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FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Preparation of the spring issue of ASA News coincides with the arrival of literally hundreds of proposals for papers and panels for the Annual Meeting -- what we have come to call the March Deluge. Each year we try to refine our system for tracking panels and their members, and for keeping up with the membership status of ASA Annual Meeting participants.

This year, each person who submits a proposal is being sent an acknowledgment from this office. The acknowledgment to individual paper proposers indicates ASA membership status (membership is required unless waived for program participants). We hope these letters will serve as a timely reminder to members who may have mislaid their December renewal notice.

Panel chairs are being sent notice of the membership status of their panel members. We regret being unable to contact individual panel members directly, but panel proposals typically do not include complete enough addresses for us to reach individual members.

Correspondence about the acceptance of proposals will originate from the office of the Program Chair, Victor Le Vine of Washington University. Individuals who wish to check on the status of their proposals or who wish to otherwise discuss their presentations may contact Dr. Le Vine at African and Afro-American Studies, Washington University, Campus Box 1109, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899 (Phone 314-889-5216, 314-889-5867 and FAX 314-889-5856).

We have received a number of nominations for the ASA International Visitors Program. Funding is not confirmed at this point, but we remain hopeful that we will have a Program again this year. Panel organizers who have nominated colleagues to the International Visitors Program need to be aware that only one in five nominees is funded. Decisions are made by the Board's Development Committee members and are announced by the end of May.

Look for the preliminary program in mid-July and be sure to make your travel plans early. The November 23-26 dates mean that we end on the Tuesday before the Thanksgiving holiday.

And if you haven't yet renewed your ASA membership, send your check today. This is the last publication that will be sent to individuals who do not renew for 1991.
OUR ENDOWMENT IS GROWING...

We were delighted to receive gifts and pledges from 179 members who added a tax-deductible (in the US) contribution to their 1991 dues renewals. Their generosity will help us as we seek to make the first goal for receipt of our matching funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities — $40,000 in donations by July 31, 1991.

Income from the ASA Endowment will be used for three areas of program activity that we are currently unable to support from operating revenues: 1) outreach projects, 2) international contacts among scholars, and 3) ASA publications. Our short-term interests in using endowment income center on supporting current directions and projects that are not now funded. The ASA Outreach Committee, for example, has proposed a series of worthy projects that include the compilation of a resource guide for African studies, the creation of a guide for doing African studies outreach workshops, and the development of modules for integrating African studies into non-Africa courses.

Our highly successful International Visitors Program has proved its effectiveness in enriching the Annual Meeting but needs more permanent sources of funding. The African Studies Association Press is actively developing publication projects in four areas: Africa in the Classroom, the arts, medical studies, and reference materials. Printing and distribution is expensive and needs more support than is now available.

If you have not yet given to the 1991 campaign, we would welcome your check or pledge. We urge you to consider one of our two special pledge levels:

**Friends of the ASA** — persons who pledge $100 per year for three years.

**Benefactors of the ASA** — persons who pledge $1000 over the three-year campaign (payable in installments of $335). Benefactors will receive complimentary registration for the 1991-93 Annual Meetings.

You may wish to consider pledging your special income to the ASA: book royalties, speaker’s honoraria, consulting fees or other income related to your work as an Africanist.

Or, you may want to become a lifetime member of the African Studies Association. A lifetime membership costs $1200 and may be purchased over a three-year period. The Association’s accountant indicates that purchasers of lifetime memberships may consider $800 of the membership fee a charitable contribution.

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(Contributing between January 1 and March 1, 1991)

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We Welcome New ASA Members
(who joined between January 1 and March 1, 1991)

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Gwen Schulman
LETTERS

Dear Dr. Bay:

I would like to thank you, Dr. Lamousé-Smith, and Dr. Adell Patton for playing an instrumental role in making the African Studies Association's tribute to E. Franklin Frazier possible. Both the Saturday morning panel session on his life and work and the reception, which was held the Friday evening before the session, were successful.

Since the Baltimore meeting, I have become aware that my statement on Professor Frazier, "E. Franklin Frazier: ASA First African American President and a Son of Baltimore," has generated a debate as to whom the recognition of the first elected president of the association belongs. The principals on which the debate centers are Frazier and Dr. Robert Cummings, who was president of the ASA in 1985. The primary concern issues from an erroneous declaration that the African Studies Association elected Frazier as president in 1963. Factually, Frazier was elected to the office of vice president in 1962, a position from which under ASA's by-laws the incumbent automatically accedes to the presidency. Factually, Cummings was elected vice president in 1984 and served as president in 1985, making him the first African American to serve a term as president of the ASA.

The statement, which appears in the program for the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of ASA, was not intended to diminish the accomplishment of my fellow colleague, Professor Cummings. Rather, it was an attempt to recognize the pioneering works of one of this country's foremost scholars on the African American experience.

Charles Jarmon
Howard University

Dear Dr. Bay:

We spotted an announcement in the newsletter a month or so back for your 1991 calendar, Men and Women of Power: Africa in Historical Photographs. We ordered two copies, one for a Christmas gift to ourselves and one for a friend.

To our surprise, on receipt of the calendars we leafed through them and came to July, discovering Elliot Elisofon's photo of the father and two brothers of one of our colleagues (and immediate past department chair) in the History Department at the University of Lubumbashi. He was born the year of the photo but immediately recognized which of his many brothers the two were. One has been a Zairian politician and lives in Kinshasa, the other back in the royal village. Our other friend lost his intended Christmas gift, as it seemed only right to give it to Professor Belepe.

For the sake of historical accuracy, we would point out an error — understandable for a visiting photographer — which Professor Belepe noticed so it can be corrected for any future use of the photo. There has been a confusion among three Kuba kings with similar names:

Mbop Mabiinc maMbeky, 1916-1919
Kwete Mabiinc maKyen, 1919-1939
Mbop Mabiinc maKyen, 1939-1969

As the date of the photo indicates, it is the third of these who is pictured here, and so the third name is incorrect, as is the beginning date of his reign.

We are delighted with the calendars and sincerely hope that the ASA will repeat the fund-raiser again in 1992.

J. Jeffrey Hoover
University of Lubumbashi

The following letter to James Baker, Secretary of State, was shared with us by Pearl T. Robinson, President, TransAfrica, Boston Chapter.

Dear Secretary Baker:

We in the Boston Chapter of TransAfrica are concerned that the US Government make the most positive contribution it can to the restoration of peace and security in Liberia and a transition to honest, competitive and open elections for a constitutionally legitimate government of that beleaguered country. In keeping with this concern, we emphasize the following beliefs:

1) The peace and transition plan being implemented by the ECOWAS states offers the best hope that the tragically abused people of Liberia have to achieve a reasonably prompt restoration of law and order and a peaceful, workable transition to democracy. The ECOWAS state should receive the commendation of the US government and whatever financial and diplomatic support we can give to ECOWAS to help it to carry the initiative to a successful conclusion. A central part of the ECOWAS transition plan and reflecting the choice of the broadest meeting yet held of the substantial political groups of Liberians, the Interim Government headed by Dr. Amos Sawyer, a person of proven integrity and competence, has now taken up residence within the country. We believe that the IG should receive the recognition and support of the US Government. The White House or State Department should immediately make that intention clearly evident.

2) The peace and transition plan is being implemented by the ECOWAS states offers the best hope that the tragically abused people of Liberia have to achieve a reasonably prompt restoration of law and order and a peaceful, workable transition to democracy. The ECOWAS state should receive the commendation of the US government and whatever financial and diplomatic support we can give to ECOWAS to help it to carry the initiative to a successful conclusion. A central part of the ECOWAS transition plan and reflecting the choice of the broadest meeting yet held of the substantial political groups of Liberians, the Interim Government headed by Dr. Amos Sawyer, a person of proven integrity and competence, has now taken up residence within the country. We believe that the IG should receive the recognition and support of the US Government. The White House or State Department should immediately make that intention clearly evident.

3) Distribution of food and other relief supplies should not be made subject to political criteria. Donor agencies and organizations should provide such material and foodstuffs as they can to any other ports and regions of the country able to receive them. However, inspection by the
Interim Government or the ECOMOG forces of relief shipments coming into the country is a reasonable requirement, in our view.

4) Now that the Interim Government is in residence within the country, the US, after extending recognition, should resume its economic and emergency assistance to that country, working through the Interim Government. Further, working through the Interim Government, the US should unblock all non-lethal assistance provided for Liberia under any of the pending or previous authorizations of assistance, and, in fact, should expand its assistance program to help meet the acute needs for food and health relief, resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and restoration of basic services.

5) The US should assist in the immediate evacuation of refugees from Monrovia and elsewhere. There is especially a need to provide security and safe passage for the thousands of persons at the Presidential Palace, many of whom come from the former President's region or were associated with his regime and now fear for their lives. Safe passage and refugee camp arrangements would be needed until these people can safely return to their homes.

Liberia is too close and important a friend of the US, and has suffered too much already, in which suffering we are complicit, to merit being ignored or manipulated by our government in a period of such acute need and such promise for renewal.

To continue to hesitate in supporting the Interim Government headed by Dr. Sawyer, and to continue to encourage fighting forces to believe that some better arrangement than the Interim Government offers might come to them through US influence, as we believe that some US officials have done, only prolongs the suffering of the Liberian people, and impedes real progress toward full democratic and constitutional government in that country.

We hope that you will give your most conscientious attention to the points we raise, and take appropriate action.

Pearl T. Robinson
TransAfrica, Boston Chapter

In Memoriam: Gwendolen Carter

Gwendolen M. Carter died in Orange City, Florida, on 20 February 1991. Her life spanned the extraordinary events and transformations of the twentieth century, and she was an active observer and participant in many of them. She reached out to people, and they, in turn, saw in her someone who would champion their causes and respond to their needs. Human beings rather than detached institutions or political structures were at the center of her political analyses. Her particular concern with Africa, and her in-depth involvement with South Africa, drew her into dramatic circumstances. She discussed politics with Kwame Nkrumah and saluted Nelson Mandela as he was led out of the courtroom to life imprisonment.

Gwen Carter was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and received the BA from the University of Toronto in 1929. She then went to Oxford University where she also received the BA in 1931. She was a member of the faculty of McMaster University at Hamilton, Ontario, from 1932 to 1935 before returning to Oxford to complete the MA degree in 1936. In 1938 she was awarded the PhD from Radcliffe College of Harvard University. She taught at Wellesley College from 1938 to 1941 and at Tufts College in 1942-43, before joining the faculty at Smith College where she remained from 1943 to 1964 and where she was named to the Sophia Smith Chair of Political Science in 1961.

In 1964 she was invited to become the director of the African Studies Program at Northwestern University and was appointed the Melville J. Herskovits Professor of African Affairs. In 1974 she agreed to join the faculty of the African Studies Program and the Political Science Department of Indiana University, and for the next ten years she enlivened the intellectual life of her colleagues and students. In 1984 she accepted an offer from the University of Florida, where she taught until 1987. Her international stature was recognized by the conferral of honorary degrees from 13 universities in the United States and Canada, the George V Medal for Public Service in 1935, the Achievement Award of the American Association of University Women in 1962, and the Distinguished Scholar Award of the ASA in 1978. She was president of the African Studies Association in 1958-59, president of the New England Political Science Association in 1959-60 and vice president of the American Political Science Association in 1963-64. In the 1940s she became an American citizen and was frequently called upon as a consultant by government agencies and private organizations. She was a member of the board of the African-American Institute for more than 20 years.

Gwen Carter continued to publish and to be professionally engaged into her 80s. Her publications, which spanned a period of more than 40 years, are her enduring and impressive legacy to all of us as well as to future generations of scholars. Her work ranged from her first book in 1947 on the British Commonwealth to numerous other books, articles and essays. The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union,
which she coauthored with John H. Rainey in 1949, was followed by five editions with John Herz. For many years, this was the preeminent text in comparative politics in departments of political science throughout the United States. In the Preface to the first edition, Carter and Rainey summed up their perspective. Their approach aimed "to depict governments as a living complex of activities and arrangements which change and develop in response to the character, needs, desires, and purposes of human beings." Gwen's concern with political power and its effects on people's lives led her to an extensive stay in South Africa in the 1950s and resulted in her pioneering study, The Politics of Inequality: South Africa Since 1948. Some of her comments in the Introduction to the book epitomize Gwen's academic beliefs and commitment. "[T]hroughout most of my two substantial periods of investigation in [South Africa] I was far more concerned with understanding the points of view and character of action of the different groups in the community than judging them. No one who goes to South Africa for a serious study of the situation can ultimately avoid judgements. But to the best of my ability I have tried to separate facts and analysis from such judgements, and to let the former speak for themselves." On trips to South Africa Gwen met and interacted with political and intellectual leaders at every level. She made lifelong friends throughout the country and became a symbol of a caring outside world. This was the crucial period of the implementation of apartheid and Gwen's insights provided scholars and policymakers with an understanding of what was happening in South Africa.

Her monumental work, From Protest to Challenge: A Documentary History of African Politics in South Africa, 1882-1964, which was edited with Thomas Karis, Sheridan Johns and Gail Gerhart, is a collection of annotated documents and essays chronicling African nationalism in South Africa and the struggle for political, social and economic rights. Without Gwen's efforts to collect, preserve and protect these documents many of them would certainly have been lost. In particular, she helped arrange for important materials, which might have been confiscated by the authorities, to leave South Africa.

So far I have written about Gwendolen Carter the scholar, the consummate professional and the international figure. On a more personal level, she was a woman of great courage and independence who refused to accept barriers of any sort. Despite the limitations imposed on her by a severe case of polio when she was four years old, she was never spatially nor intellectually confined. In reminiscing, Gwen always said, "I was more interested in what I could do than I was interested in what I couldn't do." Her father, a pediatrician, and her mother encouraged her to do anything that she could do. No part of Africa, or for that matter, of the world, was inaccessible despite her physical disability. In an era of male domination, Gwen considered no academic position or office beyond her reach. Her curiosity, interest in human beings, refusal to accept barriers of any sort and her sense of adventure are all legendary. Gwen loved to travel, but she never went simply as a tourist. She was purposeful and set out to find out what was going on and "to meet everyone." In fact this started early. At the age of 19, on a visit to her uncle who was mayor of Oxford at the time, she was asked to act as mayress for a day, and she was presented to the Prince of Wales. She really enjoyed meeting new people; she kept the contacts alive through her voluminous correspondence, and on her return visits she almost seemed a member of the family. Through her conversations and questioning she gained insights and understanding, and she translated these impressions into her writings. As a young woman, she traveled to Nazi Germany with her lifelong friend Louise Holborn. In 1948-49 she went on a round-the-world trip visiting Commonwealth countries including South Africa where she remained for three months, driving herself in a specially adapted car as she criss-crossed the country. In the 1950s, on the eve of independence for many African countries, she again traveled extensively on the continent. Her detailed accounts of her meetings and impressions will some day prove to be an invaluable source of information for researchers on this crucial period in African history.

Gwen was a great teacher. She shared her knowledge fully with her students, and she generously opened her home to them for meals, seminars and receptions. But she also had high academic standards, and if these were not met she had no hesitation in letting students know where they stood. She helped countless students from Africa adjust to the demands of life in the United States and in many instances was responsible for their coming to America. A number of her students are now at universities or in government positions in Africa.

It has been a great privilege for me to know Gwen Carter and to work with her on several projects. Gwen's sense of freshness and excitement nurtured and sustained ideas. Occasionally we had different opinions, but we always discussed them fully and resolved them through ongoing and lively debate. She was a woman of deep convictions and real courage. I can still hear her voice on her return from South Africa at the age of 80 after she had been held in detention and interrogated by South African police: "I simply refused to talk with them. I just kept demanding to see the American ambassador."

I honor Gwen Carter as a teacher, a researcher, a personal friend and a pioneer. She was a woman of fearless integrity and intrepid mind.

Patrick O'Meara
African Studies Program
Indiana University
The ASA, Scholarly Research and South Africa
by Martin Klein

The question of the relationship of American researchers to South Africa was raised at last spring’s board meeting and a committee, of which I was a hesitant member, produced a resolution recommending that scholars working in South Africa make contact with the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations. We decided to bring the question before the Business Meeting in Baltimore, where a number of amendments were passed. Since there was no quorum, it left us with the problem of what to do with the resolution. Convinced that I was in a minority in my reservations, I decided to appoint a new committee of people involved with South Africa. I found three people willing to serve, but as I looked for a fourth, I increasingly found that others shared my reservations, including many who like myself, considered themselves strong supporters of the liberation struggle. I have therefore decided to leave the matter until the spring board meeting. Members of this board or other members of the association are free to re-write the resolution we discussed in Baltimore, or to prepare another one.

The basis of my opposition is an opposition to any kind of ideological controls over research. I do not question the right of other nations to impose conditions on foreign research, though I sometimes question the wisdom of doing so and I certainly question the wisdom of us imposing restrictions on ourselves. I am opposed to any ideological vetting of scholarship. I do not believe that we should demand that other scholars take an ideological litmus test. I believe our obligation is to seek our truths wherever we find them. To do this, we must avoid ideological blinders, and in fact, we should seek to criticize our own assumptions. I have also been convinced that it is wrong for the ASA to establish a special link to UDUSA, which is a member of the Mass Democratic Movement, though my own sympathies are strongly with the MDM. I believe it is incumbent on scholars to make contacts with the broadest possible range of groups. As an organization, we may favor some kinds of exchanges over others, but it is wrong for us to oppose any exchange of ideas or any contact between scholars. There is one other consideration. South Africa is going through a rapid process of change. This is not the time for us to link ourselves to any single faction or to limit the free exercise of our critical faculties. I will thus probably oppose any resolution brought forward.

LIBERIA WATCH

The African-American Institute has established LIBERIA WATCH — a network of Liberian and US groups concerned about Liberia — to coordinate information about Liberian relief efforts, to assist Liberian refugees in this country, and to keep the American public, US government and Congressional members, UN officials, and PVO groups aware of developments including the course of the civil war, the quest for peace, and assistance being given by Liberian and international groups.

The activities of LIBERIA WATCH include:
1) monitoring voluntary departure options;
2) maintaining an inventory of available resources for Liberians, and providing an information service for new arrivals;
3) acting as a clearing house for information about refugee relief efforts in effect or planned in Liberia and/or surrounding countries, and refugee assistance in the US;
4) distributing updated information about the situation through a regular newsletter targeted to US, US Government and PVO organizations, the media, and individuals of influence and interest.

LIBERIA WATCH welcomes:
1) information that would be helpful to any of the committees as well as information about groups working in Liberia and the refugee communities.
2) networkers who can assist the many Liberians who have taken refuge in the US and need to find employment. If you are a Liberian or a friend of Liberia with a knowledge of openings in one or more employment areas and a willingness to assist Liberian colleagues, please let us have your name.
3) requests for information from the media. If you are a journalist, we will be glad to assist you in publicizing the Liberian story.
4) donations to help LIBERIA WATCH continue its work, and volunteers to assist the committees.

Please send information or requests, donations, and offers of assistance to:

LIBERIA WATCH
C/o Jane J. Martin
The African-American Institute
833 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN SUDAN
The following information was provided by Africa Watch and Amnesty International

The Sudan Government is continuing to hold several hundred political prisoners in conditions that are seriously prejudicial to their physical and psychological health, and in some cases, put them in danger of serious disability or premature death. These are flagrant violations of the basic rights of detainees. In addition, torture is practiced on a systematic basis, particularly in non-official detention centres.

Since the current military government seized power in Sudan in June 1989, a total of several thousand people have been detained without charge and without trial, at least once. While most have subsequently been released, there are presently estimated to be a minimum of 400 political prisoners in Sudan. About half of this number are held in "ghost-houses," the unofficial detention centers of the security services, and the remainder in the official prisons, chiefly Kober Prison (Khartoum), Shalla Prison (Darfur Region), Port Sudan, New Halfa and Kassala Prisons (eastern Region), Dabak prison (near Khartoum), and Military Headquarters. More than fifty political detainees are known to be suffering from medical conditions which require treatment.

Commonly, those suspected of anti-government activities or views are detained by members of the security forces (organizations newly set up since the coup d'état of June 1989) and taken at once to "ghost houses." In these centers detainees are subjected to a wide range of forms of abuse. Africa Watch knows of over 70 detainees who have been subjected to torture. Some of these methods leave serious physical and psychological scars, and one detainee, Dr. Ali Fadul, died under torture in April. After a period ranging between a few days to several weeks, the detainees are transferred to normal prisons, including Kober Prison, Shalla, and Port Sudan. In these prisons the detainees are not subjected to torture and are allowed to socialize with other prisoners. However, medical attention is frequently deliberately denied, even to seriously ill detainees, giving rise to grave concern in many cases. In Shalla prison, located in a remote desert, lack of food, clean water, and sanitation is also a matter of concern.

Among the prisoners of conscience in Sudan are numerous academics, detained without charge or trial since a new military government seized power. Some have been released uncharged but up to a dozen are still held at various prisons in Sudan. They are detained because of their peaceful opposition to the new military government and in some cases because of their past activities.

Recommendations for action include writing urgent appeals to the Sudanese authorities listed below:

His Excellency Mr. Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla
Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Sudan
2210 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008

His Excellency Mr. el Rashid Abu Shama
Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Sudan
3 Cleveland Row
St. James's
London SW1A 1DD
England

Lt-Gen Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir
People's Palace
PO Box 281
Khartoum
Sudan

Mr. Mahjoub al-Badawi Mohamed
Minister of Education
Ministry of Education
Khartoum
Sudan
African Book Drive
by Osei-Mensah Aborampah

Over the last five years a group of University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee students, faculty and staff has built a framework for a "Book Drive" to collect books for African universities and secondary schools. The group believes that books provide a unique type of relief and human capital investment for their users. Most members, including myself, are aware of the acute shortage of reading materials that exist in many African institutions. The group has assisted in making a number of book shipments to various schools in Ghana on an experimental basis for expansion into other African countries.

In the course of the book drive, however, we have encountered severe financial constraints. Finding a way to ship the books has become the most frustrating aspect of the drive. Meanwhile, requests for books continue to be sent in by a few more schools in Ghana. Thus, we want to inform readers about the ongoing book drive in Wisconsin and to network with organizations and individuals involved in similar projects in order to exchange ideas and help solve common problems.

We do not anticipate any problems in soliciting the books and, in spite of time constraints, books that we collect are carefully sorted to suit the needs of African institutions. We ask for help in locating funding agencies that are willing to support the book drive. Any suggestions or questions concerning this project may be forwarded to Osei-Mensah Aborampah, Department of Afro-American Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (414) 229-4155.

Opportunities in Africa

Visions in Action
Urban Development Internship Programs in Africa

Visions in Action is a small, nonsectarian, nonpolitical NGO offering one-year internships in Africa, beginning July 1991 and October 1991. Positions are available with African nonprofit organizations, international development organizations, newspapers, magazines, and health clinics. The program involves a month-long orientation including intensive language study, followed by a 12-month internship.

Visions has secured placements in Nairobi, Kenya and Kampala, Uganda, beginning in July 1991, and will open programs in Francophone Africa and Southern Africa in Fall 1991 or Spring 1992 if there is sufficient interest.

Interns are required to cover their own costs which will be between $4200 and $4800 per year. Some interns may receive a stipend to partially cover their housing costs, though this cannot be guaranteed.

Applications are due June 14, 1991 for October programs. For applications contact Visions in Action, 3637 Fulton St., NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 625-7403.

WorldTeach

Namibia, independent since March 1990, is seeking college graduates to serve as math, science, and English teachers in rural primary and secondary schools throughout the country. WorldTeach, an international voluntary service agency based at Harvard University, has been invited to identify, select, and place candidates. The WorldTeach/Namibia program offers participants the opportunity to live and work in a rural community and to put their knowledge and skills to work in building a new and equitable education system.

1) Applications are accepted from all majors; no teaching or language experience is required.
2) Volunteers receive housing and a monthly salary to cover day to day expenses.
3) Volunteers make a one-year commitment and pay a program fee of $3950 which covers airfare, health insurance, placement, training, and support.

For more information, call or write WorldTeach, Harvard Institute for International Development, One Eliot Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-5705, (617) 495-5527, FAX (617) 495-1239.

Iowa Africanists are pleased to announce the founding of the Iowa African Studies Association (IASA) with some 80 active members. IASA wishes to be in touch with other state and regional associations to share information on activities and plans. Please contact the Iowans through Robert T. Anderson, Iowa Peace Institute, Box 480, Grinnell, IA 50112 (515-236-4880) or James J. Zaffiro, Dept. of Political Science, Central College, Pella, IA 50219 (515-628-5123).
Future Meetings and Calls for Papers

Dalhousie University (Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada) sponsored a symposium in March on "The Political Economy of Security & Democracy in the South in the 1990s: Dialectics of National Adjustments, Regional Conflicts & Global Alignments," dealing with the implications of structural adjustment conditions and changing East-West relations on security and development in Africa, with particular reference to regional cooperation and political liberalization.

On September 26-28, 1991, a symposium building on the first Africa session will be held with a comparative focus on the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, including contrasting contextual and theoretical perspectives: surviving at the margins in the new international division of labor and power.

Participation is invited from academics, analysts, media and NGOs. Please contact the organizer for further details and with paper proposals. Funding is very limited so participants should seek financial support from their own institutions. Only paper-givers may be offered accommodation.

Organizer: Timothy M. Shaw, African Studies & Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H6 (902) 494-6630, FAX (902) 494-2319.

Recent Meetings

The Constituent Conference of the World Council of Panafrocan Organizations Project met in Cotonou, Benin from 11 to 15 February 1991. The meeting was held to promote exchanges of ideas and co-operation between Panafrocan Organizations in the international community and all other organizations committed to promoting the renaissance of the African personality, humanism, and a just and durable peace in a non-racial world.

For further information write Africa-Cultures International Institute, Carre 6, Ancien Pont, B.P. 1245, Cotonou, Benin.

A symposium, "Science in Africa — Achievements and Prospects," was convened during the Sub-Saharan Africa Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, on February 15, 1991. The purpose of the symposium was to increase awareness of the success and importance of science in Africa by highlighting several Africans whose work has affected the world scientific community and made a significant impact on science and technology within Africa. Its audience was a diverse group of scientists in related fields, as well as science policy experts, representatives from the development and diplomatic communities, and Africanists from many disciplines.

For further information write AAAS Sub-Saharan Africa Program, Directorate for International Programs, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 326-6650.

Africana Resources in Frankfurt (Germany)
(excerpted from Newsletter 3, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, October 1990)

Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek
(City and University Library)
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 134-138
6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Phone: 069/7907-212
Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday Friday
10 am - 4:30 pm
Tuesday, Thursday
10 am - 8 pm

The City and University Library of Frankfurt has an extensive collection of works on Africa which — regarding its size and completeness — is unparalleled in the German-speaking world. The Africa collection (one of the largest collections on Africa existing in Europe) consists of more than 120,000 volumes, with 5,000 to 6,000 acquisitions a year.

Hiob Ludolf (1624-1704), the founder of Ethiopian studies, made the first large donation to the section on Africa. A valuable collection of Ethiopian manuscripts was given to the library by the scientist Eduard Ruppell (1794-1884). Continuous acquisitions of research reports contributed to keeping the Africa collection always up to date. While up to World War II literature on the whole African continent was collected, after World War II the emphasis shifted to Africa South of the Sahara. Today the largest and most important section is the "Library of the German Colonial Society." It is due to the existence of this stock that in 1964 the special collection area "Africa South of the Sahara" was transferred to the City and University Library of Frankfurt. Apart from the African states bordering the Mediterranean and Sudan, Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa, all African countries belong to this special collection area, as well as all fields of study except modern economics, law, and medicine.

To make the literature available on Africa known outside Frankfurt a special catalogue (Subject Catalogue Africa; Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main; Bearb. von I.D. Wolcke-Renk; München, New York, London, Paris: Saur Vols. 1 ff) has been appearing since 1976 as well as a quarterly "Current Contents Africa" (CCA), informing about new articles from and on Africa. In addition, a listing of all recently acquired titles is published four times a year.

Volkerkundliche Bibliothek
(Ethnological Library)
Liebigstr. 41
6000 Frankfurt Am Main 1
Phone: 069/721012
Opening hours: Monday - Thursday
2 - 5:30 pm
Friday
9 - 12 am

The Ethnological Library, which is administrated by the Frobenius Institute, at present possesses about 85,000 volumes. It contains the literary collection of the Frobenius Institute (about 43,800 volumes), of the Frankfurt Museum of Ethnography (about 27,900 volumes), of the Institute for Historical Ethnology, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University (about 12,800 volumes), and of the Frobenius Society (about 500 volumes). The Ethnological Library is at the same time a faculty library within the Faculty of History of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University. The Africa section contains about 25,000 volumes.

Calls for Papers and Authors

For a special issue marking the events and aftermath of 1492 in Europe and the Americas, Radical History Review solicits articles including but not limited to the following topics: European expansion, the conquest of the Americas, slavery and the slave trade, the origins of European racism, and the formation of multi-cultural "New World" societies.

Send to Radical History Review, Quincentenary Issue, Tamiment Library, 70 Washington Square South, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

Lynne Rienner Publishers announces the inauguration of "Women and Change in the Developing World," a series edited by Mary Moran.

Focusing on the impact of broad socioeconomic change on women and conceptions of gender in the developing world, this series seeks to broaden the concept of development to include the active, creative participation of local women and men. In particular, the series will encourage work that uncovers the linkages among changes originating in the household, workplace, community, and nation-state as these are perceived, initiated, and responded to by women.

Manuscripts and inquiries should be directed to Mary H. Moran, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346-1398; or to Martha Peacock, LRP, 1800 30th Street, Suite 314, Boulder, CO 80301.
Scarecrow Press, which has already published over 40 volumes in its series of African Historical Dictionaries, is looking for authors to write or revise the following volumes: Congo-Brazzavile, Djibouti, Kenya, Malawi and Uganda. We also need authors for a bibliography covering the continent by region, subject, etc. If you are interested, please contact (enclosing a brief resume) Jon Woronoff, Series Editor, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016.

Through publication of Kalahari: A Journal of Southern African Writing, the Kalahari Press (a private, not-for-gain organization) will provide an unprecedented educational bridge between southern Africa and North America. Kalahari is looking for fiction and non-fiction written by people from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. It is intended solely as a vehicle of literary and cultural self-expression, not as an outlet for political or economic analysis.

Contents: Short stories, poetry, personal essays, profiles, and artwork. Original submissions are especially welcome. If your work has been published elsewhere, please provide copyright permission to publish it in Kalahari.

Length: Short stories and personal essays can range from a paragraph up to 2500 words. Profiles can be as short as a paragraph or up to 1000 words.

Languages: Most of the articles will be published in English though some will appear in a local language with an English translation. If you do write in a local language, please submit your work with a translation.

Deadline: Submissions must be received by June 1991 for consideration in the premier issue to be published in November/December 1991.

Send submissions to Kalahari Press, 4000 Cathedral Avenue, NW #138B, Washington, DC 20016.

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The J. Gus Liebenow Fellowship is designed to recruit and provide assistance for minority students (who are US citizens) interested in pursuing the PhD degree in any school of Indiana University with a concentration in African Studies. American Indians, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Puerto Ricans who will receive a bachelor's degree from a regionally-accredited college or university by the fall of the year they enroll may apply. Students who have received a masters degree or are currently enrolled in graduate study may also apply. Tenure of the Liebenow Fellowship is two (2) years with a stipend of $8,000 plus tuition and normal fees for each year. The successful fellow must maintain a GPA of 3.2 for the duration of the fellowship period and is expected to devote full-time to study during the fellowship period and will not be required to teach or provide other services. The African Studies Program, the student's academic department, and the University Graduate School will assist the fellow in securing additional funding to continue study for the period after the fellowship.

Application Procedure
Students should submit a completed fellowship application to the African Studies Program, as well as submit an application to the department or school in which they plan to enroll at Indiana University. Application forms for the J. Gus Liebenow Fellowship are available through Patrick O'Meara, Director, African Studies Program, Woodburn Hall 221, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, (812) 855-8284.

The Trustees of the Institute of Current World Affairs are offering a two-year fellowship in southern Africa. ICWA requires Fellows to be 35 or younger, and provides support for spouses, but tends to shy away from applicants with small children. It does not fund the writing of books already outlined, or completing advanced degrees, so only candidates who have finished their formal educations are considered. If a candidate is a practicing professional, expertise in a field that would be valuable in southern Africa, such as international law, political geography, or journalism is preferred. Candidates can be of any nationality, but the ICWA medium of exchange is English.

Fellowship applications should include (a) a curriculum vitae or resume; (b) an informal personal/professional autobiography; (c) a rationale and design for the fellowship (this is not intended to be followed to the letter; we read it with an eye peeled for seriousness, imagination, depth of homework, wit and writing style); and (d) three samples of previous writing. For information, contact The Institute of Current World Affairs, The Crane-Rogers Foundation, 4 West Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH 03755, (603) 643-5548.
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Bucknell University
African and/or Middle East History

One year replacement position at the Assistant Professor level, jointly in Department of History and International Relations Program. To teach 3:3 load including two-semester survey in her/his field, and preferably semester courses in history of Imperialism and in European Internal Relations before 1900. Applications will be reviewed as received. Contact Mark Newman, Department of History, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa 17837. Applications from women and members of minority groups are especially encouraged.

Social Science Research Council
Program in African Studies

The Social Science Research Council invites applications for a Program Associate to complement current staffing of its Program in African Studies. Applicants must have a PhD in one of the social sciences. Candidates with multi-disciplinary backgrounds are desirable, as are candidates who could help link our programs to other regions of the world through the development of comparative projects.

Duties would include assisting with research planning; planning seminars, workshops, and conferences; over seeing fellowship competitions; preparing grant proposals; and maintaining relationships with researchers and academic institutions throughout the world.

Salary negotiable depending upon qualifications. The Council is seeking an applicant who can take up the position in September, 1991. Candidate should submit a letter of application, resume and three letters of reference to Africa Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158. EOE. Applications from women and minorities are especially welcome.

The Travelling Sabbatical

Professor Ernest N. Emenyonu seeks a position as a professor of African literature for the 1991-92 academic session. He has taught in several universities in the US and was a tenured professor at the University of Colorado, Boulder, before returning to Nigeria in 1975. He has been professor of English and Literary Studies at the University of Calabar since 1980, and spent the 1984-85 academic year at the University of Montana, Missoula, as an Exchange Professor of English. He currently serves as the General Editor of Calabar Studies in African Literature. For a copy of his resume, write to him at the University of Calabar, Department of English and Literary Studies, P.O. Box 3645, Unical Post Office, Calabar, Nigeria.

Professor E. J. Alagoa seeks teaching/research position in African history as of 1992-93, preferably in affiliation with an African, Afro-American and/or inter-disciplinary studies program. His areas of specialty and in which he has published extensively are oral tradition, methodology, and historiography. For a copy of his resume, write to E. J. Alagoa, P.O. Box 125, University of Port Harcourt, Choba, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria or Lisa Aronson, Department of Arts, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866.

Publications of Interest

Temple University Press's recent release of the Catalog of the Charles L. Blockson Afro-American Collection is comprised of materials that date from 1581 to the present. It is among the largest collection of items relating to the African Diaspora experience and is the first catalog by an African-American bibliophile to be published by a major university. It is available to ASA members at a 20% discount off the list price of $69.95. To order call toll-free 1-800-457-1656, FAX (215) 787-4719, or write Temple University Press, Broad & Oxford Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook 1989 (Vol. 1), Karl Wohlmuth et al (eds.) fills a gap in the literature on Africa's development problems. Experts from African and international organizations, from universities and research institutions, from government and non-governmental organizations report on problems and solutions, on new policies, programmes, projections and visions, on new and ongoing projects in and for Africa. To order, write to Verlag Schelzky & Jeep, Arndtstr. 11, D-1000 Berlin 61, Germany. ISBN 3-923024-29-0. Pb. 712 pp, DM 98,- $58.00

Land and People of Nigeria: Rivers State, ed E. J. Alagoa and Tekena N. Tamuno. Port Harcourt, Riverside Communications, 1989, 253 pp. softcover. Contains 28 scholarly articles divided according to the following topics: the natural environment, the human environment, culture, history, politics and government, the economy, and social development. $25 plus $1.50 postage and handling. Order from Lisa Aronson, Dept. of Art, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866.
1990 Membership Directory Addendum

We regret that the following names were inadvertently omitted from the 1990 Membership Directory. All of these individuals renewed their memberships before the June 1, 1990 deadline for inclusion in the Directory.

Aborampah, Osei-Mensah
University of Wisconsin, 214 Mitchell Hall, Box 413 Milwaukee, WI 53201
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Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library

Barkan, Joel
833 River St., Iowa City, IA 52246
Professor, University of Iowa, Political Science, East Africa, 319-335-2337

Barkan, Sandra
833 River St., Iowa City, IA 52246
Associate Director, Honors Program, University of Iowa, Comparative Literature, 319-335-1684

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Coger, Greta M.
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Hoover, Jeffrey
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Associate Professor, Université de Lubumbashi, History, Central Africa

Kokole, Omari H.
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SUNY-Binghamton, Religion/Philosophy, Political Science, East, North, West Africa

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Howard University, Political Science

Nyang'oro, Julius E.
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University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Political Science

Ofuatey-Kodjo, W.
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Assistant Professor, University of the Pacific, Anthropology, East Africa, 209-946-2815

Salamone, Frank A.
23 West St., White Plains, NY 10605
Associate Professor, Chair, Iona College - Seton School, Anthropology, West Africa, 914-378-8135

Udogn, E. Ike
Department of Political Science, Francis Marion College, Florence, SC 29501
Associate Professor, Francis Marion College, Political Science, Nigeria, West Africa, 803-661-1617

Yansane, Aguibouy
Box 4549, Berkeley, CA 94704
Professor, San Francisco State University, Economics, 415-338-2495

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AFRICAN STUDIES REVIEW

The office phone number of Carol Thompson, editor of the African Studies Review, has been changed to 213-740-1683. Professor Thompson's address remains the same: Department of Political Science, VKC 327, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0044.
ANNUAL MEETING PAPERS, 1990

The following papers are included in the collection of the proceedings of the 33rd Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Baltimore, Maryland, 14 November 1990. Individual copies are available at $4 each for ASA members and $5 for nonmembers. Complete sets of the papers in xerox, microfilm or microfiche are available for $375. When ordering individual papers, please include the order number that accompanies each entry. Contact: African Studies Association, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

Adam, Hussein M. Leadership, Values, and NGO/VDO Institution Building. 1990:1
Ajayi, Omololab. Constructing Gender Through Myths: An Analysis of Some West African Myths. 1990:4
Allman, Jean Marie. The Oral Interview That Wasn't: Reflections on Gender, Politics and Research Methodology in Asante. 1990:6
Bourgault, Louise M. Talking to People in the Oral Tradition: Ethnographic Research for Development Communication. 1990:8
Brooks, Paula T. Beyond the Debt Crisis: Financing Sustainable Growth. 1990:9
Burt, Eugene C. Minimum and Maximum: Propriety, Clothing, and Change in an East African Culture. 1990:10
Cattell, Marla G. Between the Generations: Intergenerational Contracts and Care of the Elderly in Samia, Kenya. 1990:11
Cobbe, James. Economic Implications for Lesotho of Change in South Africa. 1990:14
Conner, Michael W. The 19th Century Ngumi Prejudge Cover: A Vanished Aesthetic Locus. 1990:16
Dipeolu, J. O. UNESCO and the Book Crisis in Africa South of the Sahara: The Example of Nigeria. 1990:19
Elonge, Henry Akwo. The Ethical Dilemma Facing Legislators in the Cameroon National Assembly. 1990:23
Fisher, Jr., William P. Mangoes, Metaphors and a Measure of Meaning. 1990:26
Green, Deborah. The Democratic Challenge to Fascism. 1990:30
Heath, Carla W. Restructuring Kenya's Broadcasting System: An Appraisal of Recent Developments. 1990:33
Ihonvbere, Julius O. Structural Adjustment, the April 1990 Coup and Democratization in Nigeria. 1990:34
King'ei, Kitula. The Socio-Political Element in the Swahili Taarab Poetry. 1990:41
Lawal, Babatunde. The Study of Contemporary Art in Nigeria: Towards a New Theoretical Framework. 1990:45
Lodge, Tom. The United Democratic Front in the 1980s. 1990:47
Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. International Pressures for Change in Food Aid Allocations to Africa. 1990:49
Manzo, Kate and Pat McGowan. *Is Apartheid Dying?* 1990:51
Mapunda, Bertram B. B. *The Preservation of Antiquities Through National and Cultural Pride.* 1990:52
Martin, Marilyn. *Is There A Place for Black Abstract Painters in South Africa?* 1990:53
Murray, Bruce K. *Wits University, Student Politics and the Coming of Apartheid.* 1990:54
Oguibe, Olu. *Artist as Poet, Poet as Artist.* 1990:59
Okolie, Andrew C. *Adjusting or Escaping the Structures?: The Structural Adjustment Programme and the Prospects for Stability in Nigeria’s Third Republic.* 1990:62
Paterson, Christopher. *Television News from the Frontline States.* 1990:69
Pido, Odoch. *Aesthetic Persuasion: The Role of the Military in Restructuring Acoli Art.* 1990:70
Ravell-Pinto, Thelma M. *Women’s Writing and the Politics of South Africa: The Ambiguous Role of Nadine Gordimer.* 1990:74
Renée, Elisha P. *Things That Threaten: The Symbolism of Bunu Confrontational Art.* 1990:75
Rothchild, Donald and Caroline Hartzell. *The Road to Gbadolite: Great Power and African Mediations in Angola.* 1990:77
Sessions, Andrew C. *U.S. Media Discourses on the African “Other.”* 1990:82
Serpell, Robert. *Participatory Drama as a Medium of Reflection on the Significance of Schooling in Rural Zambia.* 1990:84
Shaw, Timothy M. *Reformism and Revisionism in African Political Economy in the 1990s.* 1990:85
Sheik-Abdi, Abdi A. *The Simmering Armed Conflict in the Horn of Africa: What Fuels It—Tribalism, Nationalism, or Socialism?* 1990:86
Smaldone, Joseph P. *Militarization in Africa: Methodology, Measurement and Mystery.* 1990:87
Snipe, Tracy D. *Does a Season of Violence Produce the Right Thing?* 1990:88
Steel, William F. and Leila M. Webster. *Responses to Adjustment in Ghana’s Small Enterprise Sector.* 1990:89
Steiner, Christopher B. *Graven Images: Idols and Ideals in the European Pictorial Images of Africa.* 1990:90
Van de Walle, Nicolas. *The Decline and Fall of the Franc Zone: Monetary Politics in Francophone Africa.* 1990:93
Vergunst, Nicolass. *Building a National Culture Through Political Action or Bidding for Culture at the Political Auction.* 1990:94
Whyte, Michael A. *One Food or Many: The Social and Cultural Contexts of Food Production in Uganda and Kenya.* 1990:98
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. 5-7, parts A and B. Each citation ends with a page reference to the abstract and order number (if any) for copies. Most US 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 KIA 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 tenth quarterly supplement to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (Atlanta: Crossroads Press, 1989). This series lists all US., Canadian and British dissertations about Africa that are abstracted in DAI. Researchers interested in a particular author or keyword should consult the indexes of DAI or Comprehensive Dissertation Index.

Agriculture


Anthropology


Architecture


**Biological Sciences**


**Business Administration**


**Earth Sciences**


**Economics**


Olurin, Niran Emmanuel A. *School administrators' perceptions of


Health Sciences

Anyanwu, Rosemary Chinyere. A food safety control strategy for developing countries: Based on studies of Nigeria, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, United Kingdom and France. PhD, U of Reading (UK), 1989. 413pp. DA51B:2840. BX90197.


History


Coventry, Donald C. The public career of Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, High Commissioner for Egypt: 1917-1919. PhD, The


Theater

Theology

Urban & Regional Planning


LAST CHANCE FOR ASA MEMBER RENEWALS
Have your renewed your ASA membership for 1991? If you are not sure, look at the mailing label affixed to this newsletter. If the two-digit number beneath your address is 90, it means that we had not received your 1991 dues as of March 15, 1991.

This newsletter is the last publication that will be mailed to individuals who do not renew. Don't become one of our "lost souls." We want and need your support. Complete the form printed below and send us your check today!

ASA MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

1991 Dues

Regular
Income over $45,000 $55
Income from $30 - $45,000 $45
Income from $15 - $30,000 $35
Income under $15,000 $15
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Second person in household with one regular member $17.50 (Kindly photocopy this form to include data on both persons)

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One-time payment (or 3 annual installments of $400) $1200

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If Joint Member, second name ___________________
Address ___________________________
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Income from $30 - $45,000 $45
Income from $15 - $30,000 $35
Income under $15,000 $15
Airmail membership (optional for persons resident outside North America) $80

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Affiliation ________________________ Office Tel.
Discipline ______________ Region of Interest ________

Contribution: I am matching the Challenge Grant from the NEH by making a contribution to the ASA Endowment in the amount of $ ______
Total Enclosed ________

Please record my pledge for the Challenge Grant campaign.
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____ Benefactor of the ASA ($1000 payable over a 3-year period)
____ Other (please indicate amount: $ ______)

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