ASA OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1991

OFFICERS

President: Martin A. Klein (University of Toronto)
Vice-President: Edmond J. Keller (UCLA)
Past President: Ann Seidman (Clark University)
Treasurer: Joseph C. Miller (University of Virginia)
Executive Secretary: Edna G. Bay (Emory Univ.)

DIRECTORS

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

RETIRING IN 1992
Carol M. Eastman (University of Washington)
Christraud M. Geary (Boston University)
Sandra Greene (Kalamazoo College)

RETIRING IN 1993
Joel D. Barkan (University of Iowa)
Beverly Grier (Clark University)
Goran Hyden (University of Florida)

FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Bulletin – ASA CHANGES DATES OF 1991 ANNUAL MEETING

We received word on December 20 that the hotel selected for the 1991 Annual Meeting in St. Louis was being closed by its owners as of January 1, 1991. After some frantic scrambling, we located two other possible sites for our conference, both of which were able to accommodate us only on a single weekend—November 23-26, 1991.

We are pleased to announce that we have contracted with the Adam's Mark Hotel, a lovely facility with excellent meeting space, for our 34th Annual Meeting. The Adam's Mark is located in the heart of downtown St. Louis across from the city's most famous landmark, the arch, beyond which flows the Mississippi River.

Unfortunately, there are two problems with the November meeting dates. By planning well in advance and working with all ASA meeting participants, we hope to minimize possible difficulties.

First, the dates of the 1991 ASA Annual Meeting overlap, though they do not coincide with, the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, scheduled to convene from 20-24 November in Chicago. We are in touch with the AAA and hope to work with their program committee to schedule ASA panels to accommodate anthropologists wishing to attend both conferences.

Second, the 1991 ASA meeting will be held just before the Thanksgiving holiday, beginning on Saturday morning, November 23 and ending at midday on Tuesday, November 26. Some US-based ASA members will welcome these dates, arguing that students rarely attend class anyway on the Monday and Tuesday before Thanksgiving. However, because air traffic gets very heavy at that time of year, it will be important that participants reserve and purchase their air tickets well in advance. We have been assured by several airlines that inexpensive fares are available even at peak holiday travel times, provided tickets are purchased early. We expect to be able to circulate the preliminary program by midsummer this year, and we urge members to purchase their air tickets as soon as they receive the preliminary program.

Meanwhile, we have published on pages 33-36 the forms for the proposal of panels and papers. Please remember that you must be a 1991 ASA member when you submit your proposal for consideration for the program. Keep in mind too that participants normally will be accepted to make only one presentation: as a paper presenter, a roundtable participant, or a discussant. However, individuals may chair one panel and in addition make one presentation.
We Welcome New ASA Members
(who joined or rejoined us between September 1 and December 1, 1990)

Hailu Abatena
Daniel Abebe
Catherine Acholon
William Acworth
Aduayom Adimado
Mahamed Daahir Afrah
Tavy D. Aherne
Obasi Idowu Aina
Emmanuel Akeyeampong
Richard Akimjide
Abdurahman Alamoudi
Francesco J. Alberti
Ali B. Ali-Dinar
Yares Amare
Alexander Amuah
Kristine Anderson
Darius A. Annis
Kofi Anyidoho
Kofi Anyinifo
G.F. Kojo Arthur
Yaw Agyei Asamoah
Alem Ares
Yao E. Aziabu
Ginette Ba
Saad M. Baba
Bashir E. Bakkar
Ian Bell
F. Oduol Balogun
Robert Barad
Carolyn Behrman
Wendy Belcher
Stephen Belcher
Kathleen Bickford
Judy Bieber
Patricia Billings
Dennis Bisgaard
June Pearson Bland
Ettagale Blauer
Andrew K. Bomah
Kevin Brennan
Stephen Bright
Barbara B. Brown
Courtney Brown
Jeffrey Brown
Karen McCarthy Brown
Stephen F. Burgess
John Burrows
Kristine Burrows
Rodney M. Burton
Catherine Byrne
Robert Cancel
Brent Cantrell
Kate Casano
A. Caseley-Hayford
Maidel Cason
Eric Charr
Marc C. Cheatham
John Chernoff
Marti Clark
Marshall Clough
Anthony Cohyte
Paul Collier
Stacie Colwell
Cathleen Compton
Christopher A. Conte
Hazel Cramer
Lee Cronk
Theodore S. Dagne
Henrietta Dax
Leyla Ann Day
Shann Dennard
El Dor
Jacques Depelchin
Sheryl Detray
Stephen Detray
Peter L. Doan
Siri Dulaney
Michael J. C. Echeruo
L. A. Ega
Frank Eguro
Romanus Egudu
Frederick Ehrenreich
Anene Eijkerme
Yassin El-Ayouty
Nathalie Eleday-Cole
Philip Elliott
G. I. C. Eluwa
Kristi Fair
Toyin Falola
Vicki Lynn Ferguson
Kathryn Firman
Roland A. Foulkes
Alan Fowler
Namora Gaborene
Ali Khalif Galayoh
David L. Gandolfo
Zheng Gao
Clarla Garcia
John Ng'ang'a Gathugi
Rebecca Gershenson
Clark Gibson
Nigel Gibson
Lori Ann Girvan
Myrtle G. Glascoc
Chris Goldman
Denise Gordon
Sarah Gotham
Cyril E. Griffith
Joanna Hadjicostandi
Andrew D. Haines
Robert E. Hamilton
Gail A. Hansberry
Thomas J. Harrison
Camilla Harshbarger
Gillian Hart
Fatuma Hashi
Russell A. Helms
Joy M. Hendrickson
Ali A. Hersi
Kevin A. Hill
Walter C. Hill
Leslie I. Hill
Aouicha Hilliard
Richard K. Holway
Christian D. Horton
Bertie Howard
Emily Hughes
Tami Hultman
M. Esmé Hunte
Nur A. Hussen
Chukwuoma Ijoma
Joseph E. Inikori
Adrienne Israel
H. Jacobson
Miriam Jato
Carolyn M. Jefferson
Shamil Jeppe
Cary Alan Johnson
Charles Johnson
Chichia Mapoma Johnson
Maudelyn Johnson
Claudette E. Jones
P. Scott Jones
Kingston T. Kajese
Mwangi Karangu
Maikudi Karuye
Y. G. Kassage
Paul Kengmo
Linda Kerr
C. Tseholoane Keto
Haider A. Khaim
Joseph K. Kimani
Helen Skopick Kocher
Pascal Kokora
Jerry Kolo
Helene Kowan-Cox
J. Reed Kramer
Linda Helm Kramp
Emmanuel H. Kreike
J. B. Kubayanda
Opia Mensah Kumah
Fred Kwoba
Terrence Lamb
Pier M. Larson
Gweneth Lashley
Jason Lauré
Babatunde Lawal
Mary S. Lederer
Kahsay Legesse
André Le Cann
Muhammad Lelo
Robert Lesh
Lisa Lindsay
Margot Lovett
Mark Lurie
Kinglina Macharia
Marsha Mack
Carlos Madrid
Namane Maga
Henry Waema Maingi
R. P. Martin
Herman Martin
Fio Martin
Anthony W. Marx
Doe Mayer
Babacar Mbiup
David McBride
Patricia McFadden
Beverly A. McGraw
M.A. McMaster
Eileen McNamara
Lisa McNee
Annette K. Miller
Tom Miller
Maryse Mills
S. N. Moen
Dominic A. Mohamed
Sara Milburn Moore
William F. L. Moses
Rose Moss
Faith Mowoe
Maryam Muhammad
Stanford G. Mukasa
Jessie Gaston Mulira
Musa Ahmed Musa
Kenda Mutingi
Wanjiku Mwangiru
Gregory Myers
Luyinduladio N'Zinga
Derrick Nault
Andrew Nazzaro
Conchita Ndegé
Joseph Nevadomsky
Kalala Ngalumulume
Cheikh Ibrahima Niang
Victoria N. Nicodemus
Louis J. Noisin
Robert H. Nooter
Carol Turpen
Diane K. Prouty
Robert S. Prouty
Allyson Purpura
Damien M. Pwono
Philip Raikes
Marcia Reeves
John Reid
Lisa Richey
Dianne E. Rocheleau
Peter A. Rogers
Carla Roncoli
Vicki Rovine
Hanan H. Sabea
L. Salisbury
Cynthia Sampson
Rickle Sanders
Mei-Mei Sanford
Marina Santorou
Patricia Scheid
Sharon Scholl
Gerhard Schutte
James F. Searing
Rosalind Shaw
Peter Shiras
Lawrence Shirley
Julianne Short
Peter E. Siegle
Emy Siganga
Mary Simmons
Mark Sloan
Iven Smetakova
Charles U. Smith
Philip Steffen
Kearsley Stewart
Harry R. Strack
Theresa Sutton
Sossina Tafari
Irama Tardia
Charles Touhey
Carol Turpen
Frances Ugwuegbu
A. Smart Uhakheme
Patrick Ukata
Cheshire Varga
Joan Vincent
Darrah Waitley
Susan A. Warga
Francis Wegulo
P.B. Welbeck
Tina West
Richard Wilding
Delores S. Williams
Selena Axelrod Winsnes
Sarvanne Woodward
Stephen R. Withen
Doe A. Woman
Barbara Darelle Wyche
Efrim Yemane-Brehen
Tamam A. Youssouf
Laura Adamski Zeeman
LETTERS

Dear Dr. Bay:

This letter is in response to that of Professor Sklar that appeared in your Oct/Dec issue of 1990.

I feel that for whatever reasons, participation of intelligence agencies in academia is not only unethical but also suspect. Yes, we do know that given the technology available to intelligence agencies, the academic field cannot keep any "secrets" from them. However, in a free and democratic environment, it is not the intention of any academic community to withhold any of its material from the public. The intention of all academic communities, given the chance, is to publish their findings and views in their respective fields. The intelligence agencies also know this.

While interaction between scholars and intelligence officials does not turn the former into the latter, the intention of intelligence agencies is to influence the decision-making process of any organization, like an academic association. Money for some academic research provided by intelligence agencies, however well intentioned, is to try to influence the agenda of the individual and/or his/her academic organization.

Sklar also points out that information gathered by these agencies could also be available to academicians and yet in several instances, such information has turned out to be misleading and distorted. The primary function of this information in several instances has been for propaganda purposes.

Therefore, members of the ASA should be aware of "sugar coated bullets" coming from such agencies and therefore should refrain as much as possible from collaborating with them in any capacity.

Stephen B. Isabirye
Northern Arizona University

Dear Edna:

The New York African Studies Association (NYASA) has responded to the letter from Professor Elena Vela of the Universidad Nacional de Lujan in Argentina, published in the ASA News (XXII, 3, Jul/Sep 1989), requesting books that would help them to build up their library on African materials.

At that time NYASA had in its possession some 66 works on Africa that had been left over from a larger collection that Peter Garlick of SUNY New Paltz had several years ago donated to that college's library. We offered these to Professor Vela and we shipped them as eleven pound packages which we sent by parcel post.

Recently we received a letter from her thanking NYASA for its efforts in arranging this shipment, and Professor Garlick for his generosity. Most satisfying of all, however, she indicated to us that her department was currently improving its program in African studies. They were adding new courses, and attracting new students. Already a number of students had done MA theses on Africa and the books that we had sent had been useful to them.

NYASA intends to continue sending materials (like back issues of periodicals that various libraries in our area have discarded) to the University of Lujan, as well as to other recipients in Africa. Those who might have material of this nature we would like to suggest that they also think of entering into such arrangements.

Roger Gocking
President, NYASA
Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, NY

In Memoriam: Victor A. Olorunsola

Victor A. Olorunsola, a member of the ASA Board from 1978-1981, died in Boulder, Colorado on September 29, 1990, after a long battle with cancer. He was 50. At the time of his death he was Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Louisville, a post he had held since 1987. Before going to Louisville, he had been for many years a member of the faculty and Chair of the Political Science Department at Iowa State University.

A native of Nigeria and specialist in Nigerian politics, he wrote four books, and contributed a large number of articles and papers on this subject. His most recent book, published in 1983, was State Versus Ethnic Claims: An African Policy Dilemma. Although he devoted significant energy and left a substantial professional legacy through his research and writing, he also contributed to the furtherance of African studies in the United States through his university teaching, his administrative positions, and his work for professional organizations.

He is remembered at the University of Louisville particularly for his support of students and younger faculty. During his tenure as Dean he strengthened the College Honors Program; restructured and improved the student advising; and instituted grant programs for faculty who included undergraduates in research projects. He introduced the "Dean's research initiative" program for younger faculty. Funds from this source supported research efforts by nearly half of the assistant professors in the College under the deanship of Olorunsola.

During his time as Dean he also provided personal support to the Pan African Studies faculty, and increased College support to the PAS Department, which had suffered from years of fiscal neglect.

Dean Olorunsola is survived by his wife, Carol, and three children.

Susan Broadhead
University of Louisville
ASA RECEIVES CHALLENGE GRANT FROM THE NEH

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the African Studies Association a Challenge Grant of $125,000 to assist the Association in building its endowment. The ASA's Challenge Grant was one of only 36 awarded nationwide in 1990.

Challenge Grant regulations require recipients to raise three dollars to match every dollar of federal funding. Thus the ASA must raise a total of $375,000 in matching funds by 1994.

Our endowment was established in March 1990. Thanks to surplus income from the 1989 year and personal gifts from ASA members, it has grown to just over $40,000 in less than a year. Now we must work to meet the first threshold of matching funds, $50,000, which must be raised by the end of July 1991.

Income from the ASA Endowment will be used for three areas of program activity: 1) to sponsor outreach projects, particularly to precollegiate education and the public, 2) to promote international contacts among scholars in African studies, and 3) to support African studies publications.

Please join our campaign to build the ASA Endowment. Your tax-deductible gift will match funds from the NEH. Your support during these next three years will establish the Association on a firmer financial basis and allow us to expand programs and activities in African studies.

How to Strike a Match for the ASA

The major portion of our matching money will need to come from you, our members. You are our alumni and our community. You are what gives the Association its life and energy.

Here are some ideas about ways to give and ways to help us build our gifts.

- Give a gift with your membership renewal. Donors of $100 or more will receive the 1991 ASA calendar (while they last) as a token of our appreciation. Let us hear from you.

We Thank Recent Contributors to the ASA Endowment

Jean Allman
William Bendig
Judy Butterman
Susan Diduk
Goran Hyden
J. Gus Liebenow
Nancy and Robert Nooter
Patricia Romero
Vicki Rovine
PROVISIONAL MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Wednesday, October 31. 9 am.
Douglas Room, Omni Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore.

Present: Directors Ann Seidman (Chair), Sandra Barnes, Iris Berger, Carol Eastman, Christraud Geary, Sandra Greene, Martin Klein, Catharine Newbury, Kwabena Nketia, Simon Ottenberg, Edna Bay (Exec. Sec.), Joseph Miller (Treasurer), Mark DeLancey (AASP representative). Guests: Joel Barkan, Beverly Grier, Edmond Keller.

1. Approval of May 1990 Board minutes
Minutes were approved as published in ASA News (Jul/ Sep 1990).

2. Report of the Executive Secretary
Bay presented the following written report:

Membership
The best news this fall is membership. As of October 20, the Association was comprised of 1953 individual and 582 institutional members. Comparable figures for this date two years ago were 1505 and 583. In short, our individual memberships have climbed 30% in a two-year period while our institutional memberships have remained steady. Current individual membership is the highest in the history of the Association and we anticipate that it will rise above the 2000 mark in 1991.

Among our 1953 individual members are ten new lifetime members. The response to the offer of lifetime membership has been strong, and indeed greater than we had anticipated for the first year. Lifetime memberships result in savings for individuals who expect to be members of the Association throughout their careers and provide benefits to the ASA by allowing us to create a lifetime dues fund whose earnings will support member services.

Finances
The ASA accountants have completed an audit of the 1989-90 fiscal year. Because the Association changed its fiscal year beginning in 1989, this auditor's report represents the first full year of operation with the secretariat fully set up in Atlanta. The report indicates that we are operating well and showing a modest surplus.

The ASA Endowment, created in March of this year, had a balance as of the end of the fiscal year of $34,781. That sum included budgetary surpluses since 1988 plus a total of $4,039 in contributions made by ASA members with their 1990 renewals. I would urge the Board to take the lead in encouraging our members to make contributions in 1991, particularly if we are awarded a Challenge Grant by the NEH.

Publications
Member publications are on schedule. The next edition of Issue will be a double one and will appear in February or March 1991.
Carol Thompson, editor of the African Studies Review, has submitted her resignation effective 1 August 1991. A search committee has been appointed by Simon Ottenberg, chair of the Publications Committee, to find a replacement. He will undoubtedly have further comments on that question when he reports to the Board.

The first ASA membership directory is at the printer and will be mailed free of charge to all current members in early December. Copies will be made available to non-members at $15 each. We plan to issue a new member directory biennially, alternating it with updates of our directory of African studies in the US.

Two new publications are now available through the ASA. The Arts of Africa: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled by Janet M. Stanley of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, was published by us in July. Dr. Stanley expects to prepare biennial updates and we hope to continue to publish it. We are also distributing Into the Heart of Africa by Jeanne Cannizzo, a catalog published by the Royal Ontario Museum.

Annual Meeting
Several of you were concerned with organizational problems associated with the annual meeting this year. A good deal has been accomplished over the summer months and we anticipate a smooth program. However, our experience has impressed upon us the need to standardize procedures and policies associated with the Annual Meeting. I ask the Board's support to ensure 1) that the established procedures for the organization of the meeting be followed by all persons involved and 2) that organizational procedures be established where they do not currently exist.

Certain policies of the Board were not enforced by the program chair this year. You will notice that a number of persons were scheduled to make two or more presentations on the program. Also, panel chairs and presenters were accepted on the program in violation of Board policy that they become members of the Association or pre-register as non-members at the time that they propose to participate. We have plans that will permit us to enforce Board policies on multiple appearances and membership in future and I ask the backing of the Board as we put those into effect.

Additional areas of program planning, such as the length of individual panel sessions, have not been subject to Board policy and have varied from year to year. Although slight changes in patterns may be necessary depending upon hotel facilities and other local factors, it is important that individuals who propose panels or attempt to schedule business meetings have some fair sense of the time to be allotted them. I ask the Board to mandate the development of a model schedule by me in conjunction with the 1991 program chair and co-chair. Assuming that the model works well in St. Louis, we will be able to use it as a standard format for future meetings.

The Board at its meeting of November 1989 created the position of "Liaison with the Board" for the 1990 and 1991 Annual Meetings. It is essential that the responsibilities of that position be clearly defined by the Board and communicated to all of us who will be helping to organize the next annual meeting.

Finally, you will recall that I reported last year (see ASA News, Jan/Mar 1990, P.8) that the administration of the International Visitors Program was placing an unreasonable burden on the office of the executive secretary. We are at
the end of a funding cycle this year, and I regret that I must repeat that I feel unable personally to accept responsibility for keeping that program active in the immediate future.

Relationship to Affiliated Organizations

The Board last spring asked me to make recommendations for ordering the relationship of the ASA to organizations affiliated with it, particularly in the context of the annual meeting. I have surveyed several of our sister associations and on the basis of my findings would suggest that the ASA adopt the following policy:

1. Committees of the Association

   We currently recognize five committees of the ASA. These groups are made up of ASA members (at least theoretically), they use our name, and they are tied to us financially, even though they may collect funds from their members apart from ASA dues. All report directly to the Board and keep in close touch with the executive secretary. Any organization seeking to become a committee of the Association would need to negotiate that relationship directly with the Board.

2. ASA Affiliates

   A number of scholarly groups organize panels and participate regularly in annual meetings. I recommend that a formal relationship be established with such scholarly organizations. Each would apply to the Board for recognition as an affiliate of the ASA by indicating the nature of the organization and its mission. Affiliates would be required to be scholarly organizations and to have at least 50 percent of their members as members of the ASA. They would be permitted two sponsored panels each year at the annual meeting, meaning effectively two panels that would not be vetted by the panels committee, and they would be assigned a room free of charge for a business meeting.

   Affiliates would be required to comply with ASA deadlines for submission of panels. Individuals on their panels would also be required to comply with ASA requirements for individual participation. Affiliate groups interested in organizing more than two panels per year would be asked to appoint a liaison to work directly with the panels chair.

3. ASA Institutional Members

   Institutional members that request it would be granted space for a business meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting.

ASA and Other Organizations

I attended the fall meeting of NCASA, the National Council of Area Studies Associations, at Asilomar state park, California, in early September. Our agenda consisted solely of discussion of the joint report being prepared on the state of faculty in area studies in the US. Research towards that report continues. I would like to thank ASA members over the age of 55 who returned responses to a survey on retirement patterns and to express my appreciation to the National Resource Centers which provided information for our statistical base. I expect to publish a version of the ASA portion of the report in the Jan/Mar 1991 issue of ASA News.

The fall meeting of ACLS (American Council of Learned Societies), which consists of sessions with the administra-
own membership and campus resources at Emory to develop referral and reference services, to carry out special projects in education and to pursue other useful projects of service to the public.

Seidman expressed the Board’s appreciation for Bay’s work, and noted three areas needing the attention of the Board: 1) a model schedule for ASA annual meetings, 2) a Board liaison for the 1991 annual meeting and 3) changes in the executive secretary’s title and responsibilities.

The Board authorized Bay to work with the St. Louis Program Committee to develop a model schedule. Nyang was appointed liaison with the 1991 program chair; it was agreed that the liaison position should remain ad hoc.

Barnes moved that the job title “Executive Secretary” be changed to “Executive Director.” The motion was seconded by Greene and passed. Bay pointed out that the change will require a change in the Bylaws. The question will be placed on the 1991 elections ballot for a referendum vote.

Berger moved that a subcommittee of the Board be appointed to explore the question of an associate director, that it contact the Finance, Development and Outreach Committees about the question, and that it make a preliminary report to the Board on Sunday, November 4. Barnes seconded the motion which passed. Seidman assigned Berger, Miller, Greene and Keller to the committee.

3. Report of the Elections Committee
Bay thanked the members of the Elections Committee: Don Donham (Emory University) and Catherine Scott (Agnes Scott College). Edmond J. Keller (UCLA) was elected Vice President. Board members elected were Joel Bar­(Agnes Scott College). Edmond J. Keller (UCLA) was elect­(University of Iowa), Beverly Grier (Clark University) and Goran Hyden (University of Florida).

4. Nominating Committee
The Board discussed concerns that the 1990 slate of can­didates had not been balanced among the disciplines repre­sented in the Association. Klein, current chair of the Nomi­nating Committee, noted that the committee for the 1991 slate was sensitive to the problem. Board members agreed that strict criteria mandating balance should not be set but that nominating committees should be urged to consider balances in disciplinary, ethnic, regional and gender back­grounds of candidates.

Barnes moved that Klein draft a policy statement on nominations to be announced in the ASA Business Meeting and published in ASA News to encourage greater participation by members in the nominating process. Eastman seconded the motion which passed. Ottenberg asked that the description of the means for nominating outside the nomi­nating committee be published.

5. Report of the Committee on Prizes
Newbury reported that she and Eastman had surveyed other organizations for information on prizes and noted a wide variety of experiences. They recommended that the ASA take care to prevent the proliferation of prizes pre­sented in the name of the Association. Sub-groups of the ASA could be encouraged to give prizes. Members dis­cussed the question of cash awards with prizes. Seidman summarized the discussion, noting that prizes should be given only in areas where they can make a unique contribution and that creation of new prizes should be made with care.

Newbury moved that the ASA establish a text prize for the best critical edition or translation published in English and that the Board appoint a committee to consider the modalities of such an award. Texts considered could be in history, literature or other aspects of African culture. Translations could be from any language into English. Ot­tenberg seconded the motion which carried. Newbury and Eastman were authorized to appoint and work with such an Awards Committee.

6. Distinguished Africanist Award
The Board discussed a suggestion from Jan Vansina that winners of the Distinguished Africanist Award be invited to give plenary talks on the state of the discipline in which they work. After discussion, Seidman noted that the Board wished that Distinguished Africanists be invited to make major presentations if they wished, that the possibility of publication of such presentations should be considered, that Vansina should be invited to speak at the 1991 meet­ing, and that the Awards Committee should consider how such presentations should be organized and institutional­ized.

7. National Panels Chair
Barnes presented a written recommendation drafted by Martha Gephart recommending that a selection committee be appointed each year to name a National Panels Chair. That committee would consist of members of the Annual Meetings Committee of the Board, the executive secretary and two non-board members. The chair would be the chair of the Annual Meetings Committee (e.g. the ASA vice pres­ident). Such a committee would need to work three years in advance so that chairs might negotiate for institutional support and have time to form a committee. The Board agreed to adopt the procedure. Seidman asked Keller to contact the person recommended for 1993 and to report to the Board on November 4.

8. Academic Boycott of South Africa
Berger presented a draft resolution prepared by the ad hoc committee on the academic boycott of South Africa. She noted that the draft was meant to express solidarity with anti-apartheid colleagues in South Africa and that the resolution’s provisions were designed to incorporate the spirit of opposition but to avoid narrow behavioral restric­tions in a situation of rapid change. Board members dis­cussed provisions of the resolution, including questions about the membership of the Union of Democratic Univer­sity Staff Associations. Berger agreed to incorporate Board changes into the draft resolution, copies of which would be
made available for discussion at the Business Meeting (see p. 17 for a copy of the draft resolution).

9. Human Rights in Africa

Newbury raised general concerns over human rights violations in the context of the lack of US press coverage of the student massacre in Lubumbashi in May 1990. Board members noted outlets for human rights concerns—the work of Africa Watch and the possibility of sessions at the annual meeting under the sponsorship of the Current Issues Committee. Klein queried if ASA should be concerned only for human rights violations in academic settings.

Newbury moved that the Board authorize the president to call public attention to human rights violations in Africa in consultation with the Executive Committee and that he/she report any such action to the membership through publication in ASA News. Ottenberg seconded the motion which passed unanimously. The Board agreed that the president should act in cases when events are not publicized or are publicized in inappropriate ways in the US press.

10. CAFLIS

Ottenberg moved that the ASA become an associate member of CAFLIS. Barnes seconded the motion which passed.

11. Report of the Publications Committee

Ottenberg presented the following oral report:

African Studies Review editor Carol Thompson has resigned effective at the end of her three-year term because of a lack of commitment to institutional support by the University of Southern California. Ottenberg has appointed a search committee chaired by Newbury and including Greene and David Henige (University of Wisconsin) to seek a successor and to report to the Board at its spring meeting.

The September 1990 issue of ASR has appeared, the publication of SSRC papers will be completed by December 1991 and ASR has received a substantial number of manuscripts over the past two years resulting in a high level of rejections. Thompson has recommended to the Publications Committee that ASR receive a higher page budget or consider publishing four issues per volume.

Yvette Scheven (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) recommended that the ASA publish an index of ASR, volumes 1-33, now near completion by John Bruce Howell (University of Iowa). The Publications Committee recommends that it be published and sold by the Association.

History in Africa is doing well. The next edition of Issue, a double issue edited by David Wiley (Michigan State University) will appear in late winter.

The AAAS/ACLS project does not distribute materials to South Africa. The Board may wish to consider independent distribution of periodicals there.

An editorial and advisory board for other ASA publications has been created and will meet at Baltimore. Its members include Nancy Schmidt (Indiana University), Randall Packard (Tufts University), Henige, and Geary with Jean Hay (Boston University) as an advisory member.

Seidman agreed to write letters to Thompson in appreciation for her work as editor and to the University of Southern California for its past support. Bay was asked to discuss publication mechanics with Howell.

12. Task Force

Seidman reported that the Task Force, which consists of Nzongola-Ntalaja (Howard University), Allen Isaacman (University of Minnesota) Hyden, Grier, and Seidman, had created seven subcommittees which had in turn organized workshops for the Baltimore meeting. In the next phase of the project, proposals for on-going research with African colleagues were to be prepared and research results disseminated.

She added that approximately $50,000 in funding was received from the MacArthur Foundation for the first phase of the project. As a result, fifteen additional people were coming to participate in the annual meeting and to take part in a follow-up workshop co-sponsored by the Task Force and the African Development Foundation. The follow-up workshop was funded with a $20,000 grant from ADF. The Task Force was in touch with the Archives-Libraries and Outreach Committees for cooperation in dissemination of research results.

Seidman asked that the Board make a decision on Phase II. The framework for the next phase would have centers where future project activities would be carried out. There would be increased collaborative research, networking and dissemination. Phase I represented a compilation of existing resources, a review of the state of the art. Phase II would turn to basic research and its funding. She asked the Board to make decisions in two areas: 1) to determine the nature of the Task Force's relationship to ASA and 2) to approve the structure and format for funding of the next phase, so that funding proposals might be sent out.

A long discussion ensued that covered a number of interrelated issues: raising of funds for Task Force activities, administration of Task Force funds, responsibility of the Board for oversight of funds raised, suitability of ASA to sponsor research projects, and past actions of the Executive Committee.

Seidman indicated that the Task Force coordinating committee would raise funds under the ASA name while the seven subgroups would raise funds independently in the names of other institutions but that they would help to support the Task Force. Several persons expressed concern about the accountability of the Board for activities carried out in the name of the Association though not supervised by the Board.

Ottenberg asked if ASA should be involved in the sponsorship of research, however worthy the subject. Barnes noted that the collation and dissemination of research was part of the ASA mission but wondered if ASA could or should function as a research institution. Berger asked if the Board would permit other members to raise research funds in the name of the organization. Concern was ex-
pressed that it might appear that Board members were using their positions to promote personal interests. Newbury argued that it was not the role of ASA to provide grants for research and expressed concern that recruitment to the project to date had included few representatives of francophone Africa.

Seidman and Miller noted that the ASA would create a framework to encourage research, though it would not therefore become a research institution. Greene noted the difficulty of disentangling ASA from Task Force research projects, even if funding were not sought in the name of the Association.

Klein noted that ASA was not equipped to deal with large grants and asked if requests for Phase II could be submitted in the name of Clark University. Seidman responded that this was a national project and hence should be associated with ASA. Greene noted that the size and scope of the project represented an important departure from what the ASA had previously done.

Administration of future funds was discussed in the context of administrative problems with the MacArthur grant. Previous ASA grants had been administered financially from the secretariat though the work was carried out elsewhere. Seidman explained that Clark University had anticipated receiving full financial authority over the MacArthur grant and wished to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in seeking funding. Barnes noted that the MacArthur grant proposal did not mention Clark University and hence the transfer of financial authority to Clark had become a problem.

Bay noted legal and administrative problems: that the non-profit and non-foundation statuses of the Association needed to be protected and that strict accounting procedures were required for grant funds, particularly those originating with the US government.

Ottenberg moved that the ASA not continue its relationship with the Task Force beyond what the Association is committed to at present but rather that it encourage the Task Force to move ahead strongly and vigorously to continue the project outside ASA auspices. He noted that the Association had given the Task Force a good start and that it was now capable of operating on its own. Greene seconded the motion. The motion passed with a vote of seven to two.

Berger then moved that the Board encourage requests from the Task Force for a different kind of continuing relationship with the Association. Greene seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Barnes moved that ASA continue the financial administration of the MacArthur grant. Newbury seconded the motion which passed.

Seidman moved that the overhead from the current MacArthur grant be allocated to Clark University. Newbury seconded the motion which passed.

Seidman protested that the Executive Committee had met in a conference call in May without her knowledge, even though she was chair. She said that no committee meeting should take place without all members being informed. The Board agreed.

13. Other

Ottenberg expressed his appreciation for the experience of working with a thoughtful and creative Board and wished the Board Godspeed. Seidman thanked Ottenberg for his service to the Association and expressed the Board’s appreciation for the work of retiring members Barnes, Berger and Nketia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Sunday, November 4, 8 am.
Douglas Room, Omni Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore.


1. Board Committee Assignments

President Klein assigned new Board members to committees as follows: Barkan to Finance and Nominating; Grier to Publications and Annual Meeting; Hyden to Executive and Development.

2. Spring Board Meeting

The Board agreed to meet May 17-19 in Toronto.

3. Nominating Committee

Klein reported that the following slate had been named for the 1991 elections:

For Vice President:
Bennett Jules-Rosette of the Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego

David Robinson of the Department of History, Michigan State University

For Board of Directors:
Veve Clark of the Department of Literature, University of California-Berkeley

Donald Crummey of the Center for African Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Gwendolyn Mikell of the Department of Sociology, Georgetown University

Lester F. Monts of the Department of Music, University of California, Santa Barbara

Ernest J. Valenzuela of the Department of History and Social Sciences, Diablo Valley College

Gretchen Walsh of the Africana Library, Boston University

4. Finance Committee

Nyang reported that the Committee was pleased to report a surplus of $21,000 in the operating funds of the ASA
for the 1989-90 fiscal year. The committee had considered rising costs, including a 20% increase in US postal rates beginning in 1991 and recommended an increase in individual dues for the 1992 year as follows:

Income less than $15,000 $20
Income from $15,000-30,000 $40
Income from $30,000-45,000 $50
Income from $45,000-60,000 $60
Income greater than $60,000 $70
Persons resident in Africa and teaching in African institutions $15

The Board agreed to the new dues structure.

5. Reports of ASA Committees

Archives-Libraries:
Peter Malanchuk (University of Florida) reported as follows:

Congress has appropriated $100,000 for a feasibility study for a West African field office. This success is due in part to the letter campaign mounted in the past year to promote the office. Additional work may be needed. Monitoring of further progress will be part of the agenda of the Archives-Libraries spring meeting which will be hosted by the Library of Congress from April 17-20.

The Archives-Libraries Committee sponsored an excellent panel on UNESCO at Baltimore. It has appointed a liaison with the Outreach Committee of ASA.

Miki Goral (UCLA) reported that efforts have been made to take South Africa Now off the air in Los Angeles and Boston on grounds that it is ANC propaganda. She asks that ASA take a stand on the issue.

Joe Lauer (Michigan State University) has analyzed numbers of theses on Africa produced by North American universities. New members for CAMP (Cooperative Africana Microfilm Project) may be recruited from among universities with high production of African theses.

The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) has called attention to the possible loss of Section 607 of Title VI of the 1986 Higher Education Act. Section 607 would permit grants to universities and libraries to acquire periodicals published outside the US. Though never yet funded, Section 607 potentially could be of crucial assistance to African collections in US libraries. The Archives-Libraries Committee urges ASA members to write Congress on this issue.

Seidman moved that South Africa Now presents important information and that the Board regrets efforts to discontinue it. The Board strongly encourages that the program be adopted by other TV stations in the US. Newbury seconded the motion which passed.

ACASA (Arts Council of the African Studies Association):
Mary Jo Arnoldi (Smithsonian Institution) reported:

ACASA currently has 208 US members and another 200 in Africa.

Marla Berns, the incoming ACASA president, is directing a project to create slide teaching sets for African universities. Sets will be sold to support the sending of complimentary sets to Africa.

ACASA continues to distribute books to African libraries. It urges members to include the printing of extra catalogs for distribution overseas.

As a corporate body, ACASA is concerned about its relationship to ASA. Members were disappointed about the organization's treatment at the Baltimore annual meeting. The following concerns were expressed in its board meeting:

ACASA-sponsored panels were not distributed evenly over the program in 1990 and its sponsored panels were not recognized in the program.

There was a lack of disciplinary diversity in the 1990 slate of candidates for the Board.

The book exhibits at Baltimore included the display of materials that may have been illegally exported from Africa. Klein expressed regrets for the problems that have emerged.

Arrangements were discussed to insure that the cultural patrimony of Africa be respected in the planning of future exhibits areas.

Outreach:
John Metzler (Michigan State University) and Robert Hamilton (University of Florida) reported:

The Outreach Committee requests that ASA reprint the outreach brochure that indicates sources of Africana material for pre-collegiate education and public programs.

The Committee requests seed money for a workshop handbook on African studies. Each National Resource Center would contribute resources to the book which could be sold by ASA.

The Committee wishes to do work on academics' relationships with the media, possibly in the form of a panel or workshop on dealing with the media. Over time, they recommend the creation of a list of Africanists available to comment to the media.

Patricia Kuntz (University of Wisconsin) has developed a useful electronic bulletin board which the committee recommends be undertaken on a national level by ASA.

The Outreach Committee has agreed to design and lead a workshop for teachers in conjunction with the 1991 ASA meeting in St. Louis.

The committee recommends that the ASA establish a book award for children's literature in the African area and a Public Service Award for a faculty member who does work beyond the higher education classroom.

Barkan cautioned that ASA wished to avoid multiple approaches to funders. It was agreed that the Outreach Committee would prepare a budget for the workshop handbook and that ASA would work on funding sources for the project.

The Board discussed possible ways to draw media attention to the annual meeting and noted that they are in the process of considering policies for awards.

Women's Caucus:
Claire Robertson (Ohio State University) reported:

The Women's Caucus was disappointed that their sponsorship of panels was not listed in the program. They seek to organize special panels on women and to see papers on
women added to other panels. Both men and women are attending Women's Caucus panels and there are now numbers of men working on gender issues.

New caucus convenors are Karen Tranberg Hansen (Northwestern University) and Christine Sylvester (Northern Arizona State University). Kristin Mann (Emory University) is the new treasurer.

The caucus will continue to sponsor a breakfast. It hopes to subsidize the paying for breakfast for African students next year.

A conference is being planned in conjunction with the St. Louis ASA meeting which will include some 20 African women academics who will explore the status of women's studies in Africa. Money is being sought to support the meeting.

Board members expressed pleasure at the idea of a small women's conference, though Miller cautioned that fundraising for Women's Caucus projects should be coordinated through the secretariat.

6. Report of the Development Committee

Sandra Barnes provided the following oral report:

The central effort of the Development Committee during the next three years will be the building of the ASA Endowment. Funds already stand at nearly $35,000, thanks to budgetary surpluses and the gifts of ASA members. Personal giving from March to the end of June was $4,039. A solicitation of member gifts will be included with renewal notices this year. Calendars are also being sold as a fund-raising project.

The Development Committee recommends that the executive secretary be authorized to engage a professional development consultant to advise and assist in fund-raising efforts on a commission basis. The Committee asks that no other fund-raising be done in the name of the Association during the period of the endowment campaign. It further recommends that the Board develop guidelines for ASA fund-raising and that all fund-raising be centralized and cleared through the secretariat. Policy decisions need to be made on the use of funds raised and the locus of accountability and oversight of funds.

The Board agreed to the recommendations of the committee. Keller recommended that the Development Committee provide a guidelines policy document that the Board could consider. Eastman noted that the committee needed input on inappropriate sources for funds.

Recommendations were made for possible leaders of the Development Committee.

7. Annual Meetings

Future Meetings:

Jim McCann invited the Association to meet in Boston in 1993. He raised questions about the new organizing pattern for ASA, including how a theme would be chosen. Bay reported that the 1992 Seattle organizers and panels committee had worked out a theme jointly. Keller noted that a tentative choice for panels chair for 1993 had been made. The Board accepted the Boston invitation.

Susan Broadhead (University of Louisville) and Klein presented offers from Louisville and Toronto respectively for the 1994 meeting. The Board agreed to make a final decision on 1994 at its spring meeting.

Baltimore meeting:

Willie Lamouse-Smith (University of Maryland Baltimore County) presented a portion of a written report. He asked that the full report be added to the minutes when it is submitted.

Lamouse-Smith prefaced further remarks with an autobiographical statement so that new Board members would know his background. He described problems in working with the secretariat and the executive secretary, indicating that he felt that the executive secretary had not shown him proper respect. He charged that the executive secretary had colluded with the Omni Hotel staff to change the room assignment for a Friday evening musical performance in order to accommodate a reception. The room change resulted in the cancellation of the musical event. Lamouse-Smith asked that the Board reimburse the Baltimore Program Committee the $2200 it had paid for the musical group.

Bay responded that neither she nor any member of her staff had assigned or reassigned any rooms. In an attempt to ascertain who had made the room change, there was discussion of a meeting held on Tuesday with secretariat staff, hotel staff and program committee members.

Klein expressed regret for the room mix-up, noting that this was an expense that was not originally requested of the Board and that it had not been caused by the foul-up in rooms. Keller moved that the Board investigate the room change in executive session and respond to the Baltimore program committee in writing. Greene added a friendly amendment that the committee also investigate the question of lack of respect by the executive secretary. Seidman and Nyang seconded the motion which passed. Lamouse-Smith was asked to communicate his proposal for a resolution of the room mix-up in writing to the Board. Keller and Nyang were asked to participate in the Executive Committee deliberations on the question.

Board members congratulated Lamouse-Smith on the excellence of the program and expressed their regret for the problems that he had faced. Hyden moved a vote of thanks to Lamouse-Smith and his committee which was seconded by Seidman and passed unanimously.

St. Louis Meeting:

Victor Le Vine and James McLeod (Washington University) reported that they had met with their program committee during the Baltimore meeting and that the committee would take a proactive role in forming panels.

Le Vine proposed that the president's speech at the ASA banquet be limited to 30 minutes so that dancing and entertainment could be included in that event. He expressed concern that the flow of materials between the secretariat and St. Louis be improved. Le Vine discussed possible formats for a presentation by the Distinguished Africanist and noted his interest in having Howard Wolpe attend.

McLeod noted cultural events that were in the planning...
stages, including a teacher's workshop to be held in conjunction with the St. Louis art museum. He requested that ASA contribute a total of $5000 in seed money to the program organization.

The Board expressed its wish that Vansina be asked to give a major address as Distinguished Africanist and that the business meeting be scheduled for a longer period of time. It will consider the question of additional funding in the spring.

Seattle Meeting:
Lee Cassanelli (University of Pennsylvania) reported that the 1992 National Panels Committee was being formed. Manthia Diawara (University of Pennsylvania), Sidney Kasfir (Emory University) and Della McMillan had agreed to serve to date. The committee will work through a central committee of five to six persons surrounded by a second tier of persons representing various interest groups of the ASA. He suggested that the Panels Committee may require groups sponsoring panels to adhere in part to the program theme. Innovative funding for international visitors will be necessary. To date, Cassanelli has received institutional support from the University of Pennsylvania for a portion but not all of his needs.

8. Task Force
Seidman asked that the Task Force be named a committee of the ASA.

Hyden queried if the Task Force would raise money in the name of ASA. Miller noted that as a committee it would need to clear all fund-raising plans and contacts with the Development Committee. Eastman noted that other committees of ASA would be assisting in raising funds for the endowment not for special projects and suggested affiliate status as more appropriate for the Task Force.

Greene noted the need to clarify distinctions between affiliates and committees. Geary presented a resolution that the president appoint a study committee consisting of the past president of the Association, two members of the Board, three representatives of groups affiliated with or meeting coordinately with the Association and the executive secretary, ex officio, to draft policy statements formalizing relationships between the ASA and the categories of related groups that it may wish to define to be presented to the Board for consideration at its October 1991 meeting. The study committee would be empowered to seek legal and other professional counsel as it deemed appropriate. Nyang seconded the resolution which passed.

Nyang noted that the Task Force could not exist separately from ASA, that the Association would need to maintain legal responsibility if it were a committee. Newbury asked that issues of fund-raising by committees and subcontracting of funds be submitted to the study committee.

The Board agreed that the Task Force become an ASA committee.

9. Relationship with Emory University

Miller noted that the contract with Emory ends in 1992. He pointed out that Board policy required bids each five years both for host institutions and for editors of ASA publications. Klein noted the difficulties of moving the secretariat, including financial costs and time required to train a new staff. Hyden moved that in conformity with the five-year review requirement, the Board retain the option to receive bids to host the Association each five years and that there be an obligatory open tendering at fifteen-year intervals. Seidman seconded the motion which passed.

Klein, Keller and Miller were authorized to renegotiate a new contract with Emory.

10. International Visitors
Newbury expressed concern that there would be no International Visitors program in 1991. Bay repeated her statement (see Executive Secretary report, p. 6-7) that she was unable to continue the program in the immediate future. Hyden agreed to write a proposal for additional funding. No decision was made on administration.

11. Other Business
A three-person committee will be named to redraft the South Africa resolution discussed in the Business Meeting.

The president will write a solidarity statement for a CODESRIA-sponsored conference on academic freedom.

The Board considered a request from Folu Ogundimu (Indiana University) that it take action on human rights violations in Nigeria. The matter was referred to the president and Executive Committee.

Klein expressed the enthusiastic satisfaction of the Board with the work of Edna Bay, Norma Miller and the rest of the Atlanta office staff and thanked them for their hard work.

BUSINESS MEETING
Saturday, November 3, 1990. 6 pm.
Liberty Ballroom, Omni Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore.

1. Installation of the New President
President Ann Seidman called the meeting to order, then turned the speaker's position over to incoming president Martin A. Klein. Klein thanked Seidman for her work on behalf of the Association and thanked the retiring past president, Simon Ottenberg, and retiring board members, Sandra Barnes, Iris Berger and Kwabena Nketia, for their service to the ASA. Klein also thanked Edna Bay, Norma Miller and the staff of the ASA secretariat for their work over the past year.

Klein recognized and thanked the organizations that had funded portions of the Baltimore ASA meeting: the University of Maryland Baltimore County and the University of Maryland College Park. He thanked Willie Lamouse-Smith and his committee for their work in organizing the Annual Meeting.

Klein expressed the gratitude of the ASA for assistance
with the International Visitors Program. The Ford Foundation provided funding that enabled fifteen participants from abroad to attend. In addition, the United States Information Agency provided support in three forms: 1) supplemental funding to Fulbright scholars resident in the US to enable them to participate in the ASA meeting, 2) funding through the International Visitors Program and Voluntary Visitors Programs of USIA which brought five visitors from Africa who had been nominated by their local US Information Service posts, and 3) support from the Office of International Visitors of USIA which scheduled the participation of two groups of African visitors in the Baltimore meeting: eleven persons traveling in a "Museums in the US" program and fourteen individuals participating in a program called "Thirty Years of US-Africa Relations." Klein thanked a number of individuals involved in the USIA work: Winnie Emoungu, Chief for Africa of the Academic Exchanges Division of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs; cultural affairs officers in Lusaka, Nairobi, Lagos and Harare; Kate Delaney of the Office of International Visitors; and Ellen Kornegay and Linda Rhoad of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars.

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

I am pleased to report that the ASA is a vigorous and growing organization. Individual memberships have climbed 30 percent in the two-year period since October 1988 while our institutional memberships have remained steady. At 1953 persons, current individual membership is the highest in the history of the Association and we anticipate that it will rise above the 2000 mark in 1991.

ASA members in 1990 will be sent a total of 11 discrete publications, including for the first time in recent memory a listing of all individual members. That directory of 1990 members will be mailed in early December as the first of what is expected to be a biennial membership listing.

Financially, the report of our auditors suggests that we are a healthy, though by no means a wealthy organization. The auditors have determined that we enjoyed a surplus of $21,000 of income over expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1990. We continue to work to build an operating reserve while we simultaneously launch our first drive to build an endowment for the long-term well-being of the Association. The ASA endowment was created in March of this year. Thanks to the donation of our 1988-89 surplus and to gifts from ASA individual members, by the end of the fiscal year, only four months after the endowment's creation, it stood at nearly $35,000. We hope to receive a major challenge grant from the NEH which will spur the growth of this important fund.

The Association created a lifetime membership option for the first time in 1990. The response to the offer of lifetime membership has been strong, and indeed greater than we had anticipated for the first year. Lifetime memberships result in savings for individuals who expect to be members of the Association throughout their careers and provide benefits to the ASA by allowing us to create a lifetime dues fund whose earnings will support member services.

Finally, we are in the process of changing the organizational structure by which the annual meeting program is arranged. Our goals are dual: 1) to relieve the organizational burden on local committees who had previously been responsible both for developing the program and for arranging cultural events and 2) to permit a group of carefully selected scholars from around the US to take a proactive stance in creating a series of panels of the highest quality. That transition is in process and will be complete by the time we meet in Seattle in 1992. Meanwhile, we urge members to observe carefully the regulations for the proposal of papers and panels which, for the sake of fairness in the construction of ASA programs, will be strictly enforced.

3. Report of the Treasurer
Joseph Miller described the functions of the treasurer as providing financial and technical support for the Association. Financial oversight is maintained through regular contacts and an annual visit to the secretariat. Miller noted the professionalization of operations in the secretariat and the solid relationship that the ASA has developed with Emory University. The first five-year contract with Emory will expire at the end of 1992 and steps need to taken to seek a renewal. The accounting system has been developed into a comprehensive and accurate system for providing useful financial data to the Board. He complimented the executive secretary on her work and indicated that the organization is healthy and stable.

4. Report of the Elections Committee
Bay thanked the members of the Elections Committee for 1990, Don Donham of Emory University and Catherine Scott of Agnes Scott College.

The following persons were elected:

For Vice President: Edmond J. Keller of the Department of Political Science, UCLA

For Board: Joel D. Barkan of the Department of Political Science, The University of Iowa
Beverly Grier of the Department of Government, Clark University
Goran Hyden of the Department of Political Science, University of Florida.

5. Report of the Nominating Committee
Klein reported that the following persons had been selected to stand for election in 1991:

For Vice President:
Bennetta Jules-Rosette of the Department of Anthropology, UC-San Diego
David Robinson of the Department of History, Michigan State University

For Board:
Veve Clark of the Department of Literature, UC-Berkeley
Donald Crummey of the Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Gwendolyn Mikell of the Department of Sociology, Georgetown University
Lester P. Monts of the Department of Musicology, UC-Santa Barbara
Ernest Valenzuela of the Department of History, Diablo Valley College
Gretchen Walsh of the Africana Library, Boston University.

Klein thanked the members of the Nominating Committee for their work and recognized in particular the non-board members: Phyllis Bischof, Jane Guyer and Renosi Mokate.

6. Report of ASA Committees
Archives-Libraries Committee
(Presented by Phyllis B. Bischof, University of California at Berkeley)

The Archives-Libraries Committee conducted its 1989-90 business without the benefit of a spring meeting since we elected to meet only once this past year, (but to commence our fall meeting one day early) as a cost-saving measure. The lack of a spring meeting was most noticeable in its effect upon the Subcommittee whose charge was to select the Conover-Porter Award. That work and other projects of the Committee were conducted chiefly by telephone, letter, and FAX. A number of our East Coast members did hold an informal session at Falmouth, MA at the offices of African Imprint Library Service. In 1991 a spring meeting has been scheduled in Washington, DC; the Library of Congress will host it. At our Business Meeting we voted overwhelmingly to return to the pattern of two regular meetings per year.

In February Gretchen Walsh of Boston University and Edna G. Bay testified at the Legislative Branch Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in support of the establishment of a West African Regional Office for the Library of Congress. Written testimony for the Congressional Record was submitted by Phyllis Bischof and by Edna G. Bay. Africanists around the country were mobilized, and hundreds of letters were written in support of this office. We wish to thank Edna Bay, the Board, and the membership for your staunch support and your many efforts on behalf of this issue. We realized partial success in that the 1990-91 federal budget provided $100,000 for a feasibility study of the Office. Although we should have preferred vastly to have accomplished our aim, namely the funding of an Office straightaway, nonetheless an important beginning has been made. Certainly the congressional committee chairs to whom we all wrote were made exceedingly well aware of the need for a West African Office. We shall need to continue our efforts to secure permanent funding for this office in the next budget cycle.

The 1990 year has seen an expansion of the program of the Library of Congress’ East African Accessions Office in Nairobi. Interested US Libraries (some 16) signed up to receive regularly selected Kenyan newspapers, serials and government publications. The cost of these materials is the cost of local acquisition plus a 50 percent administrative fee. Because of this program we have seen a marked improvement of Kenyan materials received in American research libraries. The Archives-Libraries Committee thanks the Library of Congress for facilitating our acquisition of these immensely valuable materials.

On 2 November 1990 the Committee sponsored a panel: UNESCO and an Information Society in Africa. Our aim was to highlight the contributions of UNESCO to the development process in Africa, especially with regard to literacy, publishing, and libraries. The Committee appreciates the support of the Association in bringing J.O. Dipeolu, University Librarian of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile, Nigeria to Baltimore to participate on this panel and in our other working sessions.

On 1 November we sponsored an open working meeting of the Book Famine Task Force. Gretchen Walsh, Chair of the Task Force, has compiled a draft Handbook to serve as a guide for those who seek to alleviate severe problems of book shortages in Africa. The handbook provides guidelines for book donation projects and creates a directory of book donation and book development agencies and projects. In addition, the Task Force has developed a bibliography on the subject of book aid to Africa. Among the most effective efforts in book aid is the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) journals program; we applaud the efforts of the AAAS in sending 200 journal subscriptions on a regular basis to African libraries.

Among our most active members in the past year have been those working to further aims expressed by the Committee’s Guidelines for Interaction with South Africa. These Guidelines have engendered national and international discussion and have been adopted by such organizations as the Association of College and Research Libraries and by the American Library Association, including its Black Caucus, its International Relations Round Table, and its Social Responsibilities Round Table. Letters commenting on the Guidelines have been published in several issues of ALN, Africana Libraries Newsletter, notably Nos. 63 and 64, July and October 1990.

The Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) in cooperation with the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, continues to acquire Africana in microform. Currently, titles under consideration include a collection of dissertations focused on oral materials collected in Senegal as well as a continuation of priority for the acquisition of African newspapers of the 1980s. Information concerning the availability of CAMP’s holdings will be enhanced by a recent NEH grant to convert retrospectively holdings of the Center for Research Libraries. Once converted, these records will appear on two national bibliographic utilities, the OCLC and RLIN databases. The use of CAMP’s holdings will be facilitated by these improved records. Notices of CAMP’s acquisitions appear in the organization’s minutes which regularly appear in ALN, Africana Libraries Newsletter.

The circulation of ALN, Africana Libraries Newsletter, the Committee’s quarterly publication, now totals more than 500 issues, with approximately 300 issues distributed domestically and 200 sent by air to African libraries. The Committee wishes to thank Nancy J. Schmidt, African Studies Area Specialist at Indiana University, for her highly effective work during two three-year terms as editor of this publication invaluable to the work of all Africana librarians and the scholars we serve. We also thank the African Studies Program and the Libraries at Indiana University for their financial support of the Newsletter. The Newsletter serves as a major means of notification to librarians concerning citations to new publications, both monographs and serials, public and private, from and about Africa. It also publishes the minutes, agendas, and
documents of the Committee and of CAMP.

Bibliographies for African Studies 1970-1986 by Yvette Scheven, Africana Bibliographer at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, was awarded the sixth Conover-Porter Award (See p. 20). The Committee thanks John B. Howell of the University of Iowa for chairing the Selection Committee for the Conover-Porter Award.

To increase visibility and support among the nation’s libraries for area collections, specifically Africana collections, we have forwarded two resolutions to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. We have also written to the US Department of Education requesting implementation of a Foreign Periodicals Section (Section 607) of Title VI of the 1986 Higher Education Act.


At the Committee’s Business Meeting, Peter Malanchuk, University of Florida, Gainesville, was elected the new Chair. Our Deputy Chair, Chair-Elect is Onuma Ezera of Michigan State University.

The Archives-Libraries Committee appreciates the steady encouragement and support we receive from the ASA Board and members, and most particularly from Edna G. Bay, Executive Secretary. We look forward to continued cooperation and hard work with you all on our many projects of mutual concern.

Arts Council of the African Studies Association
(Presented by Mary Jo Arnoldi, Smithsonian Institution)

The Arts Council of the African Studies Association is dedicated to the study of the arts of Africa and the Diaspora. The Association currently has over 300 members internationally and is a multi-disciplinary organization including art historians, social anthropologists, ethnomusicologists, archeologists, and museologists. ACASA members continue to be active in the annual ASA meetings and the association sponsored 14 panels at the Baltimore meetings. Marla Berns, an art historian and Director of the Goldstein Gallery at the University of Minnesota was elected the new ACASA President during the Board and Business Meetings held at the ASA in Baltimore.

This past year ACASA produced a quarterly newsletter which included information about and summaries of professional meetings, symposia, exhibitions, and publications, along with professional news and announcements on the arts of interest to our membership. One hundred complimentary copies of each issue of this newsletter were sent to African scholars and university and museum libraries and archives on the continent.

The Arts Council has also successfully embarked on two major program initiatives: the ACASA Art Book Distribution Program and a pilot project to develop African Art Teaching Slide Sets for teachers and museums. In 1990 the ACASA Art Book Distribution Program dispatched a set of eight books, exhibition catalogues, and journals to 100 African university and museum libraries. The books were graciously donated to the program by the following institutions: American Museum of Natural History (New York), African Arts Journal and the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, UCLA (Los Angeles), National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian (Washington), SSRC Africa Program/Smithsonian Institution (New York and Washington), and the University of Iowa, School of Art and Art History and the Stanley Foundation (Iowa City). The program was administered by Janet Stanley, National Museum of African Art Library, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. It is our hope to continue to expand this program in the coming year.

ACASA in conjunction with the Center for Integrative Studies at Michigan State University embarked on a pilot project to develop slide sets for use in teaching African Art in Museums and Universities both in the United States and in Africa. The pilot project will develop an initial slide set of between 100 and 150 images. These images are being donated to the project by individual ACASA scholars. The sets will include full descriptions of each slide along with bibliographies and suggested readings for use by teachers and museum professionals. The future goal of this project is to develop a database of visual images and comprehensive teaching materials which will be as fully representative as possible of the Arts of Africa and the Diaspora.

Outreach Committee
(Presented by Robert E. Hamilton, University of Florida)

The outreach coordinators and directors located throughout the United States met twice during the African Studies Association conference in Baltimore. During the first meeting—chaired by John Metzler of Michigan State University and held on Wednesday, October 31—each representative reported on specific activities associated with their or his program or center. We were informed that all Title VI centers must provide outreach services to school systems and other organizations which request material or assistance relating to Africa.

Brenda Randolf has been appointed executive director of Africa Access, a service organization which will provide materials on Africa for K-12 schools. Africa Access is located in Silver Springs, Maryland (301-587-5688). Other librarians attended the outreach meeting and requested that outreach coordinators and directors remember to add local libraries to their mailing lists.

The University of Florida and Michigan State University have launched new efforts to assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities to promote the study of Africa. Summer institutes, faculty exchanges, library linkages, research affiliation programs, and conferences are being discussed and planned in order to develop mutually satisfactory ways of strengthening both research and teaching at the centers and at the HBCs.

The UCLA African outreach program has begun working within the inner-city neighborhoods of Los Angeles. A UCLA van is used to transport graduate students to the inner city for work with schools and other organizations interested in Africa.

Boston University has proposed to teach Swahili in Boston Schools. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has established an African art museum. An
electronic bulletin board has been established at the University of Wisconsin at Madison (608-262-9689). The number is accessible 24 hours per day and material can be both down-loaded and up-loaded.

Eren Giray (University of Illinois) was elected chair of the outreach directors group; Robert Hamilton (University of Florida) was elected associate chair; and Barbara Brown (Boston University) was elected secretary. John Metzler was thanked and commended for his work as chair of the group during the past three years.

The second meeting of the group was held on Friday, November 2. This meeting was devoted to brief updates from centers not represented at the October 31 meeting, and a long discussion with representatives from St. Louis regarding ways to assist them in planning an outreach component for the 1991 ASA meeting.

Women's Caucus
(Written report not received by press time)

7. Report of the Task Force on Sustainable Development
(See report on p. 18)

8. Resolution on the Academic Boycott of South Africa
Iris Berger introduced for discussion the following draft resolution prepared by a committee of the Board:

As the primary organization of African scholars in the United States, the African Studies Association wishes to express its agreement with the "selective support" policy on academic exchanges with South Africa that has been adopted by UDUSA, the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations, and to publicize this policy statement among American scholars.

Launched in July 1988, UDUSA was formed partly in order to promote the elimination of discrimination on the basis of race, gender, class and creed in South African universities and society. This policy, reaffirmed in July 1990, was developed in consultation with various anti-apartheid organizations.

While recognizing that the academic boycott has helped in part to isolate the apartheid regime and its supporters, UDUSA now believes that selective support for progressive organizations will help to further the objectives of dismantling apartheid and upholding the values of academic freedom and autonomy.

In the context of the rapidly changing situation in South Africa, and in concert with the spirit of the UDUSA guidelines, the ASA resolves:

1. To encourage and promote academic exchanges to advance scholarship in teaching and research provided that these exchanges support the principles of non-racialism and opposition to apartheid.
2. To discourage exchanges that have the effect of legitimating and strengthening the apartheid regime.
3. To encourage any ASA members who wish to do research in South Africa to make contact with a local UDUSA branch in advance of their visit.
4. To encourage scholars who visit South Africa to make public their opposition to apartheid while there, to refuse to participate in any activities from which black South Africans are excluded, and to actively promote a non-racial democratic South Africa upon return to their home community.
5. To encourage scholars to state their opposition to apartheid in any publications ensuing from their visit to South Africa.
6. To support visits from South African scholars who publicly and actively oppose apartheid and who favor a non-racial democracy in their country.
7. To review and update these resolutions as appropriate and to submit changes to the membership.

After a short discussion about whether the resolution should be submitted for a mail vote of the membership or a referendum, or whether it should be returned to the Board with the recommendations of the assembled members, several amendments were proposed.

Beverly Hawk (Colby College) proposed an amendment to section 6: "To insist that the academic, professional, and other specialists selected under this policy proportionately represent the racial diversity of South Africa and the US, in recognition of the historical and contemporary exclusion of black South Africans and African Americans in higher education and professional organizations."

 Nzongola-Ntalaja (Howard University) proposed an amendment to section 2: "To discourage the establishment of ongoing institutional links between the US and South African universities or other academic institutions (joint research, etc), unless explicitly supported by mass democratic organizations."

Thoahlane Thoahlane (Columbia University) proposed an amendment to be added to section 1: "and assist in junior staff development programs especially in black universities so that these institutions can benefit from localization in the long run."

Discussion returned to the procedural problem of how the resolution might be handled. David Wiley (Michigan State University) moved that the resolution be referred back to the Board to be redrafted in light of the sense of the Business Meeting. The motion was seconded and was passed overwhelmingly (approximately 55 to 4).

Members then voted individually on each amendment in order to provide a sense of the meeting for the Board. All three were passed. Several persons remarked that the resolution lacked strength and failed to address specific issues.

Al Kagan (University of Connecticut) proposed that section 3 be amended to indicate that scholars should visit South Africa only with advance approval of a UDUSA branch. Others added approval of the ANC, UDF or mass democratic movement. The motion was passed.

Time pressures halted further discussion. The chair recommended that ideas be sent to Klein or to the secretariat for the consideration of the Board as it redrafts the resolution. He noted that the Board would publicize its discussion and recommended an open forum on the question at next year's annual meeting.

9. Resolution on UNESCO

Kagan moved the following resolution:

In light of the importance of UNESCO for the advance-
Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP)

Summary of minutes of Business Meeting, 2 November 1990, Baltimore.
(Full minutes distributed to member libraries and published in Africana Libraries Newsletter)

Voted to pay for the filming of Hilda Kuper's field notebooks, but not her miscellaneous papers.
Agreed that CRL should acquire microfilm copies of all editions of Drum.
Voted to purchase a microfiche copy of Part II of the Records of the South African Institute of Race Relations.
Approved continued spending for newspapers on microfilm.
Agreed to continue acquiring a copy of Northwestern's preservation microfilm.

John Bruce Howell (Iowa), Mary Alice Kraehe (Virginia), and Phyllis Martin (Indiana) were elected to the Executive Committee for 1990-92. Continuing members are Moore Crossey (Yale), Hunt Davis (Florida) and Karen Fung. Howell was elected as chair for 1990/91.

THE ASA TASK FORCE ON ATTAINING SELF-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: PHASE II

by Ann Seidman

The ASA Task Force wishes to express sincere gratitude to the Catherine T. and John D. MacArthur Foundation for the grant which made possible the completion of this first phase of its work; and to the African Development Foundation for its role in financing and organizing the Washington workshop at which the African participants and the Task Force coordinators formulated proposals for the second phase.

In its first phase of work, the ASA Task Force on Attaining Sustainable Development in Africa brought researchers from Africa and ASA members together in a series of workshops at the 1990 ASA Annual Meeting in Baltimore. They reviewed existing research findings to create an intellectual framework for on-going collaborative research designed to facilitate attainment of democratic self-sustainable development. Following the Baltimore meeting, the African researchers met with the ASA Task Force coordinators in a four-day workshop in Washington, DC. There, they identified priority areas, initial hypotheses, and key African researchers for the proposed research. They also elected a five-person steering committee for an Africa Task Force on Attaining Self-Sustainable Development in Africa to coordinate the proposed research in Africa, including its relationships to existing African research groups and the ASA Task force.

In Phase II, the Joint ASA and Africa Task Forces will work together to help in creating a new vision of sustainable development in Africa by: 1) implementing participatory, problem-solving research; 2) coordinating comparative research with other regional associations; 3) disseminating the findings to the African and US publics and policy makers.

The Washington workshop participants propose a three-year iterative participatory research process to implement research projects in several fields. For each proposed research project, researchers from several African universities and research institutions will meet together with representatives of relevant population segments in a regional planning workshop to formulate a detailed research design. The researchers and population representatives will then return to their own countries to work with university students and additional representatives of relevant population groups to plan the country-specific details. On this basis, they will involve relevant population segments in examining the nature of the problem and testing alternative candidate explanatory hypotheses against evidence to determine which seems most useful for identifying the specific institutional changes required to overcome the obstacles.
to sustainable development. In final evaluation workshops in each country and in the region, the researchers and population representatives will assess the implications of their findings, revising and deepening their initial explanatory hypotheses as the foundation for strategies more likely to contribute to sustainable development. They will also institutionalize on-going mechanisms for evaluating the consequences of whatever strategies the policy makers eventually adopt.

Since research requires scarce human and financial resources, the Washington workshop participants agreed to evaluate rather than duplicate existing data-gathering exercises, and focus their research on institutional issues in the following areas:

1. **Economy and regional integration:** Given the close interrelationship between factors hindering economic development and the arbitrary division of Africa into nations shaped by over a century of colonial rule, the task groups dealing with economy and regional integration decided to conduct joint research on middle-level explanatory propositions designed to explain Africa's crisis. Logically, if validated by evidence, these will lead to specific proposals to achieve increasingly productive employment opportunities and an improved quality of life for the peoples of Africa. To test their explanatory hypotheses, the two task groups chose specific countries and identified researchers in two regions in which to initiate participatory research: Southern and Eastern Africa, including Zimbabwe, South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Kenya; and West Africa, including Senegal, Benin, Nigeria, Ghana and Zaire.

2. **Education:** Growing numbers of school leavers, especially women; the inability of school leavers and even graduates to find adequate employment; and the "brain drain" as thousands of educated Africans leave their countries to work abroad — all these attest to a failure to develop adequately designed educational programs. To test the explanatory hypotheses as the basis for a new educational strategy, the Washington workshop proposed a case study in the SADCC region involving Botswana, Kenya, Zambia and Namibia.

3. **Health and environment:** Unanticipated factors resulted in few Washington workshop participants in these areas, so they joined to propose a single project: examination of the way mushrooming urban environments, characteristic of most independent African countries, undermine the environment and health of the urban poor in Southern and Eastern Africa, including Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Kenya; and in West Africa, including Nigeria, Ghana, Benin and Zaire. The workshop participants also agreed that the two responsible task groups should formulate additional proposals designed to explore more fully the broader global issues.

4. **The state and legal order:** Given the state's leading role in all aspects of development, the Washington workshop participants proposed to investigate it in the context of all the proposed research projects. The task group on the state and the legal order will identify middle level explanatory propositions for testing in the context of all the other task groups' research projects. They will then evaluate the implications of all the groups' findings as to causes of the states' negative role as a foundation for more effective measures aimed at transforming the institutions of the state to ensure it plays a more positive role in the attainment of sustainable development.

5. **Gender relations:** To ensure adequate consideration of the particular disadvantages experienced by women in all fields, the task group on gender relations proposed that its members, too, will formulate a research design to analyze the factors marginalizing women, and then conduct their research in cooperation with the other task groups. In the end, the gender relations task group will reexamine, revise and deepen their initial hypotheses in light of the evidence to propose measures more likely to enable African women to participate fully in all aspects of future efforts to attain self-sustainable development.

The ASA Task Force will facilitate involvement of the 1800 ASA members in the US in the proposed research by 1) identifying researchers in the US who will help to gather background information relating to the countries identified for the specific proposals and whom the Africa Task Force may wish to invite to take part in the design and implementation of the proposed research projects; 2) arranging with the African Task Force for two-way exchanges of materials and personnel: to bring African researchers, teachers, and publications to the US to contribute to a greater US awareness of the problems the African peoples and governments confront; and in response to invitations from African institutions, to send US researchers, teachers and publications to Africa to cooperate in the on-going research and research capacity-building processes; 3) helping to raise funds for the overall research project; and 4) disseminating the findings of the research in the academy, to the people and to policy-makers in the United States with a view to contributing to more informed US policies in support of sustainable development in Africa.

At the Baltimore Annual Meeting, the ASA Board redesignated the ASA Task Force as a committee of the ASA, rather than a task force of the board. The following five individuals constitute the ASA Task Force's advisory committee: Beverly Grier, Allen Isaacman, Goran Hyden, Nzongola-Ntalaja, and Ann Seidman (Chair). ASA Task Force task group coordinators include: State and legal order, Baraket Selassie; Environment, Richard Ford and Celestous Juma; Education, John Metzler; Health, Ben Wisner and Germano M. Mwabu; Gender relations, Brooke Schoepf and Alice Nkhumo; Economic development, John Ohiorhenuan and Ann Seidman; Regional integration, Guy Martin.

ASA members interested in participating in any aspect of the ASA Task Force's on-going research and dissemination of the findings are urged to contact it c/o The International Development Program, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610 (508-793-7634).
Book Famine Task Force
by Gretchen Walsh

The Book Famine Task Force of the African Studies Association’s Archives-Libraries Committee met 1 November in Baltimore. Several African librarians and representatives of donor organizations reported. The problems were summed up eloquently by Mrs. A. O. Ike, University Librarian, Tafewa Balewa University, Bauchi, Nigeria, Sesan Dipeolu, retired University Librarian, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife, Nigeria, and Mmakotoane Mphahlele of South Africa, currently an intern at the Library of Congress: lack of foreign exchange, even when there was money, as with Nigeria’s oil boom; devaluation of currency; lack of coordinated planning to encourage publishing and ease importation of books for libraries. Many universities serve a constituency far beyond their student bodies. There are shortages of trained staff as well as of books.

Successful programs have been implemented. The International Book Bank (IBB), working with the Canadian Organisation for Development through Education (CODE), has established a warehouse in Baltimore which processes donated books, checking for quality and producing lists for choice by recipient libraries. The National Association of College Stores (NACS) Book Donation Task Force mobilizes member stores to donate unsold stock of recent books to programs such as IBB. The Journals Distribution Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) sends journals subscriptions to libraries in Africa which have requested those specific titles. The United States Information Agency funds projects like IBB, Books for the World, the Sudan-American Foundation and the International Book Project, all of which have viable projects. In addition, USIS centers in Africa can sometimes help with shipping to specific libraries. The World Bank has done studies of the crisis in education, and supplies funding, for instance a recent loan to Nigerian universities.

Two commercial ventures of note are the African Books Collective, which promotes African publishing by increasing trade overseas, and the African Imprint Library Services’ proposed “barter” for journal subscriptions for Nigerian libraries. Now in the planning stage, this project would offer journal subscriptions through Faxon to selected Nigerian libraries. AILS would accept payment in Naira, paying Faxon in dollars, and using the Naira to purchase Nigerian publications for sale in the US and elsewhere.

The Task Force is working on a handbook/directory for small-scale donation projects and ways of facilitating matching requesters with potential donors. For more information, contact Gretchen Walsh, Head, African Studies Library, Boston University, 771 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 (617-353-3726).

Conover-Porter Award

Bibliographies for African Studies 1970-1986 by Yvette Scheven has been named the winner of the sixth Conover-Porter Award. The African Studies Association established this prestigious award in 1980 to honor outstanding achievement in Africana bibliography and reference guides. The Association awarded the $300 prize at its annual meeting in Baltimore on November 1, 1990 with Dr. Dorothy Porter Wesley, for whom the Award is named, presenting the prize.

The Conover-Porter Award is a project of the Association’s Archives-Libraries Committee, and is named for two pioneers in the field of African studies bibliography: Helen F. Conover and Dorothy B. Porter, who compiled numerous bibliographies on African topics at the Library of Congress and Howard University respectively from the 1930s to the present. The award is made every two years.

In addition, three other guides to Africana were noted for honorable mention. They are the Index of African Social Science Periodical Articles = Index des articles de périodiques africains de sciences sociales, by the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar, Senegal; Sources d’information sur l’Afrique noire francophone et Madagascar: institutions, répertoires, bibliographies by Laurence Porgès; and South Africa: an Annotated Bibliography with Analytical Introductions by Newell Maynard Stultz.

Bibliographies for African Studies 1970-1986 is the culmination of more than 15 years work by Yvette Scheven, Africana bibliographer at the libraries of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. It contains 3,277 citations, nearly all annotated, arranged by broad subject such as Anthropology, Diaspora, History, Literature, Religion, with a separate section on each of the 47 Subsaharan African countries. Abstracts include details on the arrangement of the bibliography, whether it is annotated, indexed, and its scope. There is a unique feature, “Continuing Sources,” which lists new bibliographies appearing regularly in periodicals or in series. This bibliography is a comprehensive approach to journal articles, dissertations, and books and it is a first source to consult when the research topic is on Africa and its peoples.
Melville J. Herskovits Award 1990
by John Middleton

The Herskovits Award committee appointed to consider books published in 1989 consisted of Virginia DeLancey, Professor of Economics at the American University in Cairo and the University of South Carolina; Bogumil Jewsewicky, Professor of History at Universite Laval, Quebec; and John Middleton, Professor of Anthropology and Religious Studies at Yale University as chair.

Over 50 books were submitted to us by publishers on behalf of authors. They cover every discipline involved in African studies, are aimed at several categories of readership, and are of immensely varying quality. To separate them into good and less good has not been too difficult, but to select a winner and runners-up has been at times a nightmare. Although we are of different disciplines, we all read all the books (the winner and runners-up more than once), and we counted our voices as equal whatever the discipline of any particular author. We faced the old problem of comparing apples and oranges. It would have been easier to divide the award among several authors, but it was decided to have only a single winner this year and also to limit the numbers of runners-up so as to show their truly high quality. As in past years, the sole criterion has been the scholarly merit of a particular book, in the sense of its author's contribution not only to our empirical knowledge in a given field, but also as a methodological and epistemological contribution to African studies.

The winning book is Edwin Wilmsen, Land Filled with Flies: A Political Economy of the Kalahari (University of Chicago Press). We selected this book to be the winner because we consider it original, excellent, and important in bringing new ideas and new ways of perceiving some basic concepts, especially in anthropology and history. It is based on long and good field and archival research; it tackles questions of comparative and theoretical importance; it breaks new ground as ethnography (despite the plea by the author that it is not an "ethnography" at all in the conventional sense); and it is not narrowly confined to the thinking of a single discipline. It will annoy some people for the author's willingness to question widely accepted assumptions on which a great deal of past work has been based, but that has been a main aim of the writer, and like any book, it has weak passages as well as powerful ones. It is not a bland book that will please everybody but we consider it to be a work of scholarship and concern, paving new ways for anthropology to be a wide-ranging discipline concerned with time and change.

Wilmsen has studied a group of San (once called "Bushmen"), one of the classic subjects of the conventional ethnography of people held to be outside history and to represent the "primitive" of a timeless past, still lingering on in today's world to be patronized by European writers. Wilmsen has looked behind the assumptions. These have included views that the San are people with an unchanging foraging mode of production and a simple mode of exchange, virtually without political structure, and lacking forms of internal differentiation and complexity of authority; a classic textbook example of "hunters and gatherers." Wilmsen analyzes the San as forming a society with complex forms of internal difference and authority, and with ever-changing modes of production to take advantage of factors of an often brutal exploitation and expropriation by others; they have switched at various periods between foraging, pastoralism, and trade. The transfer of wealth from them to outside exploiters has been continuous, a cause of their poverty and one reason for the label "primitive." Yet they maintain their own cultural identity, not in isolation but as one of a set of identities that compose a single wide field of exchange and relationships that covers the whole Kalahari region. There have been other re-analyses of classic ethnographically simplified societies elsewhere in Africa: but this is a particularly effective one that will change our views of "hunters and gatherers" and indeed make us perceive all "traditional" African societies a little differently and more clearly.

There are only four runners-up, all books of very high quality and very different from one another. In alphabetical order they are first Janice Boddy, Wombs and Alien Spirits: Women, Men, and the Zar Cult in Northern Sudan (University of Wisconsin Press). The book is a remarkable ethnography, of the highest order. A detailed account of the roles of women in a Sudanese Muslim community, it contains original and sensitive descriptions and analyses of the moral universe of women, infibulation, spirit possession, and symbolism of the female body. It is rich in ethnographic data, scholarly comparison, and subtle interpretation, an outstanding contribution to the study of women in Africa.

Michael Jackson, Paths toward a Clearing: Radical Empiricism and Ethnographic Inquiry (Indiana University Press), is a highly unusual and very personal view of ethnographic experience and interpretation of that experience among the Kuranko of Sierra Leone. It follows on the author's work that has been published previously in several excellent books. The book is arranged as a series of at first sight almost disconnected essays, on the diseased, witches, the lives of Kuranko men, and other diverse topics. But underlying them is the consistent theme of ethnographic knowledge and "truth," a knowledge and truth gained by living in Kuranko society. It is an outstanding work on the problems of ethnographic research and writing. There has been a spate of this recently, but rather too much has been written by people who have not themselves done ethnography worth the name; here is an exception.

Simon Ottenberg's Boyhood Rituals in an African Society: An Interpretation (University of Washington Press) is a
to produce a certain kind of adult. As a "reflective interpretation of a past time" (the 1950s - 60s), it is a landmark in the study of rites of transformation.

Ivor Wilks' *Wa and the Wala* (Cambridge University Press) is an historical account of Islam and politics among the Wala of northern Ghana, an ethnically diverse state that arose in the 17th century and that has been held together by Islam. The book succeeds in articulating a traditional historiographical approach aimed at establishing a "real" history with a postmodernist claim to understand what makes other people and their cultures "other." Instead of establishing the authoritative account of Wala history, the author emphasizes local traditions of persistent chaos and conflict that arise from the deeper structures of the society, that are peculiar to it and must be observed in local contexts over a long time perspective. For the Wala, "to know the past is to be secure in the future," and it is this knowledge of the past (neither "true" nor "false"), that lies at the core of this book.

**Distinguished Africanist Award**

The following citation was prepared and read by Martin A. Klein at the presentation of the Distinguished Africanist Award in Baltimore, November 3, 1990.

When I received the nomination of Crawford Young for the Distinguished Africanist Award, my first reaction was that he was too young. He is thinning on the top, but he still has a bit too much hair for a Distinguished Africanist Award. And he is, we all hope, not at the end of his distinguished career.

In a certain sense, Crawford Young's life history is our life history. It is African studies in North America at its best, as commitment to scholarship and to the region we study. Young was one of three scholars who received grants from the Ford Foundation's Foreign Area Fellowship program in 1959 and 1960 to do work in the Belgian Congo just as that seemingly impregnable colonial regime started to disintegrate. Ford was so nervous about chaos in the Congo that they would not let Young's family accompany him. In the years that followed, Crawford Young and his students described the structure of what seemed like chaos and in the process, confronted some very basic questions about state and society.

The result was a stream of outstanding scholarly works. Crawford Young's *Politics in the Congo* was for many years the most important source on that country, durable in spite of the changing conditions in Zaire. More recently, this has been replaced by *The Rise and Decline of the Zaïrian State*, written with Thomas Turner, as the definitive study of Mobutu's Zaïre. His *Politics of Cultural Pluralism*, a study of Third World ethnicity, received both our Herskovits Prize and the American Political Science Association's Ralph Bunche prize. In 1982, he came out with *Ideology and Development in Africa*.

His career has been marked by service to Africa, to the profession and to his university. He served as a visiting professor in Uganda in 1965, at Dakar in 1987-88 and was Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Lubumbashi from 1973-75. He was not at any of the three a passing visitor, but rather a partner in institutional development. He built up libraries, helped train staff, and found fellowships for African scholars. He made a series of study missions to Africa on behalf of the Department of State and has served on numerous scholarly committees. He has served this association as its president and as a board member, and his university as dean, department chair and as chair of the African Studies Program—in addition to countless committees.

Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to Crawford Young's work as a teacher and scholar comes from colleagues and former students. He has trained or helped train about 15 percent of the PhDs produced in political science at the University of Wisconsin during his years there—including some of the better political scientists working on Africa—Nzongola, Newbury, Turner, Schatzberg, Keller and Oculi.

For Valentin Mudimbe, who nominated him, he is "an example of intellectual rigor, administrative efficiency and a living paradigm of human and scientific commitment." Michael Schatzberg describes him as a thoughtful, patient, insightful, and thought-provoking teacher. He permitted his students the latitude to grow and explore different aspects of the subject matter, and was always open to new ideas and approaches even if these differed from his own. Fred Hayward speaks of him as "a superb and helpful colleague, a person interested in other people, generous with his time, and dedicated to his scores of former students and colleagues..." Nzongola-Ntalaja speaks of him as "a committed scholar who combines the highest standards of intellectual integrity with modesty and a tireless willingness to help others."

For his work as a scholar, as a mentor and as an administrator, the African Studies Association is pleased to give Crawford Young the Distinguished Africanist Award. But I must warn you, Crawford, we know you still have some very productive years ahead of you, but you only get the award once.
September 4, 1990

Board of Directors
African Studies Association, Inc.

Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and fund balance of African Studies Association, Inc. as of June 30, 1990 and the related statements of activity and changes in fund balance and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of African Studies Association, Inc. as of June 30, 1990 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1989 were compiled by us and our report thereon, dated October 11, 1989, stated that we did not audit or review those financial statements and, accordingly, expressed no opinion or other form of assurance on them.
AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES
AND FUND BALANCE

ASSETS

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<th>Description</th>
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LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>June 30, 1989 (Compiled)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crossroads royalties</td>
<td>$ 5,276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 5,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues received in advance</td>
<td>63,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue - grants (Notes 1 and 3)</td>
<td>82,682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue - annual meeting fees</td>
<td>14,579</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Emory University (Note 2)</td>
<td>28,057</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>194,082</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>194,082</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUND BALANCE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 1990 (Audited)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>June 30, 1989 (Compiled)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>12,780</td>
<td>$34,781</td>
<td>$6,508</td>
<td>$41,289</td>
<td>32,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>12,780</td>
<td>$34,781</td>
<td>$6,508</td>
<td>$54,069</td>
<td>32,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$206,862</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,781</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,508</strong></td>
<td><strong>$248,151</strong></td>
<td><strong>$170,398</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
### Statements of Activity and Changes in Fund Balance

**AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITY**
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**

**Support and revenue:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Endowment Life Income Fund</th>
<th>Total All Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues</td>
<td>$110,962</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
<td>$117,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of publications</td>
<td>45,068</td>
<td>45,068</td>
<td>105,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member publications</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>5,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>105,858</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of mailing list</td>
<td>5,220</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>6,825</td>
<td>$792</td>
<td>7,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants (Notes 2 and 3)</td>
<td>86,368</td>
<td>4,039</td>
<td>90,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>933</td>
<td></td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>363,924</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,831</strong></td>
<td><strong>375,263</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Endowment Life Income Fund</th>
<th>Total All Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of publications sold</td>
<td>27,222</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member publications</td>
<td>34,092</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>86,282</td>
<td></td>
<td>86,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board meetings and awards</td>
<td>10,487</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing list</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn of Africa conference</td>
<td>81,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>81,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative</td>
<td>109,195</td>
<td></td>
<td>109,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>354,185</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>354,185</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excess (deficit) of support and revenue over expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Endowment Life Income Fund</th>
<th>Total All Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficit)</td>
<td>9,739</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fund balance at beginning of period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Endowment Life Income Fund</th>
<th>Total All Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund transfers</td>
<td>(29,950)</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fund balance at end of period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Endowment Life Income Fund</th>
<th>Total All Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance</td>
<td>$12,780</td>
<td>$34,781</td>
<td>$54,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
# African Studies Association, Inc.

## Statements of Cash Flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficit) of support and revenue over expenses</td>
<td>$9,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to reconcile excess (deficit) of support and revenue over expenses to net cash provided by operating activities:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>3,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in assets and liabilities:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) decrease in inventories</td>
<td>(405)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accounts receivable</td>
<td>(12,083)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Crossroads royalties</td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in membership dues received in advance</td>
<td>15,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in deferred revenue</td>
<td>24,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in due to Emory University</td>
<td>12,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by operating activities</strong></td>
<td>$57,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from investing activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of equipment</td>
<td>(485)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund transfer</td>
<td>(29,950)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash used in investing activities</strong></td>
<td>(30,435)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase in cash</strong></td>
<td>26,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at beginning of period</td>
<td>130,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at end of period</td>
<td>$157,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Description of Organization
The African Studies Association, Inc. (the Association) was organized in 1957 as a non-profit membership corporation to bring together persons with a scholarly and professional interest in Africa, to provide useful services to the Africanist community, and to publish and distribute appropriate scholarly and informational materials. Membership is open to institutions and individuals.

Fund Accounting
To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Association, the accounts of the Association are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Association are reported in three self-balancing fund groups as follows:
• Operating funds, which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent the portion of expendable funds that is available for support of Association operations.
• Endowment funds represent Board of Director designated funds which require that the principal be invested and the income only be used for Association operations.
• Life income funds represent funds received from the sale of lifetime memberships. The income earned will be used to offset future operating expenses of the Association.

Method of Depreciation
Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Income Taxes
The Association qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for Federal or state income taxes has been recorded on the accompanying financial statements.

Inventories
Inventories of books and publications are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Deferred Revenue - Grants
Deferred revenue - grants represents funds which are restricted for specific purposes by the grantor. Unexpended grant funds are recognized as revenue as expenditures are incurred for the purpose specified by the grantor. Grants which are not restricted by the grantor are recognized as revenue upon receipt.

NOTE 2: Agreement with Emory University
The Association and Emory University (Emory) entered into an agreement which provided for the Secretariat of the Association to be located on the campus of Emory for a period of five years from January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1992. Emory donated $8,000 to defray salary expenditures which is included in the accompanying statement of activity as grant funds received for the year ended June 30, 1990.

Additionally, Emory pays certain operating expenses of the Association, such as payroll, postage, telephone, etc. and bills the Association monthly. At June 30, 1990 and 1989, the Association owed Emory $28,057 and $15,483, respectively, for such expenses.

NOTE 3: Grant Funds
As explained in Note 2, Emory University contributed $8,000 to the Association in 1990. The funds were used for operating and certain capital expenses of the Association.

In 1989 and 1990, the Association received grants from the Ford Foundation and other sources totaling $50,658. The grants were used to fund foreign participation in the Association’s 1989 and 1990 annual meetings. Expenditures relating to the above grants totaled $28,658 as of June 20, 1990.

In 1989 and 1990, the Association received grants from the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and other sources totaling $91,686. The grants were used to fund foreign participation in the Horn of Africa conference. The Association incurred expenditures relating to the above grant in the amount of $78,368 and $2,164 as of June 30, 1990 and 1989, respectively.

In 1990, the Association received an additional grant from the MacArthur Foundation in the amount of $49,528. The grant is to be used to fund a research project on the problems of development in Africa. The Association has not incurred any expenditures relating to the above grant as of June 30, 1990.
THE "FOREIGN PERIODICALS" SECTION: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STRENGTHENING US LIBRARY COLLECTIONS ON AFRICA

Deborah Jakubs, president of SALALM, Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, has alerted the ASA to a funding opportunity for the international education community. For further information on this issue, readers may contact Jakubs at the International and Area Studies Department, 117 Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, phone 919-684-3675, FAX 919-684-2855.

The "Foreign Periodicals" section, or Section 607 of Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1986 represents a significant opportunity for US foreign area studies programs in general and for the foreign area collections of US academic libraries in particular. Unfortunately, unless action is taken in the near future, this important opportunity may be lost.

Section 607 authorizes the appropriation of federal funding to make grants to universities, libraries, or consortia of such institutions to acquire periodicals published outside the US, to enter and maintain machine readable bibliographic information on such periodicals, to preserve them, and to make them accessible to researchers.

Section 607 was added to Title VI in 1986, and has never received funding. Congressional appropriations for Title VI in subsequent years did not prohibit funding for Section 607, but did not earmark it either. The international education community, apparently oblivious to Section 607, did not try to persuade officials of the Department of Education to allocate funding to this program (one official said recently, "We didn't know anyone cared"). As a result, Section 607 is in danger of being dropped when the Higher Education Act is reauthorized in 1992. Congress usually drops programs not funded during the previous authorization period.

Given the critical importance of foreign area library collections to foreign area and international studies efforts and the extraordinary difficulty of maintaining current acquisition levels in the face of declining dollar values and rising publication prices, the activation of the foreign periodicals program of Section 607 should become an immediate priority of the international education community and of research libraries with foreign area collections.

Current House and Senate markups for Fiscal Year 1991 appropriation add $5.42 and $6.4 million, respectively, of new funding to Title VI. The Department of Education will have the authority to allocate some of these new funds to a Foreign Periodicals grants program for FY 91. Such an allocation will help insure that Section 607 is retained in next year's HEA reauthorization.

ED officials will begin the process of allocating funding among the sections of Title VI as soon as the FY 1991 appropriation bill passes the Congress and the bill is signed. All currently funded programs will be funded at least at current levels. Allocation of a small portion of the new funding to the Foreign Periodicals program would benefit the entire international education effort, while only modestly affecting increases for current programs.

ASA members who wish to encourage funding of Section 607 should write to John Alexander, Director, Center for International Education, US Department of Education, ROB#3, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20202.

Special Issue on Women in Africa in SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society Summer 1991

By special arrangement with the University of Chicago Press, ASA members may purchase copies of the SIGNS special issue on "Family, State, and Economy in Africa" at $6.50, or 10% off the regular single copy price. The contents will include:

Judith Carney and Michael Watt, Disciplining Women? Rice, Mechanization and the Evolution of Mandinka Gender Relations in Senegambia
Kristin Mann, Women, Landed Property, and the Accumulation of Wealth in Early Colonial Lagos
Elizabeth Schmidt, Patriarchy, Capitalism, and the Colonial State: An Alliance to Control African Women in Southern Rhodesia, 1890-1939

Elizabeth A. Eldredge, Women in Production: The Economic Role of Women in 19th-Century Lesotho
Patricia Stamp, Burying Otiene: The Politics of Gender and Ethnicity in Kenya
Carol Summers, Intimate Colonialism: The Imperial Production of Reproduction in Uganda, 1907-1925
Nakanyike Musisi, Views from the Enclosure: Women, Polygyny and Buganda State Formation

This offer is for prepaid advance orders only. To order, send your check payable to the ASA for $6.50 to the ASA Secretariat (Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322) no later than April 15. The journal will be mailed to you in June.
FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

"Identity, Rationality and the Post-colonial Subject: African Perspectives on Contemporary Social Theory" is a one-day seminar to be held February 29, 1991 at the Columbia University School of International Affairs.

This will be an interdisciplinary workshop involving specialists of history, women's studies, anthropology, political science, linguistics, development studies, literature, and geography. Papers will be circulated in advance and will address theoretical issues or examine specific case studies.

The seminar originates from two sets of preoccupations:
1) The crisis in the authority of Western intellectual thought and culture and the dissolution of the orthodox consensus in social theory has given rise to a "Babel" of theoretical voices that currently clamor for attention.

However, none of these voices has seriously departed from the past claim to privileged access to universal validity, in spite of their grounding in culturally specific conceptions of the individual, rationality, or the subject.

2) Some of the most striking recent innovations in Western thought, such as the discourse on "postmodernity," have been fraught with nihilistic implications.

Thus the question: under what terms and to what extent can the "post-colonial subject" continue to hold a "conversation" with the West?

The objective of the seminar is:
1) to examine the conditions under which the "Others" can be recontextualized within their structural complexity,

2) how different types of problem-solving and deliberation can be interpreted more in terms of their own working logics than on the basis of an evolutionary metaphor or ideal logic, whose connection with the world of human activity is in itself problematic,

3) how forms of conduct and identity are subjective phenomena, irreducible to mere "means/end" calculations of efficiency and seldom, if ever, simpy the product of "objective" circumstances.

Panels and contributions will be classified under four interdisciplinary rubrics whose themes will cross-cut each other:
1) Time and the structures of social life
2) Identities: conceptualizing multiplicity
3) Pluri-rationality and the constructions of material life
4) Is there a postcolonial subject?

For more information, contact Achille Mbembe, Department of History, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (212-932-0471, 212-854-7975).

"Tradition and Transformation: The Influence of Christianity, Islam and West African Traditional Religion on One Another," Muhlenberg College, Allentown, PA, March 13-14, 1991. This conference will consider the experience of one West African people, the Yoruba, as a way to explore the mutual interaction of Christianity, Islam and traditional religion on one another. The following questions will be addressed:

In what ways and to what degree has the indigenous culture transformed Christianity and Islam?
What has been lost (and what has been gained) in the process of transformation?
Have Christianity and Islam had a similar or different sort of influence?

The purpose of the conference is to help participants understand more deeply the dynamics of cultural change and to appreciate more distinctly one of the peoples of West Africa.

The tentative schedule of speakers includes Jacob Olupona, Obafemi Awolowo University and Muhlenberg College, Roland Abiodun, Amherst College, Benjamin Ray, University of Virginia and Sulayman Nyang, Howard University.

The New York African Studies Association will hold its 15th annual conference at the Elizabeth Seton School of Iona College in Yonkers, NY from 12-13 April 1991. The theme will be: "Pan Africanism: 1991 and Beyond."

Exhibits already scheduled include three African meals, book and art exhibits, a band and vocalists with Curtis Boyd as featured drummer, the Seton Dancers with African dance, and a variety of panels and plenary sessions.

Those interested in organizing panels or in presenting papers should contact Michael Mbabwule, 2835 Webb Avenue, Bronx, NY 10468 (212-884-2396). Topics other than on the conference theme will be accepted. Several panels will be devoted to teaching about Africa. Panels organized by teachers are welcome as are ideas for papers or other presentations.

To be on our mailing list for conference materials, write NYASA Secretariat, 301 OMB, SUNY, New Paltz, NY 12561 or telephone 914-257-2889.

The Project for the Advanced Study of Art and Life in Africa is pleased to announce the First Annual Graduate Student Symposium in African Art. It is open to graduate students in all areas of African studies. Topics must describe how objects reflect ideas about the wilderness. This topic complements the current show "Art from the Wilderness" now on display at the
University of Iowa Museum of Art.
The symposium will be held April 13-14, 1991. Students interested in participating should submit a two-page abstract for a 30 minute presentation to: The PASALA Graduate Student Symposium Committee, School of Art and Art History, W-150 Art Building, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. A cover letter with candidate's address, telephone number, affiliated institution, and title of presentation should accompany the abstract; no names should be included on the abstract itself. All proposals must be received by February 4. Travel scholarships up to $100 will be awarded to scholars on the basis of need.

For further information, please contact Julie Risser or Dana Rush at 319-335-1777.

"African Identities" will be the theme of the annual spring conference of the Stanford-UC Berkeley Joint Center for African Studies to be held 20 April 1991 at the Stanford University History Corner.

Africa is a profoundly multi-ethnic and multi-cultural continent. Understanding African identities, how they are represented and how they are challenged, is therefore central to understanding Africa's politics, its culture, its economic and social organization, its past and its future. Identities can and have been built around race, language, religion, ethnicity, occupation, class, gender, kinship, membership in a local community or a newly independent state, or even residence on the continent itself. Identity, in turn, shapes political, social, cultural and economic action. Identities are prime means of building communities and generating conflict.

For further information, contact the Center for African Studies, 200 Encina Hall, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6055.

"First Meeting on Afro-American Cultures," Buenos Aires, 1991, organized by the Instituto de Investigacion y Difusion de las Culturas Negras, August 2-7, 1991. The meeting has as its main goals:
To further knowledge about the history and contemporary situation of the population of African origin in the Americas.
To facilitate the exchange of scientific knowledge regarding the different cultural and religious traditions of African origin and their present situation.

Requirements for Participation:
Papers: send a 200-word abstract and a brief C.V.
Video-films: send a brief summary of the script and a C.V. of the author.
Works of art and ritual objects: send slides, information about their size and a brief C.V.
The deadline for submitting the abstract and all required information is 31 January 1991. Mail all materials to Ile Ase Osun Doye, 34 SE 2nd Ave., Suite 207, Miami, FL 33131, telephone 305-530-8283, FAX 305-530-9089.

The Department of History, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, in conjunction with the Département d'histoire, Université de Niamey, Niger, and the Department of History, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria, is organizing an international workshop on "Ecology and Society in the History of the African Sahel and Savannah." The workshop is planned for September 1991. Such a workshop has, of necessity, to be multidisciplinary. Consequently, participants are expected to represent a broad spectrum of interests and could carry their research and contributions as far back into the past as necessary.
The organizing committee requests intending participants to send in their abstracts, based on any one of the following sub-themes:
1) conceptual and methodological issues in the study of ecology and society
2) the historicity of ecological system in the historical development of the Sahel or the Savannah
3) eco-zones and economic activity including a) animal husbandry and wild life, b) agricultural systems, and c) mineral and water resources
4) ecology and economic development
5) ecology, demography and settlement patterns
6) ecology and political developments
7) ecology and socio-economic change
8) health implications of the changing ecological environment including animal and human diseases and pharmacological implications
9) ecology and government policies, including attempts at re-afforestation, etc.

Abstracts should reach the secretary of the organizing committee as soon as possible. The venue and exact date of the workshop will be made known soon. Write The Secretary, Organising Committee for Ecology and Society in the History of the African Sahel and Savannah, Department of History, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

The first international conference on "Women in Africa and the African Diaspora: Bridges Across Activism and the Academy" is to be held in Nigeria, June 1992.

In their bid to grapple with global problems, governments and organizations world-wide have envisaged solutions, mapped out strategies and set in motion programs. Unfortunately, these attempts do not seem to be halting the deterioration of global conditions—economic, ecological, political, military, etc. We believe that a woman-centered approach to solving global problems is urgently needed.

The conference will address issues affecting women everywhere but specifically women in Africa and the African diaspora. Activists and scholars inside and outside Africa will have
Panel or Roundtable Proposal
34th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association
St. Louis, Missouri • November 23-26, 1991

Please complete this form and send to: 1991 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Emory University, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. All supporting material (proposal form, abstracts, membership dues or pre-registration fees) must be received by March 15, 1991.

No panel or roundtable proposal will be forwarded to the program committee until 1991 membership dues for all panel members are received. Scholars who are non-resident international scholars or whose major area of expertise is not Africa may request exemptions from the membership requirement. Such persons must submit their non-member pre-registration fees with their paper proposals ($60 regular; $25 for persons currently teaching in African universities).

Please indicate if this is a proposal for a panel ______ or a roundtable ______

Panel or Roundtable Title: ________________________________

Chair: ______________________ Affiliation: ________
Address: _____________________ Telephone: ________

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 or roundtable. List participants on the opposite side of this form.
Panel or Roundtable Proposal

Panel/Roundtable Title: ___________________________________________________________

Chair: __________________________________________________ Affiliation: ________________

Presenters:

Name: __________________________________________________ Affiliation: ________________
Paper Title: __________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________ Telephone: ________________
Fax: ________________

Name: __________________________________________________ Affiliation: ________________
Paper Title: __________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________ Telephone: ________________
Fax: ________________

Name: __________________________________________________ Affiliation: ________________
Paper Title: __________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________ Telephone: ________________
Fax: ________________

Discussant:

Name: __________________________________________________ Affiliation: ________________
Address: __________________________________________________ Telephone: ________________
Fax: ________________
Paper Proposal
34th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association
St. Louis, Missouri • November 23-26, 1991

Please complete this form and send with paper abstract to: 1991 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Emory University, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. All supporting material (proposal form, paper abstract, and membership dues) must be received by March 15, 1991.

No paper proposal will be forwarded to the program committee until 1991 membership dues are received. Exceptions to the membership requirement will be made for non-resident international scholars and persons whose major area of expertise is not Africa. Such persons must submit their non-member pre-registration fees with their paper proposals ($60 regular; $25 for persons currently teaching in African universities).

Name: _______________________ Affiliation: _______________________

Paper Title: _______________________________________________________

Address: ________________________________ Telephone: _______________

Fax: ________________________________________

Co-author: _______________________ Affiliation: _______________________

Address: ________________________________ Telephone: _______________

Fax: ________________________________________

Check one: _____ individual proposal _____ part of organized panel

If part of organized panel:

Panel Chair: ______________________________

Panel Title: ________________________________________________

Audiovisual equipment required: _____ overhead projector _____ slide projector

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

_____ podium light _____ electric pointer _____ cassette player

On a separate sheet of paper, provide an abstract of the proposed paper. Identify the topic; indicate the nature and extent of data on which the paper is based; and summarize the argument presented in your work.
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1991

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ASA, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322
AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge by Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele, published by David Philip, Cape Town, in 1989 is the winner of the 1990 Noma Award for Publishing in Africa.

This devastating indictment of the effects of apartheid on the poor and powerless of South Africa is not only a massive work of scholarship, but is of fundamental importance for all those working toward a non-racial, democratic and just South Africa. The volume draws together research conducted by the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa's Disinherited. The diversity of its scholarship and the accessibility of its presentation make it an important contribution to the debate on the economic and social life of the South Africa of tomorrow.

The $5,000 prize was presented to the authors at a special award ceremony at the African Studies Association's 33rd Annual Meeting in Baltimore.

The Dead Will Arise. Nongqwuswe and the Great Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement of 1856-7, by Jeffrey Peires and published by Ravan Press, Johannesburg, received "Special Commendation." The book is a major work of scholarship recounting a tragic and turbulent chapter of the South African past, which succeeds in combining a gripping narrative with profound psychological understanding and socio-economic and political analysis.

Five other books were singled out for "Honourable Mention." They are:

Harvest of Thorns by Shimmer Chinodya (Harare: Baobab Books, 1989);
Stories from a Shona Childhood by Charles Mungosh (Harare: Baobab Books, 1989);
The Endless Song by Tanure Ojaide (Lagos: Malthouse Press, 1989);

Established in 1979, the Noma Award is open to African writers and scholars whose work is published in Africa. It is given annually for an outstanding new book in any of these categories: 1) scholarly or academic; 2) books for children; 3) literature and creative writing.

The Trevor Reese Memorial Prize for 1990 has been awarded to David Elts for his Economic Growth and the Ending of the Transatlantic Slave Trade (Oxford University Press, NY, 1987).

The Prize was established with the proceeds of contributions to a memorial fund to Dr. Trevor Reese, Reader in Commonwealth Studies at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, and a distinguished scholar of imperial history, who died in 1976. The Prize, of £1,000, is awarded every two years. The adjudicators are interested in wide-ranging publications, but the terms of the Prize specifically apply to scholarly works by a single author in the field of Imperial and Commonwealth history published in the preceding two years.

Publishers or authors wishing to submit titles published in 1988 and 1989 for consideration for the 1992 award should send one copy to the Director's Secretary, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, 27-28 Russell Sq., London WC1B 5DS any time up to the end of March 1992. No other form of entry is required.

New Publications from Overseas

Order from Stauffenburg Publishers, P.O. Box 2567, D-7400 Tübingen, Germany.

Order from Union Aktuell Publisher, Am Pestalozziring 1, 8520 Erlangen, Germany.
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
African Development Economics

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign seeks applications for an Assistant Professor of Economics of African Development, a nine-month, tenure-track position, available August 21, 1991. PhD in Economics, Agricultural Economics, or related field required. Salary competitive. Responsibility split 25 percent Agricultural Economics, 75 percent African Studies to develop an internationally-recognized program of research on African development; teaching at graduate and undergraduate levels; administrative responsibilities for collaborative research and graduate instruction. Collaboration with faculty in related economics and African studies fields expected. Send letter of application plus vita, publication list, and the names, addresses, and phone and FAX numbers of three references to Donald Crumney, Director, Center for African Studies, 1208 W. California, Urbana, IL 61801, 217-333-6335, FAX 217-244-2429. Apply before January 31, 1991 for full consideration. AA/EOE.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
Department of History

The Department of History at the University of Illinois at Chicago seeks an historian of sub-Saharan Africa, with an appointment in African and African-American Studies to begin September 1991. PhD required, tenure track. Salary range competitive. Send CV, publications, and three letters of recommendation to: Michael Perman, Chair, African History Search Committee, Department of History, M/C 198, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. Search will continue until position filled. AA/EOE.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
The Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts

The Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts (ILA) invites nominations and applications for a tenured Distinguished NEH Chair at the level of Professor or Associate Professor. We are seeking nominations and applications for a scholar-teacher of national reputation with a substantial record of publication whose work is comparative and interdisciplinary. Position is open with regard to field and period but preference will be given to candidates whose research includes the study of non-Western cultures. Areas of special interest include cultural geography; feminist studies; science, technology and culture; post-colonial studies.

The ILA is an interdisciplinary graduate program for students whose interests include cultural theory, criticism, and history.

The initial review of applications will begin on January 15, 1991. Applications should be sent to: Dana F. White, Director, ILA, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. AA/EOE.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Curator, Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies

Northwestern University Library seeks applications and nominations for the position of Curator of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to lead and direct the operations, services and collections of one of the world’s premier collections of Africana. The Herskovits Library is the largest separate Africana collection in the world, numbering over 165,000 bound volumes in the humanities and social sciences, more than 2,500 periodicals, and extensive collections of pamphlets, reports, microforms, archives, and ephemera. The Library serves the Program of African Studies at Northwestern, comprised of faculty and graduate students in all areas of the social sciences, humanities and professional schools; and visiting scholars sponsored in part by the Program in International Cooperation in Africa and the Institute for Advanced Study and Research in the African Humanities. The Library also serves the international scholarly community of Africanists, serving more than 1,000 visiting scholars each year in the Library and others via interlibrary loan.

Required qualifications include a master’s degree from an accredited program in library science or significant experience in library, archival or academic administration and an appropriate advanced degree; evidence of significant advanced study in a discipline related to African studies; five or more years of successful library or equivalent experience in African studies, including administrative and collection development experience; and two or more languages related to African studies. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience, minimum $40,000. Send letter of application and resume, including names and complete addresses of three references to Rachel D. Blegen, Library Personnel Manager, Northwestern University Library, 1935 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208-2300. AA/EOE. Employment eligibility verification required upon hire.
The editorship of the *African Studies Review*, the journal of the African Studies Association, will be open from August 1991. The ASA Board solicits proposals from ASA members who wish to be considered for the position of editor. The length of term envisaged is 3-5 years.

The review offers an important opportunity for the editor to shape the direction of scholarly debate on African topics and to promote the interdisciplinary quality of African studies research. The ASA Board would welcome creative ideas on how the journal might be used to:

1) communicate the excitement and significance of recent research in one discipline to scholars in other disciplines;
2) explore particular themes from different disciplinary perspectives, showing how they either complement each other or foster debate; and
3) discuss emerging themes, issues, and methodologies in the field.

Calls for Manuscripts

The African Studies Association Press seeks ideas and proposals for teaching pamphlets on themes appropriate to courses in African studies.

We anticipate publishing a series of 30- to 50-page pamphlets designed to supplement existing materials in the various disciplines associated with African studies.

Individuals who wish to suggest themes for such supplementary materials, or who wish to volunteer to prepare such texts are asked to write the Editorial and Advisory Board, ASA, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

There are a number of ways the *ASR* could be administered. Consideration might be given to such aspects as the structure of the editorship (e.g. single or joint editors), the role of the book review editor and the scope of the review section, and the kind of support which the prospective editor could expect to receive from the home institution.

Members who might be interested in the editorship should request further information about the proposal procedure as soon as possible from either the chair of the *ASR* search committee, Catharine Newbury, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3265 (tel: 919-962-0415); or from Edna Bay, Executive Secretary, African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322 (tel: 404-329-6410).

Final bids for the editorship of *ASR* will be due in the ASA secretariat by February 28, 1991.

RESEARCH QUERIES

Jerome D. Msonthi, Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Malawi (Chancellor College, Box 280, Zomba, Malawi), writes that he is 'a phytochemist interested in indigenous medicinal plants of Malawi which may have medical benefits. I frequently spend time in the field identifying and collecting plants and I am very familiar with plants that are endemic to and commonly used by traditional healers in Malawi. My interests include anticancer, AIDS, molluscicidal, antifungal, antifludant and antimalarial plant-derived drugs. I would like to collaborate with individuals in the US, and I would be particularly interested in working with an American university for a brief period such as two years. Please contact me through Carl S. Litsinger, 1810 Mount Vernon Street, Waynesboro, VA 22980.'
RECENT DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Compiled by
Joseph J. Lauer (Michigan State University)

The theses listed below were reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 51, nos. 3 and 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. Details on ordering through UMI are in DAI.

This is the ninth 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.

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Rashed, Mohamed Khyrat Mahmoud. The effect of the total physical response method versus the audio-lingual method on the rate of attain-


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ASA Directory of Members 1990

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