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ASA OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1996

OFFICERS
President: Iris Berger (SUNY-Albany)
Vice-President: Gwendolyn Mikel (Georgetown Univ)
Past President: Goran Hyden (University of Florida)
Treasurer: Carol Eastman (University of Hawai'i)
Executive Director: Chris Koch (University of Nairobi)

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Robert Bates (Harvard University)
Carolyn Brown (Rutgers University)
Nancy Schmidt (Indiana University)

RETIRING IN 1997
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Marina Ottaway (Georgetown University)

RETIRING IN 1998
Keletso Atkins (University of Michigan)
Julius Nyang'o (Univ of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Claire Robertson (Ohio State University)

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Associate Editor: Rainier Spencer

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

Notice to Members: The United States Postal System does not forward periodicals. We must receive written notification from you at least five weeks in advance of any change of address. Failure to notify us of your correct mailing address will result in suspension of mailings until we receive such notification. We can make address changes only when current dues are paid. Reinstatement of membership mailings after suspension may be made by payment of a $5.00 reinstatement fee.

FROM THE SECRETARIAT...

Lo and behold I survived my first Annual Meeting and I sustained only the usual wear and tear. I admit to having been worried to sleeplessness. The Secretariat staff rose to the occasion and carried the day. So too did the National Panels Chair, Joel Barkan, and the Orlando Arrangements Chair, Catherine VerEecke. Once again we have been blessed with dedicated, hard-working members who are the strength of the Association.

I didn't get to see as much of the meeting as most members did. The Board of Directors and official functions held me hostage much of the time and alas, no SWAT team could be found to liberate me. Without a doubt, some of my fondest memories are of the time I was able to spend with Ambassador and Mister Mongella. Those of you who had the opportunity to speak with them know how charming they are. Madam Ambassador, fresh from chairing the United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing, delivered the 1995 Abiola Lecture with humble eloquence. Two of her statements are etched into my mind, "While the woman in New York is looking for a dishwasher, I am looking for the water to wash the dishes," and right on the mark, "Africa doesn't have the luxury of splitting its resources between men and women." Indeed.

The Orlando meeting witnessed the birth of two new organizations, The Pan African Caucus and Gays & Lesbians in African Studies. Both of these groups held organizational meetings and they plan to formalize their relationship with the Association in the near future. A small group of ASA archaeologists met to discuss the possibility of offering more archaeological presentations in the future.

Like most others, I enjoy large academic meetings primarily for the opportunity to network and meet new people. About 1,400 people made the trek to Orlando. One can only assume that the bulk of attendees were simply thrilled to death with the meeting. What's that you say, how can I make such a sweeping statement? Simple, only 26 people could be troubled to fill out and return the Annual Meeting Evaluation.

So what did our 26 attendees say? They, of course, liked networking with colleagues most of all. It was almost unanimous that the hotel was too isolated and spread out. Members were disappointed by the number of people who did not show up to present their papers. One person urges us to serve mid-morning coffee, while another wanted to see more participation by natural scientists. A common complaint dealt with the fact that there is so much packed into a few short days, causing people to have to pick and choose between equally worthy panels or other events.

One person noted the lack of gender and racial balance on some panels. Another correctly pointed out that Francophone Africa was underrepresented. The event that most people will remember from Orlando is the roundtable entitled 'Ghettoizing African Studies,' or as it became known in the hallways 'The Curtin Panel.' If you simply average the scores that 22 respondents gave the roundtable, then it would rate a 3.3 out of 5. Due to popular demand, child care was offered in Orlando for the first time. While it is the epitome of political correctness, it was a financial disaster. A total of only 17 child days were used by members. This resulted in a loss of about $1,300 since there is a minimum daily charge by the care providers in addition to the rental charge for a television and video. Clearly, arrangements for child care will have to be rethought. We will try providing this service again in San Francisco, though we will ask that members make advance reservations at the time of pre-registration.

So what does all this mean as we prepare for San Francisco? Each year our Annual Meeting grows, more and more people wish to make presentations and more groups wish to hold meetings. The Board has long realized the importance of facilitating participation in the Annual Meeting. Next year we should have a few more meeting rooms available to us so we will be able to squeeze in a few more panels or roundtables. This of course will mean that members will have an even harder time deciding between competing events. It also means that to organize the meeting properly, we will have to adhere to the deadlines for submissions, audiovisual requests, and the scheduling of business meetings. It is equally necessary that participants pay 1996 dues, or write the Secretariat to seek exemption, before their submissions can be forwarded to the Panels Committee. I am afraid that there is little we can do about this; indeed we are victims of our own success.
WE WELCOME NEW ASA MEMBERS
(who joined between September 1, 1995 and November 30, 1995)

Omoniyi Afolabi
Pita O. Agbese
Renato Aguilar
John K Akokpari
Abdul R Ali
Kelly Askew
Ramona M Austin
Jennifer Ayers
Deidre L. Badejo
Charles R. Bailey
Robert S Bain
Jared Banks
Laurence Becker
Chris Benner
Gilbert K Bluwey
Nemata Blyden
Alain F. Bocco
Marie A Bradshaw
Saskia M Brand
Fred G Burke
Fode' Camara
Ann R. Cantrell
Daniel M Cartledge
Jim Cason
Alfonso P Castro
Robin Chandler
Shimmer Chimodya
Neville Chonnoo
Geoffrey Coats
Imani Countess
Paula Davis
Cheick O Diarrah
Agber Dimah
David J Dwyer
Michael Farley
Karen E Ferree
John F Fitzpatrick
Elisa Forgey
Judith D Freeman
Kassu Gobremariam
Ba-Curry Ginette
Michael Gonzalez
Rhonda M Gonzales
Nancy E Gratton
Lauren Hampton
Cheryl Hendricks
Paget Henry
Donald L Hinman
Tommeto Hopkins
Robert Houle
Bertie Howard
Tamela Hultman
Clare Ignatowski
Musa D Iliu
Gloria James
Violet M Johnson
Debora Johnson-Ross
Martina E Jones
Lenni W Kangas
Shomarka O Keita
Anthony King
Solveig Kjeseth
Peri Klemm
Walter Knausenberger
Ali E Kokovena
Emmanuel Konde
J Reid Kramer
Douglas L Lathrop
Eric Lindland
B Linquist-La Roche
Aimee Lipschutz
Carolyn S Love
Heidi Luseno
Pedro Machado
Dean E Makuluni
Jennifer Margulis
Ann May
Julie Minkel
Nicholas Minot
Matsheleso P Molapo
Michelle Moyo
Johathan N Mercy
Elvis Muringai
Wambui Mwangi
Jilly M Ngwainmbi
Leslie Obiora
William Okrafo-Smart
Adebayo Olukosibi
Mai Palmberg
Eustace J Palmer
Loumona J Petroff
Anna Pondopoulou
Robert Press
Jeremy Prestholdt
Rochelle Rainey
Timothy A Rainey
Alonford J Robinson
Catherine Russell
Elaine R Sala
Sandra R Sandiford
Ladislaus Somai
Ferandoon Shams
Robert A Shanafelt
Smita Singh
Tracy Snipe
Christopher Spadone
Ellen Squires
Patricia Stamp
Tilo Stolz
John C Stoner
Linda Strong-Leek
Jessica Taplin
Bertha Taylor-Escoffery
Frehiwot Tesfaye
Cassandra Veney
Paul Van Der Veur
Arthur S III
Corinne Whitaker
C Dale White
Christie B Williams
N Brian Winchester
Howard Wolpe
Olabiyi Yai

WE THANK ASA ENDOWMENT DONORS
(who contributed between September 1, 1995 and November 30, 1995)

Barbara B Brown
Philip D Curtin
David L Schoenbrun

Special Donors (gifts of $100 or more)

Jean Davison

MIKELL ELECTED NEW VP

On 28 July 1995, the Elections Committee met to count ballots. Penelope Campbell, Lovett Z. Elango, and Augustine Konneh graciously volunteered to represent the membership in the counting. The committee was chaired by the Executive Director, Chris Koch. The Association is grateful to all the committee members for giving up their Friday night. The results follow with those elected marked with an asterisk.

For Vice President
G. Mikell 278*
I. Sundiata 267
Blank/spoiled Ballots 9
Total 554

For Board of Directors
J. Nyang'oro 316*
K. Atkins 242*
C. Robertson 231*
M. Arnoldi 219

J. Mittelman 154
W. Martin 138
C. Udry 137
C. Somerville 135
Blank/spoiled Ballots 6
Total 1578

January/March 1996
ASA ENDOWMENT UPDATE

The ASA Endowment fund allows the Association to go beyond its basic functions—the annual meeting and publications—and become active in ways the membership has long urged it to. When the Ford Foundation ceased funding international visitors, we were able to take over this important role ourselves, and continue bringing African scholars, writers, statesmen, and artists to the meetings. Endowment monies fund annual awards for the best children’s book on Africa and the best Somali paper presented at the conference. ASA Endowment funds have helped send much-needed books to libraries in Malawi, Zambia, Liberia, Uganda, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe. The endowment also supports the annual Abiola lecture. The Endowment has grown over the years from major donations: the Ford Foundation, the Trull Foundation, M. K. O. Abiola, and Charles Geshekter. Suggestions for other foundations or major donors are always welcome.

The Endowment Fund has grown even more from the steady and generous contributions of members, whether the check is for a few dollars from a graduate student, or the gift of several hundred dollars from a comfortably established Africanist. The Endowment itself is not spent. It generates income annually. As with all endowments, half of the income is plowed back into the fund. The rest is used for projects. As the Endowment grows, the money available for projects grows. A yearly donation from each member would mean substantial funds for African scholars to come to the annual meetings, for outreach projects, and for book support for African libraries.

This year is the last year of the NEH Challenge Grant, meaning that your donation before July will bring 33% additional matching funds. In this last phase for the challenge we get a 1-to-1 dollar match. That is we have a target of $25 thousand, whatever we raise up to $25 thousand is matched dollar for dollar. Look on your renewal notice for the space to fill in your contribution.

Gretchen Walsh
African Studies Library
Boston University

ASA PROTESTS EXECUTION OF KEN SARO-WIWA

On November 14, 1995, ASA President Iris Berger wrote the following letters to President Clinton and to Shell Oil Company President, P. J. Carroll. She also sent a copy of the letter to President Clinton to Senator Kassebaum of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and to Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen of the House International Relations Committee.

Dear President Clinton,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association, the largest scholarly organization in the United States devoted to the study of Africa, I strongly urge you to impose full sanctions on the government of Nigeria, and in particular on US imports of Nigerian oil. The brutal murder of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other activists on November 10, 1995, demands prompt and forceful international reaction.

The Nigerian government, which has shown its blatant disregard for fundamental human rights, continues the military crackdown in the Ogoni region and the imprisonment of pro-democracy advocates across the country. Since Nigeria earns $10 million a day from oil exports, with 70% of sales going to the United States, US sanctions would send a clear message to the country’s military leaders that such flagrant abuses of power will no longer be tolerated.

As you may have read, Ken Saro-Wiwa’s final words were, “Lord take my soul, but the struggle continues.” In order to make the United States a leader in that continuing struggle, I urge you to impose full sanctions against Nigeria immediately.

Iris Berger
President, African Studies Association

January/March 1996
Dear Mr. Carroll,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association, the largest scholarly organization in the United States devoted to the study of Africa, I am writing to express my shock, dismay, and outrage at the execution in Nigeria of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others on November 10, 1995. The tragic killing of these peaceful environmental activists should never have happened. I expected Shell Oil Company to do all it could to stop the violations and save lives. I understand that the only public action Shell took to prevent this travesty was at the last moment in a letter requesting clemency. Shell Oil must now strongly and publicly condemn the Nigerian government for this brutal action.

Despite Shell’s contention that it had nothing to do with human rights violations in Ogoniland, the fact remains that Ken Saro-Wiwa and his organization were protesting environmental degradation due to Shell operations. In addition, the commander of the military unit that committed gross human rights violations in Ogoniland during May and August of 1994 boasted at a press conference that these actions were taken to protect Shell installations.

Shell has publicly expressed concern about the reaction in Nigeria to these executions. Shell can contribute to peaceful dialogue in Nigeria through visible, concrete actions to prevent future arrests, unfair trials, or executions of peaceful activists. In the effort to crush the Ogoni movement, homes were destroyed by the military in 30 villages. One concrete step Shell could take is to contribute to relief for those who were displaced, and to the reconstruction of destroyed homes.

Shell should also join world leaders, business leaders, and concerned citizens around the world in an effort to gain the release of all prisoners of conscience in Nigeria and demand a return to the rule of law and respect for international human rights in Nigeria.

Iris Berger
President, African Studies Association

On November 28, 1995, ASA President Iris Berger sent the following letter to General Abacha, Nigerian Head of State:

Dear General Abacha,

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association to express our grave concern at current political developments in Nigeria. As the largest scholarly organization in the world devoted to the study of Africa, the Association, with 3,200 members, represents a wide range of individuals and institutions from across North America, Europe, and Africa.

A year ago, the President of the African Studies Association wrote to you to voice our misgivings about a number of issues: the disturbing treatment of Chief Moshood K. Abiola for his efforts to reverse the suspension of the June 1993 presidential elections, the subsequent killings of pro-democracy advocates, the attacks on and eventual ban on labor and professional organizations, and the clampdown on the press. The letter also expressed shock at the disrespectful treatment of such eminent intellectuals as Nobel Laureate Wole Soyinka; Dr. Adebayo Adedeji, the former Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa; and Professor Claude Ake, an internationally renowned development theoretic.

While recognizing the serious challenges involved in the transition to democracy, the letter noted the importance of Nigeria as a potential role model for the rest of Africa because of its size and strategic significance, and expressed dismay that the country was turning into "a pariah rather than a prophet."

Unfortunately, in the past year, and particularly in recent weeks, the situation has deteriorated sharply. Not only do such prominent political figures as Chief Abiola remain in prison, but the brutal murder of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other peaceful environmental activists on November 10 shows a blatant disregard for fundamental human rights that has prompted expressions of outrage across the world. Furthermore, evidence suggests that the military crackdown in the Ogoni region and the imprisonment of pro-democracy advocates across the country continue to create an oppressive situation.

As an international organization of scholars and teachers deeply concerned about events on the African continent, the African Studies Association is profoundly shocked at the Nigerian government's ruthless treatment of those who were campaigning for democratic rights and against the environmental degradation of their region by major oil companies.
Once again, we call on you and your government to take immediate steps to restore respect for democracy and human rights by:

- Releasing immediately and unconditionally all detainees held solely for the non-violent expression of their political beliefs and dropping all politically motivated charges against them.
- Instituting an impartial investigation of killings and other human rights abuses by police and security agents. Publication of any findings, and prosecution of those implicated in such crimes.
- Accelerating restoration of the democratic structures that were disbanded after the coup that brought your government to power in November 1993.

Without such measures and without the establishment of the rule of law and respect for international human rights, governments and political leaders across the world will continue their condemnation of Nigeria.

Sincerely yours,

Iris Berger
President, African Studies Association

cc: Alhaji Kazaure
Nigerian Ambassador to the US
Ambassador Carrington
US Embassy, Lagos

ASA PROTESTS SUDANESE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

On November 22, 1995, ASA President Iris Berger sent the following letter to President Hassan al-Beshir of the Sudan:

Your Excellency,

I am writing on behalf of the African Studies Association concerning reports of serious human rights violations in the Sudan. The Association, with 3,200 members, is the largest organization of scholars of Africa in the United States and includes citizens of many countries.

The first issue of concern is the twenty-two Sudanese students who were arrested on September 2 at a meeting in Omdurman, and who may still be held in incommunicado detention. We are also deeply concerned about the subsequent detention and alleged mistreatment of Shihab Ali Youssif, who is accused of tearing a page from the Holy Koran.

While reliable reports indicate that many of those detained in connection with the recent demonstrations have been released, we understand that some demonstrators, including Shihab Ali Youssif, are still being held and may face criminal charges, and that Shihab has been subjected to physical mistreatment and denied access to his family. We are concerned that the accusations against Shihab Ali Youssif may be politically motivated and that he may be subjected to further mistreatment.

We urge you therefore to use your good offices to insure his physical safety, make the location of his detention public, permit family visits, and insure that he receives a fair trial according to the international standards of human rights to which Sudan has acceded.

We are also seeking clarification on the status of the twenty-two students arrested in Omdurman on September 2 and, in the event that they are still detained, urge you to insure that the competent authorities either charge and try them according to international standards, or release them immediately.

In addition to these issues, we wish to express our concern about other allegations of human rights abuses, particularly in southern Sudan and Nuba. According to United Nations sources, many children captured in military raids have been used as household slaves, and forced to work long hours without pay. Others have been forcibly recruited into the military and, if they are non-Muslim, made to undergo involuntary religious training. Further allegations concern forced abduction, mass rape, breaking up of families, and the compulsory Islamization and Arabization of Nuba and southerners. With respect to these charges, we call on the government of Sudan to cease underage military recruitment, to end the practice of holding children in government camps, and to undertake a rigorous campaign to end slavery, forced labor, abduction, and mass rape. We also urge your cooperation with the family reunification programs of the United Nations Children’s Fund.

We are extremely grateful for your prompt attention to these very serious matters.

Sincerely yours,

Iris Berger
President, African Studies Association

January/March 1996
Elections 1996

The Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors sitting at the Orlando Annual Meeting have nominated the following members. For Vice President: Sandra Greene and Joseph Inikori. To fill three positions on the Board: Judith Byfield; Frank Holmquist; Biodun Jeyifo; Alfred Kagan; Ray Kea; and O.A. Soyinka. Their biographical information and statements of candidacy will appear in the next issue of the News.

Due to unavoidable circumstances the publication of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and Business Meeting has been delayed until next issue.

Edna Bay, A Tribute

Until her resignation in April 1995, Edna Bay served the African Studies Association as Executive Director for more than seven momentous years that witnessed the unprecedented expansion and diversification of our membership, the professionalization of the Secretariat, and major changes nationally in the broader arena of African Studies. Eddy began her tenure when the Secretariat moved to Emory University in 1987; indeed her availability to serve as Executive Director was a significant factor in determining that move. Reflecting on the progress of the ASA under her stewardship, we are confident that the Board made a wise decision.

Working in conjunction with the Board of Directors (on which she had previously served herself as an elected member), Eddy provided steady administrative leadership that brought increasing order to the daily affairs of the Association, both administrative and financial, while providing the essential collective memory and historical perspective so necessary for an organization that depends on the willingness of its members to serve for rotating terms on the Board. But more than that, Eddy also brought to the ASA a new vision of what it could become as a major professional association. The ASA’s membership in the National Council of Area Studies Associations and in the American Council of Learned Societies are a direct result of her initiative from which we have benefited greatly. Her initiative in securing support from the National Endowment for the Humanities to establish an ASA Endowment Fund has left a lasting legacy of her leadership.

On a more personal note, Eddy’s integrity, intelligence, wit, and frankness consistently helped members of the Board to accomplish the business of the Association in a timely and collegial fashion. She was committed to doing the best job she could for the association and its members, for the Board, and for African Studies. No one who knows her can doubt that she succeeded admirably. We are fortunate to have had her as our Executive Director and wish her well as she renews her career as a scholar of Africa and member of the Association.

Iris Berger, President
Goran Hyden, Past President
Edward A. Alpers, Former President

Pan African Caucus Inaugurated

The Pan African Caucus held its inaugural meeting at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the African Studies Association in Orlando. More than 150 people attended to help establish a caucus within the ASA to facilitate greater communication between black scholars of Africa and to develop mechanisms to increase the number of black scholars in the field of African Studies.

Sandra E. Greene opened the meeting by briefly recounting the reasons why such a caucus is needed at this time. She noted that in this past year alone we have seen Philip Curtin’s attack on black scholars published in the Chronicle of Higher Education, Murray and Herrnstein’s allegations about the inferiority of blacks published in their book, The Bell Curve, xenophobia grip the nation, and the Republican-led Congress launch an assault on programs that directly promote the presence of blacks in higher education.

Greene emphasized that black scholars of Africa need to come together to counter the current assault and to develop strategies and programs to support their particular interests.

The programs the Caucus identified as priorities for action included the following:

1. The development of a directory of black scholars of Africa working as academics in the United States to be used for networking and mentoring.
2. The establishment of formal programs to recruit undergraduate and graduate students into the field.
3. The development of career development workshops where black senior scholars of Africa can pass on to junior scholars their knowledge about ways to facilitate one’s career.
4. The establishment of a working relationship with the African Studies Association to chart the status of blacks in...
5. The opening of communications with black scholarly organizations and other caucus groups within predominantly white scholarly organizations to promote academic linkages (e.g., jointly sponsored panels at our respective organizational meetings) between scholars of Africa and those of the African Diaspora.

Emphasized throughout the meeting was the need for the Caucus to work within the African Studies Association to strengthen not only the position of black scholars within the Association and within the field, but also to work with other scholars of Africa to reverse the increasing marginalization of Africa and African Studies.

For additional information about the Caucus, contact any of the members of the ad-hoc Executive Committee:

- Nemata Blyden, Arts and Humanities, University of Texas at Dallas, nblyden@utdallas.edu
- Carolyn Brown, History, Rutgers University, cbrown@zodiact.rutgers.edu
- Robert Cummings, African Studies, Howard University, bocumns@aol.com
- Magbaily Fyle, Black Studies, Ohio State University, magbail@humanities1.cohums.ohio-state.edu
- Sandra E. Greene, Africana Studies, Cornell University, seg6@cornell.edu
- Cheryl Johnson-Odim, History, Loyola University of Chicago, chjohns1@orion.it.luc.edu
- Edmund Keller, African Studies Center, UC-Los Angeles, keller@polisci.sscnet.ucla.edu
- Joyce Kirk, Africology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, jfk2@csd.uwm.edu
- Tiycmbe Zeleza, African Studies Center, University of Illinois-Urbana, zeleza@uiuc.edu

Distinguished Africanist Nominations

The African Studies Association offers a Distinguished Africanist Award in recognition of lifetime distinguished contributions to African studies. Presented at the annual meeting, the award consists of a lifetime membership in the African Studies Association.

Any member of the Association is eligible to propose a candidate for the Distinguished Africanist Award. The nomination must include a vita of the nominee, a detailed letter of nomination justifying candidature in terms of the criteria for the award, and three similar letters from ASA members seconding the nomination. At least two of the latter must be affiliated with institutions other than that of the nominee. The complete dossier of the candidate must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Association by March 15, 1996, for 1996 consideration.

Criteria for the award are the distinction of contribution to Africanist scholarship, as measured by a lifetime of accomplishment and service in the field of African studies. Contributions to scholarship within and without the academic community are considered.

The selection committee for the award is composed of the Past President, the President, the Vice President, and two ASA members designated by the Executive Committee of the ASA Board of Directors. The recommendation of the selection committee is presented to the Board of Directors at its spring meeting and the final choice is made by the Board.

Herskovits Prize Nominations

The ASA each year solicits nominations for the Herskovits Award from nearly 400 publishers of Africana in the US and (to a lesser extent) abroad. Despite our long list, we occasionally miss a publisher with a new African title. If you know of books that should be considered for the prize for 1996 and wish to be assured that they are being considered, or if you are the author of a book published in 1995, you may contact the publisher and recommend nomination of the title. A description of the criteria for nomination is listed below. Publishers may nominate as many separate titles in a given year as they desire.

1. Nominations must be original non-fiction scholarly works published in English in 1995 and distributed in the United States.
2. The subject matter must deal with Africa and/or related areas: Cape Verde, Madagascar, or Indian Ocean islands off the East Coast of Africa.
3. Works that are not eligible include edited collections and compilations, proceedings of symposia, new editions of previously published books, bibliographies, and dictionaries.

WE NEVER CLOSE
Need information about the ASA, want to send membership information to a friend? Check us out on the World Wide Web.
http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Home_Page/ASA_Menu.html

January/March 1996
1996 International Visitors Program

Members are invited to nominate scholars based outside of North America for travel support to present papers at the 1996 Annual Meeting. Write or e-mail the Secretariat in Atlanta to request a nomination form. Forms must be returned to the Secretariat by March 15, 1996. Individuals selected for support will be notified in July.

Nominators must arrange itineraries and financial support for about eight days for their visitors. Nominees may be of any nationality though the preponderance of awards will be made to Africans. Preference is given to women, junior scholars, and individuals who have not visited North America recently.

ASA 1995 Annual Meeting Papers

If you did not give ASA a copy of your paper in Orlando, please remember to mail it to the Secretariat in Atlanta as soon as possible. A number of presenters dropped copies of their papers off at the conference, and the Secretariat is already organizing them into the Annual Meeting Papers list for 1995. If you plan to mail your paper to the Secretariat, please take note of the maximum page limit of 25 pages, which is followed strictly. For a complete list of annual meeting papers criteria, refer to page 2 of your Orlando program.

ASA Funds Book Donation Projects

The ASA makes available up to $3000 annually to assist groups with shipping costs for book donations to African libraries and schools. These grants are intended to encourage innovative projects that incorporate essential elements, including:

1. Recipient participation
   Ideally all book donation programs will be part of a broader academic liaison between institutions in Africa and the US. While large-scale donations of container-loads of books can be effective, the ASA is trying to fill a perceived gap by increasing the number of small to medium-sized projects that focus on specific, articulated needs.

2. High quality materials
   While books need not be new, they should be in good condition and relevant to the recipient's needs. Books can be procured from libraries' duplicates, personal libraries, book stores, students and publishers.

3. Attention to details of logistics
   The project plan should include a place to store the books as they are being collected, a means of reviewing the books for physical quality and relevance to the recipient's requests, materials and manpower for packing, a means of shipping to Africa, and all necessary paperwork for customs and shipping. The ASA cannot offer any services in arranging shipping or other logistics. Our role is to supply funding to the extent possible.

Applications for Funding

1. Project description
   Send a 1-3 page description covering:
   • the recipient and relationship to donor
   • the materials requested (specific titles or subject areas)
   • the number of books, and means of obtaining them
   • shipping and other logistical plans
   • status of the project—is it already underway, or just in the idea stage?
   • who will administer the project? Who is the liaison in Africa?

2. Budget
   What are total costs of the project?
   How much is the request to the ASA? How will ASA funds be used?

3. Deadline
   Applications are due in the ASA Secretariat, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30022 no later than March 1, 1996.

A report on the project and brief summary for ASA News are required at the project's completion.

SABBATICAL OR NEW APPOINTMENT?

Please remember when you move to send us your change of address notice at least five weeks in advance. When the Post Office cannot deliver one of your periodicals, they rip off the cover and discard the rest. The cover is then returned to the Secretariat and a postage due charge is levied. The same thing happens when you temporarily stop your mail. Every year the ASA pays out between $500 and $1,000 in postage due charges. Help us keep your costs down by redirecting your mail in a timely manner.
Internet Resources

With Kenya and Uganda joining the Internet community, it seems that more African countries are poised to allow and to provide internet services. Currently, the countries with direct internet connections include: Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Ghana, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Kenya, South Africa, and Uganda. More African countries are using other forms of indirect connection to the internet through Fidonet, UUCP, and HealthNet services.

With the influx of the internet into different countries, there is constant increase in the number of users and on-line resources. Now, it is not an easy task to keep pace with new sources of on-line information. Since the results of each search engine such as Webcrawler, Excite, Lycos, Infoseek, etc., vary from one another even when the same keyword is used, therefore, the best way of locating African resources is to explore the database of more than one search engine. Here are some Web sites with valuable information for the Africanists:

http://www.mother.com/-zimweb/
ZimbWeb
ZimWEB provides information on Zimbabwean culture, history, business, tourism and networking.

http://www.kidsat.ucsd.edu/earthrise/political/af/
Earthrise: Africa
The EarthRISE database is an on-line collection of over 20,000 images taken during the Space Shuttle flights STS41G, STS509, and STS068.

http://198.76.84.1/HORN/
Greater Horn Information Exchange
The GHIE covers Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. It includes many geographic and thematic maps, situation reports, and datasets derived from FAO, WFP and UNICEF, field operation guides, disaster histories, and activity summaries.

http://www.cnmat.berkeley.edu/~ladzekpo/
C.K. Ladzekpo Home Page
Includes information on music and culture of the Ewe and other African ethnic groups, along with related graphics, sound, and videos.

http://www.info.usaid.gov/fews/fews.html
USAID Famine Early Warning System
Famine Early Warning system in affected African countries.

http://wn.apc.org/mediatech/publish/African_Publishing_Home_Page
Includes information from African publishers, AAAS, African Crop Science Society, Center for Advanced Social Science, CODESRIA, etc.

http://www.hf-fak.uib.no/institutter/smi/sa/sahome.html
Sudanic Africa
Sudanic Africa is an international academic journal devoted to the presentation and discussion of historical sources on the Sudanic belt, the area between the Sahara and the Bay of Niger, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

These links as well as others are accessible from this address:
http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Home_Page/www_newly.html

Ali B. Dinar
aadinar@mail.sas.upenn.edu

ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN AFRICA

ASA Press
Edited by Harvey Glickman
Issues in the Analysis of Ethnic Conflict and Democratization Processes in Africa Today, Harvey Glickman (assisted by Peter Furia)
The Institutional Logic of Ethnic Politics: A Prolegomenon, Shaheen Mozaffar
Liberal Democracy and Ethnic Conflict in South Africa, T. Vincent Maphai
Ethnicity and Democratization in Zimbabwe: From Confrontation to Accomodation, Masipula Sithole
Ethnicity and the Renewal of Competitive Politics in Kenya, Githu Muigai
Clan Conflicts and Democratization in Somalia, Husseim M. Adam
The National Conference Phenomenon and the Management of Political Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa, Walter S. Clarke
Ethnicity and Democratization: Cameroon and Gabon, Mario Azevedo
The Management of Ethnic Politics and Democratization in Tanzania, Harvey Glickman
Ethnic Conflict, Constitutional Engineering and Democracy in Nigeria, Veronica Nmoma
Ethno-Regionalism and Democratization in Zaire, John F. Clark
Conclusion: Managing Democratic Ethnic Competition, Harvey Glickman

January/March 1996
THEME STATEMENT

The Conference theme is "The Challenges of Renewal in Africa." This theme invites attention to African realities and to consider how these have been anticipated or how they are to be understood in terms of the theories and assumptions developed in the various disciplines. While successes have been recorded in Africa, crises and failures are common. Barely thirty years ago, at independence, there were high hopes of reversing African dependency in the global economy, and of creating prosperous, politically stable, and socially cohesive entities, but now despair and destitution prevail in many African nations, and others are threatened with disintegration.

The time is opportune for students of Africa and members of the premier African studies organization to take stock of our epistemological choices and directions and examine our fundamental premises. What have the grim realities of our social— as opposed to academic or professional—constituency got to do with us and our practice? We have always taken this constituency seriously, but did we in any way anticipate the current predicament or its magnitude? Were the perspectives of the "founding fathers" conditioned by optimism or fundamental ethnocentrism? What have been the successes and limitations of all perspectives about Africa?

We invite the various disciplines to re-think their assumptions about Africa and to consider whether the perspectives of Africans themselves on contemporary social, economic, cultural, and political developments might not yield useful insights. In many parts of the continent, given the breakdown of national government, responsibility for public services (regulation, medical care, education) reverts by default to local institutions—descent groups, elders, healers, religious organizations. Some scholars have begun to recognize that indigenous institutions, adapting to change for thousands of years already, are not destined simply to fade away or take up a new function as folklore, but in their current form are part of "the reality of mixed government." Do we even have a conceptual framework to articulate local institutions within a global context without the mediation of the nation-state?

In addition to many theoretical issues, it is perhaps time to give central rather than marginal place to such areas of activity as: the tremendous variety of popular religious movements; the outflow of people of all walks of life to countries other than their own, on the continent and overseas; the development of new commercial networks (some of them perhaps reactivations of ancient ones); the massive redistribution of wealth and of resources, including access to land, education and health care; the popular applause that rewards certain forms of corruption and violence; the perceived role of sorcery in national and local politics; the apparent likelihood of political explosions in some countries hitherto regarded as stable, and the reasons for them; the immense enthusiasm for Western, especially American, popular culture in many parts of the continent; the role of popular literature and the arts in shaping opinion; the role of the writer in a season of anomie; the future of protest literature; the role of music and folklore in nation-building; the restructuring of knowledge as traditional universities decay; the continued but also transformed importance of states in the state within several countries; and the success of economic enterprise and development in some areas, by no means to be taken for granted as the norm. None of these topics is new or entirely neglected, and most of them are difficult to investigate, but perhaps they (and others) should be seen as central features of massive readjustments which will take a long time yet and whose outcome may be quite surprising.

In the end, probably no amount of scholarly rethinking is likely to have much immediate impact on the African reality, but it is clear that the crisis is epistemological as well as socio-political. The challenge of renewal in Africa is, therefore, by implication, also the challenge of epistemological renewal in African studies. The latter, at least, belongs more squarely in our domain and it is a burden we cannot but bear.

PROPOSING A PANEL OR A ROUNDTABLE

ASA Policy on Panel Acceptances—The Board reaffirms its policy that the Panels Chair, working with his or her committee, bears final responsibility for acceptance or rejection of all paper, panel, and roundtable proposals for the Annual Meeting. The sole exception are panels proposed by ASA-Sponsored Organizations; such organizations may propose up to two panels annually that will be accepted without review by the Panels Committee. These two unreviewed panels proposed by ASA-Sponsored Organizations must be identified as such at the time of submission by the organization's coordinator.

In addition to the two panels from each of the ASA-Sponsored Organizations, the Panels Chair may, but is not required to, accept panels which will be listed in the program as "organized under the auspices of..." provided that the organizing groups are ASA-Sponsored Organizations, Associate Organizations or Affiliate Organizations. There are six ASA-Sponsored Organizations (Africana Librarians Council, Arts Council of the ASA, Current Issues Council, Outreach Council, Electronic Technology Group, and Women's Caucus); four Associate Organizations (Association of Concerned Africa Scholars, Association of New Scholars of Africa, Ghana Studies Council, and MANSA); and three Affiliate Organizations (Foundation for Contemporary Research, Sahara Fund, Inc. and African American Institute).

The Panels Chair is responsible for assuring that panels conform to standards set out by the Board and the Panels Committee. The Panels Chair and the Section Chairs have full authority to add or delete presentations on panels in order to accommodate proposals for individual papers and to enhance the overall quality of the program. Every effort will be made to
contact proposers of panels affected by these changes before they
are made. All papers, whether submitted individually or as part
of complete panels, will be reviewed separately.

IMPORTANT: All individuals proposing panels or papers
should designate the section for which the proposal is most
appropriate. If the proposal can be included in two or more
sections, please indicate first and second choice sections. If none
of the sections is appropriate for the proposed paper or panel, or
if you are unclear as to the right section, designate Section R. All
proposals will be reviewed by a section chair who will make
recommendations to the Panels Committee.

The deadline for submissions is March 15, 1996. Three copies
of all proposals must be sent to the ASA Secretariat in Atlanta for
entry into the central database. Send proposals to Program
Coordinator, ASA, Credit Union Building, Emory University,
Atlanta, GA 30322.

Who May Submit Proposals—Persons who propose papers or
organize panels and roundtables for the program must be 1996
members of the African Studies Association with dues paid by
the time of submission. Scholars who are not resident in North
America or whose major area of expertise is not Africa may
request exemption from the membership requirement. Such
persons must submit their non-member preregistration fees with
their paper proposals. International scholars should indicate in
their correspondence with ASA if they are unable to submit funds
from overseas because of currency exchange problems, keeping in mind that the imposition of a fee for a US money order
does not constitute a currency exchange problem. The regular
fee for non-member preregistration is $85; non-members currently teaching in African universities pay a special
preregistration fee of $40.

Individuals will be accepted to make only one presentation: as
a paper presenter, a roundtable participant, or a discussant.
However, individuals may chair one panel in addition to making
one presentation. Members are reminded to settle on their preferred mode of participation before submitting materials.

Acceptance notifications are mailed by the Secretariat in mid-summer. The Association does not provide financial support for
attending the conference to persons whose proposals are included on the
program. Participants are asked to seek funding for travel and
local expenses from their own institutions. Proposals from
persons who are not 1996 ASA members or who do not qualify
for the above exemptions will not be processed.

What Makes Up a Proposal—An organized panel usually has a
chair, four paper presenters, and a discussant. A roundtable
consists of a chair and four or sometimes more speakers.

A proposal for an organized panel consists of the panel
proposal and each individual paper proposal, complete with its
own abstract. The paper abstract should consist of a statement of
topic, the nature and extent of the research on which the paper is
based and a brief summary of the argument (no more than 125
words). The quality of the paper abstracts is the main criterion
for selection for the final program, so panels with weak abstracts
are unlikely to be given high priority. Two or more weak
abstracts may eliminate the panel altogether.

Individual paper proposals should be submitted in the same
format as the papers for panels, as described above. Panels will
be created by the Panels Committee from individual submissions
with common themes. The authors of all paper abstracts should
sign the paper proposal form.

Use only the standard forms, and make sure that the copies
are legible. Proposals sent via e-mail or fax will not be processed. Proposals for papers with no abstracts will not be processed.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS REGARDING
PROPOSALS

Q: Why can't I submit my proposal by e-mail?
A: The proposal forms are designed to facilitate efficient entry
of information into the database. Even when the order of an
e-mail proposal follows the form, data entry is slow because the
information does not appear in the same place spatially as on the
form. Time is too critical a resource during the proposal
processing phase to spend on deciphering e-mail proposals and
making the required second and third copies.

Q: Why can't I submit my proposal by fax?
A: Faxed proposals are difficult—sometimes impossible—to
read, thermal paper is difficult to use, and faxed proposals don't
arrive in the required number of copies.

Q: Why can't I make more than one presentation at the
meeting?
A: Single presentations allow for more participation by more
people at the meeting. This is especially helpful for younger
scholars and for those trying to make their first conference
presentation.

Q: What happens if I submit proposals for more than one
presentation?
A: The first presentation received by the Secretariat will be the
proposal of record. Additional proposals will not be processed.

Q: Last year I didn't make my A/V equipment request at the
time I submitted my proposal and I had to rent the equipment
myself at the conference. What happened?
A: The Secretariat uses the A/V requests on the proposal
form to negotiate an A/V contract and to schedule those rooms
that will be set aside for A/V use. Essentially, when you make
your A/V request on your proposal form we can schedule the
rooms so that equipment set-up, rental, and tear-down costs to
the ASA are as low as we can possibly get them. When you
request A/V equipment late, that piece of equipment carries a
separate set-up, rental, and tear-down cost that ASA will not pay,
since it defeats the purpose of early planning to minimize costs.

Q: Will delinquent membership status affect consideration of
my proposal?
A: Yes. If you are not a 1996 member, your proposal will not
be processed. Additionally, a panel or roundtable proposal
containing one or more delinquent/non-members will not be
processed.

Q: How important is it to fill-in the "Section Desired" block
on the proposal form?
A: Proposals that have section designations will be seen by
the relevant Panels Committee members at the earliest possible
time. If your proposal does not fit into one of the thematic
sections, designate Section R. Proposals that have no designation
will have to await a decision as to their disposition. Providing no

January/March 1996
because of their demographic density and their close relations to
development. In this section, proposals are invited which assist in
history?
Papers are also invited on historiography. Quite apart from
the question of the political orientation of historiography
("nationalist history," etc) are there African views of what history
should be about that differ from the prevailing ones? Do the
conventions of Western historiography privilege some areas at the
expense of others? Are there emergent and distinctly African
perspectives on contemporaneous social, economic, cultural,
and political developments? If so, what are their components? In
what ways, if at all, do they yield insights superior to the analytic
paradigms that are rooted in the Western scholarly tradition?

Section J: Sociology and Anthropology

In times past it was assumed that sociologists studied the West
and left the rest to anthropology. Does this division of labor make
any sense today? Is there a continuing role for anthropology in
African studies? Is sociology in Africa simply the study of the
urban? Is anthropology the study of qualitative aspects of life?
Neither of these disciplines is strongly represented in current
bibliographies of African studies. Papers are invited which, in the
course of illuminating aspects of African life, reaffirm the value of
distinctively sociological or anthropological perspectives and
methods.

Section K: Urbanization

Urban areas in Africa are extraordinarily dynamic, if only
because of their demographic density and their close relations to
national politics. Papers on all aspects of urban life are invited,
including: urban history and politics; the circulation of persons,
goods, information, and services between urban and rural areas;
the history, doctrines, and functions of new religious
congregations in urban environments; class relations and
patronage; public order; the role of theater and visual arts; the
 provision or non-provision of medical services, including those of
"traditional" healers; organization and disorganization of families
and households; legal and economic predicaments of women; and
problems related to statistical information and research access.

Section L: Women and Development Studies

In the past few decades, an increasing number of scholars have
begun to focus attention on the critical role of women in African
development. In this section, proposals are invited which assist in
"rethinking" or "reconceptualizing" how gender relations have
been constructed within the social reality of African societies.
Thus, on the one hand, papers are encouraged which analyze the
social construction of gender hierarchies and its relationship to
the establishment of power differentials between men and women
across time and space. On the other hand, we also encourage
papers which analyze strategies which women have used and
continue to use to challenge socially constructed definitions of
gender. One major theme which undergirds this section is that
African women should not be viewed as "static phenomena," but
rather as important actors or catalysts of social change. Women
are thus conceived of as wholesome members of society who
contribute significantly to the welfare of their nations and
communities. Panels are encouraged which articulate the nature of
women's contributions in African development. Development is
defined broadly in order to encompass the economic, political,
cultural, and social realms of society. Topics may include
population and health issues; agriculture and land reform; the
impact of urbanization on women's status and roles; women's
struggle for legal equality; women, art, and literature; the
gendered impact of structural adjustment programs; the role of
market women traders and microbusiness enterprises in
economic development; and the activities of men and women
and the impact of their gender struggles on indigenously-based
groups, as well as governmental and non-governmental
organizations, national, and international agencies.

Section M: African Economic Development

Is there a pervasive African exceptionalism to the whole issue of
development? Or is it a case of miscarried methods and
approaches? How is it that structural adjustment programs
recommended by respected international institutions such as the
IBRD and the IMF to arrest the decline of African economies turn
out in most cases to further catalyze the downward plunge?
Proposals are invited on development options and new
alternatives, the political and economic implications of Africa's
continuing crisis, as well as analyses of recent attempts to
overcome the crisis.

Papers on land and the future of African agriculture in all its
multi-dimensions are invited. Also solicited are proposals which
deal with the role of the informal sector in spurring economic
development.

Section N: Africa in the Media: Electronic Information

In view of the wide interest generated by this theme during
the 1995 conference, we decided to repeat it. The "information
super highway" includes many media—computer networks, CD
Roms, satellite, radio, television, video, and telephones. In
understanding the comparison of these technologies in
conducting research, teaching, and outreach, this section requests
proposals to address the following questions: how might
user-centered systems change traditional strategies of extension,
teaching, and research? How do systems of technology provide
greater autonomy, and empower Africanists and new students of
African studies around the world? What is the role of
government and non-governmental organizations in Africa to
facilitate interaction strategies and learner/researcher support?
What are the issues to consider in planning, implementing, and
evaluating electronic technology in Africa and within African
countries? What are the technological considerations influencing
delivery system development? How do different countries
address ethical issues of electronic technology and who has access
to it?

Section O: Science, Medicine, Technology, and Environment

Increasing attention must be paid to the role of science,
medicine, technology, and environment in the development of
Africa. This broad section encourages proposals on
environmental changes in Africa, and the state of science,
technology, and medicine. Proposals will also be considered on a
variety of issues of cross-cultural health, population, AIDS, and
infectious diseases.
Section P: Contemporary Politics and Democratic Transitions in Africa

The section covers the issues of governance, democracy, civil society, and international relations. Democratization and more transparent governance have become a major focal point of development in Africa in the 1990s, and proposals are welcomed on all aspects of this phenomena. Proposals are sought which address 1) on-going processes of democratization; 2) Southern Africa after apartheid—an evaluation of the achievements of the Mandela regime; 3) the implications of the African democratization experience for political, economic, and social theory; 4) the significance of the democratization experience for economic recovery; and 5) the impact and significance of donor-supported democratization programs. Proposals are especially invited that address the empirical relationships between political and economic reform, between democratization and ethnic consciousness, and the role of civil society in democratization. Also sought are proposals which compare African country experiences, and which compare African and non-African experiences.

Proposals are also invited on foreign policy towards and between African states in such themes as bilateral relationships, relationships between Africans and international organizations, international NGOs, and inter-African relations. Given the myriad of pressures on the African state system, proposals that re-conceptualize the domestic-foreign policy domain in light of these pressures and anticipated pressures are welcomed. What are the likely issues that will dominate future patterns of African interaction? Does Africa need new rules and institutions to manage emerging concerns? What should these institutions look like?

Section Q: Human Rights and Current Conflicts in Africa

Proposals are invited on all aspects of human rights in Africa. The “first generation” civil and political rights are still of extreme relevance in Africa, as the hanging of Ken Saro-Wiwa in Nigeria in November 1995 reminds us. Papers are invited on freedom of expression, the rule of law, trade union rights, and similar topics. Papers are also invited on equality rights (rights for women, minority religious or ethnic groups, etc). Finally, papers are invited on such human rights issues as genocide, civil wars, the rights of refugees, torture, violations of due process in the criminal system, and the rights of prisoners. Papers are encouraged on what is commonly thought of as economic rights. This could include papers on the human rights obligations, if any, of multinational and indigenous African corporations, and of international financial institutions. It could also include discussion of the right to development, and its meaning in Africa. Papers are also invited on the philosophy of human rights. Particular attention might be paid to competing conceptions of human rights (liberal vs. communitarian, “African” vs. “Western,” rights vs. duties, the individual vs. the community); the recurring issue of universality vs. cultural relativism; and the possible imperialistic implications of Westerners’ commenting on human rights in Africa.

Finally, papers are invited on questions of foreign aid and human rights; humanitarian intervention; and the roles of international organizations, African regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations in promoting human rights.

Section R : Independent Panels and Proposals

Proposals are invited on a variety of issues that:
(a) do not fit into any of the above categories, but which raise important issues
(b) address the main theme in creative ways
(c) advance our knowledge in any field of inquiry
The Panels Committee will look favorably at proposals that are imaginative.

SO WHY GET PERSONAL?

The ASA, like most other organizations, likes to know about members. Unfortunately many people just do not like to fill out forms and the longer the form the less information they provide. An examination of the ASA’s maximum membership data base, which includes some members who have yet to pay for 1995, can be very interesting. Would you believe that about 35% of the membership will not admit what sex they are! Thirty-seven percent keep their discipline a secret and 35% forgot what part of Africa they were interested in. Now when it comes to race and ethnicity, 80% of our membership do not reply.

Membership data are collected by the ASA for much the same reason they are collected by census bureaus around the world. Equitable representation, along with transparency, is the hallmark of democratic governance. The Board of Directors strives to maintain balance in its own composition and in non-Board appointments as well. Kindly assist the Board in this endeavor by providing this information when you renew your membership.

This call for papers may also be found on ASA’s world wide web page. See page 8 of this issue for the address.
PANEL OR ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL
39th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association
San Francisco, California — November 23-26, 1996

READ ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

Send three copies of this form to: 1996 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Emory University, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Proposals may be submitted between January 1 and March 15, 1996. Materials submitted after that period may not be considered for inclusion in the program.

Persons submitting panel, roundtable, or paper proposals must be 1996 members with dues paid by the time of submission. Persons who are non-resident international scholars or whose major area of expertise is not Africa may request exemptions from the membership requirement. Such persons must submit their non-member preregistration fees with their paper proposals ($85 regular; $40 for persons currently teaching in African universities). Persons unable to submit fees in advance because of currency difficulties must notify the ASA and may pay their fees upon arrival in San Francisco.

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

Panel or Roundtable Title

Section Desired __________________________________________

Chair_________________ Affiliation ___________________...__

Address _____________________ E-Mail ___________________...__

Tel/Fax ___________________...__

Chair Signature ________________________________

PRESENTERS
Name __________________ Affiliation __________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

Address _____________________ E-Mail __________________

Tel/Fax ________________________

Name __________________ Affiliation __________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

Address _____________________ E-Mail __________________

Tel/Fax ________________________

Name __________________ Affiliation __________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

Address _____________________ E-Mail __________________

Tel/Fax ________________________
Name ___________________________ Affiliation ___________________________

Paper Title ___________________________ 

Address ___________________________ E-Mail ___________________________ 

Tel/Fax ___________________________

Discussant: 
Name ___________________________ Affiliation ___________________________

Address ___________________________ E-Mail ___________________________ 

Tel/Fax ___________________________

By submitting this panel proposal form I acknowledge that I have personally consulted with the persons on this panel and have ascertained that they have not proposed themselves for other presentations at the 1996 ASA annual meeting.

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

Mail three copies of this form to: 1996 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Emory University, Credit Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

DO NOT SEND PROPOSALS BY FAX OR E-MAIL. PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY FAX OR E-MAIL WILL NOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED OR ACCEPTED. THEY WILL BE DISCARDED UPON RECEIPT.
that though there has been little published work on same-sex behavior in Africa, there is a tremendous need to begin archiving research findings and to support future work. It was unanimously agreed at the business meeting that GLAS will seek Affiliate Organizational status with the ASA and sponsor two panels at next year's annual meeting in San Francisco. People interested in submitting paper proposals on the subject of "Developing Methodologies for Same-Sex Research in Africa" should contact Leonard Hirsch (lhirsch@si.edu) and Matthew Roberts (mroberts@fhl.org) by January 5. People interested in submitting paper proposals on African same-sex research they have conducted should submit their proposals to Deb Amory (amory@brick.purchase.edu) and Wolfram Hartmann (wolfram@public.unam.ua) by January 5. GLAS will begin archiving information on homosexually-related issues and research on Africa. If you have done work—or know of people who have done work—on homosexuality in Africa, please send papers, citations, researcher information or contacts, and any other relevant information to GLAS. In the future, GLAS will make every effort to provide people with archival information on request. The members of GLAS are excited and pleased with the progress made at this year's ASA meeting and look forward to a growing membership, presence, and contribution at future ASA meetings. For further information about GLAS, please contact Gays & Lesbians in African Studies (GLAS), Matthew W. Roberts, 1930 New Hampshire Ave., NW #12, Washington, DC 20009 USA. E-mail: mroberts@fhl.org, tel: (202) 986-1453, (703) 516-0460 x153, fax: (703) 516-9781.

African Cinema Resource Guide

California Newsreel announces the publication of its 1995–96 Library of African Cinema resource guide, featuring ten new releases which reflect the increasing breadth of genres in which contemporary African film-makers are working. In addition to four new feature films (from Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Guinea-Bissau) and three new documentaries, they include a controversial South African television series, an anthology of short films, a performance film featuring music superstar Youssou N'Dour, and three documentaries by African women directors. Copies of the new guide are available at no charge from California Newsreel, 149 Ninth Street, San Francisco CA 94103. Tel: (415) 621-6196, fax: (415) 621-6522; e-mail: newsreel@ix.netcom.com.

AWARDS & FELLOWSHIPS

January 15, 1996—Religion
● Applications for senior and post-doctoral fellowships from the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis in Varieties of Religious Experience for 1996–97. Contact Phyllis Mack, Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, Rutgers University, 88 College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

January 16, 1996—Minority Scholars
● Applications for resident fellowships from the Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars. Contact Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Inc., 97 Spring Street, Amherst, MA 01002-2324. Tel: (413) 256-8316.

● Applications for visiting scholar fellowships from the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute at Harvard University. Contact Richard Newman at (617) 495-4193.

March 15, 1996—Gender Studies
● Applications for Rockefeller Resident Humanities Fellowships at the Institute for the Study of Gender in Africa at UCLA. Contact Muadi Mukenge, African Studies Center, 10244 Bunche Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1310.

UNC-CH NSF Graduate Traineeships
● The National Science Foundation has awarded UNC a Graduate Traineeship grant to support graduate students doing interdisciplinary research on "Democracy and Democratization: Social Conditions, Institutional Forms, Transitions". Contact Kevin Moore, Associate Director, University Center for International Studies, CB# 5145, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-5145. Tel: (919) 962-5374 /5375, e-mail: kevin_moore@unc.edu.

Rockefeller Archive Center Grants
● Rockefeller Archive Center 1997 grants-in-aid for research on 20th-century African topics at the Center and in its collections. For further information—tel: (914) 631-4505, internet: http://www.rockefeller.edu (see "administration").

January/March 1996
PAPER CALENDAR

January 15, 1996—Archaeology

February 15, 1996—Medicine
◆ Proposals on the theme of “Traditional Conflict Medicine” for possible presentation at the annual conference of the African Studies Program of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University from March 29–30, 1996. Contact William I. Zartman, Director, African Studies Program, Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036-1984. Fax: (202) 663-5683, e-mail: tsimmons@mail.jhu.wash.jhu.edu.

February 23, 1996—History
◆ Panel Proposals on the theme “Human Rights,” for possible presentation at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association to be held in New York City from January 2–5, 1997. Contact Margaret Strobel, Women’s Studies Program, Office of Social Science Research, B-110 BSB, 1007 W. Harrison, University of Illinois at Chicago, IL 60607-7136.

MEETING CALENDAR

February 21–25, 1996—Race, Culture, and Identity
◆ Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida annual conference on “Race, Culture, and National Identity in the Afro-American Diaspora.” Contact Helen Safa, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 318 Grinter Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611. Fax: (904) 392-7682, e-mail: his@ufcc.ufl.edu.

February 26–March 2, 1996—Cheikh Anta Diop Colloquium
◆ Tenth anniversary commemoration of Cheikh Anta Diop’s death in Dakar-Caymu. Contact Iblou Diagne, Department of History, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Sénegal. Tel: (221) 25 29 60, Fax: (221) 24 23 79, E-Mail: thioune@bucad.univ-dakar.sn.

March 27–30, 1996—Third World
◆ 22nd Annual Third World Conference, at the Swissotel in Chicago, IL. Theme: “Reconceiving the Meaning of Emerging Global Changes into the 21st Century.” Contact Roger K. Oden or Winberg Chai, 22nd Annual Third World Conference, 1507 East 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615-4509. Tel: (312) 241-6688, fax: (312) 241-7898, e-mail: r-oden@asc.gsu.bgu.edu.

March 28–31, 1996—Religion

March 29–30, 1996—Medicine and Conflict
◆ Annual conference of the African Studies Program of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Theme: “Traditional Conflict Medicine.” Contact William I. Zartman, Director, African Studies Program, Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036-1984. Fax: (202) 663-5683, e-mail: tsimmons@mail.jhu.wash.jhu.edu.

March 29–31, 1996—Linguistics
◆ 27th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, in Gainesville, FL. Contact Paul A. Kotey, PO Box 115565, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-5565. Tel: (904) 392-7015, fax: (904) 392-1443, e-mail: acal27@aall.ufl.edu.


May 1–5, 1996—Canadian Association of African Studies
and Renaissance et Crise. Contact Loy Denis, CAAS Secretariat, Centre d’Etudes de l’Asie de l’Est, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre Ville, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7, Canada. Tel: (514) 343-6569, fax: (514) 343-7716, E-Mail: denm@ere.umontreal.ca.

June 24–August 16, 1996—Social Science

▲ Center for Afroamerican and African Studies of the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor 1996 Summer Institute on Social Science Methods and African Studies. Contact 1996 Summer Institute, Center for Afroamerican and African Studies, 200 West Engineering Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1092. Tel: (313) 764-5513, fax: (313) 763-0543, e-mail: caasinformation@umich.edu.

September 3–6, 1996—Archaeology


November 11–20, 1996—Power and Culture

▲ Center for Afroamerican and African Studies of the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor 1996 International Workshop. Theme: “Transformations of Power and Culture in Africa.” Contact 1996 International Workshop, Center for Afroamerican and African Studies, 200 West Engineering Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1092. Tel: (313) 764-5513, fax: (313) 763-0543, e-mail: caasinformation@umich.edu.

January 2–5, 1997—History

▲ Annual meeting of the American Historical Association, in New York City. Theme: “Human Rights.” Contact Margaret Strobel, Women’s Studies Program, Office of Social Science Research, B-110 BSB, 1007 W. Harrison, University of Illinois at Chicago, IL 60607-7136.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Program Officer, South Africa

* The Ford Foundation announces an opening for a Program Officer, Johannesburg, South Africa. Responsibility will be to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Foundation programs and grant-making activities addressing a range of human rights and social justice issues in Southern Africa. The staff member will cooperate with governmental and non-governmental organizations and universities engaged in efforts to promote international human rights standards, to improve the socio-economic and legal status of less advantaged groups within the region, and to open opportunities in the legal profession to such groups. The current program includes human rights education, advocacy, public interest law, women’s reproductive rights, applied research, and institutional support activities.

The ideal candidate will have five to ten years of substantive work and/or teaching experience in the legal field; graduate training in law or other relevant disciplines; extensive knowledge of African development, human rights, legal education, and women’s rights; previous field experience in Africa, especially South Africa, working on issues of legal reform; demonstrated analytical and writing abilities; and superior organizational and interpersonal skills.

Interested applicants should send a CV and a brief writing sample indicating position #300 to: Sheila C. Gordon, Manager of Employment, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017.

African Studies Center Director

* The University of Florida invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of the Center for African Studies. The Center is an established multidisciplinary institution, recognized as a Title VI National Resource Center with nearly 100 faculty affiliates. The Center’s activities encompass strong collaborative programs university-wide in the areas of human rights, governance, democracy, tropical ecology, conservation, and sustainable development. The faculty and curricula represent nearly all academic disciplines. The Center’s international linkages extend to universities and programs throughout Africa. The Center is supported by an extensive African collection of the Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art that includes the art of Africa. In addition to its training, research, and outreach missions, the Center promotes intercollegiate and interdepartmental activities in conjunction with the University’s Institute of Black Culture and several of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Southeastern U.S. The Director, supported by a staff of five, provides intellectual leadership and direction in sustaining, organizing, and further developing existing and new research, training, and outreach programs in African area studies. The Director must have proven leadership skills, administrative experience, fund-raising ability and be known nationally and internationally as a scholar/teacher with excellent established contacts in Africa and elsewhere. Discipline open, salary negotiable. Nominations and
letters of applications, accompanied by vitae and names of three references, should be forwarded by January 31, 1996 to: Professor Goran Hyden, Chair, Search Committee, Center for African Studies, University of Florida, 427 Griner Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611-2037.

Program Director for Pan-African Studies
- Anticipated opening at Barnard College for the Director of the Pan-African Studies Program. Ph.D. required. Professorial rank open; half to full time; appointment for three years, non-renewable. Responsibilities to include chairing the program, advising student majors, teaching and enhancing program's visibility on campus. Open to applicants in various disciplines who specialize in Africa and/or the African diaspora. Send c.v., a statement detailing qualifications for this position, and names and addresses of three references to: PAS Search, Office of the Provost, Barnard College, 3009 Broadway, NY, NY 10027. Review of applications will begin on February 12, 1996. For questions, e-mail: eboylan@barnard.columbia.edu, tel: (212) 854-2708, fax (212) 854-6947.

Comparative Politics
- The Department of Political Science at Randolph-Macon College invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level to begin in September, 1996. Candidates should possess a Ph. D. in Political Science with a specialty in African, Latin American, or the politics of developing areas. Some teaching experience preferred. Courses offered should support major programs in Political Science, International Relations, and International Studies. The College is especially interested in receiving applications from individuals able to teach a comparative culture survey. In addition to such courses, candidates should be able to reach a computer-intensive methods course and a two-semester introductory survey on American Government. Review of applications will begin February 12, 1996. Send a letter of application, cv, undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference to Bruce Unger, Chair, Major Program in International Relations, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, VA 23005-5505.

MET African Art Curator
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art is inviting applications for the position of Curator, Associate, or Assistant Curator in the Department of the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas. To qualify, candidates must possess a Ph. D. in Anthropology or Art History, and previous museum experience with a specialty in the art of sub-Saharan Africa. Excellent communication skills in English, and the ability to read/speak French and German are required. Computer skills are essential. The successful applicant will be responsible for the active care and maintenance of the permanent collections of African art, the supervision of its growth, permanent installation, publication and the organization of special exhibitions, and related activities. Position title commensurate with experience. Please submit a resume to The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Employment Office Box AB, 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028. Fax: (212) 472-2872.

African History
- Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville is seeking to fill a tenure track position for an assistant professor of African History in an appointment to begin August 1996. Specialization: African History; subspecialties: African Diaspora, Modern Europe or South Asia. Applicant should be prepared to teach undergraduate surveys in World and/or Modern European History as well as interdisciplinary courses involving African culture. Ph. D. preferred, ABD considered. Ability to relate to a diverse student population and to work with minority faculty and student groups will also be a factor in hiring. Send letter of application, cv, transcripts, and three letters of reference to Search Committee, Department of Historical Studies, Southern Illinois University, Box 1454-D, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1454-D. Review begins March 1, 1996 and continues until the position is filled. Salary commensurate with credentials, qualifications, experience.

Cinema Studies
- The Department of Cinema Studies, Tisch School of the Arts, New York University, is searching for a number of one- or two-semester guest appointments at the junior or senior rank for the 1996-97 academic year. Guest faculty will teach two courses per semester on the undergraduate or graduate level and assist in advising students. Salary commensurate with rank and length of appointment. The department has strong interest in specializations in African-American and/or African cinema and also in the history of American film, especially industrial and economic history. In addition, we will consider candidates with specializations in the following: archiving and curating; television studies; theorization of new technologies; and the history of Asian and/or Southeast Asian film. We welcome candidates who teach through feminist, queer theory, and multi-culturalist approaches.

Please send letter stating your qualifications, curriculum vitae, selection of your most representative work or publications, and three letters of recommendation by February 15, 1996 to:
Faculty Search Committee, Department of Cinema Studies, Tisch School of the Arts, New York University, 721 Broadway, 6th Floor New York, New York 10003.
RECENT DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Compiled by Joseph J. Lauer
Michigan State University

The theses listed below were reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 56, no. 4-6 (Oct.-Dec., 1995), parts A and B. Each citation ends with the order number (if any) for copies from from University Microfilms International (PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346); or, for those with a NN prefix, from the National Library of Canada (395 Wellington St., Ottawa K1A ON4). Consult DAI for abstracts and pagination.

This is the 29th quarterly supplement to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (Atlanta: Crossroads Press, 1989). This series lists the U.S., Canadian and and some other dissertations about Africa that are abstracted in DAI. For more non-U.S. theses, see Bibliography of Canadian Master’s Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Africa, 1905-1993 (1994), Canadian Theses [microform], and Index to Theses with Abstracts Accepted for Higher Degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland... (Aslib). Future supplements will include titles from the last two sources that did not appear in DAI.

Agriculture


Anthropology


Biological Sciences


Cinema


Earth Sciences


Economics


Education


Mohammad, Faridah Shaban. Artistic representation in contemporary Kuwaiti, Egyptian, and Iranian paintings and prints, and interpretations of these works according to Islamic law. Ph.D., New York U., 1995. 9528302.


Rogers, Elsa P. Orality versus literacy: A study of the nature and role of the African oral tradition in selected works of Earl


Environmental Sciences


Fine Arts


Geography


Health Sciences


Yehieli, Michele Kathleen. Factors of acculturation associated with breastfeeding practices among resettled refugees: A case

History


Journalism


Language


Literature


Hampton, Anne-Marie C. Gide, Maran Celine et l'Afrique:


**Mass Communications**


**Music**


**Physical Sciences**


**Political Science**


**Psychology**


Jones Peterson, Heather M. Whites in the struggle: A social-psychological study of white left-wing political activists in...


Religion


Social Sciences


Sociology


Theology


Madumere, Ignatius Emenike. A theology of conjugal fruitfulness: A theological approach to the problem of


Urban & Regional Planning


RENEW YOUR 1996 MEMBERSHIP

It's that time of year again when you must dig into your budget and renew your ASA membership. Dues were raised this year by a modest five dollars per income category, necessitated by increased paper and postage costs. When you think about it though, this is not bad considering that members receive nine publications a year. Members can help us keep costs down by renewing today, without delay, and minimize our need to send out costly reminder notices.

The ASA can now accept payments made by Mastercard and Visa. This is more convenient for American members and a real money saver for members in other countries who no longer have to pay bank charges for US dollar drafts. New arrangements with mail forwarding companies also allow us to offer overseas members airmail delivery at a reasonable cost.

SERVING THE ASSOCIATION

Each year at its Spring Meeting the Board of Directors appoints three non-Board members to serve along with three members of the Board on the Nominating Committee. This is one of the most important committees in the Association. The Board will also appoint a new member to the Herskovits Award Selection Committee. This member will replace Anthony Appiah and will be chosen from the humanities. Check the Manual of Policies and Procedures (which is available on our web page) if you would like more information on the functions of these committees. If you would be interested in serving, send a cover letter and vita to the Secretariat or to any member of the Board by April 1, 1996. Submissions to the Secretariat may be made by email.

Announcement

We are pleased to announce that beginning with Volume 43 (1996) Lynne Rienner Publishers is the new publisher of Africa Today (ISSN: 0001-9887).

A multicultural journal, Africa Today airs the best scholarly—yet accessible—work from around the world on a full range of political, economic, and social issues. The journal is committed not only to providing information and insight, but also to offering positive solutions to the problems facing Africa today.

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January/March 1996
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