, and that it projects little to improve the level of international understanding and knowledge in the US. DeLancy noted that a business rationale is necessary for passing legislation while Miller added that Congress will sort out details. Seidman expressed concern that an endowment might undermine already-existing programs for international studies. Barnes pointed out that the rationale might be faulty but the goals useful and that African studies can be strong only collectively, in cooperation with other organizations.

Commenting that any new funding would be a good thing for African studies, Nzongola-Ntalaja moved that ASA allow its name to remain on the Plan. Seidman seconded the motion and added a friendly amendment that the ASA write CAFLIS enclosing a copy of the Board minutes and expressing the wish that the concerns of the Board be considered in the use of the Plan. The motion carried.

4. Horn of Africa Conference

Nzongola-Ntalaja reported on the success of the Horn of Africa Conference held in Madrid from September 12-14. The conference was attended by a good mix of scholars from the US, Europe, Latin America and Africa though, unfortunately, the invited Soviet scholars did not attend. Nzongola-Ntalaja thanked the sponsors: Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Presbyterian Church (USA), International Center for Development Policy and the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries and expressed appreciation for support by the University of Alcala. The symposium held at the Carter Center of Emory University in conjunction with the Annual Meeting will be a follow-up to the Madrid conference.

Ottenberg congratulated Nzongola-Ntalaja on his work, noting that the conference will be a model for future ASA projects. Barnes moved that the Board thank Nzongola-Ntalaja for his work. Seidman seconded the motion which carried.

5. Executive Committee

Ottenberg reported that the Executive Committee had written the Legal Defense Fund to offer advice for the selection of observers for the Namibian elections. No response was received. Letters were also written by the president protesting the death of David Webster and the denial of South African visas to US scholars.

6. Publications Committee

Nzongola-Ntalaja gave the following report:

The editors of History in Africa, Issue, African Studies Review and ASA News are working well.

The African Studies Review was a major issue discussed by the Publications Committee. ASR editor Carol Thompson was disappointed that the Publications Committee members had arrived late for the meeting. She had reported earlier that her work load as editor is too heavy. In response, the Executive Secretary offered to do style editing and proofreading. After discussion, the editor decided to retain authority over copy-editing.

Thompson reported that authors do not follow the format required by ASR. The SSRC research overview papers in particular require too much work by Thompson, even though by contract SSRC is to be responsible for all aspects of editing. The Committee agreed that Thompson should return papers that prove editorially unacceptable to SSRC. It recommended that all US authors be required to submit their work on computer disk and that authors living abroad be encouraged to use disks.

Bay proposed to the Publications Committee that the name Crossroads Press be dropped and that an editorial board be named to define the directions of ASA publications and to solicit manuscripts. An ad hoc committee consisting of Newbury (chair), Bay, David Henige and Jean Hay was appointed to make recommendations.

The Publications Committee discussed proposals from Robert Bates and Joe Miller. Bates proposed a book describing what Afri-
can studies has contributed to the disciplines and asked the Committee's endorsement for the project. The Committee agreed to endorse the initiative but felt that they would need to see proposals for funding of the project before giving additional endorsements. The Board added the suggestion that non-Africanists might be solicited to write about the value of the work of Africanist scholars for their own research.

Miller proposed that the Publications Committee consider ways to be sure to continue the publications of important reference works, especially the listing of publications in African history that is presently published by the American Historical Association and is threatened with discontinuance. The question was referred to the Archives-Libraries Committee.

Isaacman commended all ASA editors for their work. Concern was expressed for the working relationship between the executive secretary and the editor of African Studies Review. A meeting was arranged and Ottenberg was asked to report on the matter at the next Board session.

7. Elections Committee
Bay thanked the members of the Elections Committee, Amare Tekle and Sidney Kasfir. The following persons were elected: Vice President: Martin A. Klein; Directors: Carol M. Eastman, Christraud Geary and Sandra Greene.

Board members stressed the importance of voting in ASA elections. Isaacman reminded the Nominating Committee of the need for greater participation by African Americans in the leadership of the Association.

8. Endowment
Bay reported that all other area studies associations are building endowments for their long-term security. An endowment should be of a size so that its income equals annual operating expenses. Strategies for building endowments among fellow area studies associations center on raising funds from the membership and working with matching grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bay offered to prepare a proposal for the NEH and the Board concurred.

Directors suggested strategies for fund-raising: life memberships, bequests, donation of royalties and speakers' honoraria. Seidman suggested that the campaign be announced at the banquet. Baker noted that an ASA portfolio would need to be free of South African assets.

9. African Economic Crisis
Seidman summarized a revised proposal that is designed to evaluate the current status of the crisis in Africa and elsewhere in the Third World and to recommend further research, possibly in cooperation with other regional associations. She asked approval of a task force whose initial members include Nzongola-Ntalaja, Isaacman and Goran Hyden. The task force plans to get initial papers ready for the 1990 Annual Meeting and to disseminate results of its research through outreach channels.

Directors suggested names for additional task force members and cautioned that cooperative working links with counterparts in Africa need to be made immediately. The Board agreed that the proposal application should be presented in the name of the Association and that Seidman would have the authority to appoint task force members.

10. Future Annual Meetings
Gephart reported on her efforts to organize a series of panels for the Baltimore meetings. Working in conjunction with Program Chair Willie Lamouse-Smith, she has developed a new format for the 8-10 comparative panels. Panels will include up to three papers with two discussants. Papers will be circulated in advance and authors will not present their papers. Discussants will summarize and critique the papers and authors will respond. Comparative subjects planned include 1) natural and social sciences (focusing on agrarian or health issues), 2) structural adjustment, 3) democratization, 4) gender and household, 5) religion and social transformation, 6) peasant and rural social protest, 7) representation and cultural forms and 8) popular culture.

Gephart reported on discussions with potential chairs for future national program committees. She recommended that co-chairs be named, with one person responsible for the humanities and a second the social sciences. Recently-tenured faculty could head a program committee consisting of more senior scholars.

Directors suggested possible names for national program chair and discussed the logistics of a national committee's work. Guidelines will be necessary to describe the kinds of persons to be named to a national committee and to insure racial and gender balance. It was recommended that a Board member and a person resident at the site of the meeting be named to each program committee.

The Board agreed that the Annual Meetings Committee will generate names for chairs and co-chairs and report at the spring board meeting. The Association will help defray expenses for a spring meeting of a national program committee. Baker commended Gephart for her thought and attention to the needs of program organization.

10. Botswana Review
Directors agreed that the Botswana Review should be provided with a display area adjacent to the exhibits for the Atlanta ASA meeting.

11. Other Business
Ottenberg thanked outgoing directors Baker, Azevedo and Isaacman and past president Nzongola-Ntalaja for their work.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Sunday, November 5, 9 am.
Boardroom, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta.

Present: Directors Seidman (Chair), Barnes, Geary, Gephart, Greene, Klein, Newbury, Nketa, Nyang, Ottenberg. Bay (Exec. Sec.), Miller (Treasurer), DeLancy (AASP representative).

Guests: Rosemary Hynes (ASA secretariat), Willie Lamouse-Smith (Univ. of Maryland-Baltimore County), Willard Johnson (MIT), Jamie Graham (Washington Univ.), James McCloud (Washington Univ.), Victor LeVine (Washington Univ.), Susan Broadhead (Univ. of Louisville), Phyllis Bishop (University of California), Jo Sullivan (Boston University), John Metzler (Michigan State), Mary Jo Arnoldi (Smithsonian Institution), Deborah Mack (Mack, Carrillo & Associates)

1. Annual Meeting Reports

Atlanta 1989

Rosemary Hynes, Program Coordinator for Atlanta, and Bay made the following points based on their written report:

Program Committee. Separating the panel arrangements from local cultural and other arrangements will usefully reduce the burden of planning ASA Annual Meetings for any single group of people. AV equipment continues to be a problem that is expensive and time-consuming to solve. We recommend that a minimum amount of equipment be made available to presenters free of charge and that the cost of all additional AV requirements be passed on to the person requesting equipment or to the sponsor of the panel.

Sponsored Panels. Sponsoring groups assist the program organizers by arranging quality panels but often also make unusual demands of the organizing committee. We recommend that sponsoring groups be required to adhere to deadlines and that they be held responsible for all fees for all persons on their panels. Program chairs should name individuals from sponsoring groups which organize large numbers of panels to the program committee so that planning for a given meeting may be coordinated.

Multiple Appearances. With the exception of ASA international visitors, participants were not permitted to appear on the program in more than one capacity as a presenter, e.g. to give a paper, to act as discussant or to participate in a roundtable. People were permitted to make one presentation and to chair a panel. The reasons for the policy were two: 1) with limited places on the program it provided opportunities for more people to participate and 2) multiple appearances create immense scheduling problems. Most participants cooperated with the policy and agreed that it was fair. We urge the Board to allow future program organizers to adhere to this rule.

International Visitors Program. The International Visitors Program places a burden on the secretariat and on the person of the executive secretary that cannot be sustained indefinitely. Previously, proposals for funding were prepared by members of the Board and the administration of the program was in the hands of the Program Chair. In the past two years, the secretariat has been responsible for writing the proposals, reporting on the program and arranging all the visits. This year, nominators assisted by arranging auxiliary visits of up to 15 days for the visitors.

We are concerned that persons nominated are often not suited to the priorities of the program, which call for the selection of younger scholars, women and others who are not regular visitors to the US. We urge the Board to take steps to select visitors with more care and concern for the objectives of the program.

Miller suggested that the Executive Committee appoint someone to assist with the International Visitors Program.

Newbury noted that a new representative at USIA has expressed interest in continuing and enlarging African visitors’ presence. She noted too that attendance was particularly high at panels. Larger rooms and microphones are needed. Seidman stressed the need for child care at annual meetings, while Miller cautioned that there are legal ramifications to the ASA providing such care.

Baltimore 1990

Willie Lamouse-Smith reported that the University of Maryland-Baltimore County will welcome the ASA in 1990. The University’s development office is providing seed money of $10,000 and will raise more to support the meeting. The theme, “Africa: Development and Ethics,” will be carried out through panels and the film program. Four plenary sessions, 15 forums, 15 films, 15 roundtables and 90-100 panels will be included on the program. Roundtables will include senior scholars speaking on broad topics. An unusual feature will be a kind of “Hyde Park corner” enabling informal debate to continue throughout the meeting.

Special events will be held each evening. The city will proclaim the first week in November “African Studies Week.” A luncheon for sponsors will be held and the UMBC president will host a dinner for the Board. The Baltimore Museum of Art will host a reception and art exhibition of Ndebele work. Off-site panels on art will be held at the Baltimore Museum and the Maryland Museum of African Art.

The core of the program committee will be three to four persons on the UMBC campus. Work will be done by the committee to bring additional international visitors. USIA has been contacted and the overseas posts informed.

Barnes noted that the Women’s Caucus is concerned that panels have an appropriate ethnic and gender mix while Greene suggested that people not in major research institutions need opportunities to appear on panels. Seidman pointed out that the ASA task force on the crisis in Africa will request space for seven workshops, each of which will include an African colleague. Newbury suggested that simultaneous interpretation be provided for large sessions.
with the use of USIA-owned equipment. Johnson proposed that a high-ranking SWAPO official be brought to the Baltimore meeting under the joint sponsorship of ASA and ACAS (Association of Concerned Africa Scholars). The Board agreed.

**St. Louis 1991**

James McCloud and Victor Le Vine invited the ASA to meet in St. Louis in 1991 under the sponsorship of Washington University. Some $15,000 in seed money is already committed and Jamie Graham will be available to be program assistant. Initial contacts have been made with the art museum, the botanical gardens, the Katherine Dunham dance company and other civic and cultural organizations. McCloud and Le Vine are in touch with officers of the African Heritage Studies Association and hope to effect a reintegration of AHSA members into the ASA. The meeting theme will be "African Renewal."

Seidman thanked McCloud and Le Vine for a strong proposal. She pointed out that the Board is moving towards the appointment of a national program committee in order to relieve local committees of the overwhelming task of planning both panels and cultural events. The Board had anticipated naming a national program chair for 1991 by its spring 1990 meeting.

Le Vine noted that any organizers need advice from the Board. The advantage to having the entire organization based in a single site is greater efficiency and integration. McCloud suggested that the Board take a flexible approach depending upon the resources available in any given city. St. Louis might be viewed as a pilot in which the program committee could consist of members of the Board with a local person as chair. To leave a local committee in a position with no input would be inappropriate.

Ottenberg pointed out that a national committee would allow the ASA to meet in cities where it might otherwise be unable to hold a meeting. Susan Broadhead noted that a Louisville meeting would require a national committee, given the lack of large numbers of Africanists to plan the entire event. DeLancey suggested that from the perspective of the AASP, sponsorship of an ASA meeting by a relatively young African studies program is an important development strategy. It is incumbent on the Board to come up with a clear statement of the nature of the relationship of national program committees to local organizing committees.

Lamouse-Smith expressed concern that the Board’s initiatives to organize sets of panels could be interpreted as setting up an elitist system. Attendance is increasing at ASA meetings and the quality of presentations improving.

Seidman summarized the discussion, welcoming the initiative taken by the St. Louis organizers and complimenting them on their plans. The Board is aware of the need for different committees to suit the needs of different locations. She suggested that a final decision on a program chair would be made in the spring after a report from the Board’s Annual Meetings Committee.

**2. Development Committee**

Barnes, interim chair of the Development Committee, reported on a meeting held November 1. The substance of the meeting focused on 1) fund-raising and 2) committee structures.

The Development Committee is committed to raising funds for outreach activities. Seidman plans to raise funding for the African crisis task force and where appropriate, will try to include funding for commissioned papers proposed for the *African Studies Review*. Barnes explained that the editor of *ASR* had been asked to commission papers, and that four were proposed. Gephart argued that the task force plans and the proposed papers were substantially different so that they could not easily be funded from the same source.

Newbury moved that the Board allocate $2000 to Carol Thompson, editor of the *African Studies Review*, to be used as honoraria for the authors of four commissioned papers for the frontiers of knowledge project. The motion was seconded by Ottenberg and carried.

Committee members recommended that Development be structured to continue to include non-Board members, including prominent individuals who could assist in attracting donors. DeLancey suggested that the committee also include persons dedicated to the ASA who have fund-raising skills. Bay and Barnes were asked to coordinate the contacting of such individuals.

**3. Finance Committee**

Sulayman Nyang reported that the financial situation of the ASA is not bad and acknowledged in-kind contributions made by Emory University.

The Committee proposed a $1200 life membership which could be given in three annual increments. It additionally proposed a new dues category of $55 for members with incomes greater than $45,000. The Committee also recommended that in future individuals who wish Board support for commissioned papers should be encouraged to raise the funding themselves.

Miller reminded the Board that the ASA had a surplus last year. Although the first six months of 1989 showed a deficit, another surplus is expected by year's end. The Finance Committee needs to think in terms of building an endowment, making financial decisions on the basis of long-term rather than short-term interests. Categories of giving will be recommended by the Finance Committee to encourage giving.

The Board agreed by consensus to institute the new dues category.

Life memberships were discussed at length. Nyang pointed out that the taking out of a life membership shows a serious commitment to African studies. He suggested that members could apply their lecture honoraria or book
royalties towards their membership. Nyang moved that ASA institute a $1200 life membership. The motion was seconded by Newbury and passed.

4. ASA Committee Reports

Archives-Libraries

Phyllis Bishof reported that the Library of Congress is about to establish a West Africa field office. She urged the Board to send a letter to the Librarian of Congress endorsing the idea and offering help in facilitating the project. Congressional hearings on the office project are expected in February. Bishof will notify the ASA of the dates in the hope that an officer might be willing to testify.

Archives-Libraries is planning a panel on UNESCO and the information society for the 1990 ASA meetings. Participants may include representatives of the Library of Congress, the House of Representatives and the media. Archives-Libraries asks assistance through the International Visitors Program to bring an African librarian to participate.

The Archives-Libraries newsletter is supported by Indiana University and is circulated to approximately 500 readers. Because of the serious demoralization among librarians in Africa given lack of resources, the Committee asks if ASA can send A-L newsletter issues to Africa. Bay offered to see if the newsletter could be included with materials sent to Africa through the AAAS-ACLS project.

Ottenberg asked if the Board members might also receive the A-L newsletter. Seidman expressed the appreciation of the Board for the work of the Committee. A letter will be sent in support of the West Africa field office.

Outreach Committee

Jo Sullivan and John Metzler reported that 15 outreach specialists had met in Atlanta to discuss future activities. They presented the following list of projects for which funding needs to be obtained:

1. Survey of the outreach activities of the ASA membership. The survey would focus on gathering information about what is being done and what members might do in addition if support were available. A budget of $1000 would be needed.
2. Compilation of a resource guide for African studies. The guide would be patterned after a product created by Middle East scholars and would include information on how to do outreach. The guide could be built on a computer data-base of reviews of materials for K-12 compiled by Brenda Randolph.
3. Guidelines for texts. The guidelines would be prepared for the use of publishers and would be circulated under the ASA name.
4. Work with other national organizations that reach the public. Outreach specialists currently do not have support to attend and be active in influential educational organizations like the National Council for the Social Studies, Sister Cities International or the National Association of Black Educators. With funding, African studies outreach specialists might have booths at major conventions of appropriate organizations.
5. Approaches to the media. An ASA portfolio of African experts available to comment on the news could be compiled and circulated to the media. Workshops might be arranged to train scholars for doing media work.
6. Modules for integrating African studies into non-Africa courses. The project would review what is taught in disciplinary courses such as surveys of western civilization. Then scholars would be commissioned to write modules integrating African materials as appropriate. Major writers of disciplinary texts could be approached and offered assistance with African materials.

Directors complimented the Outreach Committee on its initiative and urged Sullivan and Metzler to prepare budgets for amounts needed to fund these projects. Bay suggested that a short survey of outreach could be included with 1990 membership renewals. Barnes urged the Outreach Committee to submit their ideas, priorities and budget figures as soon as possible so that work could begin on obtaining funding.

Arts Council of the ASA

Mary Jo Arnoldi reported that the ACASA board had voted to expand the scope of ACASA interests to include African arts in the diaspora. She described the awards presented at the Eighth Triennial Symposium on African Arts (see ASA News, Oct/Dec 1989, pp. 6-7).

Two initiatives are planned by ACASA:

1. African arts slide packets. ACASA members will contribute 25 slides each towards packets of 1000 slides with texts. The packets will be sold to ACASA members to cover costs of distribution to African and Caribbean institutions. Seed money is now being sought for the project. A larger grant will be needed for its implementation.
2. Increased African participation on ASA arts panels. ACASA will approach USIA for support for African scholars' participation on ACASA-sponsored panels. Four special standing panels are planned for future meetings on the topics of museums, contemporary art, archaeology and ethics.

Arnoldi queried the Board about how an ASA national program committee will work. What role will ACASA have in its composition? She stressed that the room for ACASA sessions in Atlanta was too small. A room seating 100 is needed.
Directors expressed concern that the ASA Board and ACASA might be duplicating fund-raising efforts and recommended that efforts be coordinated through the Development Committee.

Women's Caucus
Deborah Mack reported that the Caucus is concerned with its visibility within ASA. It will launch a membership drive, and has increased member dues to a sliding scale from $5 to $20. The Caucus will distribute descriptive flyers next year.

Two projects are planned for the immediate future: the development of a mission statement and the writing of a brochure. The Caucus requests that the ASA pay for the printing of its brochure, which will be identical to the format of the outreach brochure. The Caucus also plans to compile a membership directory.

The Caucus members were pleased that many African and African-American women attended Caucus programs in Atlanta. They were concerned that a number of all-male panels were scheduled and asked that panels be monitored more carefully in future. They ask that program organizers avoid scheduling panels relevant to women at conflicting times.

Child care is an Association-wide issue that the Caucus is willing to work to provide. ASA might offer a hotel suite, with child care providers recruited from among Association members. One possibility would be that graduate students might come to the convention and receive free rooms in exchange for baby-sitting. Two Caucus members will explore options and survey the experience of other organizations.

Directors urged Mack to encourage members of the Women's Caucus to submit nominations to the ASA International Visitors Program. Nyang urged that an exception to the one-appearance rule be made so that International Visitors can be asked to appear on more than one panel to provide maximum visibility for the visitors. Mack noted that the Caucus will be approaching the Association for Women in Development for suggestions of potential visitors.

5. Spring Board Meeting
Directors agreed to meet in Boston on April 27-29, 1990.

6. Annual Meeting Committee
Directors discussed the logistics of setting up a national program committee for future annual meetings. They agreed that the problems were complex, involving local organizers, the Board and affiliate groups that sponsor panels. After discussion, the Board agreed that guidelines would need to be set up and a chair for a national program committee selected for 1992. St. Louis will be a transitional situation in which Victor Le Vine will serve as program chair, working in conjunction with a locally-based committee supplemented by representatives of major sponsoring groups.

Ottenberg was named Board liaison with the program chair for 1991 and Sulayman Nyang agreed to serve as Board liaison for Baltimore.

7. Committee Assignments
New Directors were assigned to committees as follows:
Eastman: Development and Finance
Geary: Annual Meetings and Executive
Greene: Nominating and Publications

8. Herskovits Committee
Directors expressed thanks for the work done by the 1989 Herskovits Committee: John Middleton (chair), Virginia DeLancey and Bogumil Jewsiewicki. The terms of all three members are scheduled to continue in 1990.

9. Other Business
Ottenberg reported on a meeting held to resolve production problems with African Studies Review. Present were Ottenberg, Seidman, Nzongola-Ntalaja, Bay and Carol Thompson. The following arrangements were made:
In future, two hours will be allotted on the agenda of the Publications Committee to discuss ASR. Thompson agreed to submit ASR copy on computer disks which will then be style-edited at the secretariat. If disks are not available, Thompson will supervise the keying-in of articles, the cost of which will be absorbed by the secretariat. In the event of unresolved difficulties between the editor and the secretariat, problems will be communicated to the chair of the Publications Committee, then to the Publications Committee as a whole, and finally to the president of the Association.

The Board expressed its strong support for the editor of ASR and enthusiastically endorsed the journal's new directions.

The Board reviewed a request by Amnesty International that letters of support for African academic prisoners of conscience be sent. It was agreed that the president would write on behalf of the prisoners and that their names would be published in ASA News.

Newbury reported the results of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee established to discuss the future of Crossroads Press. Present were Newbury (chair), Bay, David Henige and Jean Hay. The committee agreed that the strengths of the Press were its ability to publish long articles and other materials not of interest to commercial presses but important to the field of African studies. They recommended that in future ASA publications be centered on four series: the arts, medical studies, Africa in the classroom and reference materials. An editor will be sought for each series and mechanisms will be devised for the solicitation and review of manuscripts. No final recommendation on a new name for the press was made.
The Board discussed a request from the Current Issues Committee that travel funds be allocated to assist CIC in organizing panels which include persons who are not academics. The Board agreed to contribute $300 for the next annual meeting.

Barnes thanked the secretariat staff for their work on the Atlanta annual meeting. She reminded Board members of the policy that Directors are required to resign if they must be absent from two or more consecutive meetings.

**BUSINESS MEETING**

Saturday, November 4, 1989. 6pm.
York Room, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta.

1. Installation of the New President

President Simon Ottenberg called the meeting to order. He thanked the retiring past president, Nzongola-Ntalaja, for his work as an officer of the Association and expressed his appreciation for the work of retiring Board members Mario Azevedo, Pauline Baker and Allen Isaacman. He then turned the meeting over to incoming president Ann Seidman.

2. Report of the Executive Secretary

Edna Bay read the following report:

As you may imagine, arrangements for the Atlanta Annual Meeting were a major preoccupation of the Secretariat in this past year, particularly in the months leading up to November. In addition to the assistance offered by members of the Program Advisory Committee, I would like to thank publicly the sponsoring academic institutions: Emory University, Agnes Scott College, Morris Brown College and Clark-Atlanta University. Several other Atlanta institutions were of significant assistance in our planning, in providing financial and in-kind support: the office of the mayor, the APEX museum, the Atlanta Third World Film Festival and the Coca-Cola Company. I would especially like to thank our new exhibits coordinator, David Gardiner, who unfortunately cannot be present at this meeting because of his duties.

Several on-going projects came to fruition during this year. The Horn of Africa Conference, sponsored jointly by the ASA and the African Association of Political Science, was held in Madrid, Spain, September 12-14. Hosted by the University of Alcala, the Conference was sponsored by the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the Presbyterian Church (USA), the International Center for Development Policy and the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries. The Horn of African Conference in Madrid was followed by the symposium of the same name, sponsored by the Carter Center of Emory University, which was a keynote event of this annual meeting.

The corporate merger undertaken by the Board in 1988 was completed on September 28. Thus the ASA is now a non-profit corporation based in the state of Delaware. In keeping with the Bylaws of our new corporation, we moved to a July 1-June 30 fiscal year this summer. The accountants' financial statements for the fiscal half-year ending June 30 show a deficit of $6983. We are concerned with the deficit, though we anticipate that the current fiscal year will end with a modest surplus that will offset these losses.

Membership in the Association is rising. As of this moment, we are larger by some 250 individual members than we were at this time last year. We hope to continue to grow by expanding member services and by improving the quality of our member publications. In this regard, I would like to announce that we will publish an ASA member directory of 1990 members. I urge all members to renew within the renewal deadlines so that they may be listed.

3. Report of the Treasurer

Joseph C. Miller presented the following report:

Position:

The Treasurer of the Association is responsible for oversight of the Executive Secretary in custody of the funds of the Corporation and for the provision of adequate and accurate records of its financial transactions. The position attained its present form, appointment for a term of five years, as a result of a proposal to the Board of Directors voted as an amendment to the Bylaws of the Association in 1988. The Board of Directors appointed me to the position at the Chicago annual meeting in November 1988, and I assumed the responsibilities of the position immediately.

The Board of Directors, as the elected representatives of the membership of the Association, establishes policy, and the Treasurer exercises technical functions, including liaison among the Executive Secretary, her staff, the accountants, Emory University as institutional host for the Association, and the Board. The Treasurer, whose term does not coincide with that of the Executive Secretary, also may provide informed continuity in support of members of the Board, who rotate through their positions on a three-year cycle, or over the transition from one Executive Secretary to another.
Functions:
The principal activities of the Treasurer in 1989, the first year of the new position, centered on structuring budgets in a form suitable for Board analysis, the design of a structure of accounts and reports that will allow adequate control, and planning for the long-range development of member services at a reasonable level of dues and fees. The Treasurer attended meetings of the Board and its various committees, made the first of a planned series of annual on-site visits to the Secretariat at Emory University and reviewed all accounts and reports.

Status:
The operations of the Secretariat proceeded with exemplary efficiency and creativity in 1988 and 1989, as the timely appearance of *ASA News*, the surplus on the books at the end of 1988, and the ability of the staff to shoulder the organization of the 1989 annual meeting in addition to their normal duties amply demonstrated.

The Association is enjoying generous and responsive support from its institutional host, Emory University, as well as from the institutions where the editors of the publications of the Association are based: the University of Southern California for the *African Studies Review*, the University of Wisconsin for *History in Africa*, and Haverford College for *Issue*. It is a pleasure to acknowledge with appreciation the subsidies that those institutions quietly provide to the ASA.

The operations of the Association ran in 1988 at a modest surplus, as reported in *ASA News* (April/June 1989, pp. 5-12), and thus contributed to the initiation of a reserve fund capable of sustaining the Association's services to its members even in the event of an unexpected crisis in some aspect of its operations. My advice, in line with the practices of comparable scholarly organizations, is to maintain a reasonable yearly surplus until the Association has built up an endowment adequate to its security.

The unaudited accounts of June 30, 1989, show a small deficit for the one-time six-month fiscal year resulting from the reincorporation of the Association in Delaware and the shift from a calendar fiscal year (1988) to an academic fiscal year (July 1-June 30). We expect that the first full fiscal year under the new system will generate a surplus similar to that in 1988.

The Treasurer anticipates a visit to the Secretariat early in 1990, with preparation of a budget for 1990-91 in time for the Board to consider at its May meeting and the formulation of longer-range plans to plan for building endowment and developing member services in 1992 and beyond.

4. Report of the Nominating Committee

Ann Seidman reported that the following persons had been named to the slate of candidates for officers and directors to be elected to terms beginning at the end of 1990:
- For Vice President: Edmond J. Keller and C. S. Whitaker
- For Directors: Joel D. Barkan, Paul A. Beckett, Paul H. Brietzke, Beverly Grier, Goran Hyden, Daniel Weiner.

Seidman urged all members to vote in ASA elections.

5. Reports of ASA Committees

Archives-Libraries (report presented by John Bruce Howell, University of Iowa)

The Committee met for its spring meeting, April 12-15, 1989, at the University of Florida, Gainesville, where it concentrated much of its time in composing and writing the *Guidelines for Libraries Interacting with South Africa*. The *Guidelines* were approved by consensus and published in the Committee's *Africana Libraries Newsletter* 59 (July 1989): 4-5 and also in *ASA News* 22, no. 3 (July/Sept. 1989): 19-21. In addition, copies were forwarded to the Centre Against Apartheid, United Nations, New York, and to major organizations publishing information for librarians in South Africa. This past week we have learned that the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science has published the *Guidelines* in their latest newsletter. Two committees of the American Library Association have issued their own drafts of the Archives-Libraries Committee's *Guidelines* this past summer.

More than a hundred members attended our roundtable on the "Book Famine" on November 3, which extended last year's panel discussion into other cooperative opportunities with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and other interested organizations. At this meeting the Committee established a "Task Force on the Book Famine" in order to identify critical problems in sending books to Africa, to work with other US and international organizations, and to publish information on the activities of concerned organizations with similar interests in the Committee's *Africana Libraries Newsletter*.

Initial steps were taken in identifying new bibliographies for the Conover-Porter Award, 1990. Within the association, our liaison with the ASA Publications Committee continues through our representative.

The Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) in cooperation with the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), Chicago, continues to acquire African newspapers, journals and archives material on microform as part of its preservation program. Currently, titles under consideration for purchase are from Cape Town and East London, South Africa, and also include the *Times of Swaziland*. Archive files from Botswana, Liberia and Namibia are being considered as possible purchases. "CAMP Acquisitions" regularly appears in the Center's newsletter *Focus*.

At this meeting officials from the Overseas Operations Division of Library of Congress told us that the Library's request for a West Africa field office has been deferred until the 1991 fiscal year. Members of the Committee consider the establishment of the office to be one of its major priori-
ties for the coming year. The Committee urges members of the Association, its Board and Executive to support the creation of a West Africa office by writing to members of Congress and testifying before the appropriate congressional appropriations subcommittee when the Library's budget is brought to the floor next year.


Issues 57-60 of the Africana Libraries Newsletter, edited and published for the Committee by the African Studies Area Specialist, Indiana University Libraries (E660 Main Library, Bloomington, IN 47405) contain the minutes, agendas and documents of the Committee, as well as citations to new publications and serials from and about Africa with addresses of the source. There is also information on publishing by African organizations, both public and private. The African Studies Program and the Libraries at Indiana University sponsor the publication and distribution (400 copies in the US and 200 abroad) of the Newsletter with a rising subsidy now at $2000 per annum. In particular, the $.85 per issue postage to our colleagues on the African continent makes it difficult for us to make the Newsletter better known there than is now the case. We ask the Board to consider financial support for the Newsletter, especially for its distribution.

The forthcoming edition of American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Masters Theses on Africa, 1974-1987, 8,500 titles, continues to be supplemented by "Recent Doctoral Dissertations," in ASA News. In regard to dissertations in Africa universities, CAMP is currently negotiating with the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) to film and obtain its Student Papers for the period 1920s-1940s. There is continued interest by members of the Association in preserving and having access to African dissertations. The first step would be to compile a bibliography of published lists of dissertations of individual African universities. The number of titles would be noted along with subject content wherever possible. At this stage preservation funds for the dissertations would need to be sought under the auspices of CAMP, CRL, ASA and other interested organizations.

Mary K. D. Pietris, Chief of the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, wrote to thank members of the Subcommittee on Cataloging for their list of 32 African ethnic groups which will update the Library's current online records.

As a cost-cutting experiment, the Committee's spring meeting will not be held in 1990. Instead, the Committee will begin its fall meeting one day earlier than the convening of the ASA annual meeting in Baltimore. There will be a spring meeting in 1991 in Washington, DC at the invitation of Beverly Gray, Head, African Section, Library of Congress.


At the Committee's Business Meeting Phyllis Bischof, University of California, Berkeley, was elected the new Chair, and Peter Malanchuk, University of Florida as Vice Chair/Chair-Elect. The Committee would like to give special thanks to Edna Bay for her help and guidance in strengthening our communication with the rest of the Association.

Arts Council of the ASA (report presented by Mary Jo Arnoldi, Smithsonian Institution)

This past year was an exciting year for the Arts Council culminating in a number of scholarly activities and initiatives now being undertaken by the organization. The Eighth Triennial Symposium on African Art was held in Washington, DC from June 14-17, 1989. The Symposium was organized by the Arts Council and hosted by the National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution. It was attended by 289 participants from North America, Africa and Europe. The symposium opened with a day-long workshop on African Art and Museums and was followed by three days of panels, plenary sessions, roundtables and a film program devoted to the arts of Africa and the African Diaspora.

Several awards were given by ACASA this year in recognition of outstanding leadership and scholarship in African arts. The second ACASA Leadership Award was presented at the Symposium Banquet to two outstanding scholars in the field of African arts. The award was presented posthumously to Douglas Fraser, art historian, and to Warren D'Azevedo, anthropologist. Warren D'Azevedo gave a thoughtful, provocative and eloquent address at the Banquet which was subsequently published in the ACASA Newsletter (vol. XXIII, no. 1, Nov. 1989). The first Arnold Rubin Outstanding Publication Award was also presented at the Triennial Symposium Banquet. The award named in memory of Arnold Gary Rubin, art historian, will be offered triennially to a book of original scholarship and excellence in visual presentation which makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the arts and material culture of Africa and the African diaspora. Publishers were invited to nominate titles for the award and winners were selected by the

The ACASA newsletter is published quarterly and distributed to the 249 members of the association in North America, Africa and Europe. An additional 140 complimentary copies are also distributed to African and Caribbean institutions involved in the study of the arts. This past year ACASA began an Art Book Distribution project. Janet Stanley, Chief Librarian of the Warren Robbins Library, National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution, is organizing the distribution effort. In this first phase of the program a selection of books and catalogues on the arts of Africa and the African Diaspora published by the National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Cultural History, UCLA, and Iowa University are now being distributed to 100 university libraries, museums and research institutions in Africa and the Caribbean. ACASA initiatives are also underway in the areas of development and distribution of visual and text resources for the teaching of the art of Africa and the African Diaspora as well as initiatives in support of archaeology in Africa. ACASA planning committees are currently developing programs and exploring potential funding sources.

Outreach Committee (report presented by John Metzler, Michigan State University)

The annual meeting of the ASA Outreach Committee was held on November 2 in Atlanta. The Outreach Committee is very pleased to report that fifteen members attended the annual meeting. This figure is significant, relative to the five persons who attended the outreach meeting in Chicago in 1988. Outreach personnel from all but two of the Title VI National Resource Centers on Africa were present. (The centers at Berkeley-Stanford and Indiana were not represented.) In addition it was very gratifying that members from AASP and non-AASP institutions, and two non-university librarians attended and actively participated in the meeting.

This renewed interest in Outreach is important since it comes at a time when a number of Title VI centers are cutting back on their formal outreach programs. Currently only three centers have full-time outreach coordinators.

The agenda of the meeting focused on addressing the critical outreach imperative of representing Africa to an apathetic and often misinformed North American public in an era of reduced federal and institutional support for outreach endeavors.

Numerous potential cooperative outreach project and prospective funding sources were discussed. The committee, by consensus, agreed to present the ASA Board and the ASA Development Committee with a list of eight outreach cooperative projects for potential external grant funding.

In addition, the Outreach Committee agreed to address the issue of inaccurate, inadequate and often stereotypical presentation of Africa in K-12 textbooks through a collectively produced guidelines for text-book publishers. These guidelines would be forwarded to all major North American textbook publishers under the cover of the ASA Board and the Outreach Committee.

The Outreach Committee adjourned its annual meeting reinvigorated, recommitted to the outreach imperative and cautiously optimistic concerning the potential for cooperative endeavors.

Officers of the ASA Outreach Committee for 1989-90 are:

John Metzler, Michigan State University - Chair
Jo Sullivan, Boston University - Associate Chair
Patricia Kuntz, University of Wisconsin-Madison - Secretary

Women's Caucus (report presented by Deborah Mack of Mack, Carrillo & Associates)

During the 1989 calendar year the Women's Caucus of the African Studies Association increased both in its membership as well as in its informal and institutional collaboration with a number of organizations. More specifically, the Caucus began development of an international inventory of scholars involved in women's studies; initiated systematic communication with women's studies centers in Africa; continued the collection and distribution of women's history and other related course syllabi.

In the November business meeting a number of concerns were voiced by the membership, concerns which generated a number of new priorities for the Caucus:

1. The Caucus is developing a brochure for widespread distribution, comparable to the Outreach Committee's brochure printed by the African Studies Association. Deborah
Mack, caucus co-convenor, requested funding for this project to the ASA Board during the meeting in November. We hope to present camera-ready copy to the Association during the winter of 1990.

2. Beginning with the 1990 meetings Caucus information, membership forms and a schedule of sponsored events will be included in the registration packets.

3. We plan to set up a Women's Caucus table in the book exhibit area in future meetings. Caucus literature would be available, and caucus syllabi and reports would be for sale.

4. We are developing a Women's Caucus membership directory, in order to facilitate independent contact among members.

The question of membership led to the question of resources. The Women's Caucus requires additional resources to enhance its visibility. It was decided by an overwhelming majority vote to increase membership rates, with a sliding scale to accommodate students and as well as the underemployed and unemployed.

A significant percentage of the additional revenues generated will be used to subsidize the attendance and participation of African women scholars to the ASA meetings.

Finally, there were a number of long-term as well as short-term concerns:

1. The Caucus feels it is important to insure that senior women scholars are included among the designated senior scholars who will sit on the proposed plenary sessions and roundtables at next year's meetings in Baltimore.

2. There were a noticeable number of all-male panels at the 1989 meetings, the first year in which the Women's Caucus did not monitor the constitution of panels. We unanimously agreed that annual monitoring must be resumed.

3. The matter of quality childcare provisions during the annual meetings is an issue of concern to the ASA as a whole, and not confined to the Women's Caucus. The Caucus is willing to assist the Association in whatever research or information gathering is necessary to provide this service to the ASA membership. One long-term solution suggested calls for the Association to set aside monies for an annual childcare subsidy, to be matched or supplemented by members who wish to avail themselves of the service.

6. Report of the Elections Committee

Elections Committee chair Edna Bay thanked the other members of the committee, Sidney Kasfir and Amare Tekle.

The following persons were elected to begin serving terms in November 1989:

Vice President: Martin A. Klein
Directors: Carol M. Eastman, Christraud Geary and Sandra Greene

7. Other Business

Seidman opened the floor to other business. Harold Marcus proposed the following motion in response to the ASA-sponsored Horn of Africa Conference:

When the ASA sponsors a conference, the membership shall be apprised of said conference and invited to submit papers from which a selection may be made.

The motion was seconded by Jim Quirin. In discussion, Nzongola-Ntalaja responded that the Horn of Africa Conference had not been a secret, and that notice of it had been published in ASA News.

The question was called, the vote taken and the motion was passed.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.


ASA members may obtain copies at cost when they renew their membership. Nonmembers may purchase the booklet for $3 prepaid from the African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.
SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE AFRICANA MICROFILMING PROJECT (CAMP)

Thursday, November 2, 1989, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta
(Full minutes distributed to member libraries and published in Africana Libraries Newsletter.)

Moore Crossey (Yale), Hunt Davis (Florida) and Karen Fung (Stanford) were elected to the Executive Committee for 1989-91. Continuing elected members are Joe Lauer (Michigan State), Peter Malanchuk (Florida), Helene Baumann (Duke) and Norman Bennett (Boston).

As part of a project to build up the holdings of newspapers, CRL will subscribe to the microfilm editions of the following newspapers: Cameroon Tribune (Yaounde), Ghanaian Times (Accra), Standard (Nairobi), Madagascar Matin, Daily Times (Blantyre), Diario de Mocambique (Beira), Windhoek Advertiser, Le Sahel (Niamey), National Concord (Ikeja), Nigeria Standard (Jos), The Guardian (Lagos), Weekly Mail (Braamfontein), New Nation (Johannesburg), Sowetan (Johannesburg), Sudan Times (Khartoum), Elima (Kinshasa), Zambia Daily Mail, and the Chronicle (Bulawayo).

Other planned purchases include Ilanga Lase Natal, 1924-1978; CAMP already holds 1903-1924; Guardian, 1937-1962 (Cape Town); Huisgenott 1946-1950 (Cape Town); African Sectional Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Minutes, 1892-1926. Preservation microfilming at Northwestern and Michigan State universities continues, with copies of film going to CAMP.

After the business meeting, the Executive Committee reelected Lauer as Chair for 1989/90 and asked CRL to more actively solicit dissertations from African universities.

Submitted by Joe Lauer

Tecnica Southern Africa Program: Tecnica receives requests for technical assistance from the ANC, SWAPO, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It in turn matches qualified volunteers with projects according to those expressed needs. Skills needed include: computerization (PCs and Macintosh), including installation, software application, service and repair; printing/publishing; skilled trades; education; health care; communication; engineering; agriculture; small business and financial management. Placements range from four weeks to three months, with all living and working arrangements coordinated by Tecnica field staff. Interested technicians are encouraged to submit applications as much in advance as possible. Contact Tecnica, 3254 Adeline Street, Berkeley, CA 94703.
DISTINGUISHED AFRICANIST AWARD

President Ann Seidman presented the Association’s Distinguished Africanist Award for 1989 to Professor Roland Oliver at the ASA Awards Banquet, Saturday, November 4.

Forty years ago, when Professor Oliver received his first appointment as Lecturer in history of Africa at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, few Americans knew much about that vast continent. Even in England, most people perceived Africa as little more than an extension of Europe’s imperial grasp.

Undaunted, Roland Oliver and a few others set about training a core of historians who—in the next four decades—transformed European and American perceptions of Africa’s role in world history.

Early on, Oliver spent a sabbatical in Legon with John Fage, discovering the opportunities and challenges facing Africa’s new universities. With his wife, Caroline, he drove across equatorial Africa to Uganda, where he investigated the possibilities of collecting oral traditions. Back in England, he established a weekly African history seminar, a vital meeting place for research students and scholars from other colleges and universities. In 1953, he organized at SOAS the first international conference on African history, an outstanding success that revealed both his organizational ability and his imaginative, intellectual vision. There, he established a close working relationship with archaeologists, and initiated links with Africanists in France and elsewhere. A second conference, in 1957, witnessed a dramatic increase in the presence of Africans and beginning ties with US scholars. With Jan Vansina’s presence, the 1957 conference focused on oral history. Oliver also began to incorporate Malcolm Guthrie’s classification of Bantu languages into what the late Michael Crowder termed a “bold and immensely stimulating, if controversial, hypothesis” on the expansion of Bantu-speakers in Africa.


Recognizing the immensity of the task of gathering, analyzing and disseminating the facts of African history, Oliver increasingly engaged in collaborative efforts. In 1959, John Fage joined him at SOAS. Together, they launched the path-breaking Journal of African History which they edited until 1973. In 1961, they organized another seminal conference on African history and archeology. The following year, they published the first comprehensive history of the continent, A Short History of Africa (1962). In his contribution to the first volume of the Oxford History of East Africa (1963), which he edited with Gervase Mathew, he proposed additional wide-ranging hypotheses which spurred further research into pre-European history.

In 1963, the University of London appointed Professor Oliver to the first chair in African history in a British university, a base from which he continued to broaden the impact of his scholarly activity. Appointed in 1966 as General Editors of the Cambridge History of Africa, by 1986 he and Fage had supervised the completion of eight volumes. Oliver himself edited Volume Three (c. 1050 - c. 1600), co-edited Volume Six (c. 1870 - c. 1905), and, together with archaeologist Brian Fagan on Africa in the Iron Age (1975), one of a series in which he and Anthony Atmore wrote two other volumes, Africa Since 1800 (1967) and The African Middle Ages (1981).

Professor Oliver held visiting professorships at Brussels, Northwestern and Harvard. In 1966, he received the Haile Selassie Prize Trust Award, and in 1967 became president of the African Studies Association of the United Kingdom. As head of the SOAS Department of History, he contributed greatly to development of closer links between historians of Africa and Asia. In 1981, he became President of the British Institute in Eastern Africa, and after that year not only visited the Institute’s Nairobi headquarters, but looked in on current excavations and visited local universities.

Professor Oliver supervised forty-two theses on a wide variety of aspects of sub-Saharan African history. A fourth of these used primarily oral evidence rather than documentary sources. Twenty-six have been published. The students he supervised included a large number of Africans, some of whom, like Adu Boahen, later established their own graduate schools.

Perhaps the most fitting tribute to Professor Roland Oliver comes from an African scholar, Dr. Said S. Samatar, Professor of African History at Rutgers University. Dr. Said never met Professor Oliver. Nevertheless, in his letter nominating Professor Oliver for the ASA Distinguished Africanist Award, Dr. Said wrote:

When I embarked on my history graduate study at Northwestern University . . . we had to spend much energy . . . defending ourselves against the attacks of Americanist and Europeanist historians who openly ridiculed the notion that the Dark Continent had a past worthy of studying. Today the pendulum has swung one hundred eighty degrees, with those same scholars opining that an understanding of African history possibly holds the key to understanding world history. Much of the credit for this happy rehabilitation of our heritage goes to a half dozen men, principally to Oliver, B. Davidson, and others. The lonely, often unrewarded devotion of these men has done much to revolutionize African history to a respectable field worthy of global attention.
HERSKOVITS AWARD

The following remarks were made by John Middleton, Chair of the Herskovits Committee, at the award presentation, November 4, 1989, in Atlanta.

It has been a great honor to chair this Awards Committee for the Melville J. Herskovits Award. This year the Committee consisted of Virginia DeLancey, of the Department of Economics at the American University in Cairo; Bogumil Jewsiewicki of the Department of History at Université Laval; and myself, of the Departments of Anthropology and Religious Studies, Yale University.

Our task has been to select those books on Africa that we consider the finest scholarly books published in English during 1988. Any such choice must necessarily be a somewhat personal one, satisfactory to some and unsatisfactory to others of you. All three of us have read all the books submitted by publishers and have kept in constant communication with one another.

Our criteria have essentially been two: to find deep and honest scholarship, and originality of analysis. We have not chosen books that evince only one of the criteria. We have taken no notice of conventional disciplines; of age, gender, or ethnicity of authors; nor of authors’ reputations. We have not considered edited or translated works but only those written by single or joint authors; some authors we have chosen live in this country; others do not, but that does not matter so long as the books are published, for the first time, in 1988.

We have chosen two books for joint award, and five others as runners-up, a decision of considerable anguish. The number of finalists is less than in previous years, but there is nothing deliberate in this: it reflects merely the quality of the books submitted. All seven books make, by implication, the point that African studies is at last growing up. They all show clearly that conventional academic disciplinary boundaries are outmoded. All make informed and effective use of many approaches, in particular those of history, anthropology, economics, politics, art history, philosophy and religious studies. They also show the complementarity of African and non-African scholarship, irrespective of race and ethnicity. These books form a body of work from which we in African studies may all take inspiration and encouragement.


Professors Miller and Mudimbe each donated the cash portion of their Herskovits Award for relief of the African book famine. Professor Miller has arranged for the donation and delivery of copies of his book to scholars and institutions in Africa (see Letters, p. 3). Professor Mudimbe’s portion will support the purchase and delivery of books in French to institutions in Zaire.

Finalists for the Herskovits Award


This exceptional but very simple account could be written only by a great historian; and it is sadly his last book. It is a story of the ambiguities of colonialism, in which an ambitious British civil servant dreams of transforming Tswana society by radical economic development. This clashes with the deliberate long-term political actions of the African regent, who is at ease in mobilizing both “native” and Western political resources, while the civil servant, out of his Cartesian universe, can respond only by crude violence.

This true “fable” is the story of a young white man living on the boundary between “native” and white societies. His skin was white but his social being was “native,” as Phinehas MacIntosh himself insisted. The regent established that the only link of MacIntosh with the colonial world was his skin color, and his recognition of Tshakedi as his chief was a confirmation of the latter’s sovereignty. For his public behavior the regent, Tshakedi Khama, summoned him to the native court and gave the punishment of flogging. The Resident Commissioner, Charles Rey, jumped immediately at this seeming opportunity to get rid of the main obstacle to his “civilizing” mission. Rey is trapped in his own world, prisoner of this rational perception that divided the “traditional” and the “modern”; in his view the last, being white, could not but win, but in the event it lost.

This book sends a powerful message. As in Pirandello’s theater, the reader finds himself not outside, but inside the story, unable to escape reflection about power and the nature of racism.


This book is perhaps the first of many published on African art that studies the full social and cultural roles of the makers of the art. It considers the blacksmiths not merely as technical specialists, members of a despised but feared “caste,” but also as healers, diviners, bards, praise-sayers, and other kinds of ritual and holy men. They form endogamous groups
separated from the rest of society by taboos and their feared control of sorcery. The book contains detailed accounts not only of the blacksmith's craft itself (which entails making many kinds of tools and sculptures) but also of their knowledge of the "science of trees" and other forms of occult knowledge. These enable them to mediate both between human beings and non-human forces but also between human beings themselves. They act as circumcisers and so are responsible for initiation into adulthood and for the carvings of the masks used in initiation. McNaughton skillfully analyzes them as "men of means," holders of an essential and ambiguous role who construct moral space by their making and use of objects in which are isolated and then recreated the basic elements and forms of the Mande universe so as to be given meaning for Mande society. This is a book of subtle and sensitive scholarship.


This account of the economic and particularly the social and cultural aspects of the palm oil industry in south-eastern Nigeria is an outstanding case study of colonial rule over almost two centuries. It deals with the production, financing, and export of palm oil as they were influenced by and in turn effected changes in means of production and the complex networks of interlinked relations between local areas and lineages, men and women, rich and poor, successive generations, and Christians and non-Christians. The rise of the palm oil trade and its later decline and substitution by cassava production and labor migration are clearly analyzed. The emphases are upon local groups and categories and on new forms of political protest and organization, the most prominent being by women. The account moves quickly and coherently, using both detailed statistical data and also vividly effective oral and biographical evidence over a long period with great subtlety and skill.


Miller's study of the South Atlantic slave trade during the 18th century has caught the human dimension of Africans' complex involvement both as victims and also as agents and traders, as well as that of the Portuguese, Luso-Africans, and Brazilians. Miller reconstructs the relationships between these groups' complementary roles in their respective economies, analyzing the commodification of human beings in the expansion of European merchant capitalism and the processes of social differentiation within Angola and Brazil. He gives an incredibly detailed picture of the mechanics of the trade, its victims, its organizers, and its beneficiaries.

When slaves-as-dependents entered the Atlantic trade, they either died or emerged as slaves-as-property and as capital, extending Europe's reach in Africa and the Americas beyond the previous scale of investment in Europe. On the African side, the denudation of women by slavery made young women scarce commodities, and African warlords maximized their political power by their control over the human sources of fertility remaining in Angola; meanwhile entrepreneurs in London, Lisbon, and Brazil amassed land and wealth. Miller shows how the Angolan trade linked the autonomous yet complementary universes of Angola, Portugal and Brazil into a single system of exploitation. This impressive book sets a new standard in studies of the African slave trade and the wider economic and social systems based on it.


This remarkable book has two main aims, and succeeds brilliantly in both of them. The first is to show the ways in which both European and African scholars, in many fields, have conceptualized an "Africa," either "the other" or "ourselves," but both defined in terms of their counterparts, at different periods over a time-span of many centuries, with different intentions and agenda, and with different degrees of cultural comprehension. Their interpretations, re-interpreations, counter-interpretations and mythologies are discussed with understanding and with sympathy. The second aim is to analyze this complex history of thought as essentially a problem in philosophy, history and, if you like, theology. He links the two aims by a subtle and insightful discussion of the works of many scholars: earlier and recent African writers from Blyden to Hountondji and others less known in this country than they should be; Europeans from Herodotus through Frobenius, Evans-Pritchard, and Foucault; the anthropologists versus the missionaries; and others. His intermingling of these seemingly diverse elements to produce a single stream of ever-developing thought and understanding, in which Africans and non-Africans are seen as complementary and influencing each other, is masterly. This book goes, with a deep sense of truth, to the heart of a problem whose subtlety few of us have previously even glimpsed, and sets a new standard for our thinking about Africa, for both Africans and non-Africans.


This book, based on a theoretically informed framework with historical and empirical research at the local level, examines the process leading to
the Rwandan revolution of 1959-61. The abolition of the monarchy and the dramatic change in the ethnic composition of the ruling group are analyzed as outcomes of a political process that began in the later 19th century. The expansion of monarchical government and the intensification of linkages with the royal court limited the autonomy of local lineages; and new forms of prestations offered to the few opportunities for power and status. Thenceforth state building heightened and rigidified ethnic awareness, leading to the association of physical, cultural and social differences with political status. Colonial domination, missionary development, and manipulation of the control over labor, land and cattle, increased the polarization of ethnic groups. This concentrated power helped the Tutsi, who derived their status from association with the colonial state, to manipulate new material and coercive resources. The intensification of this process led to fear of political oppression and economic exploitation and so the Rwandan revolution. The ideologization of Tutsi identity emerged in the Rwandan state before the outset of colonialism, but was enhanced and articulated by the Tutsi making literacy into an important element of class/ethnic identity, and this in turn "created" Hutu ethnic consciousness.


The strength of this book lies in its superb ethnography of a people whose name is known everywhere but who have never hitherto been described in such analytical detail. This study is not the usual sentimental one of noble warriors, but is based on actuality, using Maasai case studies and statements. It also draws from the author's earlier work among the Samburu and Rendille, both of a similar traditional way of life as the Maasai. The detail enables us to comprehend Maasai wishes, choices, and decisions both to remain alive as a society in a forbidding natural and social environment and also to retain their own civilization which has always been misunderstood and condemned by their neighbors, African and non-African. The author discusses the "pastoral enterprise," descent and marriage structures and stratagems, and the political and military systems that provide the mainspring for Maasai life, set within a comparative framework of "rituals of rebellion." The whole forms a single coherent whole seen within the context of an outside world intent on forcing change on people who do not particularly want it. Today it is becoming popular to decry ethnography: this book shows up the ignorance of those who do so and places African ethnography back on its proper path.

**INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM**

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

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

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

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

Requests for support must be received no later than March 15, 1990. Scholars nominated may be of any nationality though the preponderance of grants will be awarded to Africans. In addition to a fair representation of disciplines and geographical areas, the selection committee will be concerned to include an appropriate representation of women scholars. Priority will be given to scholars who have not recently attended ASA meetings and to those with definite plans to undertake other professional activities during their visit.
1990 ANNUAL MEETING INFORMATION

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

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

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

Criteria for Selection

The Program Committee for the 1990 Meeting will be guided by the criteria described below in the selection of abstracts:

1. Significance: Does the abstract clearly identify conceptual or empirical issues? Does it bring illumination upon these issues? Does it relate to the conference theme or panel theme? Does it bring insight or explanation to illuminate the issues?

2. Methodology: How sound is the methodology? If the abstract is on a theoretical, empirical, applied or policy issue, are the positions properly documented and supported?

3. Organization: How well does the abstract demonstrate a logical design? Are the data or premises and analysis clearly presented?

4. New Frontiers: Does the abstract contain new ideas, theories or conclusions? Are there novel applications of methods and/or principles?

5. Application: How relevant and instructive are the issues addressed and their conclusions for application to Africa's development?

6. Category: To which category/categories does the abstract belong: theory, empirical, policy, comparative, applied, methodology, other?

Proposing a Panel

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

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

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

Scheduling a Meeting

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

Program Chair

The Program Committee is chaired by Professor Willie B. Lamouse-Smith of the Department of African American Studies, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21228. Phone: (301) 455-2928 or (301) 455-2158.
Panel Proposal
33rd Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association
Baltimore, Maryland • November 1-4, 1990

Please complete this form and send with panelists' abstracts to: 1990 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Emory University, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. All supporting material (proposal form, abstracts, pre-registration fees and membership dues) must be received by March 15, 1990.

No panel proposal will be forwarded to the program committee until pre-registration fees and 1990 membership dues for all panel members are received. Pre-registration fees are $25.00 for regular ASA members and $12.50 for members with incomes less than $15,000. Exceptions to the membership requirement will be made upon written request for non-resident international scholars and persons whose major area of expertise is not Africa. Pre-registration fees for non-members are $60.00.

Panel Title: ____________________________________

Panel Chair: ____________________________ Affiliation: ____________

Address: ____________________________ Telephone: _____________________

Fax: ____________________________

Audiovisual equipment required: ______ overhead projector ______ slide projector

____ 16mm projector ______ VCR & monitor ______ screen ______ blackboard

____ podium light ______ electric pointer ______ cassette player

In the space below, please provide a brief outline of the issues to be addressed by the panel.

AS A RESULT OF THE CONCERN THAT PARTICIPANTS AT THE CONFERENCE FELT AT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN ALLOWING THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA TO PLAN AND SUPERVISE THE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN NAMIBIA IN NOVEMBER, NYASA'S EXECUTIVE WAS ASKED TO SEND A RESOLUTION PROTESTING THIS SITUATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHO ARE INVOLVED AND CONCERNED WITH INSURING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC NATURE OF THESE ELECTIONS.

OVER 140 PEOPLE ATTENDED THIS TWO-DAY CONFERENCE WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO APPEAL TO THE VARIED AUDIENCES THAT NYASA SERVES. PARTICIPANTS WERE PRIMARILY FROM NEW YORK STATE WITH A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER FROM NEARBY STATES. THEY CONSISTED OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND STUDENTS AS WELL AS SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.


THOSE WHO WANT TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION SHOULD SEND EITHER BY POSTAL MONEY ORDER, BANK TRANSFER OR BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER THEIR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES: PRESIDENT OF PAA, C/O DR. PAUL N. NKWI, UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE, BP 755, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON; OR DR. AYO-DELE AGUNDIPE, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, BENIN CITY, NIGERIA.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE:
ORDINARY MEMBERS (AFRICAN PROFESSIONALS) $10
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (ALL AFRICANISTS) $15
AFFILIATE MEMBERS (AFRICAN STUDENTS) $6
AFFILIATE MEMBERS (OTHER STUDENTS) $10
FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

The Art Institute of Chicago will host the exhibition “Yoruba: Nine Centuries of African Art and Thought” from February 10 to April 1, 1990. In conjunction with this important exhibition, the Departments of Africa, Oceania, and the Americans of Museum Education have planned a symposium The Yoruba Legacy in the Americas: Understanding an African Artistic Tradition in Its New World Setting.

The symposium will take place Friday evening, March 9, Saturday, the Poet; J. P. Clark, the Dramatist; J. P. Clark’s Autobiographical and Critical Writings; J. P. Clark and the Language Question; J. P. Clark and His Critics; and Biographical Spectrum.

A one-page abstract of any suggested paper should reach the organizers by January 15, 1990. If accepted, the paper, of not more than 15 A-4 pages in length, should be received by March 1, 1990. For further information write to: J. P. Clark Symposium Committee, c/o Comparative Literature Programme, P. O. Box 26 (University Post Office), University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

The 1990 Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies will take place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 9-12. Co-hosted by Dalhousie University and Saint Mary’s University, the theme will be Emerging African Development Strategies: The Challenge of the 1990s.” Plenary sessions include: government; economic reform; African universities; gender; the environment; public health; Southern Africa; non-governmental organizations; the black diaspora; and Canadian policy towards Africa. For further information, contact: Prof. David F. Luke, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 4H6. Phone: (902) 424-2396; Fax: (902) 424-2319.

The 1990 Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies will take place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 9-12. Co-hosted by Dalhousie University and Saint Mary’s University, the theme will be Emerging African Development Strategies: The Challenge of the 1990s.” Plenary sessions include: government; economic reform; African universities; gender; the environment; public health; Southern Africa; non-governmental organizations; the black diaspora; and Canadian policy towards Africa. For further information, please contact: Dr. Paul Nchoji Nkwi, University of Yaounde, PO Box 755, Yaounde, Cameroon or Dr. A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo, Institute of Population Studies, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya.

The Pan-African Association of Anthropologists is organizing next year (June/July 1990) a conference on the theme “The Role of Anthropology in the Development of Africa.” The following sub-themes have been chosen and papers are being called for: Women anthropologists and development; Population Growth and its consequences; Anthropologists and ethnomedical studies; and People’s role in environmental management.

The conference will take place in Nairobi, Kenya unless otherwise indicated. For more information, please contact: Dr. Paul Nchoji Nkwi, University of Yaounde, PO Box 755, Yaounde, Cameroon or Dr. A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo, Institute of Population Studies, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya.

The International Workshop on Urban and Regional Planning of Mombasa and the Coastal Region, Kenya, will take place September 17-23, 1990 under the sponsorship of African Urban Quarterly. Abstracts of papers on the theme “Urban Growth and Planning of Mombasa and its Environments” must be submitted before January 30 to R. A. Obudho, Geography Department, University of Nairobi, P. O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: (02) 720031. Telegram: Varsity, Nairobi. Telex: 22095 Varsity KE.
CALLS FOR MANUSCRIPTS

Scarecrow Press, which has already published over forty volumes in its series of African Historical Dictionaries, is looking for authors to write or revise the following volumes: Egypt, Sierra Leone and Zambia. We also need authors for a bibliography covering the continent by region, subject, etc. If you are interested, please contact (enclosing a brief resume) Jon Woronoff, Series Editor, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016.

The new Sage Publications, Inc. Race and Ethnic Relations Series is soliciting manuscript proposals and manuscripts for contract consideration. The editors are especially interested in publishing manuscripts which offer new theoretical insights and innovative methodological applications in the race and ethnic relations field. Interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives are highly welcomed. For an initial evaluation, please send a letter detailing the particulars of the proposed book, monograph, or anthology to: Professor John H. Stanfield, II, Sage Race and Ethnic Relations Series Editor, Department of Sociology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

RESEARCH QUERIES

Any assistance/suggestions regarding pre-1968 archival material in the United States relating to Swaziland would be greatly appreciated. Please call or write to: Dorothy C. Woodson, Social Sciences Bibliographer, Lockwood Memorial Library, SUNY/Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260. Work Phone: (716) 636-2817. Home Phone: (716) 836-1696.

I have been working for more than twenty-five years on questions of access to and from the sea and of uses of the sea by land-locked states. This work has included my Bibliography on Land-Locked States, currently in its second edition. I have continuing need for materials on land-locked states, since this is an on-going project for me, and I already have some 300 additional items to include in the third edition. The current edition lists material produced by or for the The World Bank, USAID and many other governmental and intergovernmental agencies, feasibility studies by consulting firms, articles and books, theses and dissertations, etc. I would be most grateful for any additional contributions you or your colleagues can make.

Specifically, I need copies (or at least complete citations) of any materials you may have concerning the international transport arrangements or facilities (including sea and river ports, transshipment points, customs formalities, transit agreements, highways and railways, air transport, etc.) or uses of the sea (such as shipping and fishing) of any land-locked country or countries. The material may be in any language. (I already list in my bibliography materials in sixteen languages and welcome items in additional languages, as long as the titles are translated into English.) They may be published or unpublished, even preliminary. If their distribution is restricted in any way, I will note that fact in my bibliography, as I have done in the first two editions, and treat them most discreetly. I would also be happy to pay all costs of reproduction and postage.

Please send all materials to: Martin Glassner, Department of Geography, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent St., New Haven, CT 06515.

Rene Pelissier, Montamets, 78630 Orgeval, France, has indicated the need for a sequel to Robert L. Hess and Dalvan M. Coger's Semper ex Africa... A Bibliography of Primary Sources for Nineteenth-century Tropical Africa as Recorded by Explorers, Missionaries, Traders, Travelers, Administrators, Military Men, Adventurers, and Others (Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, 1972. 800 p.) to cover the 20th century up to 1960.
AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

PAS-NU Fellowships, 1990-91, for graduate training in African Studies. The Program of African Studies (PAS) is pleased to announce to establishment of new fellowships for African students who wish to commence graduate study at Northwestern University (NU) in September, 1990. Several PAS-NU Fellowships will be awarded each year, through competition, to outstanding incoming students from the African continent who will pursue training and research through to the doctorate with research focussed on Africa. Each Fellowship will provide support for up to three years, with renewal each year based on satisfactory achievement.

The PAS-NU Fellowships may be held by students entering the following departments: Anthropology, Art History, Communication Sciences and Disorders, Communication Studies, Comparative Literature and Theory, Economics, English, French and Italian, History, History and Literature of Religions, Linguistics, Performance Studies, Political Science, Radio/TV/Film, Sociology, and Theatre. A University committee will make the final selections.

Application Procedure: A.) All applicants for the PAS-NU Fellowships must secure admission to The Graduate School and to the relevant academic department; the application packet is available from: The Graduate School, Northwestern University, Rebecca Crown Center, Evanston, IL 60208. Phone: 01-708-491-7264.

B.) Applicants for the PAS-NU Fellowships must attach a letter to the "Application for Admission and Financial Aid" form (included in the application package) which indicates a request to be considered for a University Fellowship through the Program of African Studies.

C.) The completed "Application for Admission and Financial Aid" form must be received by The Graduate School before the deadline of January 15, 1990.

D.) An applicant for the PAS-NU Fellowship should also write a separate letter which sets out his or her research interests and educational experience, indicates the department(s) to which application is being made, and requests consideration for the PAS-NU Fellowship. This letter, plus a current curriculum vitae, should also be sent by January 15, 1990 to: PAS-NU Fellowship Committee, The Program of African Studies, Northwestern University, 620 Library Place, Evanston, IL 60208, Attn: Akbar M. Virmani. Potential applicants are encouraged to contact Mr. Virmani, Assistant Director of PAS, at the above address for more information.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY

NEH Summer Seminar for College Teachers: "Cultural Pluralism and National Integration in Comparative Perspective." A summer Seminar for College Teachers, under the sponsorship of the National Endowment for the Humanities, will be organized around the theme of "Cultural Pluralism and National Integration in Comparative Perspective," from June 18 to August 10, 1990. Under the direction of Professor M. Crawford Young, the Seminar will take place at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The proposed Seminar will explore patterns of cultural pluralism (understood as social affinities and solidarities based upon ethnicity, language, race, caste or region) within the political setting of the contemporary state. Forms of conflict and cooperation emerging around these cleavages, and policy choices conducive to social harmony and consistent with equity and justice values will be reviewed. The approach will be broadly comparative and multi-disciplinary, and will be global in scope. Both overall patterns and trends, and particular case studies drawn from different world regions will be examined.

Applications are welcome from those of any disciplinary background with an interest in this topic (for example, anthropology, history, geography, sociology, sociolinguistics, as well as political science). Any regional specialization is equally welcome (Africa, Asia, Middle East, Eastern or Western Europe, Soviet Union, United States, etc). The application deadline is March 1, 1990.

NEH will provide a stipend of $3,500 for participants chosen for the Seminar. Those eligible to apply are faculty at non-doctoral institutions whose primary duties are undergraduate teaching and independent scholars, including both American citizens and permanent residents.

For further information and application details, please write: Professor M. Crawford Young, Department of Political Science, North Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53711. Phone: (608) 263-2040.

International Workshop on "The Least Developed Arab Countries and the Oil Rich Arab Countries: Dependence, Interdependence or Patronage," Professors Gunnar Sorbo (University of Bergen), Karl Wohlmuth (University of Bremen) and M. A. Mo-
hammed Salih (University of Khartoum) announce a special course through the Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, to be held May 14-28, 1990. The course will examine the relationship between the least developed Arab countries (Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen and Mauritania) and the oil-rich Arab states, including topics such as the extent of Arabization and Islamization in the least developed countries; population, agricultural transformation and livestock development; the structure and performance of the economies of the least-developed countries; and international migration between rich and poor Arab countries. The course will be offered in English. Fees are 600 Dinars (about $3) per week for students. For further information, contact: Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies (IUC), Franac Bulica 4, YU-50,000 Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

Institutes Of French and Spanish. The University of Florida announces its sixth annual Institutes of French and Spanish. In 1990, they will offer Winter, Spring and Summer Institutes of French, and Summer Institutes of Spanish. Three levels of classes are offered in each four-week institute which begin January 7, February 4, March 25, April 22, June 10 and July 8 respectively. The program is designed to meet the needs of professionals in international programs: agriculture, business, education, engineering, health, and related fields.

Language training in this total immersion program extends beyond basic language instruction to include topics in African and Latin American culture and development, as well as informal teaching of daily communication needs. In addition to six hours of formal study daily, participants have all meals and recreation in French or Spanish. Specialists present slide-lectures on African/Latin American studies. Graduate students from Africa and Latin America participate in field trips and visits to tourist sites in the region. In this way, participants learn to communicate in a broad range of situations.

For more information, please contact Dr. Esther Y. Smith, Foreign Language Institute, Division of Continuing Education, University of Florida, 2207 NW 13th Street, Gainesville, FL 32609. Telephone (904) 392-5186.

EMPLOYMENT

The University of Michigan Center for Afroamerican and African Studies (CAAS) invites applications and nominations for the position of Director. Tenure will be housed in a department of relevance. The Center’s teaching and research programs analyze the cultures, conditions, institutions, and accomplishments of the people of African descent in the US, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Africa. The Program is self-consciously international and comparative, as well as interdisciplinary in its approach to scholarship and research.

The Director will be expected to administer, promote and organize the continued growth of a program that currently involves core faculty, faculty associates, postdoctoral fellows, student employees, and an annual budget of over one million dollars. The Center’s teaching program, housed in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, annually administers numerous courses, as well as research-related activities for undergraduate and graduate students.

Candidates for the directorship must demonstrate a distinguished scholarly record, proven administrative skills, long-standing commitment to Black Studies, and a vision that will secure and further develop the Center and its programs.

Contact: James Jackson, Chair, Search Committee for the Director of CAAS, 3060 Fleming Administration Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340. The Search Committee will begin reviewing applications after January 15, 1990. A non-discriminatory, affirmative action employer.

International Studies: Washington University in St. Louis seeks an Associate Director of International Studies. Under the guidance of the Director, the Associate Director will have a full-time administrative role involving coordination of international and area studies programs. Part-time teaching on an adjunct basis is also possible.

Duties will include identification of funding opportunities and preparation of institutional grant proposals for international and area studies programs, advisement of faculty members on individual grant applications, recruitment for and coordination of campus Fulbright programs, coordination of a publication program in international studies, and coordination of conferences, workshops and hospitality for visitors. Salary and starting date negotiable.

Applicants should possess an appropriate academic background in a related discipline with a doctorate preferred. They should have administrative experience, sound skills in oral and written communications and prior involvement with fund-raising or funding agencies. Applications requested by January 30.

Persons interested in the positions should send resumes and names of references to: Dean Edward N. Wilson, Chair, International Studies Search Committee, Washington University, Campus Box 1187, One
Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130. For more information, please call (314) 889-6843.

Washington University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. Employment eligibility verification required upon hire.

Nominations and application are invited for the position of Chairperson of the Department of Black Studies, College of Humanities at Ohio State University. The department is a multi-disciplinary unit offering Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Black Studies. Candidates must have PhD or terminal degree and qualify for tenure at the Associate Professor level or above in the department. This is a nine-month appointment in the department with a possible adjunct appointment in a related department. Starting date is September 1990. Submit a letter of interest, curriculum vitae and three letters of reference by February 15, 1990 to: Dr. Linda James Myers, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Black Studies, 486 University Hall, 230 Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

Kalamazoo College, Director of African and Latin American Studies. The position is primarily an administrative one, including the running of existing on- and off-campus programs as well as the development of new programs in Africa and Latin America. Director may teach one or two courses in field of specialization. Applications will be accepted from persons with a background in any of the fields in the area of African studies, although there is a particular interest in the areas of development anthropology, music and geography. Application deadline: April 1, 1990. For more information, contact: Dr. Richard J. Cook, Provost, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, MI 49007.

Afro-American Studies: The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee anticipates authorization to fill two positions. 1.) A tenure-track faculty member to teach courses and conduct research in the area of political economy with the capacity to teach such courses as The Political Economy of Slavery, US/Africa Economic Relations, and Statistics. 2.) A tenure-track faculty member to teach courses and conduct research in the area of historical inquiry with the ability to teach courses on Afro-America and Africa.

Qualifications: PhD or appropriate terminal degree. Rank: Assistant Professor. Salary competitive. Deadline: January 26, 1990. Send a curriculum vitae, four letters of reference, copies of articles and papers to: Patrick Bellegarde-Smith, Chair, Department of Afro-American Studies, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P. O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Phone: (414) 229-4155. AA/Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of The Johns Hopkins University is recruiting an assistant professor for the African Studies Program in the fields of political science, sociology and/or political science, political economy, and/or political philosophy. The position requires a sub-regional specialization in East or French-speaking West or southern (but not South) Africa and preferably in the frontline states or Senegal. Applicant must have completed dissertation; some teaching experience is preferred. Applicant should be committed to research and teaching emphasizing the development and application of concepts to the understanding of practical problems and policy. Candidates will be interviewed in Washington in January and February; a decision will be made no later than April 15. Send a brief letter and vita only; additional materials only upon request, to: Professor I. W. Zartman, SAIS, The John Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. The Johns Hopkins University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

African Cultural Specialist. A one-year position for a designer and manager of African cultural exhibits and education programs in a zoological setting is available at the MetroParks Zoo in Boston. The candidate should possess knowledge and understanding of the peoples of African tropical forests, the natural components of tropical forest ecosystems, and the interaction between the people and their tropical forest environment.

The candidate must have a minimum of a Master's degree or its equivalent, with a major in African cultural studies, African environmental sciences, or closely related subjects. The candidate must have two or three years experience in the design and development of interpretive exhibits and programs, and curriculum development. Salary range is $35,000 to $45,000 depending on experience. Submit resume and cover letter by February 15, 1990 to: Dr. Deborah S. Schildkraut, Director of Education, Research, & Volunteers, MetroParks Zoo, Franklin Park Zoo, Dorchester, MA 02121.

Central Connecticut State University seeks an instructor to Associate Professor, rank and salary dependent on experience and qualifications, to teach African American history, sub-Saharan African history and survey courses in the Department of History. This tenure track position begins in fall 1990. ABD with substantial or complete dissertation by September 1990 and teaching experience is required, with PhD preferred. Review of candidates will begin January 26, 1990. Send letter of application and resume with names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees to: Dr. Donald Sanford, Chair, History Department, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT 06050-4010.
A Report Prepared by Amnesty International USA

During 1989 Amnesty International once again worked for the release of academics who are prisoners of conscience, that is prisoners held on account of their political views, religious beliefs, or ethnic or racial origin who have neither used nor advocated violence. This paper contains details about ten academics imprisoned in four countries: Congo, Malawi, South Africa and Sudan.

Following the coup in Sudan that brought a military government headed by Lieutenant General Omar Hassan al-Bashir to power, numerous academics at the University of Khartoum have been among the hundreds of civilians arrested and detained without charge or trial.

In October 1989 there was turmoil at the University of Zimbabwe campus in Harare, following a government ban on a rally marking the first anniversary of an anti corruption campaign. The student council leaders who organized a statement protesting the ban, Arthur Muthambara and Enoch Chikweche, both of whom are prisoners of conscience, and four other students were imprisoned without charge or trial under terms of 30-day administrative detention orders imposed by the Minister for Home Affairs, and are still in prison at the time of this writing (November 1989).

These recent arrests and detentions, together with the cases of longer-term imprisonment described below, are ample reason for feelings of outrage among academics all over the world. In addition to imprisonment, however, governments and security forces have unleashed more lethal forms of repression. This was seen with tragic consequences in Somalia in July 1989, at a time of mass demonstrations in Mogadishu to protest the arrests of prominent religious leaders and a number of intellectual critics of the government, including one academic, Abdislam Samantar Abdi, an economics lecturer. Abdi was released on 21 October 1989.

Hundreds of protesters were arrested and taken to army camps and other detention centers: 46 were taken to Jezira beach 30 kilometers southwest of Mogadishu and shot dead on 15 July. Victims included three academics from the Somali National University in Mogadishu (Lafole campus): Saeed Mohamed Mumin, dean of chemistry; Abdirahman Ahmed Dhimbil, assistant lecturer in physics; and Yusuf Abdillahi Robleh, assistant lecturer in medicine. A technical lecturer, Mohamoud Ismail Abdi, was also among the dead.

Equally tragic was the murder in South Africa of a prominent human rights campaigner and social anthropologist, David Webster. Shot dead outside his home, his killing was condemned by South Africa's Minister of Law and Order, and a high-level police inquiry was opened. Months later, his killers have not been found and there are many who believe that members of South Africa's security forces were involved in the killing.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

CONGO

Lecas Aondoni Monmondjo, a university lecturer and director of Congo's Office of the People's Bookshops, was arrested in Brazzaville on 1 August 1987. Although uncharged since his arrest, sources have implied that he is suspected of complicity in a conspiracy to topple President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Monmondjo was previously imprisoned in 1972 in connection with a plot against the government by a left-wing faction of the ruling party and was subsequently sentenced to death. The death sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment by President Marien Ngouabi. He was banished to his northern home town of Owando in 1974, before benefitting from an amnesty in 1975.

Monmondjo was educated in Congo and France and has held various political and academic posts. He is a trained journalist and teacher who holds BA and MA degrees in Linguistics. In 1971 he was appointed director of the National School of Administration (Ecole nationale d'administration). During a period of exile in France in the late 1970s he held the post of supervisor at the St. Martin de France College at Pontoise. Soon after his return to Congo he became an arts lecturer at the Marien Ngouabi University, a post he held between 1980 and 1984. In 1985 he was appointed director of the Office of the People's Bookshops, a post he held until the time of his arrest.

MALAWI

Blaise Machira, a former lecturer at the University of Malawi, was arrested in Zomba in April 1988. He had a distinguished academic career that included an MA from the University of Wisconsin and doctoral studies in Australia. However, these studies had to be curtailed because of failing mental health. Blaise Machira was diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia and is reported to have been about to seek treatment outside Malawi at the time of his arrest. He is detained without charge or trial at Mikuyu Prison in Zomba. It is reported that his health has deteriorated considerably and he is held for long periods of time in chains.

The detention of Malawi's foremost poet, Jack Mapanje, has received much international attention. Born in Kandango village in southern Malawi 44 years ago, he was educated at the University of Malawi and studied linguistics at the University of London before being appointed head of the Department of Language and Literature at the University of Malawi. Ma-
compared was arrested 25 September 1987 in Zomba and has been detained without charge or trial, apparently under a presidential detention order, at Mikuyu Prison in Zomba. Coinciding with his arrest his collection of poems, Of Chameleons and Gods, was banned. It is believed that Jack Mapanje was preparing another volume for publication at the time of his detention. In recent years his poetry has increasingly dealt with political themes and it is thought that his subject matter has met with the disapproval of the authorities.

Vera Chirwa, a Malawian exile who lectured in law at the University of Zambia, continues to be in Mikuyu Prison in Malawi. She was arrested in December 1981 along with her husband, Orton Chirwa, a prominent political opponent of Life-President Banda, allegedly after being forcibly abducted from Zambian territory by the Malawian authorities. Both were sentenced to death in an unfair trial before a Traditional Court in May 1983. Their death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment following international appeals in 1984. Amnesty International believes both Vera and Orton Chirwa are prisoners of conscience, detained solely for their non-violent opposition to Life-President Banda. Their health has seriously deteriorated as a result of their prolonged imprisonment in poor conditions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Louis Aaron Mnguni, age 35, lecturer in law at the University of the North, Turnfloop, Northern Transvaal, was detained on 15 August 1989 with others under the State of Emergency regulations that have been in force in South Africa for three years. He appears to have been detained in connection with a student boycott of classes called to protest the presence of security police on the campus. He is also the acting president of the Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a non-violent anti-apartheid organization severely restricted under the State of Emergency regulations. Although released from detention on 25 September, he is subject to severe restrictions and must report to police daily, is not allowed to leave his home district and is subject to night-time house arrest.

Thiswilandi Rejoice (Joyce) Mabudafhasi, one-time librarian at the University of the North, Turnfloop, was detained at the same time as Louis Mnguni. She was released under restrictions on 9 September 1989. Her restriction order includes a prohibition on her entering any educational institution, which effectively prevents her from resuming her former employment. She is required to report twice daily to the police station and to be in her home between 1800 hours and 0600 hours daily. Since her release and restriction she has been repeatedly harassed by the security police who have visited her frequently late at night and have searched the house for hours. On 2 October 1989, six heavily armed police arrested her from her home at approximately 1:30 am and held her "for questioning" for about twelve hours. Visitors to her home have reportedly been harassed by members of the security police. Prior to a previous arrest on June 1986, she was Northern Transvaal Secretary of the United Democratic Front. On April 1986 following extensive police searching of her home, she was the victim of a bomb attack in which she received severe injuries, particularly to the eyes.

SUDAN

Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud, a lecturer in languages at the University of Khartoum and director of an Arab teaching institute, was arrested on 8 July 1989. He is also a human rights activist.

Bashir Omar Fadlalla, a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Khartoum, was arrested on 17 August 1989. He is a member of the Umma Party and held posts of Minister of Finance, Minister of Energy and Minister of Culture and Information in previous governments.

Ali Abdallah Abbas is a lecturer at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Khartoum and was arrested on 14 August 1989. He is also President of the Union of University of Khartoum Lecturers. Abbas was a signatory of a memorandum submitted to the NSSRCC by representatives of several professional associations and trade unions, including the Union of Khartoum University Lecturers, on 31 July 1989. The memorandum protested the suppression of trade unions and called on the government to allow trade unions both to participate in the drafting of a new trade union law proposed by the government and to supervise any future trade union elections. The signatories of the memorandum, together with other trade unionists and members of professional associations, were subsequently arrested.

Khalid al-Kid, a writer and lecturer in politics at Omdurman Ahlia University, was arrested on 17 July 1989. He received his doctorate from the University of Reading in the United Kingdom. He is a member of the Sudan Communist Party and was a regular contributor to al-Maidan and al-Khartoum newspapers.

PRISONERS RELEASED IN LATE 1988 OR IN 1989

GHANA

Kwame Karikari, lecturer in the School of Broadcasting and Mass Communications, University of Ghana, former Director General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, chairman of the new Democratic Movement; arrested July 1987, detained indefinitely without charge or trial.

KENYA

Joseph Kamonye Manje, lecturer at Kenya Science Teachers College; arrested March 1986, serving a 5-year sentence for alleged possessions of a seditious publication, sentence reduced on appeal to 3 years.
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, detained indefinitely without charge or trial.

**SOMALIA**


Released in March 1989 but not allowed to leave Somalia to travel abroad for medical treatment.

**BENIN**

Eugene Azatassou, lecturer in mathematics, University of Benin; arrested April 1985, detained indefinitely without charge on trial.

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

Amnesty suggests that, should ASA members wish to write on behalf of academic prisoners of conscience, they address courteous appeals for immediate and unconditional release to the relevant embassies in the US.

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Current Writing is a new journal, published annually, taking as its subject writing of the last fifteen years within Southern Africa. Volume 1 focuses on Text and Reception in Southern Africa. Volume 2 will focus on Women’s Writing and Feminist Criticism, and Volume 3 on Autobiographical Writing. **Subscription Rates:** Individuals $7.00 (R7.00), Institutions $12.00 (R 12.00). Contact: The Editor, Current Writing, c/o Department of English, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001, South Africa.

The ANC Newsbriefing is published weekly, and contains extensive reports on current events in South Africa. Subscribers also receive ANC press statements and other documents. One year’s subscription is $110.00. Write: ANC Newsbriefing, PO Box 38, 28 Penton Street, London NI 9PR, United Kingdom.

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The theses listed below were reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 50, nos. 3-4, parts A and B. Each citation ends with a page reference to the abstract and order number (if any) for copies. Most U. S. dissertations are available from University Microfilms International (300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346). Canadian theses are available from the National Library of Canada (395 Wellington St., Ottawa K1A ON4). British (UK) theses available from the British Library have order numbers with a “B” (for “BRD”) prefix. See DAI for details on ordering.

This is the fifth quarterly supplement to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (Atlanta: Crossroads Press, 1989). This series lists all U.S., Canadian and British dissertations about Africa that are abstracted in DAI. Researchers interested in a particular author or keyword should consult the indexes of DAI or Comprehensive Dissertation Index.

AGRICULTURE


ANTHROPOLOGY


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SCIENTES & ENGINEERING


Richardson, Mark. *Tectonic and stratigraphic evolution of the Neogene Gulf of Suez and northern Red Sea rift: Depositional environment and hydrocarbon source potential of evaporites*. Ph.D., U. of Rhode Island,


SOCIAL WORK


SOCIETY


THEATER