FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Excitement builds this time of year as the Annual Meeting approaches. The news from St. Louis is that all is ready, with Program Chair Victor Le Vine and his committee waiting to welcome ASA members to an extraordinarily rich conference. Along with the panels listed in the preliminary program, Professor Le Vine has received confirmation of the attendance of a number of special speakers not previously announced.

Three outstanding Washington-based guests will appear on open forums. Herman Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and Chester Crocker, former Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, will appear in separate sessions devoted to current and recent American policy on Africa. Michigan Congressman Howard Wolpe, who recently stepped down from his position as Chair of the House Subcommittee on Africa, will speak on Saturday afternoon, November 23, and will be presented with a special award by the Board of the ASA.

John Grotpeter of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy has organized a special panel on contemporary South Africa that includes high-ranking representatives of the ANC and the South African government. And, there is a fifty-fifty chance that an African head of state will be attending and speaking at the conference. Finally, a gala reception has been set up to take place in the hotel on Saturday evening and we are working to arrange an after-banquet dance for Monday night.

Victor Le Vine reports, too, that Wole Soyinka has confirmed that he will be attending the 34th Annual Meeting. Soyinka's play, The Trials of Brother Jerro, is in the final stages of rehearsal by the St. Louis Black Repertory Company and will be ready for ASA attendees. You will be able to purchase tickets for Brother Jerro in the ASA registration area.

Registration begins at 3 pm on Friday, November 22, and continues until 10 pm that evening. Be sure to pick up your packet early so that you miss nothing when the full program begins on Saturday morning, November 23.
WE WELCOME NEW ASA MEMBERS
(who joined between June 1 and September 1)

Beckry Abdel-Magid
Muhammad Abdus-Sabor
Christine Ahmed
Lisa Alfred
Emmanuel N. Amadife
Christopher B. Barrett
Linda J. Beck
Wayne G. Bragg
John F. Clark
Rodney D. Cunningham
John Uniack Davis
Lars Ellison
Stephen A. Emerson
Egbe D. Ennonchong
Marc Epprecht
Emmanuel Ero-Phillips
Guido Gebauer-Speh
Habtu Ghebre-Ab
Wendy Griswold
Karen L. Hendrixson
David Hirschmann
Eddie J. Huckaby
Shaun Irlam
Raphael Jackson
Michael Kevane
Michael Lambert
Lester P. Lee
Martin Lynn
Anthony D. Marley
Carlos Nelson
Paul Newman
Doretha Nichson
John F. E. Ohiorbhenuan
Sophie Massey Pollack
Richard J. Powell
Willis Pritchett
Thomas Rasmusson
Edmund Richmond
Martha Saavedra
Elizabeth Sawyerr
Carl Schieren
Geoff Sears
Jeanne Simon
Sigrun I. Skogly
Donna Smith
Sheila Smith
Yahaye Tahirou
Victoria B. Tashjian
Fisseha Tegegne
Tite Tienou
Sula S. Tyler
Barbara K. Walker
C.J. Wenaas
John A. Works
John Yoder
Benaiah Yongo-Bure
Clarisse Zimra

WE THANK ASA ENDOWMENT CONTRIBUTORS
(Contributing between June 1 and September 1)

Donors
Pauline Baker
Michael Bratton
George E. Brooks
Maria Cattell
Eunice Charles
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Frank Holmquist
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Joseph C. Miller
Jan Vansina
Immanuel Wallerstein

And special thanks to Africa World Press, Inc./The Red Sea Press, Inc., our first corporate donor, for its gift of $1,000.

NEW LIFETIME MEMBERS

Goran Hyden
Catharine Newbury
THE AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN ACADEMY

The National Council of Area Studies Associations (NCASA) recently published a report on Prospects for Faculty in Area Studies. The report includes results of five separate but parallel studies undertaken by the members of NCASA: the ASA, the Latin American Studies Association, the Association for Asian Studies, the Middle East Studies Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Concerned that recent studies predict future shortages of faculty in various fields of the American academy, NCASA decided to attempt to determine the effects of such faculty shortfalls on area studies. Each NCASA organization analyzed data collected with membership renewals, data obtained through special surveys of members and data supplied by the federally-funded National Resource Centers (Title VI centers). A common methodology for analysis was provided by a 1989 study, Prospects for Faculty in the Arts and Sciences: A Study of Factors Affecting Demand and Supply, 1987-2012, by William G. Bowen and Julie Ann Sosa.

NCASA considers the results of this joint effort to be preliminary. As a comparative study, it was based on a standardization of features and categories which could not allow for consideration of special situations of any one organization. The report on African studies, for example, does not take into account the effects of the brain-drain of scholars from African to US institutions. NCASA member organizations intend to continue to collect data for future analysis and study.

This article condenses the African studies portion of the NCASA report. While supplies last, the entire published report will be provided free of charge to ASA members who request it by the following means:
ASA members resident in the US - send a self-addressed 9” x 12” envelope affixed with $1.05 in postage.
ASA members resident outside the US - send $3 postage and handling for surface mail, or $10 postage and handling for airmail.

ASA and the Field of African Studies

As the African Studies Association enters the nineties, a series of questions about the health and vigor of African studies as an area of strength in the American academy must be faced. Like other fields, African studies enjoyed vigorous expansion in the 1950s and 1960s and experienced a dramatic drop-off in faculty hirings in the 1970s and 1980s. With interest in the area apparently on the rise, is African studies about to experience a serious disjuncture between student demand and available faculty and course offerings? Are large numbers of retirements to be expected in this decade? Is production of young scholars sufficient to meet expected needs?

Though exact answers to these questions are perhaps impossible to provide, we are able to provide a profile of Africanist faculty and students currently at work in the American academy, to suggest expected retirement patterns and to speculate on the health of the field. Statistics used for this study were drawn from more than 2100 individuals who were 1989 or 1990 domestic US members. An estimated 80 percent were American citizens resident in 47 of the 50 states and in one territory of the United States.

Analysis of the US membership records of the ASA indicates that 64 percent of the members providing occupational data were employed in the academy. Ninety percent of those were teaching faculty or professional librarians engaged in work in university research libraries. Our analysis is based on data drawn from the responses of these individuals alone.

Clearly, not all Africanists in the academy are members of the African Studies Association. In order to determine if the ASA faculty membership accurately reflects the numbers and disciplinary distribution of African area specialists and to estimate numbers of Africanists in the academy, we compared ASA faculty membership data with two additional sources: listings of dissertations produced on African topics and faculty lists provided by the current National Resource Centers.

The dissertation lists indicate that five disciplines have dominated training in African studies at least since 1974: anthropology, economics, education, history and political science. Three of those disciplines — anthropology, history and political science — coincide with the three major disciplines of the ASA faculty membership. Anthropologists, historians and political scientists together represent 60.9 percent of ASA members who are faculty. However, the numbers of ASA members in economics and education do not begin to approach expectations of membership based on numbers of degrees granted.

Graduates in economics or business, it can be argued, are often drawn to work outside the academy. The names of degree recipients in these fields and in education include large numbers of African nationals, many of whom may have returned to their countries to work. Moreover, both economics and education tend to promote strong adherence to disciplinary approaches and hence may discourage practitioners from pursuing interdisciplinary interests as represented by membership in the ASA.

Analysis of data provided by the National Resource Centers currently funded in the African area tends to support the hypothesis that many who earn terminal degrees in economics and education do not maintain an Africanist identity in the American academy. Data were provided by seven of the nine current centers. Economics and education are represented among the faculty of the NRCs in greater proportion than in the ASA membership. Yet even there,
they are far fewer than would be anticipated by the production figures of doctoral degrees.

The three most populous disciplines on the NRC faculty lists are anthropology, history and language/linguistics. Anthropology and history are two of the three strongest disciplines among the ASA membership. Language/linguistics faculty among NRCs may be particularly numerous because competition for funding through the US Department of Education requires commitment of major resources to African language instruction. Hence a disproportionately large representation of that specialty may be expected.

Given the comparative perspective allowed for by the doctoral dissertation data and NRC faculty lists, we would argue that the ASA membership provides a reasonably representative sample of the disciplinary distribution of US faculty who call themselves Africanists. We return to the NRC faculty lists in order to estimate the relative numbers of such faculty in the academy. An average of 32.1 percent of all NRC faculty members are members of the African Studies Association. Assuming that such a percentage is indicative of the academy as a whole, we can estimate the total number of Africanists actively involved in training a new generation of Africanists at approximately 3000.

Inventory of Faculty and Student Resources

Age data were submitted by 1106 of the members of the Association for 1990, 622 of whom were active faculty and 341 graduate students. For purposes of summary analysis, faculty and students were divided into three age cohorts: under age 40, 40 to 49, and older than 49. Tables in the full report include analysis by five-year cohorts.

Analysis of age data documents a growing proportion of women within faculty ranks. Women faculty constitute only 29.7 percent of the total faculty membership of ASA and 36.2 percent of total general membership, figures which suggest that women have not been admitted to faculty positions at the same rate as men. However, a breakdown of female percentages by age shows a larger proportion of women in lower age groups. Forty-five percent of ASA faculty under 40 are women, compared to 27.6 percent women in the 40-49 cohort and 22.2 percent in the 50-and-over cohort. Moreover, the 45 percent women among faculty under 40 is virtually identical to the percentage of women under 40 in the membership as a whole (45.4 percent). Women constitute 50 percent of student membership, which suggests that hiring patterns may be approaching gender proportions in the pool of available scholars.

Disciplinary patterns suggest gradual changes in the female make-up of departments, with two exceptions. Anthropology has changed dramatically from a heavily male-dominant discipline to a female-dominant one, at least among African specialists, with a turning point in the 40-44 age cohort. Political science continues to show a majority of male faculty in the lower age groups, but indicates a strong change towards a larger proportion of women under 40.

Table 1 compares Africanist faculty age distributions with national averages for all faculty and for faculty in the humanities and social sciences. ASA faculty compare favorably with both sets of national statistics, showing relatively larger numbers in cohorts below the age of 50, and particularly among those under 40.

However, a closer look at two of the major disciplines, history and political science, shows relatively larger numbers of faculty in the over-49 cohort and, for history, sharply fewer in the below-40 ranks. Although possibly statistically insignificant, it is interesting to note that the history figures confirm a fall-off in the production of historians that is also evident in the dissertation records.

Numbers of current students in history continue to be low relative to faculty percentages in the discipline. Of the three major African studies disciplines (anthropology, history and political science), history includes the smallest proportion of students, with 16.7 percent. In short, the dramatic drop in numbers of Africanist historians in the below-40 age cohort (18.5 percent of the total) coupled with evidence that the drop-off in production continues suggests future replacement problems for the field.

ASA student member data indicate a distribution of disciplinary interests roughly comparable to those of the faculty. Students age data suggest that graduate students in African studies are relatively older than might be expected. Alternatively, the age data may simply reflect the joining of the Association by students who are relatively far along in their graduate programs.

As in the case of NRC faculty, we compared student numbers reported with ASA membership rolls. ASA student members at the four NRCs reporting student data included 20.4 percent of the total reported. Assuming that these figures accurately reflect proportions of the entire pool of students, we would calculate a potential 1600-1700 students currently being trained. Unfortunately, we have no way of estimating the numbers of such students likely to seek employment in academic posts upon completion of their degrees.

**TABLE 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Under 40 (percent)</th>
<th>40-49 (percent)</th>
<th>Over 49 (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA Faculty (1990 data)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Averages in Arts and Sciences (1987 data)*</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Averages in Humanities/Social Sciences (1987 data)*</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projected Supply of Faculty

William G. Bowen and Julie Ann Sosa developed a formula for estimating net exit probabilities from faculty positions, that is, a formula for estimating numbers who would resign, retire or die over a five-year period taking into account numbers who would re-enter the academy from other sectors over the same period. Using the Bowen and Sosa formulas, we projected faculty exits from African studies over the period 1990-2005. By 1995, 17.7 percent of current faculty will have exited. Cumulative exit figures for the year 2000 are 33.7 percent, for 2005, 51.5 percent and for 2010, 69.0 percent.

We earlier estimated the number of Africanist faculty in the US at 3000, with the number of students at 1600-1700. If our estimates are correct, and if our exit percentages are correct, we may assume that 531 persons will exit the academy by 1995, at an average rate of 106 per year. Assuming that graduate students take an average of eight years to complete their degree work, there will be approximately 200 new PhD's available each year to fill positions in the academy. However, the academy must compete with business, government and foreign universities for the services of such graduates.

Replacement expectations

Factors other than simple replacement are at work in the filling of positions left open by exiting Africanists. Positions were created for Africanists in the 1960s in the wake of enthusiasm for the new field of African studies and in the context of dramatic expansion in higher education. Many Africanists fear that their positions as Africanists will not survive their departure. To test the apparent long-term viability of the field, the ASA surveyed all current members age 55 and over to assess trends in retirement and replacement among individuals holding faculty appointments. A questionnaire and response postcard were mailed to 222 persons. Responses were received from 121 persons (55 percent); of those responses, 110 were from teaching faculty and were analysed.

Respondents were asked their age, discipline, the year of retirement or expected retirement, and their replacement expectations. A final open-ended question asked if their position would be or was redefined upon retirement.

Table 2 indicates responses by discipline to the question, "Do you expect to be (or were you) replaced upon retirement."

Responses to the open-ended question of position redefinition were revealing. Several respondents in geography (2) and anthropology (5) pointed out that positions in their disciplines are often defined to fill particular disciplinary specialties such as social or cultural anthropology, archaeology, and the like. Though by definition most candidates in these disciplines are area specialists of some kind, the hiring of a specialist in a particular area is a secondary consideration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not known, No Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch., Urban Plng.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art ed., Art History</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarianship</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature, Ling.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poli Sci, Int'l Relations</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 74 (67%) 19 (17%) 17 (15%)

Six historians noted that they were likely to be replaced by specialists in the Middle East or Latin America. Their experience suggested that there may be a tendency for history positions in non-western areas to rotate over time among Africanists, Latin Americanists or Middle East specialists.

Four political scientists noted a trend in their departments away from African area studies and towards international relations or comparative politics.

Five persons made general comments about the health of area studies. Three noted a general lack of interest in African studies in their institutions, including one person who noted serious retrenchment in his institution with the loss of six positions in Asian studies, four in African, two in Latin American and two in Russian studies. On the other hand, two noted a strengthening of institutional commitments to African studies.

Conclusions

African area studies would appear to be strong in the American academy. Having expanded dramatically in the 1960s and suffered contraction along with all other fields after 1970, Africanists nevertheless have continued to be trained and hired over the past 20 years.

Exit calculations suggest that Africanists will disappear from positions during the coming 20 years at a relatively even rate. Numbers of students currently being trained are greater than the numbers of faculty being lost. However, there is no way to estimate the numbers of students in training who will be drawn into government, into business or into teaching outside the US. Market forces thus could require the American academy to bid salaries up or to expand training to attract and assure the necessary replacement faculty.
Though overall figures are reasonably optimistic, there are disturbing signs of change in two of the three central disciplines within African studies. A probable overproduction of historians in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in a severe cut-back by graduate programs in numbers of students by the end of the seventies. Numbers of dissertations dropped dramatically in the 1980s and there is no evidence that larger numbers of students are currently being recruited to African history. There could well be difficulty in replacing individuals from that discipline during the next ten years. In the fall of 1990, for example, at least 22 positions in African history were advertised nationally, a figure that is approximately three times the average number of history job openings in the 1980s.

Political science has been a mainstay of African studies since the 1950s. However, pressures within the discipline to work on theoretical issues may be contributing to a decline in the training of Africanist political scientists, a trend that is suggested by data from the National Resource Centers. A survey of ASA members over 55 suggests, too, that political science departments appear to be moving from area studies toward comparative politics or international studies.

An even more difficult question to assess is the number of positions that may be lost as Africanists retire and departments redefine their positions. Even though African studies has remained and grown within the academy during the past 35 years, Africanists are often fearful that movements to "return to basics" and other conservative trends may reduce or eliminate African studies. Those fears are reflected in Africanists' expectations for replacement upon retirement. Fully 17 percent of ASA members 55 and over do not expect to be replaced upon retirement while another 15 percent do not know what will happen to their positions. The older ASA members voice a concern common in the field, that departments will sometimes define only one position for "non-western" studies, and hence Africanists must compete with Latin Americanists, Asianists and Oceanists for a non-western position.

This study has suggested that African studies as a field is for the moment in reasonably good health within the US academy. Nevertheless, it will be incumbent upon area studies specialists to continue to educate colleagues to the importance of the study of cultures other than those of the US and Europe and of the importance of the theoretical and cultural scholarship generated by scholars in the area studies field.

1992 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1992 Annual Meeting of the ASA will take place in Seattle, Washington, 20–23 November. The program theme for the conference is "Africans, Africanists, Advocates, and Critics: Rethinking Perspectives and Policies," and the special events theme is "Culture and Public Policy." The Panels Chair for the meeting is Lee Cassanelli of the University of Pennsylvania. The Special Events Chair and Seattle Coordinator is Karen Morell of the University of Washington.

Our program theme for the 1992 Annual Meeting is intended to provoke reflection and reassessment—reflection on the successes and failures of Africanist scholarship over the past 35 years and reassessment of future priorities—both within and from outside the Africanist academic establishment. Recent events in Africa and beyond make this an especially apt moment to rethink current categories and conventions and to consider new directions for research and policy orientation. We seek to bring together African area specialists and non-specialists, representatives of different disciplines, scholars and policymakers, optimists and pessimists to address topics of common concern; and we welcome papers that make a special effort to present African voices, past and present, including those in the diaspora, speaking on the issues at hand.

The "Africans" in our thematic title should be as representative as possible—women and men, rural and urban, academic and activist, conservative and progressive. "Africanists," we hope, will represent scholarly traditions in Asia and the Middle East as well as in Africa, Europe and the Americas. By "Advocates" we intend not only those who work explicitly to promote Africa's well-being but also those whose commitments to other causes (environment, health, disarmament, for example) affect Africa in complex and sometimes contradictory ways. And we understand "Critics" in the broadest sense to include commentators from the worlds of business, education, media and the arts whose perspectives or insights might contribute to the ongoing evaluation of our own enterprise.

The 1992 Panels Committee will be organizing a number of special panels that endeavor to bring together some of these diverse approaches, and we urge all potential sponsoring groups and chairs to keep these themes in mind as they solicit papers and plan their own panels.

ASA members may join the planning committee for 1992 in an informal discussion of program ideas in St. Louis on Monday, 25 November, at 5:30 p.m., or they may write Lee Cassanelli, Department of History, 207 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6379.
ASA AND COORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS

During the fall 1990 meeting of the ASA Board of Directors, the President of the ASA was authorized to appoint a study committee to develop formal guidelines to define the relationships that exist between the ASA and its coordinate organizations. These guidelines are presented here for review by the ASA membership and its coordinate organizations. We invite you to respond to this proposal by writing to the ASA Secretariat or by attending the business meeting at the 1991 annual meeting of the ASA where these guidelines will be presented for discussion before they are submitted to the Board for adoption.

Committees of the ASA
Committees of the ASA will consist solely of Board members or voting members of the ASA who have been selected by the Board. These committees report directly to the ASA Board.

ASA-Sponsored Organizations
ASA-sponsored organizations consist of those organizations that have a scholarly and professional interest in Africa and whose primary focus is facilitating the exchange of ideas, information and research findings on Africa.

These organizations have the following relationship of rights and responsibilities to the ASA:
1. Two-thirds (2/3) or 66 percent of their members must be members of the ASA.
2. They must report to the Board, and give a report at the annual business meeting.
3. Activities in which ASA-sponsored organizations may wish to engage that are not concerned with the exchange of ideas, information and research findings on Africa must be approved by the Board.
4. These organizations also have the right to the following:
   a. Use of the ASA name as part of their organization's name.
   b. Upon application to and approval by the Board, ASA subvention of their publications.
   c. Upon application to and approval by the Board, ASA financial support for special projects.
   d. Use of the ASA name in applications for outside financial support up to $100,000.
   e. Any monies applied for in excess of $100,000 must be approved in advance by the Board.
   f. Use of the ASA non-profit ID number.
   g. Free space at the annual ASA conference for their business meetings.
   h. Free AV equipment for sponsored panels.
   i. Authority to organize two panels free of ASA Panels Committee Review.
   j. The highest priority for acceptance of those sponsored panels that are subject to review by the ASAPanels Committee.

Associate Organizations
Associate Organizations consist of those membership organizations that have a scholarly and professional interest in Africa and which operate wholly independent of the ASA.

Associate Organizations have the following relationship of rights and responsibilities to the ASA:
1. One-third (1/3) or 33 percent of the ASA Associate Organization's membership must also be ASA members.
2. They may:
   a. Have free space for their business meeting at the ASA annual meeting.
   b. Sponsor panels at the ASA annual meeting.
   c. Have covered by the ASA one-half (1/2) of all AV equipment costs of their sponsored panels.
   d. Have a higher priority for acceptance of their sponsored panels.

Affiliate Organizations
Affiliate Organizations consist of non-membership organizations that have a scholarly and professional interest in Africa.

Affiliate Organizations will have the following relationship of rights and responsibilities to the ASA:
1. Have free space for their business meeting at the ASA annual meeting.
2. Sponsor panels at the ASA annual conference.
3. Have a high priority for acceptance of sponsored panels.

Subscribing Institutions
Subscribing Institutions are organizations such as African studies programs, libraries, prisons, publishers and non-profit organizations that are not covered by other coordinate organization categories. Subscribing institutional members:
1. Pay dues to the ASA.
2. Receive member publications.
3. Have NO right to vote in ASA elections.
4. Subscribing institutional employees are ineligible for reduced registration fees at ASA Annual Meetings.

Supporting Institutions
Supporting Institutions are those that wish to provide member benefits to two individuals in the institution and who wish to support the ASA at a greater level than what is possible with the Subscribing Institution category. Supporting Institutions:
1. Pay dues to the ASA.
2. Receive member publications.
3. Have two votes in ASA elections.
4. Are eligible for two complimentary registrations for their employees at ASA Annual Meetings.
FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

The Panafrocan Youth Congress will be held 12-21 October 1991 in Brussels, Belgium. This is the first time that young Africans have organized an international conference to plan actions and engage themselves in concrete projects aimed at addressing Africa's crisis. The goal of this convention is to launch a vast volunteer program to address the problems of hunger, education and health care in Africa. Some 1500 young African volunteers, as well as volunteers from abroad, will be dispatched to 100 African villages to participate in grassroots development projects.

For further information contact Marcel K. Kayumba, Executive Director, Panafrocan Youth Congress, P.O. Box 209, Brussels, Belgium.

On 19-20 October 1991, The Center for African Art in cooperation with The Department of Black and Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College will host an international symposium, "African Art in the 20th Century: Remembered, Recycled, Invented." Organized in conjunction with The Center's exhibition Africa Explores: 20th Century African Art, this symposium presents a wide range of perspectives on contemporary African art, and the social, cultural and political forces that have shaped art in Africa today.

The participants include nine African artists whose works are featured in the exhibition. The artists will talk about their work and engage in a wide ranging discussion, with 24 African, American, Asian and European scholars, writers, and curators, who have special knowledge of art in Africa and other non-Western cultures in the 20th century.

For more information write African Art Symposium, The Center for African Art, 54 East 68th Street, New York, NY 10021, 212-861-1200, FAX 212-879-8914.

In June 1991, Hampshire College hosted the conference "Understanding the Natural World: Science Cross-Culturally Considered." Supported by the Ford Foundation and organized by Kathleen Dugan, a visiting associate professor of history, the conference brought together scholars from First and Third World countries to discuss science, technology, and medicine from a comparative perspective. Defining science broadly as ways of observing, describing, explaining, predicting, and controlling events in the natural world, the conference compared non-Western and Western approaches to understanding the natural world.

The conference was such a success that many of the participants expressed an interest in organizing a similar conference on an annual basis and perhaps in forming a society at some point. The anthropologist David Hess of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute expressed an interest in organizing a panel on non-Western perspectives on science and technology for the 1992 45 meeting in Sweden. Proposals for abstracts are due at 4:5 by 31 October 1991. The panel will be co-organized by David Hess and Linda Layne. Contact either one of them ASAP at the STS Dept. RPI, Troy, NY 12180-3590 (bitnet user@/rptsmt for Hess and user@/rptsmt for Layne).

Those who wish to be on the mailing list to receive information should send their address (including email address if available) and research interests to Kathryn Addelson, Department of Philosophy and Program in the History of the Sciences, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063 (bitnet kaddelson@smith).

The 35th Annual Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, 12-14 March 1992. Proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of history are welcome. Such proposals, accompanied with one-page abstracts and vitae, should be sent by 1 November 1991. Contact: William C. Pratt, MVHC Coordinator, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The 14th Annual Conference on Economic Issues, organized by the Department of Economics, Middlebury College, will be held the first week of April 1992. The conference will focus on "Women and Development." Papers dealing with the socio-economic status of women can be of a theoretical, empirical, or institutional nature with or without a regional basis. The annual conference at Middlebury College has traditionally explored topics with a view of promoting dialogue not only among economists but also other social scientists. Interested people should submit their papers by 1 November or contact Dr. Sunder Ramaswamy, Department of Economics, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753, 802-388-3711, ext. 5328.

Current World Leaders, published for more than 30 years, is accepting papers for publication in 1992. Each of three Biography & News/Speeches & Reports issues will focus on a specific topic: "International Terrorism" for April; "Energy Politics" for August; and "North-South Relations" for December. At least two, and preferably several, perspectives on each topic are scheduled to be covered. Previously unpublished papers that present a particular point-of-view on the topics described above are being sought. Articles should be between 4,500 and 13,500 words long. Suggestions for other topics are welcome.

For more information including deadlines and a styleguide write Thomas S. Garrison, Editorial Director, Current World Leaders, 800 Garden Street, Suite D, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, (805) 965-5010, FAX (805) 965-6071.
The biennial conference of the Society for African Archaeology will be held at UCLA from 26-29 March 1992. Special symposia on Southern African Rock Art, recent advances in the study of African agricultural origins and the archaeology of the African diaspora will be featured in the meeting, but papers and poster displays are invited on all topics. Excursions will take place to the rock art sites of southern California after the conference. Registration is $35. For further information, please contact Peter Robertshaw, SAfA 1992, Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397.

The Institute on African Affairs is pleased to announce that it is now accepting proposals for papers to be presented at its 1992 Conference on African Policy Issues scheduled for late March or early April 1992 in Washington, DC.

The theme of this year's conference is "Old Problems, New Circumstances: Africa and the New World Order." All papers must be problem-solving, and must be directed toward dealing with a particular policy area or issues. A listing of areas for which proposals are being sought can be obtained by writing to the Conference on African Policy Issues, Institute on African Affairs, 733 15th Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.

Selected papers from the conference will be published in the new Journal of African Policy Studies.

RECENT MEETINGS

On April 3, 1991, the Institute on African Affairs sponsored a conference on African policy issues that focused on democratization and development. Participants included US and African government officials, scholars, business executives and policy analysts.

The first session, on democratic reforms, featured presentations by Moses Tesi, Executive Director of the Institute on African Affairs, Kifle Wadajo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Richard Joseph, Director of the African Governance Program at the Carter Center, and Arthur Jay Klinghoffer, Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University. It was moderated by Robert Browne, former Staff Director, US House of Representatives Sub-Committee for International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy.

Members first defined "democracy," stressing the concept of "political pluralism." Panelists anticipated that the road to democracy would be undermined by the economic problems of African states. Klinghoffer observed that the sixties and seventies were periods of relative growth with the eighties a time of economic constriction. The lack of pluralism and the actions of corrupt one-party governments or military dictatorships were to be blamed for inefficient economies and lack of initiative to democratize in societies where pluralism abounds in the guise of ethnicity.

The drafting of new constitutions and the repeal of bans on political organizations have helped make democratic change significant. But how long will the momentum last? Certainly, a major factor will be the economic climate. Because of governmental abuses of economies, it is now necessary to use policy options to evoke needed economic reforms. Wadajo noted that in the wake of democratic change in the Soviet Union, countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia must seek western aid.

Tesi warned against "democratization without the appropriate institutional mechanisms to sustain the gains." New structures designed to take into account past mistakes must be put into place and empowered to function predictably and responsibly.

The second session of the conference addressed Africa's development crisis and featured Robert S. McNamara, former President of the World Bank, who delivered the Institute's Distinguished Lecture on African Development. The 1991 lecture was named for its principal financial sponsor, B. K. Wesley Copeland of the Washington-based International Science and Technology Institute.

McNamara isolated three problem areas that must be addressed if Africa is to avert disaster in the next century: agriculture, population and the environment. Africa's current level of agricultural production is inadequate to sustain quality living standards. Agricultural practices play a key role in the continent's poor agricultural performance and create environmental problems which in the future will further reduce the quality of life. Even if improvements are undertaken in the agricultural sector, they will be inadequate if the population continues to grow at its current rate.

McNamara made the following recommendations: create an enabling environment to harness new technologies, adopt birth control methods, and build Africa's capacity to manage agriculture at all levels. More structural and human resource development programs must be instituted to generate sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja, Professor of African Studies at Howard University and first respondent on the panel, argued that Africa's problems are not just problems of poor agricultural performance and an explosive population. African governments have contributed significantly to the continent's economic problems and those who aided these governments are accomplices. Contending that the World Bank's approach to Africa's economic problems during the past 30 years had failed to move the continent forward, Nzongola-Ntalaja concluded that only a common market could absorb the continent's products and encourage greater industrialization that would restore Africa's economic health.

The second respondent to McNamara's presentation, Madmoud Mamdani, Professor of Political Economy at Makerere University, pointed out that although all African countries face similar problems, their circumstances are quite different. He noted that large families are maintained
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Michigan State University
James Madison College, International Relations/Comparative Politics

James Madison College seeks a tenure stream faculty member at the assistant professor level, beginning September 1992, with expertise in International Relations, Comparative Politics, or International Political Economy (especially developing countries). A regional specialty in Sub-Saharan Africa is highly desirable. Women and minority candidates are strongly urged to apply. The PhD degree is required by the date of appointment for a tenure stream appointment at Michigan State University.

Each applicant should supply a curriculum vitae, transcript, three confidential letters of recommendation that speak to teaching expertise and scholarly promise, and examples of scholarship (e.g., dissertation chapter, article, conference paper). All materials should be sent to Professor Michael Schechter, Chair-Search Committee, James Madison College, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48825-1205. Please refer to position #MDS-18. Applications should be submitted by 1 November 1991. AA/EOE

African History

The University of Florida invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship of African history, West or Central African preferred. Applicants must possess a PhD by the time of the appointment. Deadline for applications is 15 November 1991. Screening interviews will be conducted at the November African Studies Association meeting. Send curriculum vitae and at least three letters of recommendation to Professor Hunt Davis, Department of History, TUR 4131, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. AA/EOE

Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Visiting Scholar in African Studies

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, a selective liberal arts college, seeks a visiting scholar in African studies for the 1992-93 academic year. This position is part of a major initiative to strengthen the non-Western dimensions of the College's curriculum.

Each semester the visiting scholar will teach an undergraduate course in his or her discipline and conduct a seminar for faculty to provide cultural enrichment and expansion in their own teaching and scholarship. The scholar will also be expected to participate actively in campus academic life. The visiting scholar's discipline is open, but the courses taught by the scholar are intended to introduce area culture in as broad a sense as possible.

A foreign national is preferred for the position. Candidates must have a PhD or equivalent, English fluency, and teaching experience adaptable to an American classroom. Rank and salary commensurate with experience.

Applications for the visiting scholar position are encouraged by 1 December 1991. Candidates should send a letter, resume, representative writing sample, and the names and addresses of three references (at least two in the US) to Dixie N. Sakolosky, Pew Grant Coordinator, Box 835, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, VA 24503. EOE

Emory University
Department of History

The Emory University Department of History invites applications and nominations for a tenure-track position with rank of assistant professor in Sub-Saharan African history. Appointment for fall 1992. For exceptionally qualified candidates, higher ranks may be considered. Letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three confidential letters of recommendation should be sent to Kristin Mann, Chair, African Search Committee, Department of History, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Review of applications will begin 15 December 1991. AA/EOE

Northwestern University
Department of History

Northwestern University seeks candidates for a tenure-track assistant professorship in women's/gender history: any country, continent, or era. We urge historians of women/gender in science to apply. The department particularly welcomes applications from women and minority groups. Send curriculum vitae, placement dossier, and sample of written work by 15 December to John Bushnell, Department of History, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sierra Leone Publications, Inc. produces the Sierra Leone Newsletter quarterly in Washington, DC, on matters of the Republic of Sierra Leone and news events in West Africa. To order the newsletter, send $25.00 to Sierra Leone Newsletter, P.O. Box 65231, Washington, DC 20035.

The Directory of Africanists in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific is now available. The directory contains over seventy pages listing more than 190 specialists with diverse expertise on various regions of Africa. Each individual entry includes a contact address, and information on geographical and disciplinary specialization, experience, research and publications. The latest edition also includes indices of individuals by regional and disciplinary expertise, as well as state and country of residence.

The directory is available for $10.00, plus $5.00 shipping and handling. To order write The African Studies Association of Australia, c/o The African Research Institute, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083 Australia. Checks should be made payable to The African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific.

California Newsreel has recently released its Library of African Cinema, a video collection of eight award-winning African produced films. A free, 36-page resource guide accompanies the collection and features extensive essays on each of the films, an introduction by author Alice Walker, suggestions on potential uses in African Studies curricula, a sample curriculum module on tradition and modernity, an overview of African cinema, an essay on the filmic representation of Africans, geographic and historical sketches, and a filmography of other available African films.

Several of the titles in the Library of African Cinema collection will be screened at the 1991 African Studies Association Annual Meeting in St. Louis and a roundtable on how to use African feature films in African Studies curricula will be presented. The roundtable will take place on 23 November and its participants are Jonathan Bascom (East Carolina University), Kenneth Harrow (Michigan State University), Maureen Eke (Michigan State University) and Cornelius Moore (California Newsreel).

In February 1991, Library of African Cinema director Cornelius Moore was an invited presenter at the biennial Pan-African Film Festival (FESPACO) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, the oldest and most prestigious forum dedicated to African cinema. California Newsreel will be augmenting its Library of African Cinema collection in 1992 to include the most well-received films at FESPACO which focused on the theme, "Development through Democracy." California Newsreel has just received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to invite African filmmakers to accompany these new titles. California Newsreel will develop special materials so that the films in the Library of African Cinema may be placed in the context of the broader political and economic developments currently taking place in Africa and will launch them at the 1992 African Studies Association meeting in Seattle.

For more information contact California Newsreel, 149 9th Street, Suite 420, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 621-6196.

The Institute for Global Ethics (IGE) is a not-for-profit research and educational organization established to promote the discussion of ethics in a global context. In order to facilitate these discussions, a book on ethics, Global Ethics: Common Values for a Shrinking World, is scheduled to be published in 1992. This book, to be written by Rushworth Kidder, until recently a senior columnist with The Christian Science Monitor, consists of interviews with leading ethical thinkers from differing religious, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds around the world. Each is being asked to identify elements of a code of global ethics—the common core of values providing a foundation for global relationships in the 21st century.

Recommendations for locally, nationally, or internationally known ethical thinkers from the African continent are invited in order to incorporate African views on global ethics in this publication. In addition, ethical institutions or organizations established in Africa are being sought.

Please contact James N. Kihu, The Institute for Global Ethics, Box 563, 21 Elm Street, Camden, ME 04843, (207) 236-6658, FAX (207) 236-4014.

The October 1991 issue of Forest & Conservation History will focus on African conservation and development and is available to ASA News readers at the reduced price of $5.00 per copy. Articles in this issue include "Njukiine Forest: The Transformation of a Common-Property Resource," "Dynamics of the Serengeti-Mara Woodlands: A Historical Perspective," and "The Budongo Forest of Bunyoro, Uganda: An Ecological and Historical Perspective." Also, included in this issue are a review essay on the Horn of Africa and a round table on Africa as a whole, in addition to regular features such as book reviews, news, and an annotated bibliography of recent works on forest and conservation history.

To purchase a copy contact Forest History Society, Inc., 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701, (919) 682-9319.

Longman Publishing Group is making Birmingham and Martin's History of Central Africa, volumes 1
NEW JOURNALS

The Horn Review is being launched by a group of independent scholars with interest in the region. The purpose is to provide the first forum for bringing critical discussions, analyses and solutions to the underlying problems that continue to afflict this region.

Manuscripts that deal with any aspect of contemporary issues and problems facing the region of the Horn of Africa are being accepted for consideration. Articles submitted must be no more than 5000 words in length. Footnotes and references should appear at the end of the manuscript.

Send your manuscripts, along with a 50-word biographical sketch of the author(s), to Aria Tseggei, Editor, Horn Review, New Dawn Enterprises, P.O. Box 770, Grambling, LA 71245. Deadlines for submission are 30 October and 30 April for the January and July issues respectively.

The Horn Review welcomes book reviews from scholars on works that directly or indirectly impact on the region. All reviews should be addressed to Osman Suliman, Book Review Editor, Economics Department, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245.

To subscribe to the Horn Review send $15 for a one-year subscription or $25 for a two-year subscription to New Dawn Enterprises, P.O. Box 770, Grambling, LA 71245.

The Institute on African Affairs (IAA) is pleased to announce the publication of the Journal of African Policy Studies, a new refereed journal that will focus on policy-related issues pertaining to Africa. A distinguished group of scholars and policy analysts have been assembled to serve as the initial editorial board, with Sulayman Nyang as the journal’s editor.

Original manuscripts that are policy-oriented and emphasize the problem-solving alternative policy approach are welcome. A prospectus for manuscript preparation can be obtained from the editor at Journal of African Policy Studies, Institute of African Affairs, 733 15th Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.

ASA COMPUTERS UPGRADED AND UP-AND-RUNNING

Emory University has provided the ASA secretariat with a major grant to upgrade the Association's computer system. A new Macintosh computer with laser printer, new hard disks, new computer furniture and other hardware purchases were made over the summer. This issue of the newsletter is the first printed on our new equipment.

We have also purchased and set up a new program for handling African Studies Association Press orders. Jean de de Silva, our new orders assistant, reports that the new system will permit us to respond more quickly and efficiently to the needs of ASA Press customers.

Finally, we are being wired into the Emory University mainframe computer, which will allow us to be reached through Bitnet. We will notify ASA members as soon as we have our new address and are able to communicate via email.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
1992

New _______ Renewal ______

Name_________________________ ______ If Joint Member, second name _________________________

Address __________________________________________________________

City __________________ State ____ Zip Code ______ Country _______

Institutional Affiliation ___________________________________________

Title_____________________ Office Telephone ________________________

Discipline. Circle one. Region of Interest. Circle one.

Anthropology Central Africa

Arts (Art History, Musicology, Performance) East Africa

Economics Horn of Africa

Geography North Africa

History Southern Africa

Language/Linguistics West Africa

Library/Information Science Other _________________________________

Literature

Political Science

Religion/Philosophy

Sociology

Other _________________________________

The information provided above will be included in the 1992 ASA Membership Directory. If you do not wish to be listed in the Directory, check here ___

Year of Birth __________ Country of Citizenship ______ Sex ______

This information is for statistical purposes only and will not be included in the Directory.

1991 Dues:

Regular

Income over $60,000 $70

Income from $45,000 - $60,000 $60

Income from $30,000 - $45,000 $50

Income from $15,000 - $30,000 $40

Income under $15,000 $20

Airmail membership (optional for persons resident outside North America) $90

Joint

(Second person with lower income in household with one regular member) $20

Lifetime

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

Persons resident in Africa and teaching in African institutions $15

Contribution: I am matching the Challenge Grant from the NEH by making a contribution to the ASA Endowment in the amount of __________________

Total Enclosed __________________

ASA, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322
AFRICANA REFERENCE WORKS, 1990
compiled by Yvette Scheven, Phyllis Bischof, and Mette Shayne

With this list, we resume notifying readers of reference works that appeared or just came to our attention in the previous year. This is a selection from a longer, annotated list appearing in The African Book Publishing Record, vol. XVII, no.2 (1991). [These lists have appeared annually since 1986, and before then, in ASA News from 1982-1986.] It includes books, chapters in books, and articles. Arrangement is by key word. List prices are given when known; a bracket surrounding the price indicates what was charged by a dealer. A listing does not presume a recommendation. All titles have been examined by at least one of the compilers: Phyllis Bischof, University of California, Berkeley, Yvette Scheven, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Mette Shayne, Northwestern University. Edited by Yvette Scheven.

Africa—General


African Communist


African Studies


Africans in London


Agriculture

Fisher, Rita C., Julia C. Peterson, John W. Beecher, Jane S. Johnson and Carol Boast, eds. Agricultural Information Resource Centers: A World Directory 1990. Urbana, IL: International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, 1990. 641 pp. $140.00; $120.00 for IAALD members.


Birds


Famine


Botany


Forestry


French Colonies


Ghana


Language and Linguistics

Downing, Laura J. J. A Bibliography of East African Languages and Linguistics 1880-1980 (excluding Somali and Swahili), Based on the Holdings of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library. Urbana, IL: [Author], 1989. 88 pp. $15.00


Unseth, Peter. Linguistic Bibliography of the Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1990. 113 pp. $10.00
## Languages—Dictionaries


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## Law


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## Lesotho


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## Library Collections

*Joint Acquisitions List of Africana (JALA); Cumulated Edition (1978-1988).* Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Library, 1990. 148 microfiche. $95.00


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## Libya


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## Literature


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## Namibia


Niger


Nigeria


Nigerian Field

The *Nigerian Field: Index to Volumes 1-50, 1930-1985.* Available from Mrs. Hazel Fell, Limestone House, Alma Road, Tideswell, Derbyshire, SK17 8ND, England: [1989?] £15.00 for individuals and £20.00 for institutions in Europe; £10.00 additional outside Europe.

Nomads


Peace Corps


Peasants

Sexual Behavior


Social Sciences


Somalia


South Africa


Southern Africa


Magnusson, Peter, ed. *Inventory of Nordic Social Science Research Concerning Southern Africa*. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1989. 131 pp. SKR 100.00


Southern Africa Annual Review 1987/88. London: Hans Zell Publishers, 1990. 2 v. £96.00 (set); v.1, £48.00; v.2, £48.00

Sports


Sudan


Tanzania


Theatre


Touareg


Transnational Corporations


Trypanosomiasis


Uganda


Urbanization


Veterinary Medicine

Women


"Women and Development." Devindex Africa no. 2 1989. 134 pp. (ECA/PADD-DEV/89/2)

Zaire


Zambia


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. 11-12, and vol. 52, no. 1, 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 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 twelveth 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**


**Earth Sciences**


**Economics**


**Biological Sciences**


**Environmental Sciences**


**Folklore**


**Geography**

Corbett, John Dorschel. *Agricultural potential from an agro-climate
Health Sciences


History


**Law**


**Literature**


**Mass Communications**


**Political Science**


Psychology


Religion


Sociology


Women's Studies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Available now</th>
<th>Available in late November</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conflict in the Horn of Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>21st-Century Africa: Towards a New Vision of</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edited by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja</td>
<td><strong>Self-Sustainable Development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A collection of essays from a conference at the University of Alcalá in Spain by noted international experts including Peter Anyang' Nyong'o, Ibrahim A. Gambari, Edmond J. Keller, I. M. Lewis, Bona Malwal, Roland Marchal, John Markakis, A. I. Samatar, Bereket Habte Selassie, Zenebeworke Tadesse, Evgeny Tarabin, and M. Crawford Young. Treats six major themes: the roots of conflict, the question of self-determination, Somali nationalism and the Ogaden question, the war in Southern Sudan, the Eritrean question and conflict resolution.</td>
<td>Edited by Ann Seidman and Frederick Anang</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBN 0-918456-65-7 190 pp</td>
<td>Why do African peoples remain so poor? What kind of an alternative strategy could enable them to shape their own future, to realize the vast potential of their continental resources? This book, the culmination of the first phase of work of the Task Force on Sustainable Development in Africa, aims to provide background materials to stimulate classroom and study group discussions, debates, and further research in seven key areas—economy, legal order, environment, education, health, gender, and regional integration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compiled by John Bruce Howell</td>
<td>Paper / $15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>A comprehensive index by subject, author, review and reviewer for all materials published in the <em>African Studies Bulletin</em> (the forerunner to the <em>ASR</em>), the <em>African Studies Review</em>, and the <em>ASA Review of Books</em> (which was published from 1975-1980).</td>
<td><strong>African Musicology: Current Trends. Volume Two.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper / $7.00</td>
<td>Edited by Jacqueline Cogdoll DjeDje</td>
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<td></td>
<td>This second collection of essays offered in tribute to Africa's premier musicologist explores musical practice and value from the perspectives of transformation and reorientation, language, history, methodology and bibliography. In addition to the editor, contributors include Aitá Annan Mensah, Mosunmola Omibiyi-Obidike, Akin Euba, Adolphus R. Turkson, Roderic C. Knight, Kwaku Person-Lynn, Ernest D. Brown, Barbara Hampton, Kobla Ladzekpo, Ki Mantle Hood, Willie R. Collins, and Eddie S. Meadows.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ISBN 0-918456-64-9 Paper / $35.00</td>
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