

I N T H I S I S S U E

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER
FOR AFRICAN STUDIES
ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

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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 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR...

I hope that the holidays have been good to everyone and that the coming year will be a good one. No doubt the coming year will be an exciting one for the ASA.

The last time I wrote to you I said that the next newsletter would be produced from Rutgers. Well this has not come to pass. We decided to rush this issue to press so that everyone would get the 1998 Annual Meeting Call for Papers well in advance of the March 15, 1998 deadline. Chicago is always a popular destination and I predict that more members will apply to participate in panels and roundtables than the hotel can accommodate. So, a word to the wise. Proposals submitted by the deadline stand a greater chance of getting into the program.

This time I am not kidding, this is the last *ASA News* to be produced from Atlanta. I am sitting here at my computer surrounded by boxes, boxes, and yet more boxes. I have even had dreams about boxes! In just four short days a moving van will arrive and load and transport our multitude of boxes to Rutgers. You can imagine the jokes around this place now. People wear boxer shorts and have boxing matches. The staff threatened to rise in a Boxer Rebellion, to which I shouted 'A Box on Both of Your Houses!'

Well enough of this nonsense. Let me be brief and let me go. Yes you guessed it. I have many boxes to fill before I sleep.

Please note our new address if you have not already done so. We do not yet have permanent voice or fax telephone numbers, nor are our email lines ready. During the month of January please contact us only for urgent reasons and do so using our Emory email africa@emory.edu. Remember our web URL remains the same.

ASA SEEKS TREASURER

The ASA Board wishes to receive applications from persons willing to serve as Treasurer for a five-year appointment beginning at the 1998 annual meeting and ending at the 2003 annual meeting. The Treasurer oversees the executive office in its custody of funds, reviews and reports on the records of assets, liabilities and transactions. The Treasurer is an ex officio member of the Board, who participates in Board meetings, both at the time of the annual conference and when the Board convenes each spring. The Treasurer makes an annual trip to the ASA Executive Office, usually in August, to review the books and the audit.

The ASA covers the Treasurer's expenses for attending Board meetings at the level provided to members of the Board. A letter of application, supported by a resume and indicating specific qualifications to exercise the responsibilities of this position, should reach the Executive Director no later than March 1, 1998. The Board expects to make an appointment at its March 1998 meeting.

WE WELCOME NEW ASA MEMBERS

(who joined between September 1, 1997 and November 30, 1997)

Anwar A O	Kayla Chepyator	Ian Gary	Kiwanuka	Derek R Peterson	Kristen Velyvis
A-Magid	Erin Crawford	Mutu W Gethoi	Jackie Klopp	Ato Quayson	Ibrahima Wade
Nicole D Anderson	Akosua Darkwah	Hakan Gidlof	Joanne Lederman	Kim Rapp	Matthew Warning
Zayde G Antrim	Christopher	Janet Goldner	Michael Losch	Helen Regis	Susan Watkins
Ginette Ba-Curry	Darlington	Tricia R Hepner	Joe L P Lugalla	Hanan Sabea	Ann E Willey
Marty Baker	Andrew N Deheer	Kimberly Herbert	Zine Magubane	Ebrima Sall	Douglas Wilson
Oscar Barbarin	Martha Deutsch	Jo Anne hoffman	Maweja Mbaya	Papa D Sarr	Ernest Wilson, III
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Ned Bertz	Carolyn F Elkins	Robert G Houdek	Elisabeth	Tom Smucker	Wolde-Mariam
James Blaut	Ernest N Emenyonu	Andrew Huddy	McMahon-O'Neill	Cornelius St Mark	Dennis Young
York Bradshaw	Karen Flynn	Gerard A Igyor	Sally McWilliams	Michael Tetelman	Sharifa Zawawi
Steeve Buckridge	Laura Fyfe	Mary Jay	Celestin Monga	Dennis Thomson	
Deborah Budiani	Carmela Garritano	Semakula	Matty L Page	David Tuffs	

WE THANK ASA ENDOWMENT DONORS

(who contributed between September 1, 1997 and November 30, 1997)

E Obiri Addo	Abe Goldman	Akbar Muhammad	Brenda Randolph	Maria E Vela
Lois A Anderson	George M LaRue	Folu Ogundimu	Eugenia Shanklin	

Special Donors (gifts of \$100 or more)

Simon Ottenberg

Business Meetings at the ASA Conference

Organizations wishing to schedule business meetings during the course of the ASA Annual Meeting must request space between January 1 and June 1, 1998. Indicate in your request the length of time necessary for your meeting and provide an estimate of attendance.

The fee is \$25, which is waived for ASA Coordinate Organizations. Any organization requesting meeting space after June 1, 1998, will be assessed a \$25 late charge. No meetings will be scheduled against official ASA events other than closed Board meetings.

Serving The ASA

At its Spring Meeting the Board appoints three non-Board members to serve with three Board members on the Nominating Committee. The Board will also appoint a new member to the Herskovits Award Committee. Check the Manual of Policies and Procedures (also on our web page) for information on functions of these committees. If you are interested in serving, send a cover letter and CV to the Secretariat by March 1, 1998. Submissions to the Secretariat may be emailed.

1997 Annual Meeting Papers

If you did not give ASA your paper in Columbus, remember to mail it to New Brunswick. Many presenters dropped copies of their papers off at the conference, and we are already organizing them into the 1997 Annual Meeting Papers list. If you plan to mail your paper or disk, note the maximum page limit of 25 pages, which is followed strictly. For a complete list of Annual Meeting Papers criteria, see page 4 of your Columbus program.

1998 International Visitors Program

Members are invited to nominate scholars based outside of North America for travel support to present papers at the 1998 Annual Meeting. Write or e-mail the Secretariat in Atlanta to request a nomination form. Forms must be returned to the Secretariat by March 1, 1998. 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.

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.

Submissions to *ASA News* received by e-mail or on disk will be given priority.

Any member of the Association is eligible to propose a candidate for the Distinguished Africanist Award. The nomination must include a vitae 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 1, 1998, for 1998 consideration.

Criteria for the award are the distinction of contributions 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 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 1998 and wish to be assured that they are being considered, or if you are the author of a book published in 1997, 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. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1998.

1. Nominations must be original non-fiction scholarly works published in English in 1997 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.

ASA-Funded 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, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400 no later than March 1, 1998.

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

Call For Nominations: 1998 Conover-Porter Award for Africana Bibliography or Reference Work

The Africana Librarians Council (formerly called Archives Libraries Committee) of the African Studies Association (U.S.) seeks nominations for the tenth biennial Conover-Porter Award for excellence in Africana bibliography or reference work. Any Africa-related reference work, bibliography or bibliographic essay published separately or as part of a larger work during 1995, 1996 or 1997 can be nominated for the 1998 award, which includes a prize of \$300 that will be presented during the 1998 annual meeting of the African Studies Association in Chicago, Illinois. Nominations must be received by the end of January 1998. Please include a brief justification and at least one review.

Helen Conover was senior bibliographer in the African Section of the Library of Congress, serving 32 years before her retirement in 1963. Dorothy Porter Wesley was librarian of the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, retiring in 1973 after 45 years of service.

The first award in 1980 was presented to Julian Witherell for his *The United States and Africa: Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications on Africa, 1785-1975*. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1978). Recent winners include for 1996 Bernth Lindfors: *Black African literature in English, 1987-1991*. (London: Hans Zell, 1995) and Nancy J. Schmidt: *SubSaharan African Films and Filmmakers, 1987-1992*. (London: Hans Zell, 1995). The 1994 winners were Thomas George Barton: *Sexuality and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa: an Annotated Bibliography* (Nairobi: AMREF, 1991) and *African Books in Print* (ed. Hans Zell) (London/New York, Bowker-Saur, 1993). The 1990 winner was Yvette Scheven's *Bibliographies for African Studies 1970-1986* (New York: H. Zell, 1988), in 1992 Carol Sicherman's two works *Ngugi wa Thiong'o: A Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Sources, 1957-1987* (New York: H. Zell, 1988) and *Ngugi wa Thiong'o, the Making of a Rebel: A Source Book in Kenyan Literature and Resistance*, (New York: H. Zell, 1990) received the award.

Further information from: Mette Shayne, Francophone African bibliographer, Africana library, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, IL 60208. Tel: (847) 491-2934, fax: 847-491-8306, e-mail: mshayne@nwu.edu.

Mabogunje Given Distinguished Africanist Award

One of the true highlights of our 40th Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio was the awarding of the Distinguished Africanist Award to Prof. Akin L. Mabogunje. The Award was established in the mid-1980s to recognize and honor persons who have contributed a lifetime of distinguished service and accomplishments to the field of African studies. Past recipients of the award are: 1984 Gwendolyn M. Carter; 1985 Elliott Skinner; 1986 Jan Vansina; 1987 Joseph Greenberg; 1988 Elizabeth Colson; 1989 Roland Oliver; 1990 M. Crawford Young; 1992 Philip D. Curtin; 1993 J. Ade Ajayi; and 1995 Ali A. Mazrui.

The ASA is pleased to reproduce the text of Prof. Mabogunje's acceptance speech.

Development as Seen Through the Prism of an Historical Geographer

By Akin L. Mabogunje
Executive Chairman, Development Policy Centre, Ibadan

It will be a disingenuous understatement to say that I was not flabbergasted by the receipt of the fax transmission of September 30, 1997 from Professor Gwedolene Mikell, the incumbent President of the African Studies Association informing me that the Board of the Association had selected me as the winner of the Distinguished Africanist Award in this 40th Anniversary of its existence. I felt really overwhelmed and humbled by the honour done to me. On behalf of myself and all those on whose shoulders and with whose support this honour has been earned, I want to thank Professor Mikell, the other members of the Governing Board, and all members of the Association for this distinguished mark of recognition. I hope I will continue to justify the high expectation and infinite confidence in me reflected in their decision.

For me, this honour will always remain the child of many parents. First and foremost, of course, is my wife whom I regret not being able to bring with me to this august event. I will always be in the debt of her quiet, brave endurance of my frequent absences from home in the course of building up the scholarly career that is here being honoured. I should also mention my children who paid the price of having to make do with a peripatetic father during the period of their growth when they most needed his attention. But there are also the innumerable colleagues and friends to whom this honour is partly due. I cannot, and I am sure, you will not expect me to name all of them. But you must permit me to mention a few of them and embarrass any of them here present.

There are, in fact, three groups of them. In

the first group are my teachers and senior colleagues. The late Professor H.C. Darby of University College, London and King's College, Cambridge who opened my eyes as a young historical geographer to the evidence of the development process represented by various features of the earth surface. Professor William Garrison, formerly of Northwestern University and Professor Torsten Hagerstrand of the University of Lund in Sweden both of whom assisted me in developing a conceptual and theoretical concern in the study of geographical phenomena.

The second group is made up of my younger colleagues from whose knowledge I continue even now to enrich my own understanding. I'll mention three of them just to embarrass them in case they are in the audience. The first is Professor Mike McNulty of the University of Iowa who was briefly my student during my visit to Northwestern University in 1963 and had remained with his wife a very close friend; Professor Jane Guyer, anthropologist and Director of the Program of African Studies, Northwestern University, from whom I'm always learning new things about my own country; and Dr. Michael Cohen of the World Bank who continues to provoke my thinking on the issue of development.

My third group contains only one person. It is my late friend and collaborator Professor Ojetunji Abovade, an economist by training but someone with whom for over twenty years I was privileged to rub my mind on the issue of development on a continuous, almost day-to-day basis. To all this people, dead and alive, I shall always feel a profound sense of gratitude for their influence on my scholarly career.

If I were to be asked what has been the essence of that career over the last four decades both before I retired from the services of the University of Ibadan in 1981 and during the sixteen years since then, I will answer that it is a continuing search for understanding how peoples in different climes and lands have striven to transform their material circumstances and what we need to do in Africa to significantly achieve such a transformation. In this regard, I have been greatly influenced by my understanding of the historical geography of Britain especially during the 18th and early 19th century, by the economic history of those times and by what happened with the transformation of governance at the grassroots so well captured for us in the works of Sidney and Beatrice Webb. As a result, I have found myself asking my colleagues again and again to let us think of development less as an esoteric science, something we require a sophisticated, analytical or quantitative techniques to understand, important as these may be for our competitive scholarly enterprise. Rather, I argue that we should increasingly see the development process more as something which, in the words of Ranis, occurs in men's mind, as something that impacts positively on the institutions in which they have their beings, and that help to change the ways and attitude

they apply themselves in their productive endeavours.

Over the years, I have found myself looking for the right metaphor or imagery to conjure up the reality of what I believe development should be. As the first effort of many African countries to develop their economies began to falter by the late 1970s, I was reminded of one of the numerous fables of my people, the Yoruba, to explain the rather ungainly shell cover of the tortoise. According to the fable, the tortoise wanted to fly like birds do. To do this, he set about collecting the feathers of different birds and glueing them to his body. With a sufficient number of these feathers, the tortoise did indeed fly. But as he flew up and up towards the sun, the glue started to melt. One feather dropped, and then the others in rapid succession. In no time, the tortoise found himself in a free fall to the ground. And what a fall that was. His shell broke up into pieces and it took the kindly act of a neighbour to help gather the pieces and patch them together around the tortoise. For me, the emphasis of the first development effort in many African countries which sought to develop the people as if they had no culture or history, no institutions or organisations of their own which could be re-oriented towards a new ethos of development was for me like the story of the tortoise. Our current failure everywhere on the continent and the pervasive poverty that has resulted from this is for me the price we have to pay for a mindless and unconscionable approach to development.

As we are in the process of engaging in a new and second developmental attempt with the emphasis on poverty eradication, on greater adoption of the free market ethos, on greater openness to technological innovations and to a democratic and accountable governance system, I find myself grappling with another imagery of what development should be. I like to think of development as a three-legged race, a type of obstacle race in which we were all engaged as children in our primary school days. The three-legged race is about two individuals trying to run as if they were one. The two inner legs of both individuals are tied together and are meant to be moved as if they were one leg. So, in African development we have to recognise the two identities - our inherited culture and institutions on the one hand and, on the other, our contemporary global economy and institutions. Each of these constitute the outer legs - our irreducible cultural heritage on the one hand and the modern technological and industrial economy on the other. But the really critical third leg is the inner one which requires that we transform those elements of our culture and institutions to bring their "rules of the game" into greater consonance with the requirements of the contemporary global economy; for it is only through such transformation that we are able to run efficiently with the rest of the world.

In some of my writings, I have described the concept of this transformation as one of "institutional radicalization." This entails that in the different countries and societies that we study, we pay greater and more detailed

attention to institutions and the ways these can be changed such that the majority of the people whom we are involving in the development process can still feel a familiarity with the new institutions even though its "rules of the game" have changed. I have also tried to show that this form of institutional transformation in which a significant measure of cultural integrity is preserved has been characteristics of development in many countries and that this is why development on a global scale can no longer be described as essentially a "western" phenomenon."

I have been fortunate in my career in being given the opportunity to try out some of my ideas. My years as the co-director of the Planning Studies Programme at the University of Ibadan in the 1970s helped to lay the groundwork for my future essay into development policy and programmes. On retirement at the age of 50, I took on the challenge of promoting development in the small rural town of Awe with its over a hundred villages based on the notion of using the hometown voluntary association as a veritable instrument of change. The results of our effort especially in mobilising the farming population was simply outstanding. It was to open my eyes to many other possibilities. Eventually, it led to the government accepting to pioneer a new programme of rural development through a Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure based in the Office of the President. Through this Directorate, we were able not only to improve rural infrastructure but also to initiate a new programme of credit provisioning to the rural population known as "community banks". I found myself having to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Directorate for some five years and to become the Executive Chairman of the National Board for Community Banks for three years before I resigned. The extent of the successes that attended these two efforts of translating ideas to action is still awaiting critical evaluation. They both took place at a time when Nigerian universities were poorly funded and active research had become too costly for scholars to embark without external financial support.

What I found most exciting about this career in development is how much they forced me to appreciate the cursory nature of my knowledge about the institutions in which the majority of the populace have their being and how relatively easy it was to mobilise and motivate them within these institutions once I began to have a hang of their nature and their variation from one part of the country to the other. More importantly, it led me to appreciate the multi-faceted nature of the development process and the contributions which virtually every discipline, particularly those in the social sciences, can make to the process once they accept the distinction between academic and policy-oriented research. Emphasising that distinction and encouraging colleagues in all disciplines with an interest in development has been the rewarding aspect of my present career as Executive Chairman of the Development

Policy Centre in Ibadan. This is a Centre whose programmes are largely sponsored by the African Capacity Building Foundation in Harare, Zimbabwe, a foundation which in turn is the creature of the joint effort of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank and a number of donor agencies.

The need for all disciplines concerned with African development especially those that study its cultures and traditional institutions and organizations to pay greater attention to policy-oriented research is perhaps the only plea I can make to this audience this evening. Whichever way you choose to look at it, there are notable peculiarities in the African scene which must make us all conscious of the need to approach its developmental effort with considerable circumspection. For one thing, it is the continent in which, to use the language of your erstwhile President, Goran Hyden, the peasant was never really captured by other social classes. Land tenure in Africa thus look a bewildering and chaotic dispensation. Yet, land is the only asset available to the vast majority of Africans. But, for most of these, it is a use asset, not an economic asset. As long as this asset is outside the main stream of the market exchange economy owing to its lack of traceable and incontrovertible title, for so long will most Africans, especially those in the rural areas, lack a solid access to the modern credit system that can pave their way out of poverty. The inability of African governments to engage in transforming the one major asset owned by most of their people such as to release its wealth-creating potential must thus be seen as one of the most important causes of the pervasive poverty on the continent. Moreover, the prevailing system of partible inheritance found among many societies on the continent also calls for attention if such transformation is to have long-lasting effect. If the present clamour that the continent must become host to the free market economy is not to further disempower a majority of the people, scholars of African development must help not only to improve our understanding of the changes going on the land tenure system but also proffer some ideas as to how the system can be systematised and brought into the mainstream of economic processes in the different countries on the continent.

I believe the land situation in Africa is one of many issues on which more useful knowledge is required. The same can be said for the greater knowledge of traditional systems of local governance, especially where this will make for better power distribution and enhance greater transparency and accountability. The question would be how to inject an increasing dose of democratic practices into such systems.

Another area which we need to look at more critically is how to use the tremendous informational capabilities being unleashed by the cascading revolutions in communication and remote sensing technology to accelerate and deepen the process of institutional transformation and popular mobilisation

behind a sustainable development process on the continent.

I have certainly said enough to give you an idea of my current intellectual pre-occupation and to indicate my fulsome expectation of what all the disciplines represented in the African Studies Association can contribute to ensure that this second round of the development process in Africa is crowned with greater success. For those of us who have to contend on a daily basis with the agonies of a failed development process within, what has also been called failed States, there is no alternative but to continue to work hard and hope that we could help our countries to find the right path to sustainable growth and development. We constantly need the insights of scholars of diverse disciplines to help shed more light on our gropings. Many in this audience have done precisely that in the different countries in which they have undertaken their research work. To all of them as a native African I express my profound gratitude. It has been a long and tortuous journey so far. The history of our performance to date could make them feel a sense of defeat and a high degree of despondency. But these are feelings they must not even allow themselves to entertain.

Let me, therefore, end this short address with a short story. Madam President, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the saga of African development should remind us of the story of Napoleon Bonaparte and his bugle boy. In one of his many battles, Napoleon Bonaparte found his troop in an impossible situation the only outcome of which was bound to be a total defeat. In desperation, he summoned the bugle boy to him and ordered him to blow "the retreat." The bugle boy stood by and did nothing. Napoleon again ordered him this time more earnestly and again got no response. In desperation, he shouted to blow the retreat and still the young bugle boy did nothing. At last, he asked to know what was the reason for this blatant disobedience. Whereupon the young boy almost in tears confessed that he did not know how to blow "the retreat." Napoleon then remarked: "Then blow whatever you know how to blow." The bugle boy put the bugle in his mouth and started to blow "the advance." The enemy, thinking new reinforcements had arrived to relieve Napoleon's troops from defeat, broke ranks and fled and thus gave the day to Napoleon. Like the bugle boy, the African Studies Association must learn never to blow "the retreat." It must always stick to blowing "the advance." It is in the earnest hope and expectation that your continued blowing of "the advance" will eventually help us in Africa to win this second battle of our development and our gargantuan battle against the poverty of the majority of our people that I, once again, thank you for the honour you have done me with the 1997 Distinguished Africanist Award. I wish also that the African Studies Association will continue to go from strength to strength. Thank you and God bless.

Susan Rice Addresses SRO Audience at ASA Annual Meeting

On November 14, 1997, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Susan E. Rice, addressed those attendees of the ASA Annual Meeting who were fortunate to have arrived at the Fairfield Room early enough to get a seat or at least a spot to stand inside the room. Late-comers spilled into the hall out of both doors of the packed-to-capacity room as Rice delivered her address, which is reprinted below.

A New Partnership For The 21st Century

By Susan E. Rice

Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests. Thank you for inviting me to speak to you this afternoon. It's a real pleasure to see so many familiar faces here. I am told there was a time when State Department officials carrying out our foreign policy in Africa were not welcome at gatherings like this one. But just as the continent has passed through major transformations since independence so too have our policies. I am pleased to be with you to discuss the Clinton Administration's policy in Africa.

Let me begin by noting that today, in the wake of the cold war, Africa stands at a crossroads. The opportunities and challenges before the African people stand in stark relief. There is now more reason for optimism about Africa's future than at any time since the wave of independence over thirty years ago. While conflicts, coups and corruption persist in some quarters, the larger story is that of a wave of change rolling across the African continent. As South Africa's Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has said, we can rightfully speak of an "African Renaissance."

Democracy is ascendant as many African countries undertake significant political reforms. During the last decade, the number of democracies in Sub-Saharan Africa has grown five-fold. While the democratization process has not been as far reaching as it could be and there have been setbacks, some 25 African states now enjoy a democratic form of government.

Economic growth is also increasing as those nations liberalizing their economies begin to reap the benefits of free markets and economic reform. Annual GDP growth in Africa last year averaged almost five percent. As Africa's exports have grown, so too has its trade with the U.S. In 1996, U.S. trade with Sub-Saharan Africa grew by 18 percent. And this was the second consecutive year that growth in U.S. trade with Sub-Saharan Africa has out paced the growth in U.S. global trade.

Africa's recent economic growth owes as much to the resourcefulness of its people as to

its natural wealth. Horticulture exports are booming and micro-enterprise is flourishing throughout the continent - from market women to *jua kali* craftsmen. As economic reforms take hold, African nations are gradually becoming players in the global trading system, creating new opportunities for American business. Today, U.S. exports to Africa exceed those to all of the former Soviet Union combined by more than 20%. 100,000 U.S. jobs depend on exports to Africa. Yet, the U.S. accounts for only 7% of global exports to the continent. As the huge, mostly untapped African market of 600-700 million people grows, and our market share increases, thousands of new American jobs will be created.

Return on U.S. direct investment in Africa has also been dramatic. During 1990-1994, the average annual return on book value of U.S. direct investment in Africa was nearly 28 percent, three times the rate of worldwide return. And in 1995, the return on book value reached 33 percent, compared to an 11 percent rate of return in Europe, 12 percent in Latin America, and 14 percent in the Asia-Pacific region.

Regions of stability are also emerging throughout the continent. This decade has witnessed not only the dramatic end of apartheid but the conclusion of protracted wars in the Horn of Africa and Mozambique. There is now hope for lasting peace in Liberia and Angola. While this progress may be clear to informed observers, it is also extremely fragile. Nascent democracies in Sierra Leone and Congo-Brazzaville have been toppled in violent coups. And Central Africa is still a tinderbox. Yet in many countries - from Namibia to Mali - reconciliation is supplanting confrontation as the means of bridging differences rooted in the past.

The change that has swept the continent since the end of the Cold War has fundamentally altered Africa's political and social landscape. Gone are the days of kleptocratic African big men when repression was the norm. Gone are the days of command economies and minority rule. Gone are the days of Africa serving as a playground for superpower competition. And gone are the days of when providing foreign aid enabled some to believe they could dictate policy.

Africa's political and economic resurgence has led to a reappraisal by many of its leaders of their ties to the West. While there is a desire for strong and constructive relations with the United States in many parts of the continent, we must recognize that this desire is not blind. It is tempered by the rightful determination of African leaders that their relationship with the United States be that of true partners - partners who listen to one another, learn from one another, and compromise with one another.

As a consequence, we in the United States must adapt our approach to pursue a new form of engagement with Africa - A Partnership for the 21st Century. In the spirit of partnership, we must pursue our common interests and, in the spirit of mutual respect,

we will differ where we must.

Ultimately, only African leaders and African people can realize their vast potential. But America can and must play a pivotal role. To this end, the United States is pursuing two over-arching policy goals in Africa.

The first is to accelerate Africa's full integration into the global economy. As the global village shrinks and nations forge closer economic ties, Africa must not be left behind. Increasing its trade and commercial links with the rest of the world is crucial to the sustainable economic growth and development Africa needs to alleviate endemic poverty.

Success will render both Africans and Americans safer and more prosperous. As extreme poverty is checked and the social unrest which often accompanies it subsides, the need for costly intervention by the international community will also diminish. At the same time, Americans will reap the benefits of increased trade and investment in Africa.

Integrating Africa into the global economy requires that the United States work to ensure progress in three areas. I'd like to discuss each of these three areas in turn, noting what we have accomplished thus far and what remains to be done.

The first imperative is promoting sustainable economic growth and development. During the past decade, we have worked closely with many African countries, helping them to adopt sound macro-economic policies and make the transition to free market economies. In the process, we have provided over \$15 billion in developmental and humanitarian assistance to Africa in the past decade.

Since 1994, we have disbursed over \$630 million in assistance to South Africa alone, benefiting entrepreneurs, farmers, NGO's, and others. Our aid has also supported housing, education and health services for the poorest South Africans.

But our commitment has not been directed primarily to South Africa. President Clinton's \$100 million Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund has begun disbursements to support indigenous small and medium scale business throughout the Southern African region. And U.S. technical assistance has helped establish the SADC trade protocol to create a free-trade area among the countries in this same region.

In West Africa, we have provided technical assistance to eliminate trade barriers and establish a network of second generation entrepreneurs that provides information to members in eleven West African countries on trade flows, supplies, prices, and transport costs.

In Central Africa, we are working to rebuild the region after years of deadly conflict. In Rwanda, U.S. assistance has helped restore agricultural production to nearly four-fifths of its pre-war level.

In East Africa, the U.S. has helped create over 100,000 new small and micro-businesses in uganda alone over the past five years. In Kenya, we have supported the expanding horticulture industry and promoted an ego-tourism initiative, the profits of which go to local

communities. In Tanzania, we are rehabilitating rural and district roads essential for economic activities.

To enable Africa to keep pace with the global communications revolution, Congress has passed and we are implementing the Mickey Leland Initiative, which links Africa to the internet.

While we have done a great deal in recent years to promote economic development in Africa, much more remains to be done. Development assistance alone cannot fuel sustainable growth. We need only note that the World Bank estimates 350 million new jobs will be required in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next generation. Economic growth on the continent, while improved from the stagnation of the 1980's, has yet to keep pace with its expanding population.

For this reason, in June of this year, President Clinton announced the "Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa." This initiative is designed to accelerate growth by promoting economic reform and boosting trade and investment in Africa. At the heart of this initiative is the proposal to enhance access to American markets for African exports. African countries are now able to export nearly fifty percent more products to the United States duty-free. And those African countries that undertake bold, growth-oriented reforms would have substantially greater market access.

Under the President's initiative, the United States will also provide more technical assistance to African countries to enable them take advantage of these new trade opportunities. Through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), \$120 million has been earmarked to spur direct equity investments in Southern Africa. Another \$150 million will promote equity investment elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa. And a further \$500 million is targeted for infrastructure investment on the continent.

In addition, the administration is working to extinguish bilateral concessional debt and provide multilateral debt relief to the poorest African nations implementing bold economic reforms. Moreover, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative will hold annual ministerial meetings with counterparts from those African nations undertaking significant economic reforms to discuss their progress, our assistance, and related issues.

This sweeping, new presidential initiative would fundamentally alter the nature of America's economic relationship with Africa. Again, I call upon Congress to pass without further delay the implementing legislation — The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act.

Promoting democracy and respect for human rights is our second imperative in achieving the goal of integrating Africa into the global economy. Recent history has taught us that economic reforms go hand-in-hand with democracy. An individual's entrepreneurial spirit is unleashed when he or she enjoys political freedom as well as

economic incentives to produce. When our human rights and the fruits of our labors are protected by the rule of law, we have greater confidence in the future. We are more willing to work hard, to take risks, and invest.

But democracy not only fosters the conditions necessary for economic growth, it also promotes the very stability necessary for development. The historical record has shown that democratic nations are far less likely to engage in conflict than authoritarian regimes.

We can be proud of U.S. efforts to advance democracy in Africa. We have supported the creation of independent election commissions in eleven African countries. We provided \$20 million in electoral assistance to Mozambique and Malawi alone. We funded recent legislative and executive elections in Ethiopia and have provided financial assistance to help educate a new generation of young Africans who are striving to establish vibrant civil society in their own countries and make their electoral processes work.

Still, our record in sustaining democracy is uneven. U.S. plus international efforts have failed thus far to restore democracy and respect for human rights in Nigeria. Coups have toppled fragile democracies in Congo-Brazzaville, Niger, and Sierra Leone. And multiparty competition has been stifled in many countries. But the successes outnumber the failures, and we will work hard to make it stay that way.

Conflict resolution is our third imperative in integrating Africa into the global economy. Peace and stability are a prerequisite for development and economic growth, and we have done our best to promote peace on the continent. U.S. leadership and resources were instrumental in bringing to an end protracted conflicts in Mozambique — and we hope — in Angola. U.S. diplomats are actively engaged in Burundi to help forge a peaceful solution to the conflict that persists there. We are working in the Democratic Republic of Congo to facilitate a full accounting of human rights violations, encourage the nascent democratic process, and usher in a period of economic growth and reconciliation. The U.S. has provided more than \$90 million to the West African Peacekeeping Force, ECOMOG, in order to bring peace to Liberia. And we are the largest investor in developing the OAU's Conflict Management Center.

The Clinton Administration has also launched the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) to enhance the capacity of African nations to respond to humanitarian crises and peacekeeping challenges in a timely and effective manner. Its emphasis is on the provision of training and equipment, primarily communications gear, to create inter-operability among units from different countries. The ACRI is part of a larger international effort which will involve other donor nations. To date, U.S. training programs have been completed in Senegal and Uganda and are underway in Malawi. In the months ahead, we plan to begin training in Mali, Ghana, Ethiopia and elsewhere. Let me make plain: our objective is

not the creation of a standing African army but to create a standby peace-keeping capacity so that participant nations can act in concert under UN auspices to prevent or resolve conflicts in Africa and elsewhere. We are committed to implementing fully the African Crisis Response Initiative over the next several years and to finding innovative new ways to support African efforts to resolve remaining conflicts.

I would now like to discuss our second over-arching policy goal in Africa — protecting the U.S. and our citizens from threats to our national security that emanate from Africa as they do from the rest of the world. In addition to weapons proliferation, we must guard against state-sponsored terrorism, narcotics flows, the growing influence of rogue states such as Libya and Iran, international crime, environmental degradation and disease.

To meet these threats, in 1996, we signed the Africa Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty eliminating nuclear weapons now and forever in Africa. The U.S. has also cleared thousands of miles and acres of land mines in Africa. We provide anti-terrorism training to African countries and information on the activities of terrorist groups. We have worked to isolate and contain the threat that Sudan poses to the United States and its neighbors through its continued sponsorship of international terror. Earlier this month, we imposed comprehensive economic sanctions on Sudan to increase pressure on the Sudanese regime to change fundamentally its behavior.

In addition, we are working with law enforcement authorities from Nigeria to South Africa to interdict illicit drugs before they hit the American streets, and we are sharing our medical expertise through the CDC to combat dangerous diseases, like malaria and AIDS, on the continent. In addition, in 1996, USIA developed a television documentary on progress in AIDS research and methods of prevention which was made available to all African countries.

Finally, to combat environmental degradation, we support biodiversity and reforestation programs to help save the flora unique to the continent and preserve the rain forests of West and Central Africa.

The administration is committed not only to continuing with these efforts but to intensifying them in the years to come. We will craft and implement a concerted, continent-wide counter narcotics strategy. We will clear millions more mines. And we will enhance our efforts to arrest environmental degradation and population growth and to combat disease.

Realizing our principal goals of integrating Africa into the global economy and defending America against transitional threats will be difficult but by no means impossible. Certainly our historic, cultural, and humanitarian ties to Africa should motivate us to exert our best efforts to help Africa fulfill its true potential. But so, too, should cold, hard national interest. Stable, growing democratic African countries will be more effective partners for the United States as we seek to work together to combat transitional threats and open new markets for

U.S. exports.

Today, we have an opportunity to build a new partnership for the 21st century with Africa, a partnership aimed at turning our mutual goals into reality. When Secretary Albright travels to Africa next month, she will pursue ways of deepening that partnership. When President Clinton travels to Africa, he will extend the hand of partnership to a new generation of African leaders – his own generation – leaders who are committed to improving the welfare of their own people, not padding their overseas bank accounts.

Ladies and gentlemen, I firmly believe Africa is potentially at the point of take-off. Today many African people can dare hope that their children will achieve decent standards of living, enjoy peace and security, and freely select leaders who will govern responsibly and respect human rights. If Africa can achieve lift-off, then we all – Africans and Americans – stand to benefit. If Africa fails, we will all pay the price. The United States cannot afford to be a bystander at this pivotal point of time. And I promise you that we shall not. I ask you to join with me in helping make our partnership with Africa grow and bear fruit. Thank you.

1997 ASA Text Prize Presentation

By Edward Alpers
UCLA

This year's committee, which was composed of Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Eugenia Herbert, and myself, faced the challenge of selecting the third recipient of this important prize, which has been awarded biennially since 1993, from among a field of very strong candidates. As stated in the announcement of this competition, "The Text Prize honors the translator, compiler or editor of the best critical edition or translation into English of primary source material on Africa. Only works published in 1995 or 1996 are eligible for consideration." In an effort to clarify and expand the definition of works considered eligible, it further stated: "Texts dealing with the history, literature, and other aspects of the cultures of Africa, whether in African or European languages, whether from oral or written traditions, whether the text is being published for the first time or in a new edition, are eligible for consideration for the award. Children's books and straightforward texts will not be considered. The evaluation is based on the importance of the text, the presentation of the text and the critical apparatus, and the utility of the work as a whole for scholars and teachers of Africa. The ASA instituted this prize in the hope of putting greater value on the availability of such texts for teaching and scholarship and of recognizing the important translating, editing and critical skills which are required for doing it well." Your committee would like to acknowledge that these guidelines were most helpful in informing our decision.

As you will see from the short list that is published in the Annual Meeting Program, the range of the scholarly editions that we judged to most closely meet these criteria is impressive, and I would like to acknowledge the editors of each of these texts for the excellence of their work.

Allison Drew (ed.), *South Africa's Radical Tradition: A Documentary History*, Vol. 1 (Cape Town: Buchu Books, Mayibuye Books, UCT Press, 1996).

Wendy James, Gerd Baumann and Douglas H. Johnson (eds.), *Juan Maria Schuster's Travels in North East Africa 1880-1883* (London: The Hakluyt Society, 1996).

Mathias E. Mnyampala, *The Gogo: History, Customs, and Traditions*, translated, introduced, and edited by Gregory H. Maddox (Armonk, NY and London: M.E. Sharpe, 1995).

Harold Scheub, *The Tongue is Fire: South African Storytellers and Apartheid* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1996).

James H. Vaughan and Anthony H.M. Kirk-Greene (edited and introduced by), *The Diary of Hamman Yaji: Chronicle of a West African Muslim Ruler* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1995).

Brian Willan (ed.), *Sol Plaatje: Selected Writings* (Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press and Athens: Ohio University Press, 1996).

Faced with this abundance of scholarly riches, we have selected *The Diary of Hamman Yaji: Chronicle of a West African Muslim Ruler* to receive the Third Biennial ASA Text Prize.

As the diary of a Fulbe emir in the early years of colonial rule, *The Diary of Hamman Yaji* has virtually no parallels. It sheds light on a variety of subjects: the continued activities of Hamman Yaji as slaver even under colonial rule, the elaborate mechanisms he employed for maintaining his local power—especially through reciprocal gift giving—and his attempts to navigate successively through successive domination by Germans, French and British. A genuinely political figure, Hamman Yaji emerges from this diary as a complex individual, negotiating a complicated world in his own inimitable fashion. It is an extraordinary, completely original story that enables us to enter the mentality of a cultural mediator whose actions are eminently rational from his own perspective, though these actions clearly infringe our sense of human rights and were probably considered aberrant by European contemporaries. Nevertheless, Hamman Yaji's generally terse entries would not be fully comprehensible without the superb editing and erudite commentaries of Vaughan and Kirk-Greene, the two most eminent scholars of the region. Working from a unique copy of a document generously made available

for publication by the Nigerian National Archives, the editors provide us with a rich analysis of a text made doubly difficult for being incomplete and existing only in translation. The care with which they contextualize the history of the document further enhances their presentation of the text, which is handsomely produced by Indiana University Press. For the scholar it provides new perspectives on the turbulent history of northeastern Adamawa; for the student it shows the complexity of making value judgments since Hamman Yaji is "both villain and victim;" for us, it is the clear winner of the 1997 ASA Text Prize.

Van Onselen and Mamdani Share 1997 Herskovitz Award

The Herskovits Prize Committee wishes to emphasize that this year's nominees, as a group, were truly exceptional. 1996 was, indeed, the year of the "Good Book."

We divided the prize between two books—Charles van Onselen's *The Seed is Mine* and Mahmood Mamdani's, *Citizen and Subject*. Others were deserving, and our error may lie in not dividing the prize further.

Charles van Onselen's *The Seed is Mine* is magisterial. The book traces the efforts of a black south African family to earn a livelihood in a changing South Africa. Kas Maine is a successful share-cropper in the highveldt, in contract with a poor white landowner after the outlaw of such relationships under the Native Lands Act. Between the 1930s and the 1950s, mechanization alters the economics of farming and the relationships between the two men. Kas Maine's family copes by moving first to drier, less productive land and finally to urban employment. Each move entails value choices as well as the reconfiguration of human relationships.

The book is exemplary in several respects. Based on an extensive set of taped conversations, conducted over several years, the biography captures the fine detail of everyday life—the tenor and content of conversations—as well as the dates, places, and events that populate conventional representatives of the genre. It communicates the moral dilemmas, the value choices, that attend the search to provide for a family. At the same time, it reaches for broader significance and offers insight into the effects of economic change on kinship, community, and racial identity. The book reads like an excellent novel. As such, it draws a general readership into discussion of important issues in political economy and intellectual history.

We find this book important not only because of its exceptional qualities but also because it reveals the power of a neglected genre to illuminate the process of social change. As a field, we produce too little biography. That

may be because intellectual predilections have long militated against an interest in individuals, as opposed to classes, groups, or communities. However, tracing one person's experiences, encounters, and strategies can illuminate the relationship between the individual, the group, and broader social processes. *The Seed is Mine* manages to be both scholarly and intimate. It is an instant classic.

Mahmood Mamdani's *Citizen and Subject* poses a big question and offers an answer that is both coherent and provocative. Mamdani wants to understand the character of contemporary African politics, writ large. He suggests that despite the continent's great social and cultural diversity, political life shows many common features across societies. Some of these features are worrisome. He is concerned about the persistence of personalism and authoritarianism despite the desire of many African for more meaningful popular participation. He is puzzled by the high salience of identity politics and ethnic division at a time when the quest to liberate from poverty should unite. He argues that the institutions of indirect rule have deeply affected political organization, behavior, and policy in post-independence Africa—institutions that have both colonial and contemporary variants. In his view, South Africa is not the outlier, or exceptional case; it is instead an extreme manifestation of a pattern observable elsewhere and traceable to legal and economic dualism.

Citizen and Subject is a big book. For a variety of reasons, our field has tended to focus on the "micro-study" of a small community or a single country. These contributions have often allowed us to reveal and correct misconceptions and to deepen understanding—and they will continue to do so. They provide only fragmentary glimpses of larger phenomena, however. *Citizen and Subject* breaks with the norm and offers us a sweeping, broadly comparative argument. It integrates seemingly disparate empirical themes in an effort to understand broad similarities.

Our field will long debate many of the propositions in the book. Not everyone will agree that formal rules have the enduring effects described, in this period, when the reach

of government often seems very limited. Others may wonder whether the imposition of a single legal system, whether the English common law, the law of Islam, or the law of another community, would have produced power relationships and incentives significantly different from the legal dualism Mamdani describes. There is a lot to argue with here, and our field will be the better for taking the book up on its challenges, both through empirical investigation and through the effort to frame alternative understandings of similar breadth or scope.

Citizen and Subject has practical as well as scholarly implications. "If power reproduced itself by exaggerating difference and denying the existence of an oppressed majority," Mamdani asks, "is not the burden of protest to transcend these differences without denying them?" Democratization requires the deracialization of civil power and the detribalization of customary power. Mamdani sets the stage for policy debates in South Africa and beyond.

Our finalists included five other special books.

Frederick Cooper's *Decolonization and African Society* is a masterpiece. It will be valued for years to come for its detailed investigation of colonial British and French labor policies. The book differs from past efforts in its careful attention to how people framed social issues—how they chose and understood the categories they used to describe and analyze labor conditions. It fuses this investigation with more conventional history, which informs the reader of the substance and sequence of key events, deliberations, and policy changes. The book is both a tremendous scholarly resource and a model for integrating the study of ideas, policies, and political outcomes.

Johannes Fabian's *Remembering the Present: Painting and Popular History in Zaire* does what most scholars do not do: It takes seriously the fact that in traditionally non-literate cultures, verbal and visual arts are an extremely important means of expression, preserving culture as well as recording and retrieving history. Replete with dazzling color plates, the first part of the book deals with the history of the Congo (ex-Zaire), as described by Tshumba

Kanda Matulu, an untutored painter from Shaba. Fabian adds a written transcription of conversations between Tshumba and himself, centered on the subject matter of each canvas. The second part of the book contains an ethnography of this unique African voice.

Allen Isaacman's *Cotton is the Mother of Poverty* takes cotton as a focal point for studying the evolution of cash crop production. Set in Mozambique, the study draws on 160 interviews as well as exhaustive examination of archival and secondary sources. The book offers a rich exposition of peasant and labor theory and shows the often dramatic struggles of men and women to maintain a degree of autonomy from both state policy and the concessionary companies.

John Pemberton and Funso Afolayan's *Yoruba Sacred Kingship* is a methodologically sophisticated treatment of kinship that draws on oral evidence and historically important visual materials and photographs collected over a twenty-year period. The author's documentation and analysis of the syncretism and relevance of the institution of divine kingship and its continuing flexibility in contemporary African politics and society are unique. The book is a major contribution to our understanding of the evolution of divine kingship and political culture in Africa.

Peter Delius's *A Lion Amongst the Cattle* explores the ways the struggles against racism and capitalism in South Africa have altered the character of rural and urban society. Delius charts the experiences of the people who live in what was once the Pedi Kingdom. An example of historical writing at its best, the book dramatically recounts the determined resistance of this small community against the Apartheid state by focusing on two major revolts, thirty years apart (the Sekhukhune Revolt of 1958 and 1988). In the course of the account, Delius tries to document and address important sociological issues that arise—for example, the intermingling of anti-apartheid activity and attacks against witches. A remarkable total of 125 interviews are blended with extensive archival research to illuminate fin-de-siècle South Africa.

ASA Has Moved!

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We Never Close

Need information about the ASA, or 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

Hold All Calls!

By the time our members receive this issue, the Secretariat will have relocated from Emory to Rutgers. As you can imagine, it will take some time to unpack, hire additional staff, and get our communications going. As of this printing, phone service is not yet ready, and we already know that our computer lines will be delayed, so we ask that all communications be conducted via e-mail directed to our Emory address (africa@emory.edu). Until our permanent computer lines are in we will periodically use long-distance dial-up access to retrieve our Emory messages, but will respond only to emergencies. We appreciate your understanding.

1998 ASA ANNUAL MEETING

The 1998 Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association will be held October 29–November 1 at the Hyatt Regency Chicago, Illinois. The National Panels Chair for the conference is Tiyaambe Zeleza of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Theme: Africa's Encounter with the 20th Century

This has been one of the most tumultuous centuries in world history. Whether in culture and the arts, economy and society, science, medicine and technology, politics and ideology, relations of race, class and gender, demographic and spatial structures, environmental and epidemiological conditions, epistemological, theoretical and representational-expressive systems, the twentieth century is characterized by massive, complex, and contradictory transformations in all domains of human experience.

It has been a century of Janus-faced extremes. The twentieth century sees the apogee of mass production and mass marketing and their consummation in mass consumption and mass leisure; it inaugurates the age of mass communication and mass education; it ushers in the era of mass nationalisms and mass revolts driven by utopian ideals. But it is also a century of mass hysteria and mass murder, mass oppression and mass poverty, mass ignorance and mass disease. The century of unparalleled technological and scientific achievement, economic prosperity and population growth, progressive modernization and globalization, is also one marked by unprecedented global warfare and genocide, seemingly irreconcilable social and geo-political divisions, major population dislocations, national and ethnic conflicts, racial, factional and religious chauvinisms, various manifestations of colonialism, authoritarianism and totalitarianism. For all the epic victories won by the movements for national liberation, for class and gender equality, and for civil and human rights, this century nevertheless closes with the gaps between the rich and poor, both within and between nations, growing ever-wider.

What has the nature of Africa's encounter with this most global of centuries—with its triumphs and tragedies, its accomplishments and failures, its passionate pronouncements and painful reversals, its uneven developments and complex demands—been? In what ways have the peoples and politics, the societies and states, the psychologies and cultures, the economies and ecologies, of the continent been affected by - on the one hand—and

themselves influenced—on the other—the changes and events that have occurred during the century? What analytic possibilities present themselves for making sense of Africa's multiple encounters and confrontations with, and accommodations and contributions to, the soon-to-expire century?

What adaptations/reconfigurations/dislocations have the epistemological frameworks and the discursive systems through which we have sought and seek to understand this rendezvous undergone during the course of, and under the pressures occasioned by, this extraordinary century?

The conference theme offers the Africanist community an opportune moment to conduct both scholarly diagnoses (where Africa and the study of Africa have been/are) and prognoses (in what directions the two might fruitfully go). It is only appropriate that, a year before the close of the century, we take intellectual stock of the salient transformations that Africa and the study of Africa have undergone in the twentieth century. But this should not leave us fixated on what has passed and is passing. As we take stock, we need also to turn in the direction of what lies ahead - the twenty-first century. In other words, it behooves us, based on our understandings of twentieth century Africa, to attempt to chart alternative possibilities and visions of/for Africa and African Studies in the coming century.

PROPOSING A PANEL OR A ROUNDTABLE

ASA Policy on Panel Acceptances—The Board reaffirms its policy that the National 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 exceptions 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 in writing at the time of submission by the organization's coordinator. Merely identifying them as sponsored panels will not grant them unreviewed status. *Such unreviewed proposals must meet all administrative requirements, including paper and panel abstracts, and membership and preregistration status for participants.*

In addition to the two panels from each of the ASA-Sponsored Organizations, the National 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 among the following ASA Coordinate Organizations. There are eight Sponsored Organizations (Africana Librarians Council, Arts Council of the ASA, Current Issues Council, Electronic Technology Group, Gays and Lesbians in African Studies, Outreach Council, Pan African Caucus, and Women's Caucus); four Associate Organizations (Association of Concerned Africa Scholars, Association of New Scholars of Africa, Ghana Studies Council, and MANSA); six Affiliate Organizations (Africa Today, African American Institute, Environmental Briefs Corporation, Foundation for Contemporary Research, H-AFRICA, and Sahara Fund, Inc.); and four Allied Organizations (American Council of Learned Societies, Association of African Studies Programs, National Council of Area Studies, and National Humanities Alliance).

The National Panels Chair is responsible for assuring that panels conform to standards set out by the Board and the Panels Committee. The National Panels Chair has 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. Efforts will be made to contact proposers of panels affected by these changes when they are made; however, publication deadlines may take precedence over such notification. All paper and panel proposals must be submitted through the ASA Secretariat on the appropriate forms. 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, 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 U. All proposals will be reviewed by a section chair who will make recommendations to the Panels Committee.

The deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. Three copies of all proposals and abstracts must be sent to the ASA Secretariat in New Brunswick for entry into the central database. Send proposals to Program Coordinator, ASA, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400.

Who May Submit Proposals—Persons who propose presentations or organize panels and roundtables for the program must be 1998 members of the African Studies Association with dues and annual meeting preregistration 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 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 \$90; non-members currently teaching in African universities pay a special preregistration fee of \$40. Refunds of preregistration fees will be made if the presenter's proposal is rejected. Other refunds of preregistration fees will be made only in extraordinary circumstances, will incur a \$15 service charge, and will in no case be made prior to the annual meeting. Refunds of ASA memberships will not be made because of proposal rejection.

Individuals will be accepted to make only one presentation: as a paper presenter, a roundtable participant, or a discussant. 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 advised to seek funding for travel and local expenses from their own institutions. Proposals from persons who are not 1998 ASA members with preregistration paid, 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 acceptance, 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 proposals for panels, as described above. Panels will be created by the Panels Committee from individual submissions with common themes. Individual proposals may also be added to constituted panels at the discretion of the Panels Committee. In no case will a co-author be added after a paper has been accepted by the Panels Committee.

Use only the standard forms, and make sure that the copies are legible. The authors of all paper abstracts should sign the paper proposal form. Proposals sent via e-mail or fax will not be processed. *Proposals lacking 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 slowed 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 on 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 making 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—either individual or as part of a constituted panel—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 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: Last year when requesting A/V equipment I wrote in a request for a "cassette player," as well as a "486 computer (8mb ram, 14.4 bps modem, CD-ROM player), color monitor, mouse, mouse pad, keyboard, internet connectivity, Netscape 2.0 software, Adobe Acrobat reader software, and sound applications software." I specifically wrote that my panel must be supplied with the aforementioned equipment, but we didn't get it. What happened?

A: ASA provides to conference participants—at absolutely no charge to them—three different items of A/V equipment (slide projectors, overhead projectors, and VCRs), providing they request such equipment on their proposal forms. Writing requests for equipment ASA does not provide on the proposal form will not make such equipment available.

Q: I am a member of an ASA Sponsored Organization, and I clearly printed on the proposal form that this proposal was sponsored by my organization. While the proposal was eventually accepted, it did not receive an unreviewed status and was vetted with all the other panels. Why did this happen?

A: Sponsored Organizations are allowed up to two unreviewed panels per conference. ASA requires that these two unreviewed panels be designated as such in writing by the organization's coordinator—not merely designated as sponsored, but specifically designated as unreviewed. Since panels may be listed in the program as "organized under the auspices of..." merely identifying a proposal as being from a sponsored organization does not confer unreviewed status upon it.

Q: Will delinquent payment status affect consideration of my proposal?

A: Yes. If you have not paid 1998 membership dues and annual meeting preregistration, 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 U. Proposals that have no designation will have to await a decision as to their disposition. Providing no designation at all jeopardizes your chances for full and early consideration.

CHECKLIST FOR PROPOSALS—

Incomplete proposals will neither be acknowledged nor processed by the Secretariat.

Before mailing an individual paper proposal, check to ensure that it is COMPLETE by including

- 3 copies of paper proposal forms with signature(s)
- 3 copies of the abstract
- membership dues and annual meeting preregistration for 1998, or non-member preregistration for non-ASA members

Before you mail a panel or roundtable proposal, check to ensure that it is COMPLETE by including:

- 3 copies of the panel/roundtable proposal forms with signature(s),
- 3 copies of the abstracts of each member,
- membership dues and annual meeting preregistration for 1998, or non-member preregistration for non-ASA members.

Confirm that no one on your panel is appearing on another panel before submitting your proposal. Ensure you have the permission of the individuals you place on panels or roundtables, as this will affect any other presentations they may plan to make.

SECTION SUB-THEMES

Section A: Evolution of African Studies Paradigms

The project of African Studies has not been the same through time and space. The production of scholarly knowledge on Africa has varied among regions and disciplines; has had diverse institutional bases, ideological motivations, and intellectual agendas, and has catered to different constituencies, including states, business interests, cultural and nationalist movements, and academic communities. Not surprisingly, as a discursive formation, African studies has been characterized by recurring epistemological and ideological contestations. Particularly the latter half of the twentieth century has seen the development of various and sometimes contending paradigms for presenting scholarship on Africa and for organizing African studies that were influenced by the independence of African nations and by lengthy liberation struggles, as well as by the Cold War. Major issues (not necessarily new issues) have arisen over who speaks for

whom, who navigates (sets agenda) and who steers (follows in the direction of), the role of resources in privileging certain scholars and scholarship, a continental versus a sub-Saharan perspective, the role of Diaspora studies in scholarship on Africa, the availability of scholarship on Africa in Africa, unequal power relations in African Studies organizations, the integration of gender and sexuality, among many others. Panel and paper proposals for this section can address any of the above issues through time and space, as well as others that seem appropriate.

Section B: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories and Historiographies

In the twentieth century African history appeared as a discipline in academic institutions in the West and in the continent's universities. The historiography has reflected the political perspectives of scholars in both areas and incorporated debates between and among African and Africanist scholars. In the current historical juncture the presence of African scholars in western academic institutions has created an unprecedented opportunity for dialogue between scholars on the continent and for mainstreaming African history in institutions of higher education. This panel encourages submissions on the precolonial, colonial and post colonial history of the continent that both reflect past debates, theories and preoccupations as well as new approaches that mark the path for future research. We are particularly interested in panels that engage the new social histories and cultural studies, probe such themes as the formation of pre-colonial identities, the gendering of power, the study of leisure, the contested nature of colonial rule and post-independence struggles for popular democracy. Similarly we encourage submissions that revisit "old" topics using new data, and theoretical perspectives, such as the new work on the slave trade, labor and decolonization. We also welcome submissions that permit cross disciplinary consideration of historical problems incorporating such groups as archeologists, urban studies specialists, literary theorists, social scientists, etc. or link the study of Africa with the Diaspora in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean worlds. Finally, we also encourage panels that explore the ways that African history in the academy interfaces with other historiographies and encourage thematic panels that incorporate non-Africanists and present opportunities for a dialogues that can help mainstream the field in the American historical community.

Section C: African Philosophies and Social Thought

The last quarter of this century has

witnessed the birth of professional academic philosophy and its growing dissemination to different parts of the world. Its evolution has been mediated by the tension, sometimes creative, sometimes destructive, between indigenous philosophical systems and practices and those of Europe and America, the principal sources of the colonization and acculturation processes that the continent has undergone this century. Having said that one must not ignore another mediation supplied by the tension, again sometimes creative, sometimes destructive, between the indigenous philosophical systems and practices and those of Islam which have a longer genealogy in many African societies and are occasionally indigenous to Africa. But the discourse about African Philosophy, Philosophy in Africa, and Africa and Philosophy, that has dominated the North American mindscape has in the main been framed by pedigree questions—"Is it Philosophy?"—others regarding the conditions for its possibility, and anthropological problematics marked by a reluctance to accommodate African discourse within specifically philosophical disciplinary boundaries signified by such locutions as "traditional thought" or "modes of thought". What have been missing are serious efforts at presenting to a global audience the substantive philosophies that practitioners in both professional academic and non-professional non-academic realms have constructed in both local and foreign idioms and syntaxes. The theme of the conference offers a good framework within which to present to a wider world some of the striking instances of substantive philosophy, in all areas—epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, aesthetics, logic, political philosophy, social philosophy, philosophy of religion, history of philosophy, philosophy of history, etc.—that African and Africanist scholars working in various areas of Africa and its diaspora have done. We invite panels and papers that explore substantive philosophical contributions based on the various sources adumbrated above. We implore contributors to cast their nets widely to reflect the global dimensions of what is ordinarily adjudged local African experience, philosophical biographies, and the like. The aim is to put before our audience intimations of the philosophical traditions domiciled in the African world.

Section D: African Religions

Africa is a continent of many religions. The two currently dominant religions, Christianity and Islam, are both deeply rooted in the history and cultures of many African societies. The local or "traditional" religions remain vibrant. Out of this vibrant and diverse religious history have emerged

complex syncretic religious movements and traditions. Proposals for panels and papers are invited that address the changes in African religious experiences this century. They could examine the history, anthropology and theology of specific religions, including Christianity, Islam, and the "traditional" religions. Also welcome are papers on the growth and status of other religions, such as Hinduism, Judaism, and Bahaism; the development of various independent and syncretic religious movements; relations between religion, the state and politics; religion and society; religious conflicts; and the rise of religious fundamentalism.

Section E: Cultures and Cultural Change

African cultures, however understood, have undergone profound and intricate changes during the twentieth century, as a result of internal transformations and under the impact of external influences, including colonialism and western modernity, and the complex interactions between these processes. Panels and papers are invited for this section that address specific aspects of cultural change in any given African society or country, or those that interrogate conceptualizations of African cultures and focus on debates among historians, anthropologists, cultural theorists, and sociologists on the invention of tradition, the social construction of cultural identities, modernity and tradition, African cultural particulars and universals.

Section F: Family and Children

In many African countries up to half the population is under the age of fifteen; all told, there are 320 million people under 15 on the continent. Africa's children live extremely varied lives depending on whether they live in rural or urban settings, the class position and social status of their families, their religious affiliations, their access to education and health care, their cosmological position as reincarnated ancestors, inauspicious spirits, or blessings from God or Allah; and so on. The issues facing many of Africa's children and their families as we round off the century are daunting: they are confronted with economic hardships and poverty, epidemic diseases and inadequate health care, meager social services and amenities, and political instability and civil strife, in which children are often killed or traumatized as victims or combatants. At the same time, the resources for African families are also enormous. Extended families are still intact in many places, providing impressively flexible child care arrangements and continual social and emotional stimulation to young children; where traditional family structures have eroded, new ones may have replaced them;

the ancestors and earth spirits may continue to bestow blessings, and children may continue to be possessed by spirits or initiated into traditional cults; modernity may offer genuine cultural and intellectual resources for cultural renewal as children, with their indomitable imaginations, reinvent their worlds with typical creativity. Moreover, efforts have been and are being made by some governments, NGOs and community based organizations to ameliorate the lot of children and hard-pressed families. In short, the lives and prospects of Africa's children have undergone complex changes in the course of this century, as have Africa's families in terms of their composition, organization, and values. This section invites scholars to submit abstracts for papers addressing any issues devolving from the above considerations or related ones. Perspectives from diverse disciplines, including but not limited to history, political science/political economy, cultural anthropology, sociology, medical anthropology, demography, psychology, human development and family studies, literature, and art history, would all be welcome.

Section G: Science, Medicine, and Technology

The above theme provides a broad forum for exploration of original and review data relating to the challenges of Africa's scientific, medical, and technological development. Africa is a vast continent with enormous untapped natural resources, including a wide range of minerals, plant and animal species, as well as human resources, which have yet to be fully exploited. The role of science and scientists, technology and technicians in unlocking the continent's potential is critical. Panels and papers should address Africa's needs in, experiences with, and potential contributions to, science, medicine, and technology. The areas of exploration and exposition could include but not be limited to: the science policies of African states; the development of science education; the utilization of modern and traditional skills (genetic engineering, ethnomedicine, cyberspace technology) in dealing with Africa's development problems; the use and promotion of state-of-the-art technologies in science, agroindustries and health care systems; debates about appropriate technology, technological dependency, indigeneous knowledge, intellectual rights and property; questions of medical ethics as applied to new drugs, putative vaccine trials, recombinant or genetically engineered/cloned products, artificial regulation of fertility, and management of air and food quality; the development of transport and communications technologies and networks;

and the role of scientists in development, among many other relevant issues.

Section H: The Challenges and Prospects of Urbanization

During the 20th century, annual growth rate of African cities has far exceeded the rate of industrialization producing "over urbanization". The role of cities in Africa's development has been the subject of considerable debate. Some see cities as dynamic centers of growth and innovation, others see them as parasitic centers that drain rural areas of much needed development capital, promote urban dualism and exacerbate poverty. Urban growth has been accompanied by complex changes in the economic, cultural and political roles of African cities and difficult challenges in housing, water and sanitation, waste disposal, employment, crime, transport and communication. What have been the salient determinants of African urban growth in the 20th century and what role have cities played in national economic development, cultural and social change and the production of political power? How have African governments addressed the difficult challenges of rapid urban growth in an environment of harsh economic realities, increasing national debt and globalization? Panels and papers are invited that address any of the following or related issues in the context of 20th century African urbanization from various theoretical vantages: problems and solutions of urban housing; urban economic structure (e.g. urban dualisms such as the informal and formal sectors); water, health, sanitation, and waste disposal; urban poverty, crime and conflict, social mobility and dislocation; changing urban structure; management and governance of African cities; and the impact of globalization and tourism.

Section I: Demographic and Environmental Change

The debate on the interrelationships between population and the environment continues unabated without any agreement on the causal relationships. During the latter half of this century, many scholars working on this topic in the African arena have concentrated on the deleterious effects of rapid population growth on resource depletion and environmental degradation. However, recent literature on this debate has made it clear that the connections between demographic and environmental change are complex and not necessarily unidirectional, and that many other variables need to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, many of the connections show-up only at the local level and may be missed when discussed at the national or global levels. As Africa moves

into the 21st Century it is important to take a closer look at the demographic and environmental changes the continent has experienced and to examine the possible underlying factors and implications of these changes. Thus this broad theme encourages panel and paper proposals on Africa's environmental and demographic changes at both the macro- and micro-levels. The papers could be theoretically or empirically based and approach the subject from various theoretical persuasions. Papers need not necessarily try to find a connection between the two parameters (i.e. population and environment) but can independently address a specific aspect of each, e.g. change in demographic parameters such as fertility and mortality; the environment; issues of sustainability; the role of economic crises; the role of poverty or economic growth and other forces in demographic change, etc. The environment here is broadly defined and can include its physical manifestations, such as soil, air, trees, water, and other natural resources, and its social/cultural manifestations, such as farming systems, health and disease, and can also be seen in terms of environmental ideologies and movements.

Section J: Land and Society

Papers and panels on this theme might consider questions related to access to, control and management of land at different scales; changing land rights systems; land disputes; land reform; inter-state boundary conflicts; land use practices leading to land conservation or degradation. Other topics might address cultural delimitations of territory and space; maps and map making; peoples and parks; environmental planning and the politics of land use; liberalization, decentralization, privatization, and land holdings, and the meaning of land. Papers and panels are welcome that address these and related topics in creative and original ways.

Section K: Politics, Power, and Social Movements

This decade opened with high optimism about the possibility of an African political renaissance as the authoritarian post-colonial state was besieged by popular forces demanding the democratization of politics. Despite strong evidence of continuities with past patterns, the social movements and popular forces contesting state power are redefining in complex and unexpected ways the practice of politics and the organization of power in unexpected ways the practice of politics and the organization of power in Africa. The crisis of the post-colonial state is an acute manifestation of contradictory experiences of Africa's encounter with western modernity - a playing out of the

tensions inherent in the shifting complexes of internal and external material relations, institutional forms, cultural and symbolic repertoires, and ideologies of power that have defined the trajectory of modern state formation and the exercise of power in 20th century Africa. The transcendence of the crisis must remain the central preoccupation as we take stock of the meaning of this century for Africa and contemplate the continent's prospects in the next millennium. The panels grouped under this section will thus be devoted to new and innovative conceptualizations of historical antecedents, contemporary expressions, and implications for the future of the internal and external material, cultural, political and institutional forces that have defined the post-colonial state and its articulation with society. The panels will critically examine, among other phenomena, the constitution, dynamism and limitations of civil society as arenas for political action; social movements as historical and contemporary agencies of political transformations; inflections of race, class, gender and other social-constructed hierarchies on practices and the exercise of power; the politics of communal contention based on regional, religious and ethnic identities as mirrors of contests over the moral authority of the state, the meaning of citizenship, and the rights (collective versus individual) of political representation; and the cultural embedding of dominant ideologies of power and popular discourses through which this power is contested.

Section L: Gender, Sexuality, "Tradition" and Change

The panels and papers in this section should address issues of gender and sexuality in Africa, past and present. The papers should explore issues such as the social construction of gender: of masculinity, femininity and transgendered identities. They should examine gender roles and gendered subjectivities, and how these have changed over time. Other topics for exploration include the question of sexuality, focusing on constructions of African heterosexuality, and Gay and Lesbian issues in Africa. These two issues, gender and sexuality, do intersect of course, and it is likely that many of the papers submitted will explore both points of convergence and points of divergence. Papers should look critically at some aspects of the ways in which genders have been constructed from different perspectives; in other words, moving beyond the fiction that gender relations were equal and harmonious in precolonial Africa. While papers should explore the ways in which gender is and is not a useful or universal category of analysis as some have argued in the case of certain precolonial societies, they should also

explore possible theoretical alternatives to the popular constructions of gender as a category, alternatives in which the meanings and expressions of the differences of maleness and femaleness, the differential levels of access to power and authority, get expressed. Also welcome are papers that interrogate how various academic disciplines methodologically and epistemologically deal with the question of gender.

Section M: The Development of African Economies

Panels and papers under this theme should address historical and current issues of economic development in Africa. Papers may focus on specific sectors, such as agriculture, industry and manufacturing, trade and commerce, finance and investment, or specific moments and events such as the impact of the Great Depression. Also encouraged are papers which analyze the various development strategies pursued by colonial and postcolonial states, the successes and failures of regional integration schemes, and the capacity of African institutions to cope with liberalization and other changes associated with Structural Adjustment Programs and that assess the distributional and growth consequences of those programs. Papers should have a substantial empirical component, should apply theory in new and creative ways, and whenever applicable should have some policy relevance.

Section N: Africa and the Wider World: From Antiquity to the 20th Century

"Africa's encounter with the 20th Century" can only fully be understood viewed against Africa's millennial-long interactions with the wider world. This section invites proposals for panels and papers which seek to contextualize the traumas and triumphs of the twentieth century within a longer time frame and changing geographical frames of reference. Specifically it challenges Africanists to demonstrate the relevance of earlier periods of African history to an understanding of 20th century Africa and the relevance of Africa's relationship with the world of Islam and the civilizations of India and China to its changing relations with Europe and America.

Section O: Global Africa

Sought under this theme are panels and paper proposals that address Africa's existence and influence as a transnational phenomenon - whether it be in the fields of culture and politics, the circulation of peoples, including intellectuals, ideas and fashions, or social movements and popular culture. Welcome are papers that examine

the historical dimensions and the contemporary manifestations of these processes. Papers could focus on Panafrikan linkages, including the older ones mediated through churches, trade unions, and political parties and the educated elite, or the newer ones mediated through government agencies, NGOs, the mass media, women's and business groups, as well as address the connections and disconnections, convergences and divergences in the current wave of Black/African nationalisms from afrocriticism, through popular music and culture, to movements and million two/man marches in the US, Europe, and the continent that seek to fight against past racist and current neo-racist ideologies, institutions, and movements in their global and regional manifestations.

Section P: The Visual and Performing Arts

This section is devoted to the exploration of Africa's performing and visual arts (music, dance, painting, architecture, theater, film, the plastic arts) from a variety of critical and theoretical perspectives and across disciplines. Proposals are invited on a wide range of issues including primitivism and hybridity in the arts; problems of representation; the arts as social and political critique of colonial and post-colonial state and society; patronage — local and foreign — and artistic production; art, gender, class, and ethnicity; notions of elite and popular art, of souvenir or tourist art, of total art. Papers that discuss the rhetoric and poetics of specific material and expressive art forms, and that relate these to the secular and religious dimensions of artistic production will be particularly appropriate.

Section Q: African Literatures and Modernity

For this section panel and paper proposals are invited that address the salient critical debates in African literature. The last forty to fifty

years have seen an intensifying of the struggle, by creative writers and critics alike, to make good the claim that African literature subsists as a unique branch of modern world literature. The modern marks an integral idea of African identity as both unique and worldly. Yet, while the extent to which it inaugurates immense possibilities for the continent's relations with itself as well as with an outside world is undeniable, the modern is also a conjuncture that produces and imposes troubling negations on Africa. Thus the nature of Africa's modernity and worldliness have been central to African critical debates — covering the related questions and overlapping categories of: Negritude and rativism; the

conceptual quasi-divides of tradition/modernity, oral/written; the language of African writing; nation and the proper relations within it between power and culture; the rehabilitation of Africa in appropriate forms, styles and conventions; the establishment of African autonomy and authenticity; masculinity, femininity and the struggle over social authority; and the place of African literature in postmodernism and postcoloniality. Papers can also assess what impact, if any, have our debates had on the creative medium, in terms of formal, stylistic and thematic innovation? How, on the other hand, has the creative literature influenced, and shown us ways in which to recast the terms of, debate? Do these debates, as we have conducted them hitherto, have any valency in the African and wider world about which our late-century perception is arguably changing? If we grant that newer perceptual and conceptual mode(s) have emerged, how do we relocate our debates on African literature into modes of expression able to accommodate this newness? How, finally, do we do this with an eye on the likely challenges of the coming century?

Section R: Languages and Linguistics

The study of African languages both in terms of graphicization and linguistic description represents one of the earliest areas of African studies that dates as far back as the first quarter of the 17th century. While the field witnessed a rather slow and yet steady progress between the 17th and 19th centuries, the developments that have occurred during the 20th century have been breath-taking in certain areas. For example, published research in phonology (i.e., the study of sound patterns), syntax (sentence structure), and sociolinguistics (language in its social contexts) has moved the field from its historical "peripheral" position of "exotic languages" to the mainstream of linguistic description and theorizing: African languages have not only questioned long-established theories in these areas based on Western languages, but have in fact led to the rejection of such theories and the establishment of more descriptively adequate ones that accommodate cross-linguistic data. The significant contributions made by African linguistics to general linguistic theory has, unfortunately, not been felt in related areas of social and humanistic sciences due the lack cross-discipline interaction and fertilization. That such interdigitation is necessary can be gleaned from the basic function of language: human communication and its inherent cognitive properties. As the single most important feature of human civilization, language reflects not only our cognitive capacities, but also permeates our thoughts,

mediates our relations with others, and serves as a vehicle of our cultures: It is omnipresent. In this panel, therefore, we seek presentations that will examine and explore the role of language in educational development, creative writing and performances, political, cultural, and economic developments. Papers in anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language acquisition drawing on indigenous and varieties of imported African languages (e.g., English, French, Portuguese) are welcomed.

Section S: Human Rights and Current Conflicts in Africa

The panels and papers sought for this theme are those that address

contemporary human rights issues, debates, and movements as well as the causes and nature of political and social conflicts in specific countries, regions, or the continent as a whole. Specifically, papers that analyze the effects of human rights

abuses and conflicts on women, refugees, and the internally displaced are encouraged. Contributors are invited to examine other cases besides the well-known conflicts affecting the nations of the Great Lakes region or the Horn of Africa; and to examine the role or lack thereof, of the international community, grassroots organizations, the media, etc. in exposing human rights violations. And what, if any, conflict resolution strategies have been devised by Africans and their governments that address the root causes of human rights violations in the current conflicts. Particularly encouraged are papers that are original, based on field research as opposed to secondary sources, and that seek to make a contribution to their respective fields of study.

Section T: Africa and the Media

Panels and papers for this section should deal with either the representation of Africa in the western media, for example, how ethnic conflict is talked about and described (Rwanda/Burundi/Somalia), or images of African states (for example, the media's coverage of Mobutu and other African leaders), the portrayal of disease in Africa (Aids, Ebola) or how South Africa and North Africa are portrayed as opposed to other parts of Africa. Papers may also deal with how media operates within Africa, how African newspapers, radio, and TV have responded to events in Africa and how media in Africa has evolved. Of interest in this regard would be analyses of the role of the African media in struggles for decolonization and democratization. Papers are also sought which look at how changes in technology (i.e. the Internet, computers) have influenced the spread of the media and how Africa fares in the emerging "new" information age. Finally, papers are sought which look specifically at the role of the radio in African lives and the spread of information.

PANEL OR ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL
41st Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association
Chicago, Illinois — October 29–November 1, 1998

READ ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

Mail **three** copies of this form and all individual proposal forms and abstracts to: 1998 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400. Proposals may be submitted between January 1 and March 15, 1998. **Materials submitted after that period may not be considered for inclusion in the program.** 1998 membership dues and annual meeting preregistration must be 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 (\$90 regular; \$40 for persons currently teaching in African universities). Persons unable to submit fees in advance because of currency difficulties must notify ASA in order to arrange payment of fees upon arrival in Chicago.

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 _____

By submitting this panel proposal form I acknowledge that I have personally consulted with the participants listed on this form, and have ascertained that they have not proposed themselves for other presentations at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting.

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 _____

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 and all abstracts to: 1998 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400.

PROPOSALS LACKING ABSTRACTS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED.

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.

PAPER PROPOSAL

41st Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association

Chicago, Illinois — October 29–November 1, 1998

READ ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

Mail **three** copies of this form and abstract to: 1998 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400. Proposals may be submitted between January 1 and March 15, 1998. **Materials submitted after that period may not be considered for inclusion in the program.** 1998 membership dues and annual meeting preregistration must be paid by the time of submission. Exceptions to the membership requirement are made for non-resident international scholars and persons whose major area of expertise is not Africa. Such persons **must** submit their non-member preregistration fees with their paper proposals (\$90 regular; \$40 for persons currently teaching in African universities). Persons unable to submit fees in advance because of currency difficulties must notify ASA in order to arrange payment of fees upon arrival in Chicago.

Name _____ Affiliation _____

Address _____ E-Mail _____

_____ Tel/Fax _____

By submitting this paper proposal form I acknowledge that I have not proposed myself for any other presentations at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting.

Author Signature _____

Paper Title _____

Section Desired _____

Co-author _____ Affiliation _____

Address _____ Telephone _____

_____ Fax _____

Co-Author Signature _____

Check one ☐ individual proposal ☐ part of organized panel

If part of organized panel:

Panel Chair _____

Panel Title _____

Audiovisual equipment required: overhead projector ☐ slide projector ☐ VCR & monitor ☐

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Continuing Legal Education Program In Uganda

■ The International Law Institute was recently awarded a World Bank funded contract to train public and private sector lawyers as part of an overall effort to establish a permanent center for continuing legal education in Uganda. The African Law and Development Initiative is the first major "capacity building" project in Africa aimed at improving the skills of lawyers and related professionals.

The initiative consists of a series of two-to-four-week courses on subjects of immediate practical importance to lawyers, financial officials and business persons. The courses are presented at a training center established in Kampala, with faculty drawn from the United States, Africa and elsewhere. Although the courses are intended principally for Ugandan participants, they are open to non-Ugandans, and the expectation is that the project will increasingly serve English-speaking Africa generally, as well as Uganda. Courses are scheduled throughout 1998 and it is expected that the program will be extended through 1999 and beyond.

For further information and application forms, please contact: The Field Director, ILI-CLE Project, PO Box 23933, Kampala, Uganda. Tel: 256 41 347223/235900 Ext 711/353, fax: 256 41 347521/235674, web site: www.ili.org.

West African Summer Study

■ DREW IN WEST AFRICA is a unique summer study program in Cote d'Ivoire which allows participants to explore the rich cultural and artistic traditions of West Africa. Under the directorship of Jerry Vogel, the program includes courses on the peoples and cultures of Cote d'Ivoire and on the arts of the Baule, Senufo, and Dyula. Students are able to work directly with African artists in their villages and workshops in the areas of ceramics, fibers, and metals. Program dates: July 19 to August 16, 1998. Program cost: \$4,150 (includes 8-credit tuition, air fares, lodging and some meals). Application deadline: April 1, 1998. For further information and application form, contact: Philip M. Peek, Drew in West Africa, Dept. of Anthropology, Drew University, Madison, NJ, 07940; telephone (973) 408-3383; ppeek@drew.edu.

Film Resource Guide

■ CALIFORNIA NEWSREEL has released its 1998 Library of African Cinema resource guide including 40 African produced feature

films, documentaries and television productions. It contains 12 new releases from Mali, Cameroon, Senegal, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Guinea, Namibia, Mozambique, Madagascar and Tunisia. The collection features films from Southern Africa, recent Francophone releases, films on gender in Africa and the first compilation of television from post-apartheid South Africa. In addition, it contains an essay on trends in recent African cinema by Prof. Mbye Cham of Howard University, a thematic index and an introduction to the African Cinema On-Line DataBase at Michigan State University. Copies of this 48 page resource guide are available at no charge from: California Newsreel, 149 Ninth Street, San Francisco CA 94103. Voice 415-621-6196; fax 415-621-6522; e-mail newsreel@ix.netcom.com; web page: www.newsreel.org.

Intensive Advanced Hausa & Yoruba In Nigeria

■ Summer 1998 Group Projects Abroad

6 Semester Credit Hours

June 13 - August 11, 1998

Place: Bayero University, Kano (Hausa); Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria (Yoruba)

Dates June 13-August 11, 1998 (approximate)

Information & Application Forms Contact: Dr. Paul A. Kotey, Hausa & Yoruba GPA Administrator, Center for African Studies, 427 Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 Phone #: 352-392-2183 or 392-7015 email okotey@aall.ufl.edu

African Journals Support and Development Centre

■ A new initiative in support of scholarly journal publishing in Africa was launched on the 6th August 1997 at the Zimbabwe International Book Fair. The African Journals Support and Development Centre (AJSDC) will be based at the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) in Nairobi, Kenya with a brief covering marketing, distribution, education and training initiatives, income generation and research.

Two projects which up to now have been located in the United Kingdom are being transferred to the newly-formed Centre. They are the African Periodicals Exhibit (APEX), a collective exhibit of African scholarly and professional periodicals, and the African Journals Distribution Programme (AJDP), which ensures that African scholarly journals are available in African university libraries. The Southern African Book Development Education Trust (SABDET) and the International African Institute (IAI), the organisations previously individually responsible for APEX and the AJDP respectively, are collaborating with the

AAS to take plans for the AJSDC forward. Full funding for the programme has been provided by DANIDA.

For further information contact Serah Mwanycky African Journals Support and Development Centre African Academy of Sciences PO Box 14798 Nairobi Kenya. Tel :254 (02) 884401/2/3/4/5, fax: 254 (02) 884406, e-mail: atlas@arcc.permanet.org, atlas@arcc.or.ke.

AHA Foreign Scholar Nominations

■ Since 1885, when the American Historical Association (AHA) honored L Leopold von Ranke with its first testimonial of honorary membership, the Association has so honored 80 foreign scholars. AHA members are invited to nominate foreign historians for the 1999 award. Recipients of honorary memberships must be foreign scholars (1) who are distinguished for their work in the field of history and (2) who have markedly assisted the work of American historians in the scholar's country. The selection will be announced at the Association's annual meeting to be held January 6-9, 2000, in Chicago. Deadline for nominations is February 28, 1998. Contact Stan Katz, vice president of the Research Division, 446 Robertson Hall, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 085441013, 609-258-5637. Nomination materials may be sent to my attention at the above address.

UCLA Fowler Museum Exhibition

■ *Beads, Body and Soul: Art and Light in the Yoruba Universe*, Jan. 25-July 19, 1998. Among the Yoruba peoples of Africa and the Diaspora, rich concepts of color, light and philosophy are embodied in their art, which includes some of the most sumptuous beadwork found in the world. Diaphanous crowns, lush ceremonial regalia, shimmering contemporary paintings and sculpture, and even a royal throne, are among the 150 works on view. Representing past and present, West Africa and the Americas, the exhibition is the first to encompass a wide range of Yoruba beaded traditions.

AWARDS & FELLOWSHIPS

March 1, 1998—NEH 1998 School Teacher Summer Seminars

● Each summer the National Endowment for the Humanities supports study opportunities for school teachers to strengthen the teaching of the humanities. Among the 20 seminars offered are studies of the industrial revolution, Communism in America, Native American literature, autobiographies of the Harlem Renaissance,

as well as Latin American nationalism, and the the history of the Irish famine. In addition, eight institutes will be held at locations such as the Folger Shakespeare Library, Harvard's Graduate School of Education, the National Humanities Center, and the Renaissance Society of America. See the complete slate on NEH's home page: www.neh.fed.us/html/seminar1.html. For printed copies of the slate of 1998 NEH Seminars and Institutes call 202/606-8463 or e-mail research@neh.fed.us.

New CCWH-Prelinger Scholarship

● The Coordinating Council for Women in History is pleased to announce that it will award a \$10,000 annual scholarship beginning in April 1998 to a scholar of excellence. Named the CCWH-Catherine Prelinger Award Scholarship in memory of former CCWH president and nontraditional scholar Catherine Prelinger, the award is intended to enhance the work of a contemporary scholar who has not followed the traditional academic path of uninterrupted and completed secondary, undergraduate, and graduate degrees leading to a tenured faculty position. Deadline for completed applications is Feb. 15, 1998. Contact Marguerite Renner, CCWH Executive Director, 1500 N. Verdugo Rd., Glendale College, Glendale, CA 91208. Tel: (818) 240-1000 ext. 5461.

PAPER CALENDAR

January 30, 1998—African Studies

◆ Submissions for the Annual Conference of the African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP), to be held June 26-29, 1998, at Latrobe University, Melbourne, Australia. Contact David Dorward, Director, African Research Institute, LaTrobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia. E-mail: d.dorward@latrobe.edu.au. The Third Annual Post-Graduate African Studies Workshop will be held in conjunction with the AFSAAP Conference. Those interested in participating in the workshop should contact Tanya Lyons, Politics Department, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, 5005. E-mail: tlyons@arts.adelaide.edu.au.

February 1, 1998—Papyri and Inscriptions

◆ Submissions for an International Congress held by the Center of Papyrological Studies and Inscriptions of Ain-Shams University, from September 5-9, 1998, on the theme, "Palestine on the Light of Papyri and Inscriptions." Contact Alia Hanafi, Center of Papyrological Studies and Inscriptions, Ain-Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo 11566, Egypt. Tel: 00202 2844283, fax: 00202 2859251.

May 1998—Cross-Racial Identities

◆ Submissions for a special edition of *Mots Pluriels*, on the subject of inter-racial, multi-racial, multi-ethnic, or cross cultural identities from scholars of Africa and other regions. Contact Maureen Perkins, Department of History, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Australia 6907. E-mail: mperkins@arts.uwa.edu.au. Submissions may be in English or French.

MEETING CALENDAR

January 29-February 1, 1998—Higher Education

▲ Sixth American Association of Higher Education conference on faculty roles and rewards, to be held in Orlando, FL. Contact Pamela Bender, Program Coordinator, Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards, AAHE, One Dupont Circle, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20036-1110. Fax: (202) 293-0073.

March 25-29, 1998—African Literature

▲ 24th Annual Conference of the African Literature Association, to be held in Austin, TX. Theme: Multiculturalism and Hybridity in African Literatures." For information contact Hal Wylie, French Department, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Tel: (512) 471-5531, fax: (512) 471-8492, e-mail: hwylie@uts.cc.utexas.edu.

April 3-4, 1998—European Expansion

▲ 2nd biennial meeting of the Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction, to be held in San Marino, CA. Contact David Hancock, Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Tel: (617) 495-3591, fax: (617) 496-2111, e-mail: hancockd@umich.edu.

May 8-9, 1998—Political Science

▲ 52nd Annual Conference of the New York State Political Science Association, to be held in Albany, NY. For information contact Cynthia Ward, Department of Public Administration, Sage Graduate School of the Sage Colleges, 140 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, NY 12208. Tel: (518) 445-1724, fax: (518) 465-5414, e-mail: wardc@sage.edu.

May 21-23, 1998—Africanist Archaeology

▲ 14th Biennial Conference of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists, hosted by Syracuse University. Contact Christopher R. DeCorse, SAfA Secretary and Conference Organizer, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, 209 Maxwell Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244. Tel: (315) 443-4647, fax: (315) 443-4860,

e-mail: crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu.

June 26-29, 1998—African Studies

▲ Annual Conference of the African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP), to be held at Latrobe University, Melbourne, Australia. Contact David Dorward, Director, African Research Institute, LaTrobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia. E-mail: d.dorward@latrobe.edu.au. The Third Annual Post-Graduate African Studies Workshop will be held in conjunction with the AFSAAP Conference. Contact Tanya Lyons, Politics Department, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, 5005. E-mail: tlyons@arts.adelaide.edu.au.

July 8-11, 1998—Third Sector Research

▲ 3rd International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland. Theme: "The Contribution of the Third Sector to Social, Economic, and Political Change." For information contact ISTR, The Johns Hopkins University, 551 Wyman Park Building, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218-2688. Tel: (410) 516-4678, fax: (410) 516-4870.

September 5-9, 1998—Papyri and Inscriptions

▲ The Center of Papyrological Studies and Inscriptions of Ain-Shams University will hold an International Congress on the theme, "Palestine on the Light of Papyri and Inscriptions." Contact Alia Hanafi, Center of Papyrological Studies and Inscriptions, Ain-Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo 11566, Egypt. Tel: 00202 2844283, fax: 00202 2859251.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Environmental Anthropology

* The Dep't of Anthropology, University of Georgia, seeks to bring an African American perspective to its program in holistic ecological/environmental anthropology, through recruitment for a new, tenure-track, Assistant Professor position, beginning Fall 1998. The successful candidate is expected to have demonstrated research expertise in some aspect of ecological/environmental anthropology; this expertise may complement or expand existing research interests of the faculty. Contact Stephen A. Kowalewski, Dept. of Anthropology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619. Deadline January 10, 1998.

History Chair

* Howard University invites applications for chair of the department beginning July 1998. All applicants should be seasoned scholars qualified for a senior appointment with an area of specialization in the African Diaspora. This may include the Diaspora in the Americas (including the United States), in Europe, or in Asia. Send Applications to Emory Joel Tolbert, Chair, History Department, Howard University, Washington, Dc 20059. Application deadline February 2, 1998.

RECENT DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Compiled by Joseph J. Lauer
(Michigan State University)

The theses listed below were reported in *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), vol. 58, nos. 3-5; or in *Index to Theses, with Abstracts, Accepted for Higher Degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland* (Aslib), v. 46, no. 3. Each citation ends with the order number, if any. American theses are usually available from University Microfilms International (PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346). For British or UK theses (with DX prefix) contact British Thesis Unit, British Library Document Supply Centre, Boston Spa, Wetherby, LS23 7BG; email: <dsc-thesis-service@bl.uk> or the Center for Research Libraries. For Canadian theses (with NN prefix), contact the National Library of Canada (395 Wellington St., Ottawa K1A 0N4). See DAI or Aslib for abstracts and other details.

This is the 37th quarterly supplement to *American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987* (Atlanta: Crossroads Press, 1989).

Agriculture

Abdelkadir, Abdu. *Root production, soil organic matter, soil moisture, and sorghum yield in an alley-cropping system with Acacia saligna* (Labill.) Wendl. and *Gliciridia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp. in the Hararghe Highlands, Eastern Ethiopia. Ph.D., Iowa State U., 1997. 9725386.

Amadou, I.A. *Economics of animal trypanosomiasis control in the Adamawa plateau, Cameroon*. Ph.D., Reading (U.K.), 1996.

Peregrine, A.S. *Drug resistance and drug action in Trypanosoma congolense* [Ethiopia]. D.V.M., Glasgow (U.K.), 1996.

Pinney, A. *Limits to predictability: on-farm spatial and temporal variability and the design of on-farm agroforestry trials* [Kenya]. Ph.D., Reading (U.K.), 1995.

Pyndji, Mukishi Mulenda. *Impact of green manures on root rot severity and yield of bean in the highlands of southwestern Uganda*. Ph.D., Cornell U., 1997. 9732007.

Shemwetta, Dunstan T.K. *Comprehensive timber harvest planning for plantation forests on difficult terrain: Sokoine University of Agriculture training*

forest, Tanzania. Ph.D., Oregon State U., 1997. 9734032.

Anthropology

Agu, D.C. *An examination of the Nri-Igbo concept of Chi in the light of oral traditions* [Nigeria]. Ph.D., London, Sch. of Oriental & African Studies (U.K.), 1991.

Auslander, Mark Jacob. *Fertilizer has brought poison: crises of reproduction in Ngoni society and history [Zambia]*. Ph.D., U. of Chicago, 1997. 9729839.

Bromling, Chifflyn Marie Alexander. *Images of street children: a study on naming and framing a social problem at UNICEF Brazil, headquarters and Egypt*. Ed.D., Harvard U., 1997. 9734784.

Cairol, M. Laetitia. *Garment factory workers in Morocco*. Ph.D., Columbia U., 1997. 9728162.

Champagne, Suzanne. *Femmes solitaires plus que solidaires chez les Mossi du Yatenga: le d'Éti des interventions féministes de développement en milieu africain patrilocal* [Burkina Faso]. Ph.D., U. Laval (Can.), 1996. NN17322.

Colquhoun, Ian Charles. *A predictive socioecological study of the black lemur (Eulemur macaco macaco) in northwestern Madagascar*. Ph.D., Washington U., 1997. 9730934.

Dapila, Fabian Naangmensuma. *Inculturation and ancestor veneration: the case of the Dagaaba Catholics [Ghana]*. Ph.D., U. of Ottawa (Can.), 1995. NN15711.

Deluca, Michael. *Reproductive ecology and pregnancy loss in a settled Turkana population [Kenya]*. Ph.D., State U. of New York at Binghamton, 1997. 9734519.

Ellis-Lopez, Susan. *Ethnography in Egypt: the lifecycle of modern pottery vessels*. Ph.D., U. of Utah, 1997. 9726222.

Fleisher, Michael Lawrence. *Kuria cattle raiding: a case study in the capitalist transformation of an East African sociocultural institution [Tanzania & Kenya]*. Ph.D., U. of Michigan, 1997. 9732077.

Flynn, Donna K. *Borders and boundaries: gender, ideology, and exchange along the Benin-Nigeria border*. Ph.D., Northwestern U., 1997. 9731256.

Glew, Robert Stephen. *The construction of Muslim identities and social change in Zinder, Republic of Niger*. Ph.D., Michigan State U., 1997. 9734126.

Hanson, Paul Winfield. *The politics of need interpretation in Madagascar's Ranomafana National Park*. Ph.D., U. of Pennsylvania, 1997. 9727230.

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Kenrick, J.D. *Mbuti hunter-gatherers and rainforest conservation in the Huri forest, Zaire*. Ph.D., Edinburgh (U.K.), 1996.

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Miescher, Stephan Felix. *Becoming a man in Kwawu: gender, law, personhood, and the construction of masculinities in colonial Ghana, 1875-1957*. Ph.D., Northwestern U., 1997. 9731305.

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Business Administration

Tamangani, Z. *The relationship between forms of organisation and managerial work: a study of service organisations in Zimbabwe*. Ph.D., Surrey (U.K.), 1995. DXN004222.

Earth Sciences

Matthewson, A.P. *The palaeoclimatology and palaeogeography of the northwest African continental margin*. Ph.D., Edinburgh (U.K.), 1996.

Rigali, Mark Joseph. *Chemical characterization of solid graphitic carbonaceous matter associated with the Oklo natural fission reactors and uranium ore deposits, Gabon*. Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1997. 9729437.

Thompson, J.R. *Hydrology, water management and wetlands of the Hadejia-Jama'are Basin, Northern Nigeria*. Ph.D., London, U. Coll. (U.K.), 1995. DXN005219.

Economics

Addy, Samuel N. *The mineral sector and economic development in Ghana*. Ph.D., Pennsylvania State U., 1997. 9732226.

Adenekan, Tajudeen Adedapo. *Inflation dynamics in Sub-Sahara African countries: an error correction approach [Nigeria, Ghana & Sierra Leone]*. Ph.D., Fordham U., 1997. 9730083.

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Henstridge, N.M. *Coffee and money in Uganda: an economic analysis*. D.Phil., Oxford (U.K.), 1995. D192415.

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