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The 2002 Annual Meeting was a wonderful success! The meeting attracted the ASA's largest attendance ever: despite the snowstorm, 1768 individuals participated in the panels, roundtables, meetings, receptions, and other events associated with the occasion.

An undertaking of this magnitude requires the hard work and enthusiasm of many. The ASA would like to take this opportunity to thank a host of people who with steadfast dedication contributed to the success of the meeting, particularly the National Program Chair, Cheryl Johnson-Odim (Columbia College-Chicago) and the Section Chairs; the Local Arrangements Committee Co-Chairs, Jeanne Maddox Toungara (Howard University), Christine Mullen Kreamer (Smithsonian Institution), and Beverly Gray (Library of Congress) and Linda Heywood (Howard University and ASA Board Member) and all the members of the DC Local Arrangements Committee; members of the ASA Awards Committees; the ASA Board of Directors, who provided critical and timely assistance in ensuring that preparations remained on track; and the ASA Secretariat: former Executive Director Loree D. Jones, former Annual Meeting Coordinator, Michelle Peterson, Leigh-Anne Cobb, and Sandra Smith, and to Carmen Alava, John Schoneboom, Cleo Hendrickson, and Michael Benneche Jobbins. The ASA's strength is the wealth of energetic, committed, talented and energetic individuals within its ranks!

Please take advantage of the Early Bird Special to pay your dues and to pre-register for the 46th Annual Meeting, which will be held from October 30-November 2, 2003 at the Boston Sheraton. The 2003 Annual Meeting Theme is "Youthful Africa in the 21st Century;" the National Program Chair is Peter D. Little of the University of Kentucky. The Call for Papers is included in this newsletter.
New Members, Endowment Donors, and New Lifetime Member

ASA New Members
August 1, 2002 – December 23, 2002

Abubakar, Dauda
Adebola Adetune, Victor O
Agunga, Robert
Alukojo, Ayokesi
Ansan, Esi E.
Ayokesi, Oluoku
Bryce, Jane
Camara, Evelyne
Carter, Jeanette
Dennis, Emmet A.
Dibble-Dieng, Meadow
Dzvimbo, Kuzvinetsa P.
Ette, Ezekiel
Glen, Kimberly
Glover, Kofi
Guannu, Nyema
Hofer, Katharina
Hugon, Anne
Jones, Jennifer
Katembo, Baruti
Kazachiang, Victor Tanko
Lampe, Frederick
Laudati, Ann
Le Van, Carl
Lemly, John
Love, Velva
Mbe, Akoko Robert
Morrissette, Noelle
Mustapha, Marda
Nack Ngue, Julie
Nicholas, Vanita
Nkanga, Mabala D.
Obiorah, Ndubusi, O.
Ogbulogu, Charles
Olsen, Nana Camilla
Oluch, Yvonne
Pankani, Winifred
Prestley, Carol
Rodolitz, K Scott
Sanjek, Roger
Scarantino, Josef
Schroeder, Mark
Smith, Matthew H.
Sogunro, Oluusegun
Spicely, George
Spiers, Sam
Talton, Benjamin
Tufa Shaborro, J.D.
Vasiliev, Alexey
Veit-Ward, Flora
Volpe, Howard
White, Cheryl
Wuaku, Vida Adjo
Zakiya, Afia S

ASA Endowment Donors
August 1, 2002 – December 23, 2002

Barkan, Sandra
Chege, Michael
Coffman, Jennifer
Grier, Beverly
Isaacman, Allen
Jules-Rosette, Bennetta
Kazachiang, Victor Tanko
Newbury, Catherine
Nyamweru, Celia
Rowe, John A.
Samatar, Abdi
Stoeltje, Beverly

ASA New Lifetime Member
August 1, 2002 – December 23, 2002

Akporji, Chii P.

ASA Announces the Candidates for its 2003 Election

The following persons have been nominated to stand for election as an officer and as members of the African Studies Association Board of Directors. The candidates' statements will be included in the next newsletter. Only current (2003) ASA members are eligible to vote. Current members will receive the ballots in a separate mailing upon verification of receipt of the 2003 dues. **Ballots should be postmarked by September 1, 2003.** Please renew your membership early to ensure your participation in the election!

Candidates for Vice President
Bruce Berman, (Political Studies, Queens University)
Kenneth Harrow (English/African Literature and Cinema, Michigan State University)

Candidates for the Board of Directors
Jean Allman (History, University of Illinois)
Catherine Boone (Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin)
Jo Ellen Fair (Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Ikem Stanley Okoye (Art History, University of Delaware)
James Pritchett (African Studies/Anthropology, Boston University)
Ahmad Sikainga (Department of History and Department of African American and African Studies, Ohio State University)

2002 Election Results

For Vice President
Mario Azevedo (Political Science, University of North Carolina at Charlotte): 151 votes
Sandra T. Barnes (Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania): 313 votes

For Board of Directors
Maria Grosz-Ngaye (Anthropology, Indiana University-Bloomington): 294 votes
Lidwien Kapteijns (History, Wellesley College): 208 votes
Kasongo Kapanga (Literature, University of Richmond): 230 votes
Lisa McNee (French/Francophone Studies, Queens University): 176 votes
Aili Mari Tripp (Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison): 310 votes

Congratulations to the new officer and directors and thanks to each of the candidates who were willing to serve the Association!
The African Studies Association Board of Directors unanimously approved the following Resolution on December 8, 2002 at its Fall Board Meeting.

Resolution Against War with Iraq

Whereas we envision that national security is best achieved by building economic and social justice in the United States, Africa and throughout the world;

Whereas the large increase in the current military budget of $334 billion is necessitating cuts in the education budget and will increasingly drain resources from essential human services and social programs at home;

Whereas a war against Iraq would likely cost between $100 and $200 billion and would further erode budgets necessary to maintain the quality of life;

Whereas a war against Iraq would undermine higher education initiatives, likely necessitate larger tuition increases, and would decrease access to need-based fellowships and student assistance;

Whereas a war against Iraq would likely result in the call-up and interruption of academic programs of students currently in the National Guard;

Whereas the war against terrorism has already eroded civil liberties without any evidence of increased security through the passage of the USA Patriot Act the Homeland Security Act and the implementation of various Executive orders;

Whereas the climate of free and vigorous debate necessary to the academic mission is under attack and has already been chilled in many institutions throughout the country;

Whereas the current climate has relegitimized ethnic profiling, racism and discrimination based on national origin and physical appearance;

Whereas there is no evidence of ties between he Government of Iraq and Al Qaeda;

Whereas there is no evidence of an imminent threat to the United States from Iraq;

Whereas the United States military has increased its presence in Africa and set up a Joint Task Force for the Horn of Africa based in Djibouti, already numbering at least 3,200 Special Force soldiers;

Whereas Africans are likely to become both victims of increased violence and major economic casualties of a war with Iraq (as with the 1991 Gulf War when 13 African countries lost 1% of their GNP);

Whereas President Bush’s new preemptive strike doctrine is a threat to independent-minded countries everywhere, including in Africa;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Association of Concerned Africa Scholars (ACAS):

Opposes a military attack on Iraq and calls on the Bush Administration to cooperate fully in a multilateral, long-term approach to solving the problems in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations;

Urges all members of the academic community to increase vigilance and act against all attacks on civil liberties and academic freedom;

Encourages all members of the academic community to educate themselves on the history and issues behind the conflict with Iraq and its likely impact on African countries and peoples;

Encourages all members of the academic community to educate themselves on the history, causes and issues behind terrorism throughout the world;

And requests ASA to adopt this resolution and distribute it widely to President Bush, members of Congress and the media.

In Memoriam

Professor Cornelius Oyeleke Adepegba passed away on Tuesday, 1 October 2002, at University College Hospital, Ibadan. Professor Adepegba served as Director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan from May 1992-95 and from 1998-2001. He also taught at the Institute, in various capacities, since 1976 after receiving a Ph.D. in Art History from Indiana University, under the supervision of Professor Roy Sieber. Throughout his life, he pursued an active research agenda and wrote on a range of Nigerian art topics. He published over 40 works, including papers on Nok terracottas, on the Yoruba concept of art, and on contemporary Nigerian art as well as books, including Nigerian Art, Its Traditions and Modern Tendencies (1995), Yoruba Metal Sculpture (1991), and Decorative Arts of the Fulani Nomads (1986). He also received several fellowships and grants, including a Fulbright Fellowship (1993-94) and more recently, a senior fellowship at the Smithsonian Museum of African Art (2002-3) and a Getty Collaborative Grant (2002-3). His intellectual energy, academic integrity, and wry sense of humor will sorely be missed by his family, colleagues, and students.

ASA Awards 2003

Book Donation Award 2003

The ASA makes available up to $3000 annually to assist groups with shipping costs for book donations to African libraries and schools. The Committee generally provides grants in amounts from $200 to $1000.
Those applying for partial funding of a project should clearly show how additional funding will be solicited. The grants are intended to encourage innovative projects that incorporate essential elements, including:

1. Recipient participation

Book donation programs should reflect a partnership between institutions in Africa and the US with a liaison contact from each institution. 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. Community based, grassroot project involvement with benefit to broad, non-sectarian populations are encouraged.

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, bookstores, students and publishers.

3. Attention to details of logistics

The project plan should include a place to store books as they are being collected, a means of reviewing the books for physical quality and relevance to the recipient's request, materials and staff 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 greatest 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?
   * For partial funding requests, how will other funds be solicited?

3. Deadline

Applications are due in the ASA Secretariat, c/o Carol Martin, Interim Executive Director, Rutgers University, Douglas Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400 postmarked by June 1, 2003. Electronic submissions are welcome if all accompanying documents can be sent via e-mail or are on the Web. Please send electronic submissions to Interim Executive Director Carol L. Martin: clmasa@rci.rutgers.edu

A report on the project and brief summary for ASA News are required at the project's completion. Previous grants are available on the website at the following URL:

For more information on Book Donation Programs:
http://www.albany.edu/~dlafonde/Global/bookdonation.htm

Book Donations Introduction and Tips:
http://www.albany.edu/~dlafonde/Global/bkdonsuccess.htm

Africana Librarians Council, Book Donation Committee page:
http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/amed/bkdncte.html

Children’s Africana Book Award 2003

The Children’s Africana Book Awards were established in 1991 by the Outreach Council of the African Studies Association to encourage the publication and use of accurate, balanced children's materials on Africa. The award focuses specifically on books published in the United States about Africa. Since 1991 more than 18 awards have been presented to outstanding authors and illustrators. Award plaques are presented in two categories, Best Book for Young Children and the Best Book for Older Readers. Honor books (titles receiving a highly recommended rating) receive special certificates. The awards are announced in the fall of the year at the African Studies Association Annual Meeting.

Nomination Process

Nominations for the Children's Africana Book Awards are made directly by publishers, who may nominate as many separate titles for a given year's competition as they desire. Each book is read and evaluated by African studies scholars. Reviews of nominated titles will be posted on the Internet at: H-AfrTeach and Africa Access Review.

Nominated books must meet the following criteria:

* Books must be expressly written for children ages 4-18
* At least fifty percent of the book's content should be about Africa (books with content primarily about African Americans are not eligible)
* Books must be copyrighted in 2002 in order to be eligible for the 2003 award
* Books must be published or republished by a U.S. publisher.

Books nominated for the 2003 Children’s Africana Book Award must be sent to each member of the Committee. Specific mailing instructions may be obtained from the African Studies Association, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400, Tel: 732-932-8173, F: 732-932-3394, E-mail: callasa@rci.rutgers.edu. Please send your nominations as soon as possible. Nominations should be postmarked by April 30, 2003.

Distinguished Africanist Award 2003

The African Studies Association offers a Distinguished Africanist Award in recognition of lifetime distinguished contributions to African studies. The Award is presented at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony, and consists of a plaque and a lifetime membership in the African Studies Association.
Any member of the Association is eligible to propose a candidate. The nomination must include a vitae of the nominee, a detailed letter of nomination justifying the 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 by February 15.

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

The Distinguished Africanist Award Committee for the Award is composed of the Past President, the President, the Vice President, and two ASA members designated by the Executive Committee of the ASA Board of Directors. The non-Board members of the committee serve three-year terms. The recommendation of the Committee is presented to the Board of Directors at its Spring Meeting, and the final choice is made by the Board.

Dossiers of candidates not selected for the award are kept by the Executive Director and circulated for five consecutive years to the committee. The Distinguished Africanist Award Committee has the option of keeping candidate files open indefinitely.

Any member of the Association is eligible to propose a candidate. The complete dossier of the candidate must be submitted to the ASA Executive Office and postmarked by February 15, 2003.

The nomination must include:
* A vita of the nominee;
* A detailed letter of nomination justifying the candidature in terms of the criteria for the award; and
* Three similar letters from ASA members supporting the nomination (at least two must be affiliated with institutions other than that of the nominee).

Please send nominations to: Carol L. Martin, Ph.D., Interim Executive Director, Rutgers University, Douglas Campus, 132 George St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400

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**Graduate Student Paper Prize 2003**

The Board of Directors established a new annual prize for the best graduate student paper presented at the previous year's Annual Meeting. All papers presented by graduate students at the 2002 Annual Meeting are eligible for the first prize, which will be awarded at the 46th Annual Meeting in 2003. The winning paper may be eligible for submission to the African Studies Review, where it will be considered for publication subject to the same review and revision process as any other manuscript submitted to the journal. The ASA Board, in consultation with the jury for the prize, reserves the right not to make an award in a particular year should the situation so merit. Graduate students may submit their papers with a letter of recommendation from their advisor postmarked by January 15, 2003, to the ASA Executive Office. Submissions may be mailed to African Studies Association, Graduate Student Prize Competition, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400, or emailed as an attachment to callasa@rci.rutgers.edu.

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**Herskovits Award 2003**

The African Studies Association (ASA) invites publishers to nominate titles for the Herskovits Award. The ASA presents the Herskovits Award to the author of the most important scholarly work in African studies published in English during the preceding year. This annual award is named in honor of Melville J. Herskovits, one of the ASA's founders.

The winner of the Herskovits Award is announced at the ASA Annual Meeting. The formal presentation of the award with an honorarium of $500 is made during the Awards Ceremony. A list of the finalists for the Award is published in the Annual Meeting program and in the ASA News.

Past winners have included the most prominent names in African Studies: Anthony Appiah, Keletso Atkins, Paul and Laura Bohannon, Allen Isaacman, Lansine Kaba, Rene Lemarchand, Joseph C. Miller, Henrietta L. Moore, V.Y. Mudimbe, Elliott P. Skinner, and Jan Vansina. The 2002 award was presented to Judith Carney for Black Rice (Harvard University Press) and Diana Wylie for Starving on a Full Stomach: Hunger and the Triumph of Cultural Racism in Modern South Africa (University Press of Virginia).

Nominations for the Herskovits Award are made directly by publishers who may nominate as many separate titles in a given year. All nominations must meet the following criteria:
* Nominations must be original non-fiction scholarly works published in English in 2002 and distributed in the United States.
* Only books copyrighted in 2002 are eligible for the 2003 Herskovits Award.
* The subject matter must deal with Africa and/or related areas (Cape Verde, Madagascar, or Indian Ocean Islands off the East African coast).

Works that are not eligible include collections and compilations, proceedings of symposia, new editions of previously published books, bibliographies, and dictionaries.

Please send a copy of the book(s) that you wish to nominate to each member of the Herskovits Committee at the addresses available on the ASA website, www.africanstudies.org.

Please send a form or letter indicating the publisher, address, email address, telephone, fax, and titles nominated to: Carol L. Martin, Ph. D., Interim Executive Director, African Studies Association, Rutgers University, Douglass College, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400 USA.

Nominations must be postmarked by May 1, 2003.

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**International Visitor Award 2003**

Each year the African Studies Association funds the Annual Meeting attendance of 3 to 5 international
scholars. Scholars nominated may be of any nationality, though the preponderance of awards is made to Africans. Preference is given to women and junior scholars, and to individuals who have not recently visited North America. Two types of nomination are possible. Individuals or institutions in North America may sponsor a scholar. Alternatively, individual scholars may nominate themselves.

Sponsors must be African Studies Association members and must be prepared to arrange and find financial support for the visitor’s itinerary of at least eight days before or after the ASA Annual Meeting during which time the guest may visit one or more universities or other institutions. The extended time is intended to allow visitors to complete their own research, to interact with scholars with similar interests, and to purchase a less-expensive excursion ticket with fixed travel dates. Visitors may wish to undertake trips of a personal nature while they are in North America. This is permitted, however, the International Visitor’s Award cannot be used to fund such trips. The award does not cover lodging or per diem costs for the days that the visitor is not attending the Annual Meeting.

While the ASA invites individual scholars to nominate themselves, the number of such awards is limited and the chance of success is much higher for sponsored individuals. The ASA will attempt to place self-sponsored individuals, though this is not guaranteed. Awardees without other sponsorship will be provided with transportation as close as possible to the actual Annual Meeting dates.

Potential nominees and sponsors are urged to contact the Executive Director (Telephone: 732-932-8173, Email: callASA@rci.rutgers.edu) should they have further questions. The application form can be found on the web:  
http://www.africanstudies.org/asa_international.html

Applications should be postmarked by March 15, 2003. Faxes will not be accepted, and the ASA Executive Office assumes no responsibility for their receipt. Incomplete and late applications cannot be considered. Individuals selected for support will be notified in July.

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**Text Prize 2003**

The ASA Text Prize is presented in odd-numbered years to recognize the best critical edition or translation into English of primary source materials on Africa published during the preceding two years. It is announced at the African Studies Association Annual Meeting. The Text Prize is unfunded, although David Henige donated $300 in 1993 to permit a cash award to be made on that occasion.

The ASA Board expressed support for creating a prize for editing primary texts relating to Africa at its meeting of November 1990. The Board approved the award following presentation of a report on processes for selecting potential winners, and it was presented for the first time in 1993. Eligible for consideration are 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, and whether the text is published for the first time or in a new edition. Evaluation for the Text Prize 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. Works edited by a single individual or jointly edited by more than one author are eligible for consideration. Anthologies with separate contributions by different authors, children’s books, and straightforward texts are not eligible. The minimum length is 10,000 words, excluding the apparatus.

The Text Prize Committee consists of three scholars identified by the Board. To nominate a text, please send a copy of the text, published in 2001 or 2002, to each of the three committee members and to the ASA Executive Director. Please consult the ASA website, www.africanstudies.org. Nominations must be postmarked by May 1, 2003.

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**Announcements**

**Drew in West Africa: Mali**

Drew in West Africa travels to Mali this year. We hope to return to our regular Cote d’Ivoire program in 2004 as the troubles there seem to be ending. Jerry Vogel will continue to bring his expertise to our Mali trip which will run from July 12 to August 6, 2002.

Program highlights include the extraordinary arts and architecture of the ancient centers of Jenne and Gao with their mosques and historical sites, the exceptional Dogon villages, Niger River towns such as Mopti, the Bamana centers of Segou and San, and the exciting capital of Bamako. Students will hear lectures from Malian experts, talk with local elders, and observe masqueraders and musicians, textile weavers and dyers, carvers, potters, metal smiths and casters.

Program cost: $4850 which includes roundtrip airfare New York - Bamako, lodging, in-country transportation by Land Rovers, and 8 credit hours tuition. Application deadline: **March 20, 2003**. For further information and application forms, please contact Drew in West Africa, Summer Term Office, Drew University, Madison, NJ 07940; (973) 408-3400; email: owl@drew.edu.

**Employment Opportunities**

SUNY Potsdam invites applications and nominations for a full-time position of Director of Africana Studies. The Director will serve as program administrator of an established interdisciplinary program and teach classes as a tenure-track Assistant Professor in any other discipline offered at the college. Half of load will be teaching classes in Africana Studies and other areas of expertise; half will involve program development,
student recruitment/advising and campus outreach initiatives.
Responsibilities: The Director is primarily responsible for coordinating, planning and scheduling program activities and curricula in consultation with a faculty advisory board, serving as persuasive advocate for resource needs, monitoring annual budget allocation, showcasing distinctive Africana Studies activities and celebrations, working collaboratively with other campus interdisciplinary directors, coordinating periodic program assessment, supporting study abroad programs, and expanding the number of program courses and regularizing course offerings. The Director is also responsible for working collaboratively with advisory boards, hosting campus/community diversity workshops and outreach projects, facilitating grant writing to support program development, serving as program advisory and role-model for students engaged in Africana Studies, promoting regional and national alliance with relevant professional associations, and working closely with admissions, academic affairs and student affairs to enhance the campus diversity profile. Qualifications: Terminal degree in any discipline offered at the college and college teaching experience are required. Candidate must be self-directed, have appropriate program administration experience, strong commitment to interdisciplinary teaching and relevant research, and excellent writing and interpersonal communication skills. Funded grants experience and familiarity with foundation applications are also desirable. Applicants should submit a letter of interest that addresses the advertised position, curriculum vitae, and provide the names, addresses (including email) and phone numbers of at least three references to Office of Human Resources, SUNY Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676. Review of applications will begin January 15, 2003, and continue until the position is filled. Salary is commensurate with college's entry-level Assistant Professor appointment. SUNY Potsdam is an equal opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity.

Diane R. Brown
Office of Human Resources
44 Pierrepont Avenue
SUNY Potsdam
Potsdam, NY 13676
Phone: 315-267-4816
Fax: 315-267-2170
Email: browndr@potsdam.edu
Check out our home page: http://www.potsdam.edu/hr

Meeting Calendar


The ALA has chosen Alexandria, Egypt, as the site for the 2003 conference to participate in the events of the inaugural year of the new library, Bibliotheca Alexandria. This new monument to learning serves both as a look back through history to the ancient storehouse of knowledge on the coast of Africa and forward to Africa's role in preserving, constructing, and revising history for future generations. The year 2003 also marks the 25th anniversary of the publication of Edward Said's Orientalism, a text that has significantly contributed to our understanding of the constructed histories of African cultures and to the postcolonial scholarship of the last generation.

"Of Lighthouses and Libraries: History ReLit," the conference theme, is intended to bring together the lighthouse and the library as symbols of the preservation and illumination of knowledge. It also refers to the significance of the site—Alexandria: home of Pharos, the Lighthouse (one of the seven wonders of the ancient world) and the Library (both the ancient and the new).

Papers and panels on all aspects of African literature are invited, but a particular focus on the conference themes and historical perspective is encouraged. Following are some suggested topics:

* The role of history in determining the movement of ideas between Africa and the West.
* The role of African literatures in the preservation and the construction of knowledge/culture past and future.
* Women's quests in African literatures.
* After Orientalism: the contributions of postcolonial writing to the construction and/or illumination of knowledge.
* Interdisciplinary approaches in postcolonial studies.
* Transnational cultural study of literature from the African continent and elsewhere.
* Libraries as resources in the 21st century.
* The Bibliotheca Alexandrina: Past and Present
* The Mediterranean coast of Africa as the cradle of mystical, spiritual, and religious knowledge.
* Heritage, history, memory, memoirs, and autobiography.
* Orature as historical record.

While most of the topics suggested above assume literary texts as a point of departure, speakers and whole panels may choose to address these topics (or alternative ones) using visual culture, text-image relations, and/or performance arts as texts. Papers combining literature and film, photography, architecture, or music are also welcome.

For more information visit our website: http://academic.udayton.edu/ala

The deadline for submission of paper and panel abstracts for the African

These should be sent to: Faiza Shereen, ALA 2003 Conference Convener, Department of English, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio 45469-1520.

E-mail: shereen@udayton.edu

The International Society for Oral Literature in Africa (ISOLA)

The International Society for Oral Literature in Africa (ISOLA) held its fourth international conference at the Universite de Savoie, Chambery, France in July 10-12, 2002 on the theme "African Orality and Creativity." Hosted by a team headed by the noted Africanist and oral literary scholar, Dr. Jean Derive, the meeting was a tremendous success in bringing together scholars from several nations and disciplinary backgrounds. Among these were Graham Furniss and Jeff Opland (UK), Lee Haring, John W. Johnson, Donald Cosentino, and Isadore Okpewho (USA), Paul Egusbi (Japan), Bashirou Dieng (Senegal), Itala Vivan (Italy), Thomas Geider (Germany), Fatimata Mounkaila (Niger), Nduka Otiono (Nigeria), Emmanuel Matateyou (Cameroon), Emewo Biakolo (Botswana), Mokgale Makgopa and Dan Wylie (South Africa), Njigu Waita (Kenya), and Kennedy Chinyowa (Zimbabwe). In addition to the very stimulating papers presented - from perspectives ranging from performance, rhetoric, orality and literacy to traditional healing, music, development, and the media - the program featured live performances of African traditional music and excursion to a folk community in the Alpine region of Haute Maurienne.

At a general meeting of the Society held on July 11, 2002, Isidore Okpewho was unanimously elected President. He succeeds Graham Furniss and will prepare the Society for its next international conference scheduled for 2004 in Japan, with Senegal or Kenya as back-up alternative host. The theme of the conference will be announced in due course. The Society, which is devoted to a serious exploration of issues in African oral literature, welcomes new members from as many disciplines as possible. Information on the Society continues to be available at its website http://www.oneworld.org/ial. The composition of the executive remains essentially the same. A new administrative secretary to succeed Jeff Opland is in the process of being appointed. In the meantime, anyone wishing to join the Society should please send their name, title, institutional affiliation, contact and e-mail addresses, and area of interest (maximum 20 words) to Isadore Okpewho at iokpewho@binghamton.edu or Department of African Studies, Binghamton University (SUNY), Binghamton, NY 13902-6000.

Call for Submissions

"Challenge and Change in African Politics"

Lynne Rienner Publishers is pleased to announce the inauguration of a new series, CHALLENGE AND CHANGE IN AFRICAN POLITICS.

In recent years, African peoples have experienced the most tangible promise of political liberation and stability since the birth of their independent states - and also the most severe and widespread state disintegration of any world region. A major premise of the series is that these developments provide valuable opportunities to test prevalent assumptions in the academic literature, to engage political theory, and to discern important new contributions to theories that are still based disproportionally on the experiences of Europe and North America. A further premise is that sound research on contemporary African politics is a key to unlocking a new era of stability, democracy, and political progress.

We welcome proposals for insightful manuscripts that explore the fundamental issues of Africa in the contemporary era. The focus of the series encompasses the broad range of topics - from initiatives to strengthen democracy to manifestations of authoritarian rule, from ethnic conflict to gender discrimination, from domestic politics to the intricacies of African states' relations with global and regional systems - that bear on the struggle to secure independent, open, and stable political orders.

Book proposals should be submitted to the series editor:

Professor John Harbeson
Department of Political Science
City University of New York
160 Convent Avenue
New York, NY 10031
tel: 212-650-5246;
wharbeson@aol.com

ASA News - January 2003
Editorial Board: Catherine Boone, University of Texas; Michael Chege, University of Florida; Leonardo A Villalon, University of Florida; Steven Ndegwa, College of William and Mary; Donald Rothchild, University of California - Davis; Alii Mari Tripp, University of Wisconsin - Madison; Nicolas van de Walle, Michigan State University.

"Crossing Borders: Sudan in Regional Contexts"
22nd Annual Meeting of Sudan Studies Association/ 3rd International Conference of SSA, SSUK and IAAS, July 31st - August 2nd, 2003 at Georgetown University, Washington, DC.

The fact that Sudan shares borders with nine countries (Chad, Libya, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire and Central African Republic) has allowed for the movement of people across the borders, and it has influenced cross-border cultural and political interaction. The nature of such relationships influences both the border zones and the country at large, particularly when wars and crises over natural resources occur along political boundaries. In addition, relationships between Sudan and its neighbors are not merely limited to border areas, but such influences could transcend borders such as in political, social, and economic trends.

The Sudan Studies Association (SSA) seeks proposals that address various issues (past and present) related to the relationships between Sudan and its immediate neighbors, pertaining, for example, to issues in history, politics, culture, belief systems, literature, and relevant fields. SSA welcomes proposals not only from Sudan specialists, but from experts on neighboring countries as well.

The Sudan Studies Association has been organizing annual conferences of academics, policymakers, Sudanese citizens and other interested persons for over 20 years. Many previous conference proceedings have been published, with assistance from the Association and generous donors such as the Tannenbaum Foundation and the Ford Foundation. Small stipends are available for assistance to graduate students for travel. Abstracts of proposed papers (150-200 words) should receive the Conference Organizer on or before May 1, 2003. A preliminary program will be announced on May 15, 2003. Late proposals for papers will be considered only if space is available. Proposals and paper abstracts submitted earlier will receive preferential treatment in scheduling. Acceptance for presentation will depend on the quality of the abstract and the judgment of the program committee.

All abstracts for papers and panels should be sent and received by May 1, 2003 to: Dr. Ali B. Ali-Dinar, African Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 650 Williams Hall, Philadelphia, PA, 19149, USA. E-mail: aadinar@mail.sas.upenn.edu (Fax 215-573-7379, Phone 215-898-6610)

Program Organizer: Ali B. Ali-Dinar, African Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 650 Williams Hall, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, Phone 215-898-6610, aadinar@sas.upenn.edu

Encountering Modern French History
A Conference Honoring the Contributions of William B. Cohen. December 6, 2003 at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

The History Department of Indiana University invites proposals for a conference in memory of our esteemed colleague William B. Cohen, who died tragically November 25, 2002. Bill made path-breaking contributions on French imperial history, colonial encounters, and the development of modern cities, as well as writing on the Holocaust, the legacy of Charles De Gaulle, and philanthropy. At the time of his death he was working on a significant project on the conflict between official memory and popular opinion of the Algerian War.

Papers should broadly reflect Bill's interests or the influence of his scholarship. Contributions by his former students are particularly welcome. Please send abstract (500 word maximum) to:
George Alter
Cohen Memorial Conference Committee
Department of History
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405

Abstracts may also be submitted by e-mail to cohenmem@indiana.edu. Proposals must be received by April 11, 2003 to be considered. The conference program will be decided by May 15.

Although space on the program will be limited, participants may send papers for the Conference Proceedings, which will be distributed at the conference. The Conference Proceedings will not be edited, and authors will retain copyright for future publication. Papers must be received in final form by October 27.

Conference registration and other information will be available at http://www.indiana.edu/~histweb/cohen_conference/.

We ask all attendees to register by October 27, 2003. There will be a modest registration fee.

Call for Papers

Youthful Africa in the 21st Century
Deadline: Postmarked by March 15, 2003

The 46th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association is October 30-November 2, 2003, at the Sheraton Hotel in Boston, MA. The theme is Youthful Africa in the 21st Century. The National Program Chair is Professor Peter D. Little of the University of Kentucky. Proposals and accompanying membership and pre-registration fees are due in the ASA Executive Office postmarked by March 15, 2003. Incomplete proposals will not be forwarded for review.
GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION

Proposing a Poster Session, Paper, Panel, or Roundtable

Requirements for Participation
Persons who propose presentations or organize panels and roundtables for the program must be 2003 members of the American Studies Association with dues and annual meeting preregistration or non-members with preregistration fees paid by the time of submission. Scholars not residing in the US should indicate in their correspondence with ASA that 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.

Individuals will be accepted to make only one presentation: as a paper presenter, a roundtable participant, a poster session presenter, 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.

Registration
All participants must pre-register at the time of proposal submission. Proposals submitted without proper membership and pre-registration fees will not be considered.

ASA members are required to be current 2003 members and to submit the discounted pre-registration fee at the time of submission.

Non-members are required to submit the non-member pre-registration fee.

Refund Policy
Refunds of preregistration fees will be made only if the presenter’s proposal is rejected. Other refunds of preregistration fees will be made only in extraordinary circumstances, will incur a $25 service charge, and will in no case be made prior to the Annual Meeting. Refunds must be requested in writing postmarked by December 31, 2003. Refunds of ASA memberships will not be made because of proposal rejection. Fees are not transferable.

ASA Policy on Panel Acceptances
The National Program Chair, working with a committee, bears final responsibility for acceptance or rejection of all paper, panel, and roundtable proposals for the Annual Meeting. The National Program Chair is responsible for assuring those panels conform to standard set by the Board and the Program Committee. The National Program 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 Executive Office on the appropriate forms. All papers, whether submitted individually or as part of complete panels, will be reviewed separately.

Coordinate Organizations’ Panels
ASA Sponsored Organizations may propose up to two panels annually that will be accepted without review by the Program 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 papers and panel abstracts, and membership and pre-registration status for participants.

In addition to the two panels from each of the ASA Sponsored Organizations, the National Program Chair may but is not required to accept panels that will be listed in the program as “organized under the auspices of...” provided that the organizing groups are ASA Associate Organizations, Affiliate Organizations, or Allied Groups.

Proposals
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. Three (3) copies of all proposals and abstracts must be sent to the ASA Executive Office 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 USA.

Panel Proposals
An organized panel usually has a chair, four paper presenters, and a discussant. A proposal for an organized panel consists of the “Panel/Roundtable Proposal” form, panel abstract, and “Paper Proposal” forms for each presenter, and individual paper abstracts for each paper. The abstracts should consist of a statement topic, the nature and extent of the research on which the paper is based and a brief summary of the argument (one paragraph, 8-10 sentences). The quality of the paper abstract 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. The National Program Committee may add individual papers or discussants to proposed panels.

Individual Paper Proposals and Poster Session Proposals
Individual paper proposals must be submitted on the “Paper Proposal” form and be accompanied by an abstract. The paper abstract should consist of a statement topic, the nature and extent of the research on which the paper is based and a brief summary of the argument (one paragraph, 8-10 sentences). The quality of the paper abstract is the main criterion for acceptance.

The National Program Committee will create panels from individual submissions with common themes. The National Program Committee will identify an individual to chair the session. Individual proposals may also be added to proposed panels at the discretion of the National Program Committee. In no case will a co-author be added after the National Program Committee has accepted a paper.
Roundtable Proposals
A roundtable consists of a chair and four or more speakers. Proposals for roundtables must include an abstract. Use the "Panel/Roundtable Proposal" form to propose a roundtable.

Indicating Sections/Sub-themes
All individuals proposing panel or papers should designate the section for which the proposal is most appropriate. Youthful Africa in the 21st Century, the conference theme, is divided into 22 thematic sections labeled A through V. Please review the theme statement below for a listing of sections/subthemes. 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 V. All proposals will be reviewed by a section chair, who will make recommendations to the National Program Committee.

Audio Visual Equipment
The ASA provides to conference participants – at absolutely no charge – four different items of A/V equipment (slide projectors, overhead projectors, VCR & Monitors and Video Projectors. Please Note: If you order a Video Projector, you must bring your own computer and cable.), provided this equipment is requested on the proposal form. The ASA provides the same items of A/V equipment for poster session presenters, along with a chalkboard and corkboard. A/V equipment requests must be made at the time proposals are submitted. A/V equipment requests made after March 15, 2003, may be referred to the on-site A/V vendor, with any costs incurred being the responsibility of the requestor.

Deadline

Notification
The ASA Secretariat will make every attempt to notify individuals of their acceptance; however, publication deadline may take precedence over this individual notification. Accepted panels and presentations will be listed in the Preliminary Program, which will appear in the July 2003 issue of the ASA News, and on the website.

Funding Participation
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 have not paid their preregistration and membership fees will not be processed.

While the ASA understands the correlation for some presenters between presenting and receiving funding from their institution to attend the meeting, proposals from individuals with unpaid fees will not be processed. The ASA can prepare invitation letters to help participants secure funding. Please contact the ASA Secretariat at callasa@rci.rutgers.edu for letters of invitation.

Theme Statement
Youthful Africa in the 21st Century
Peter D. Little
University of Kentucky
At the start of the new millennium Africa is the most 'youthful' continent in the world, with approximately 50 percent of its human population below the age of 18 years and a large proportion between the ages of 18 to 25 years. At a time when northern European countries, Japan and other industrialized states are projected to lose population over the next decade, Africa confronts a very different scenario. Despite devastating public health constraints, its population, especially its youth, is projected to grow. While Africa's youth often is portrayed in negative terms--violent, rebellious, and disrespectful of custom—they also represent the future of the continent. The AIDS pandemic, wars, and poverty have left large segments of the continent's youth to fend for themselves, and with increasingly important but understated roles in many spheres of life. The time is especially opportune for Africanists to reflect on the implications of this youthfulness from a range of disciplinary lenses, from art and music to sociology and anthropology to political science and economics. By focusing on the implications of Africa's youth for scholarship and practice, one can ask new questions of current paradigms and studies, as well as explore fresh ideas with promising intellectual and policy dividends.

Several traditional areas of research in African studies have strong legacies in the study of youth. Geography and sociology, for example, have been concerned with the role of youth in African cities, particularly as it relates to violence and crime, migration, and economic adaptations. The multifaceted process of urbanization suggests a range of important questions about youth and age generally. The experiences of Africa's urban growth, which now has the highest rates in the world, has taken a fundamentally different path than on other continents where urbanization has traditionally been associated with rapid industrialization. African cities instead have taken a different route, one dominated by the informal or 'shadow' economy, which often accounts for more than 50 percent of urban employment with high levels of youth participation. Urban residents are involved with petty trade, urban and peri-urban farming, and a range of small-scale enterprises and service-based activities. Young migrants and refugees play increasingly important roles in Africa's thriving urban informal sector.

How have youth responded to Africa's unprecedented recent rates of urbanization; have the new metropolitan areas of Africa afforded new social and economic opportunities or aggravated existing problems for the young?

African politics is another area where the theme of youth is especially relevant, particularly in some of the continent's weak states (Sierra Leone and Angola) and in places where democratic experiments recently have occurred. The role of youth in political rebellion and resistance movements, as well as democratic elections is receiving increased attention but could benefit from additional focus. Popular media often has concentrated on the political 'negatives'--the gun-toting, youth militia ('child soldiers')--but the young play other, more constructive roles in political life. Democratization
movements that have affected political regimes from Mali in the west, to Tanzania in the east demonstrate the power of youth in political transitions and elections. Even among the continent’s longest standing political regimes, such as in Kenya, the role of the next generation of leaders in politics (the so called ‘young Turks’ in Kenya’s case) is receiving considerable attention and confirms the political importance of age. What are the implications of the continent’s youthful demographic patterns for Africa’s new democracies and political challenges?

Music and the arts in general are other areas where the theme of youth is especially relevant. With increased globalization and technological advances, African music, film and dance are taking on new hybrid forms that blend past and present in particularly creative ways. Global influences are reflected in new expressions of African art and music, while African forces also help to shape cultural forms elsewhere in the world. Congolese music and aspects of West African art, for example, are increasingly trans-national in nature and prevalent in cities throughout the world. Youth are at the center of important transitions that are taking place in African art forms, some of which are not always viewed in positive terms.

African youth also represent significant challenges as well as opportunities for social and economic development on the continent. Development scholars and practitioners are forced to consider the social and economic implications of Africa’s youthfulness. In terms of the HIV/AIDS crisis alone, youth are especially vulnerable not only because they are increasingly orphaned and left to fend for themselves, but they also are highly susceptible to the disease itself. Recent evidence tragically points to alarmingly high rates of HIV infection among females ages 15-18 years, as well as heightened levels of vulnerability among upwardly mobile and educated males between ages 20 to 35 years. These categories represent some of the potentially most important groups for the continent’s future welfare. Economists already are beginning to explore the development implications of the HIV/AIDS crisis for labor markets and human capital formation, which paradoxically project skilled labor shortages in some regions but chronic levels of unemployment in other areas. Social workers, public health experts, and activists also are engaged in innovative ways in skills training, employment, and social programs for youth that have been so devastatingly affected by HIV/AIDS, war, and general impoverishment. In areas of chronic conflict and insecurity, a generation(s) of youth has been left with few skills and education but significant psychological and social problems. The development challenges of the continent increasingly must engage youth in meaningful programs and policies.

These are just a few of the many topics and disciplines that are concerned with and could benefit from an increased attention to the position of youth in Africa’s past, present, and future. Other subjects and disciplines are equally relevant. A historian’s concern with youth-based independence struggles and resistance movements, a writer’s focus on the ‘young’ in African stories, a gender specialist interested in the intersection of age and gender, the environmentalist’s interest with ecology and population growth, and the diaspora scholar who wishes to understand youth in the new African diasporas all could contribute to panels that highlight Africa’s youthfulness.

Not all panels and papers at the annual meeting, however, need to be concerned with the theme of youth. The organizers will accommodate a range of different subjects and topics in African studies and welcome contributions not related to the youth theme. We are particularly interested in papers and panels that explore the comparative perspectives of youth, drawing on experiences from Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East. A panel that included a specialist from another world region where experiences may be similar to or different from Africa’s, would be especially welcome. Additionally contributions that explore the theoretical implications of youth from different disciplinary perspectives, as well as their applications in the African context would be appreciated.

Sub-Themes:

A. Youth and Urban Space in Africa
(Martin Murray, Binghamton University and Anne Pitcher, Colgate University)

Whether they partake of the pleasures of urban hip-hop, form part of a vast diasporic trading network, or confront the dangers of drugs and unprotected sex, an increasing number of Africa’s youth are choosing the city over the countryside or deliberately straddling the rural-urban divide as they make their way into adulthood. From Kampala to Johannesburg, young people are navigating the opportunities and difficulties of urban life in economically creative as well as socially destructive ways. This section explores the symbols, strategies, and tools that youth employ to seek shelter, build self-esteem, make a living, and protect themselves physically and emotionally within and across diverse urban settings. It asks: To what extent does the built environment of the urban landscape frame the choices that particular young people make? How are the different options that urban youth exercise influenced by gender, race, ethnicity, religion, and class? What will be the likely impact on urban social services and living spaces of the increasing number of youth who have joined gangs or contracted HIV/AIDS? Alternatively, what mechanisms and modes have young people themselves adopted and adapted to confront the challenges of 21st century urbanism? Have conflict mediation groups, training schemes, and the shadow economy mitigated some of the hardships that urban youth face? We contend that the rising number of young people with a largely urban experience in their country of origin and beyond represents a significant cultural and political shift in Africa that merits considerable attention from scholars. The organizers welcome papers and panels that explore urban-based topics from both disciplinary
and inter-disciplinary perspectives and/or that address urban opportunities and challenges posed by African youth.

B. Political Transitions, Democracy, and Youth in Africa (Cyril Daddieh, Providence College)

Recent political transitions from authoritarian one-party and military rule to liberal democracies in Africa owed much of their impetus to the sustained challenges posed by Africa's youth. Students organized and kept up protest demonstrations against attacks on their academic freedoms, inadequate financial support for education, and against increased financial burdens on them and their families as a result of cost-recovery measures. They also focused public attention on corruption in government and the overall incompetence of office holders. Urban unemployed school leavers and dropouts were also easily mobilized to protest against their chronic unemployment and the high cost of living. In attempting to survive at the margins by joining armed gangs and engaging in banditry and other forms of anti-social behavior, they created insecurity for everybody. In a few celebrated cases, such as in Sierra Leone and Liberia, they joined rebel armies to fight incumbent regimes.

These myriad challenges posed by the youth were enough to discredit corrupt, authoritarian governments and to expose them as "lame leviathans" indeed. In short, Africa's youth provided much needed impetus for civilian political organizations and democratization movements. They contributed their organizational skills to new political parties, organized campaigns, mobilized potential voters, provided enthusiastic support to new leaders, and monitored elections to ensure that they were "free and fair". A number of Africa's youth have been brought into new democratic governments. What impact can they be expected to make in sustaining Africa's fledgling democracies and ensuring good governance in the 21st century? We seek panel proposals that address these and other pertinent issues regarding the role of youth in Africa's political transitions and prospects for democratic consolidation.

C. Youth and the Future of the Study of Philosophy and Religion in Africa (D.A. Masolo, University of Louisville)

Most African nations have been independent from colonialism for just about forty years now, but African intellectuals, especially in the fields of religion and philosophy, have been writing for a decade longer. The general historical condition of their writing largely shaped the themes and style of their scholarship and writing. It was a period full of innovative thinking, one that significantly contributed to the emergence and growth of the twin disciplines of religion and philosophy as we know it in the context of African Studies today. Most visible in this quest at the time were the young African men entering training institutions for ecclesiastical service in the various denominations represented by the mission world of the day. They grew into men and scholars, and their work and testimony broke new paths and became the foundation for the study of African religions and philosophy.

As the youth of the 1940s and 1950s moved aside into retirement or passed on, their heirs took the disciplines of religion and philosophy in new directions. Philosophy in particular has undergone a solid and increasing secularization. It has embraced and joined other traditions in debating issues connecting philosophers across cultural and national boundaries because they aim at addressing broad and common issues emanating from similar experiences and aspirations in the political, social and moral domains, and from similar sentiments toward the impact of science and technology.

At the 2001 ASA meetings in Houston, Texas, the Society for African Philosophy in North America (SAPINA) organized a session entitled "African philosophy and the reassessment of the postcolonial," based on the widely held view that the postcolonial was a present that was fast vanishing. One reason for this disappearance is the fact that the demography of scholars of African philosophy and African religions was itself changing fast. The fields are transferring into the hands of a younger generation of scholars whose memory of the colonial discourse lacks the punch of direct experience that once informed the work of their predecessors. This generation of scholars are men and women, clerics and lay people, and largely young and liberal. It is important, in light of these changes and of the transformations in African societies generally, to gauge the intellectual directions of the current and still growing new generation of African scholars who embody a global approach to issues and to the practice of philosophy, and to research in religion.

How can we make philosophy and religion relevant and meaningful to 21st Century African youth in the face of apparently endless political instability and socio-economic decay? What roles can Christianity, Islam, academic philosophy, and Indigenous African religious systems and Modes of thought play in addressing some of Africa's most vexing issues like AIDS and sexuality, poverty, social justice, and civil society? The questions indicate that there are multiple directions, especially but not solely in applied ethics, social and political philosophy, epistemology, and metaphysics, in which scholars in philosophy and religion can focus their attention to avert youth disillusionment in the new millennium. This section aims at bringing together scholars who will address the characteristic differences, if any, in the themes, styles and theoretical content of current research in African philosophy and African religions as spearheaded by the younger, post-postcolonial generation.

D. Environmental Change and Patterns in Africa (Roderick Neumann, Florida International University)

What sort of environment will Africa's youth inherit? While the answer to this question is fundamental to the continent's future, it must be a multifaceted one. In cities, issues of sanitation, potable water, and pollution—and their health effects on youth—are key. In rural areas, issues of resource access (including inter-
generational conflicts), exposure to natural hazards, and agricultural development predominate. In war-torn areas, sustainable systems of indigenous agriculture and resource management have been destroyed or displaced. Can Africa’s youth rebuild them? In areas of political stability, multinational corporations are investing in resource extraction activities at unprecedented rates. A new generation of environmental scientists will be critical to the evaluation and regulation of extractive industries. Will Africa’s youth receive the training needed for the task? How will demographic changes from AIDS and other factors affect environmental management, from small communities to the level of the nation-state? African youths are participants in new movements and organizations that link social justice and human rights to the environment. Can Africa’s youth lead the way to a more democratic, just, and ecologically sustainable future? National and individual debt is a key factor in environmental degradation. How will the inherited burden of debt constrain the future environmental management options of today’s youth? This section welcomes panels that address these and related issues and questions. Lessons from history, youth-focused ethnographies, and the sociology of youth in environmental movements are only a few of the many possibilities.

E. Economic Development and Its Impact on Youth (Sisay Asefa, Western Michigan University)

An important recent report, entitled “Can Africa Claim The 21St Century,” identifies four related strategies for African development in the 21st Century: (1) Improving governance and resolving conflicts, (2) Investing in people, (3) Increasing competitiveness and diversifying economies, and (4) Reducing aid dependence and debt and strengthening partnerships. Of the four strategies mentioned, investing in people is the most important and challenging and entails development programs for youth, particularly in the area of quality education, healthcare, and population planning. Africa’s human development problems that directly affect youth include lagging primary school enrollments, high child mortality, and endemic diseases— including HIV/AIDS and malaria—that impose costs on Africa at the rate of two times that of any other developing region. With a rapid rate of population growth, African economies need to grow at an annual economic growth rate of 5 to 7 percent to simply keep the level of poverty from rising.

Africa is also in the early stages of demographic transition. With a growing school-age population, Africa’s school enrollment ratio has been falling. It is the only region in the developing world where primary enrollment rates were lower in 1995 than in 1980. Africa is also faced with problem of health where one in five children dies before the age of five. Almost 90 percent of deaths are caused by a handful of infectious diseases: acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, malaria, measles, and tuberculosis that kill mostly children and young adults. In spite of the earlier gains, life expectancy since 1990 has stagnated, and it has sharply declined in African countries with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

The purpose of this sub-theme is to provide a forum for papers and panels that examine the effects of economic development on African youth from various dimensions. Papers are invited that analyze alternative development strategies and policy options and their impact on youth in Africa. Papers that address issues of human capital investment, such as improvements in education, health care, nutrition, and population planning and their impact on African youth, also are welcome. Papers that involve case studies of specific countries and/or comparative studies, including comparison with other world regions, also are encouraged.

F. Youth and the African Diaspora (Linda Heywood, Howard University)

Youth and the African Diaspora is a theme that touches the core of the experience of peoples of the African Diaspora. Beginning with the enslavement process in Africa, young people made up the bulk of those who fought in the wars that provided millions of captives to slave markets in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Young people also disproportionately fell prey to kidnappers, or entered the circuit of enslavement as a result of indebtedness of kin, and judicial and religious processes and entered the slave markets that supplied enslaved Africans to the Middle East, Europe and the Americas. In the Diaspora, the actions of youth also stood out. Whether serving as boat hands during the Middle Passage, as companions in the homes and harems of their enslavers, sold in bundles along with adults to make up quotas, or forced to work as child laborers in the plantations, mines, fisheries, and urban centers in the Americas, the Middle East, and Europe, young people endured the same horrors and exploitation as the adults. Those who survived the several diseases that led to astounding infant and child mortality rates joined the adults in their rebellions and uprisings, learnt the new languages and culture that evolved in the Diaspora, and ensured the vitality of the African Diaspora communities. From the end of slavery to the present, the youth of the African Diaspora continue to represent the strength and survival of African peoples outside of Africa. This varied picture of youth in the African Diaspora opens up opportunities for papers on historical and well as contemporary issues. Proposals can range from a focus on youth and enslavement in the Middle East, Europe, and the Americas, youth and resistance to slavery, urban youth and the African Diaspora, youth and religion in the Diaspora, youth and cultural innovations in the Diaspora, and youth and the remaking of the Atlantic Diaspora. Proposals from all fields of study are welcome.

G. Historical Narratives and Models for Africa (Dennis Cordell, Southern Methodist University)

Youth are embedded in most of the historical narratives and models, both emic and etic, regarding how African societies have changed through time. However, attention to the positions and roles of young men and young women in African societies in the past has often been obscured by the
authority accorded older members of African societies and the high value assigned to children as symbols of the endurance and continuity of the family. Young men and young women, who are neither children nor have large numbers of children, are marginalized in most of our conceptualizations of the history of Africa. Panels and papers that explore the theme of youth in the thematic narratives common to all eras of African history are encouraged. For example, founding narratives, migration narratives, initiation narratives, narratives of war and conquest, slave stories, resistance tales, marriage narratives, and accounts of the founding of families almost all accord a prominent place to those men and women we would characterize as youth. The roles of youth are, of course, gendered in a variety of ways, and contributions that highlight these distinctions are important. The European and Muslim travel literatures have also contributed much to our “reconstructions” of African history before the colonial era, but most readings of these sources have not focused on youth. Papers that re-read these narratives with an eye to young men and women will undoubtedly offer new insights. Panels and papers that look at youth in the narratives of the colonial era—those recorded by Europeans which are now enshrined in colonial and missionary archives, as well as others recorded and/or published by African authors—will also have an impact on our conceptualization of the rise of modernity in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. After all, it was young men and women who went to colonial schools and churches, served in colonial armies, gave birth in colonial clinics and hospitals, and worked in wage labor. The same may, of course, be said for the place of youth in our narratives about, and models of, African societies after independence.

Panels and papers in historical population studies that privilege the evolution and the size and composition of those cohorts of men and women that we call “youth” are welcome in this section. In addition, contributions that consider the ways that African societies in the past categorized youth and the evolution of these categorizations are essential to understand how young women and young men were situated in African societies before the contemporary period. Comparative panels and papers are also encouraged, contributions that compare conceptualizations of youth and historical sources about them between African societies, between African societies and those of the Diaspora, and between African societies and societies in other parts of the world. Finally, not all papers dealing with historical narratives and models need to consider the sub-theme. While contributions on youth are encouraged, others are, of course, welcome as well.

H. Colonialism, Imperialism, and Youthful Resistance (Richard Waller, Bucknell University)

This theme offers the opportunity to revisit old topics, as well as to address new ones. For example, what have been the roles of age-based organizations in African colonial history or what has been the role of youth culture in the post-colonial era? The idea of ‘youth’ in African history should be interpreted broadly: that is, back into the pre-colonial past and forward into the post-colonial era, examining both change and continuity. Half of Africa’s population is under fifteen. Its “small wars” are increasingly fought by children, who are also a visible component of the “new poor”. Yet Africa has never been an ageing continent. How have communities coped in the long term with the disparity between youthful muscle and elderly wealth and authority; and are child soldiers really a new phenomenon? The young become old, and that passage from youth to age reminds us that “youth” cannot stand alone, without reference to other states. Generational tension has always been one of the motors of African history. “Resistance”, then, covers more than the conventional “anti-colonial” forms, and it should be sensitive to the ways in which gender and class or wealth affect the construction of age and its passages. We know that such issues were embedded both in early conquest and “resistance” and in nationalist movements, from the city boys of the CPP to the socially-defined “young delinquents” of Mau Mau, and in struggles within church and mosque. Did colonialism and its contradictions act both as a catalyst and a site of youthful rebellion—for colonial rule began by backing the young against the old and ended in reverse? The theme might be further extended to cover colonial regimes and settler communities, for they too had young men and women to place and placate. This section welcomes contributions that address these and other historical issues and encompass both disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches.

I. Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development (Christopher Barrett, Cornell University)

Africa is the only major region of the world in which the number of hungry persons, including children and adolescents, is widely predicted to increase over the coming quarter century. Although rapid urbanization is fundamentally changing the face of Africa, African development continues to hinge on growth in opportunities and reduction in vulnerabilities in rural areas. Agriculture remains the lifeblood of Africa, not only as a source of income for farmers, but also as a source of inputs to processing, manufacturing and retail businesses that account for most employment in towns, and as the source of food for growing urban populations that haven’t dependable, low cost access to imported foods, necessitating rapid growth in output per farmer if the food security of both urban and rural populations is to be assured. The beginning of the 21st century has brought a resurgence of work on agricultural development strategies in Africa. Some of these depend on recent advances in genetics that open up new possibilities in crop and livestock breeding. Others emphasize continued liberalization of agricultural input and output markets or on innovations in small holder organizations that might address real or perceived market failures. Agricultural research and extension systems are being recast in many countries on the continent, with heightened attention paid to the integration of indigenous and west-
ern knowledge about agroecologies. At the same time, many observers have emphasized the steady “deagrar-
ianization” of rural Africa as nonfarm activities have become increasingly important to sustainable livelihood strategies. This sub-theme welcomes proposals that explore contemporary challenges of agriculture, food security and rural development in Africa—for example, increasing agricultural productivity, reconciling poverty reduction, food security, and environmental protection objectives, stimulating nonfarm investment and employment, infrastructure development and the delivery of public goods and services to remote areas, and effective humanitarian response to droughts and other natural disasters—and employ a range of analytical approaches from across the disciplines.

J. Household, Community, and Rural Livelihoods (Lisa Cliggett, University of Kentucky)
On a continent where the majority of the population lives in rural areas, rural livelihoods and the social groups that facilitate those livelihoods play key roles in understanding the African experience. With the vast diversity across the continent, social groups—whether small nuclear families, extended kin groups with ethnic affiliations, clusters of co-operative households, or ethnically hybrid communities in migrant frontiers (to identify only a few)—fundamentally shape rural peoples opportunities and choices for making a living. The ways people in rural Africa make a living also link to forces wielded by governments, global economic systems, and development groups. The role of youth in rural livelihood becomes especially critical in light of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and the increasing burden placed on survivors—very often orphaned children. Conversely, as the number of young infected with HIV/AIDS increases in rural areas, how do rural communities and economies cope? This section invites papers and panels which help to illuminate the wide range of linkages between livelihoods and social groupings on the African continent, as well as research that brings together meaningful comparisons of different livelihood systems. In particular, with attention to questions of a youthful Africa, we encourage presentations addressing the roles youth play in rural livelihoods—both through their domestic groupings, and outside of them. Topics considered within this section might include community and household adaptations to changing environments, local agrarian systems, gender and age dynamics (within and beyond the domestic group) in livelihoods, and migration and mobility as an increasingly pervasive rural phenomenon. All of the issues covered in this section benefit from examination through multidisciplinary lenses, and we welcome papers and panels that bring together a variety of disciplinary perspectives.

K. New Patterns of International Relations (John Harbones, City University of New York)
The section on New Patterns of International Relations welcomes proposals for papers and panels that address not only the influence of global political and economic processes on Africa but the significance and influence of African political, economic, and cultural processes and problems for the shape of international arenas. "Global" and "International" patterns include not only worldwide contours but those of particular non-African regions, the African continent as a whole, and subregions within the continent. Especially welcome will be proposals that test and explore the influence of African experience for contemporary theory, e.g. in the areas of international relations and international political economy.

L. The Visual Culture of Youth in Africa and the Diaspora: Artists, Art Communities, and Changing Times (Karen E. Milbourne, University of Kentucky)
The theme of youth in relation to the arts suggests topics that address art forms made by and for young people. “Youth” might also be seen as a metaphoric principle for what is young, “new” in our discipline. The field of African art is indeed a young one, and one filled with many young scholars, young artists, and young ideas. Ideas of youth span the spectrum from creative objects of young people, to youth movements, and to the creative ideas of the “next” generation. Panels in this section might address a wide range of issues and themes. Inquiries into the art forms made and performed by Africa’s youth, like toys and children’s masquerades, are encouraged. Participants might address the gender implications of such art forms. What is visually specific to the arts and education of girls, versus that of boys? In addition, scholars might consider the interplay between youth movements and visual culture, or the concerns and challenges that seem particular to young artists today. For instance, how has the AIDS epidemic affected the culture of art production today? Where and how are artists receiving their training in changing times? What does the visual culture of violence and the increasingly popular martial arts videos, in combination with the graphic media, and harsh realities of life in war-ravaged nations mean for young artists of today, and tomorrow? Along a similar vein, how have artists turned to their craft to effect change for future generations? How do the arts address such complex and challenging issues as child abuse, substance abuse and other crimes and crises of youth? Other panels might include topics that trace cross-cultural interaction. How has African art influenced contemporary youth in the Americas, India, or Europe? How have the Africanisms of non-African nations been received, re-invented, or translated, when they cross back to African communities? Panels that take a reflexive approach, such as pedagogical or historiographic analyses of the youthful discipline of African art studies, are also welcomed.

M. Health Issues and Youth (Meredeth Turshen, Rutgers University)
Young Africans have placed their bodies and minds at the service of ideals to liberate their nations, and they have contributed their labor (disproportionately for their age group) to advance the economies of their households and their communities. But at what cost to their physical and mental health? The health of adoles-
cents is sorely neglected in developed countries; in Africa, the emphasis on health care for the next generation stops at the end of childhood, which can occur startlingly early in life. Young people are exposed to a host of problems, some of which are suggested below. They are in need of special attention, quite distinct from the health care given to children and adults, raising several questions. In an era of privatization of health services, how do young people on their own access health services, what kind of health care do they find, and how are they received by health professionals? Because the words “children” and “youth” are not gendered in English, there is a frequent failure to distinguish the experiences of girls and boys, young women and young men. Panelists are urged to disaggregate their data by sex and/or gender. Suggested problems to be explored in papers and panels might include the health care of street kids and the health hazards they confront; the psychological impact of youth caught up in civil wars—what rehabilitation do girl and boy soldiers need; access to contraception, especially for unmarried youth; occupational health hazards of young bodies hard at work too early; health care arrangements for child heads of household; children and youth orphaned by war or disease; youth caught up in drugs and drug trafficking and rehabilitation facilities for their problems; and youth caught up in sex rings, especially young girls in prostitution—what health education and care do they have? This section invites papers and panels focusing on health issues in Africa, whether they are focused on the specific topic of youth or broadly conceived. Papers and panels that focus on local experiences are particularly welcome.

N. Gender and African Youth: Contemporary and Historical Issues (M. Priscilla Stone, Washington University)

While the activities of African girls and young women have not often been the primary focus of research within the lively field of gender in African studies, their roles are nonetheless revealed in many spheres of African life, both past and present. We know, for instance, that household economies are heavily dependent on the labor of African girls, but how this labor is understood, and its effect on other spheres of life—such as education of girls in the contemporary period and their economic and health prospects in the longer run—is of considerable interest. Young women in developing countries are known to be especially vulnerable to health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) that are compounded by inadequate health care and education as well as poverty. While these development challenges may seem overwhelming, at the same time women are emerging as leaders in many very contemporary and youthful cultural fields, including art, literature and music. Young women are also actively engaged in the political lives of their societies and past and present resistance movements and emerging democracies have involved the leadership and courage of all youth, both female and male. Youthful women traders and entrepreneurs also are playing important roles in the development and reconstruction of African states that have been ravaged by warfare and instability. Hopefully, young African females, while historically understudied, are coming into their own not only in the pages of scholarship but in shaping the future of their nations and societies. We encourage papers and panels on a wide range of these and other topics having to do with gender and youth in Africa, including comparison with other regions and the diaspora.

O. Information Technologies, Youth, and Development (Marion Frank-Wilson, Indiana University)

In recent years, the development of new information technologies (ITs), such as the computer, the world wide web, electronic books—all available to various degrees through cyber cafes around the world—have sparked discussions on whether these new technologies are a way for Africa to bridge the information gap and participate more fully in the global economy, or whether they accentuate the already existing inequalities between Africa and the industrialized nations. With half of the African population under the age of 18, the new technologies have the potential of shaping Africa’s future in new ways. This sub-theme invites proposals from a variety of disciplinary approaches that deal with ITs and their use and impact on youth and development in Africa. Papers may address the issues of access to IT, e.g., is there equal access to the new technologies in rural and urban areas? Are ITs used by both male and female youths? Are they used by a literate elite, or are they a way for disadvantaged youths, such as street children, to participate in information gathering?

P. Music, Performance, and Popular Culture (Daniel Reed, Indiana University)

In Africa today, performing arts and popular cultural expressions—from music videos to concert parties to "traditional" performance complexes like masquerades—serve as resources for young people to achieve numerous goals in relation to their increasingly pluralistic worlds. This panel invites papers and panels that explore the kinds of social work that African youth today accomplish.
through music, performance and other forms of popular cultural expression. Many possible issues could be addressed. Given the centrality of performing arts to notions of individual and community identity, what particular identities are African youth expressing and generating through performance? Identity is always expressed in relation to others, and performing arts thus can be central arenas for the negotiation of conflict. As such, in what ways are African youth today, through performance, engaging contentious issues such as interethnic conflict, interreligious conflict, intergenerational conflict, or inequitable access to resources? The arts—especially music—have played key roles in numerous grass-roots campaigns of political rebellion and/or resistance in Africa. In such popular uprisings, what roles are played by popular music and its typically youthful performers? How are African youth using the arts to deal with social problems of particular relevance to them, such as HIV/AIDS and poverty? In a time of increasing economic uncertainty on much of the continent, what opportunities do the arts provide youth in terms of economic empowerment, development, and tourism? Finally, like youth the world over, African youth today are participants in transglobal culture. In what ways, through the arts and popular culture, do African youth contribute to and incorporate transnational streams of communication, and what meanings are generated in the process? These are just some of the many issues that could be addressed; this section welcomes papers on any topic pertaining to the theme of youth in music, performance, and/or popular culture.

Q. From Figures to Producers: Youth and African Literature (Eileen Julien, University of Maryland)

In this era of globalization with its apparent signs of promise—media and products from near and far abound and are transforming each and every corner of the world, boundaries seem less firm—many African youth have grown up under an oppressive international economic order, under dictatorships, oligarchies, or in the midst of war. Some carry burdens beyond their years—as breadwinners, parents, prostitutes, or soldiers. Many are orphans or refugees, living far from their homelands in camps and harsh conditions. But youth have also shown remarkable resilience and ingenuity, as musicians, performers, creators, and as powerful political actors, changing political dynamics and urban life. To think about literature in relationship to African youth, then, we may begin by examining images of youth: How are young people represented in literary and cinematic narratives and to what ends? Who writes these texts and for whom? Are "la petite vendeuse de Soleil," Azaro, Askar, and Tambu, like "women" of an earlier generation of texts, written and read primarily as figures for Africa and an African future?

But we must go beyond representation to place youth at the very center of literary production: Are the pre-conditions for the practice of literature—schooling, literacy, libraries and a degree of wealth—being met? Only then may we ask more precisely: What stories can an older generation tell to young people today? What stories do youth tell for and about themselves? What stories do they need and want? Can the canonical texts of African literature speak to them? Or are those texts, tragically associated with the failed suns of independence, simply irrelevant? How have NGOs, for example, used literary forms in their work with youth? Have these processes reshaped the concept of the literary and young peoples’ understanding of literature? What creative experiments in writing are taking place among young people? In which languages shall they write? In which media do educators speak best to these new generations? And in what media do they and will they speak to themselves? What might literature bring that forms of popular culture—radio, video, television, rap music and other forms of performance—may not? Will literature itself be transformed by these forms? Will it in turn help shape these media and their message? Proposals on African literature that address these and other issues are welcome.

R. Youth, Conflict, and Peacekeeping in Africa (Will Reno, Northwestern University)

Youth figure prominently in changes in Africa, for ill and for good. This role has grown in the last decade as post 1960s social and political structures have undergone violent change in certain regions. A common understanding of this process focuses on resulting youth violence and the role it plays in current and incipient internal conflicts. Thus we seek proposals that address the interests, organization, and aims of youthful combatants in conflicts, and strategies for mitigating or preventing violent conflicts. Proposals need not be limited to those that focus on youth action as a cause of conflict. Peacekeeping may include activities of youths who take it upon themselves to challenge current social practices and relations that they regard as oppressive, constraining, and destructive. In this regard, some engaged in violent action may regard themselves as peacekeepers vis-à-vis a fundamentally corrupt social order. More pacific youthful peacekeepers organize conflict resolution groups—Christian and Islamic—in countries plagued by violence.

We are soliciting paper and panel proposals that are located in this expansive interpretation of youth conflict and peacekeeping. Topics can include (but are not limited to) matters such as:
- The role of ideologies in the formation, organization, and methods of violent youth groups.
- Youth and the policies of foreign (UN and regional) peacekeeping operations.
- Youth who organize to mitigate conflicts in their communities.
- Youth activists fighting corruption and crime (as “peacemakers”).
- Religious inspired youth redefining roles and institutions in society.
- Youth who organize new types of NGOs.
S. The Quest for Educational Relevance (W. Stephen Howard, Ohio University)

Africa's leaders promised their people access to formal schooling in exchange for their participation in the continent's independence struggles. This uncertain promise has long been counted on as the primary engine for both socio-economic development and the construction of civil society. School has been a popular setting in the African cultural imagination, vivid in novels and music, an aspect of the promise that education may hold. From the late colonial period to the present the crucial tension in Africa's educational systems has been between 'relevance for now' and 'relevance for the future.' The articulation of African societies and education varies from 'informal' education with practical skills training, to the 'formal' education of increasingly sophisticated school and university curricula that cannot address all of Africa's social and economic needs. Despite recent advances Africa is still the most unschooled, illiterate and innumerate of continents.

Education is ubiquitous among African social institutions and scholarship is sought that situates education historically. We would like to see papers that interrogate education's role at the intersection of African youth and the wider society. The access of the girl child to educational resources and the role that education plays in changing social behaviors in health, HIV/AIDS, gender relations, rural-urban migration, and political/national identification, also are germane topics for examination. We also seek papers that address alternative agencies for delivery of educational services, such as indigenous and international non-governmental organizations and the role of religious groups in education. Other topics for papers and panels might include the policy issues of government spending on education and the provision of universal primary education, early childhood education, structural adjustment and user fees, and the choice of language of instruction and its role in the preservation of the less commonly spoken languages. We look forward to participation from both practitioners and academics.

T. Youth, Social Movements, and Grassroots Activism (Steven Ndegwa, William and Mary College)

Social movements and grassroots activism have reemerged strongly in African countries, especially within the fluidity of institutional change over the last decade. These movements have sought to challenge, alter, or reinvent social, cultural, economic, and political spaces and institutions. The youth in particular have been at the heart of these movements not simply as mass followers but also as leaders. While popular perceptions have emphasized the youth in troubled roles such as rebel soldiers, warlord muscle, or riotous mobs, young people's roles within social movements have varied. These roles range from articulation of alternative ideas and practices in development and broader social relations (e.g. through NGOs and global fora) to expressing new conservatism (e.g. through fundamentalists sects and revivalist movements). Thus, the youth in Africa are re-defining social relations and institutions -- claiming today the oft-repeated adage that they are the 'leaders of tomorrow'.

In order to comprehensively explore the role of social movements and grassroots activism (and especially of the youth within them), we invite proposals for papers and panels that report new findings, ponder new questions or old questions anew. We invite presentations that will help scholars, policy makers, and the public at large understand the dimensions and content of social movements, grassroots activism and especially the role of the youth in them. Presentations that seek to also promote a better theoretical understanding and that engage the prevailing popular perceptions of the youth in social movements are particularly welcomed. Moreover, papers and panels including younger scholars and/or youth activists are particularly encouraged.

U. Archaeology and Uncovering the Past (Fiona Marshall, Washington University and Adria LaViolette, University of Virginia)

The African archaeological record is unique in many ways. Africa is the only place in the world where human societal change can be followed through the last several million years. Other African patterns include domestication of animals before plants, and the subsequent development of mobile, egalitarian food producing societies. Organization of urban societies is also diverse and distinctively African. This archaeological record offers long-term perspectives on many issues central to Africa today. Population growth and population movement, as well as changing patterns of exchange and trade, can be seen over millennia and vast geographical expanses. The development of African domesticates, adoption of Asian and American crops, and continued use of wild resources, contextualizes current debates over use of indigenous crops and breeds, and maintenance of biodiversity. Gender issues and the role of youth in past African societies can be seen through changing demographics, burial practices, ornaments, and images in rock art. This year's theme of "Youthful Africa in the 21st Century" opens many avenues for archaeological consideration, though not all papers at the annual meeting need to be concerned directly with this theme. The organizers welcome a range of different subjects and topics in African Archaeology. We are particularly interested in papers and panels that highlight the distinctive character of the African archaeological record, and those that provide long term perspectives on current issues.

If none of the sections is appropriate for the proposed paper or panel, or if you are unclear as to what is the right section, designate section Z.
PANEL/ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Select one:

☐ Panel proposal
☐ Roundtable

PLEASE READ ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

• Mail three (3) copies of this form to: 2003 Annual Meeting, African Studies Association, Rutgers University, Douglass Campus, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400 USA.
• 2003 membership dues and annual meeting pre-registration fees must be paid before or must accompany this proposal. Proposals lacking payments will not be processed.
• On a separate sheet, attach an abstract of the proposed panel/roundtable (one paragraph, 8-10 sentences). Identify the topic, indicate the nature and extent of the data on which the paper is based, and summarize the argument presented in your work. Proposals lacking abstracts will not be processed.
• Attach paper proposals for each presenter and abstracts for each paper.
• Do NOT send proposals by fax or e-mail. Proposals sent by fax or e-mail will not be acknowledged or accepted.

Panel/Roundtable Title _____________________________________________________________

Section Desired _________________________________________________________________

There are 22 thematic sections labeled A through V. Review the theme statement and indicate a thematic section for your paper.

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Organization ____________________________

Chair ____________________________ Affiliation ____________________________

Address _________________________________________________________________

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E-Mail ____________________________ Telephone ____________________________

Co-Chair* ____________________________ Affiliation ____________________________

Address _________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

E-Mail ____________________________ Telephone ____________________________

Presenters

Name ____________________________ Affiliation ____________________________

Paper Title ____________________________

E-Mail ____________________________ Telephone ____________________________

* If applicable
Name ___________________ Affiliation ___________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

E-Mail __________________ Telephone ____________________

Name ___________________ Affiliation ___________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

E-Mail __________________ Telephone ____________________

Name ___________________ Affiliation ___________________

Paper Title __________________________________________

E-Mail __________________ Telephone ____________________

Discussant Name* __________________ Affiliation ___________

E-Mail __________________ Telephone ____________________

Section Desired _____________________________________________________________________________

Audiovisual equipment request:

☐ __ VCR & MONITOR  ☐ __ OVERHEAD PROJECTOR  ☐ __ SLIDE PROJECTOR
☐ __ VIDEO PROJECTOR

(You must bring your own computer and cable)

PLEASE NOTE: This is your only opportunity to make your equipment request. All request made after the deadline or onsite at the Annual Meeting will be the responsibility of the requestor.

By signing this paper proposal form I certify that I have read “Guidelines for Submission” and accompanying information and have received the approval of each proposed presenter.

Chair Signature _________________________________________

Co-Chair Signature* _______________________________________

* If applicable
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Select one:
☐ Individual proposal  ☐ Poster Session  ☐ Part of Organized Panel

Panel Chair ____________________________________________________________

Panel Title ____________________________________________________________

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• Do NOT send proposals by fax or e-mail. Proposals sent by fax or e-mail will not be acknowledged or accepted.

Name_________________________________________ Affiliation ____________________

Address _____________________________________________________________________

E-Mail_________________________________________ Telephone ____________________

Paper Title ______________________________________

Section Desired _________________________________

There are 22 thematic sections labeled A through V. Review the theme statement and indicate a thematic section for your paper.

Co-Author Name* ___________________________________ Affiliation ____________________

Address _____________________________________________________________________

E-Mail_________________________________________ Telephone ____________________

Poster Session equipment request:
☐ ___ CORKBOARD  ☐ ___ BLACKBOARD

Audiovisual equipment request:
☐ ___ VCR & MONITOR  ☐ ___ SLIDE PROJECTORS  ☐ ___ OVERHEAD PROJECTOR  ☐ ___ VIDEO PROJECTOR
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PLEASE NOTE: This is your only opportunity to make your equipment request. The cost of equipment requests made after the deadline or onsite at the Annual meeting will be the responsibility of the requestor.

By signing this paper proposal form I certify that I have read “Guidelines for Submission” and accompanying information and have not proposed myself for any other presentations at the 2003 ASA Annual Meeting.

Author Signature __________________________________________________________

Co-Author Signature* ______________________________________________________

* If applicable
Proposal Guidelines

Guidelines for Presenters

Presenters should generally allow 15 minutes for their presentations. If the panel has only three presenters and no discussant, each presenter should figure on 20 minutes for their contribution. If there are more than three presenters (including discussant), each presenter should plan for 15 minutes so that there is time for questions from the floor. Roundtable presentations sometimes take less time, depending on how they are organized.

If a paper has been written to be read in 15 minutes (and it has been practiced for timing) the presenter may read their paper. If a longer research paper has been written the presenter should either prepare an outline from which to speak or a shorter version to be read within the allotted 15 minutes.

Presenters showing slides or overheads, should allow for the time that it takes to speak to them and factor that element into the total time for their presentation.

Presenters should be prepared to provide contact information to interested persons. Business cards are recommended. Persons who do not have business cards can make up slips of paper beforehand with their mailing address, telephone, and email addresses.

Guidelines for Panel and Roundtable Chairs

Prior to conference:

1. Ensure that all presenters have paid preregistration fees and membership dues.
2. Acquire approval of all presenters.
3. Ensure that presenters are making only one presentation.
4. Presenters should have copies of abstract/outline of paper for distribution to attendees of session.

During conference:

1. Remember to adhere to the schedule of paper presentations, because many people will count on that as they plan their panel attendance.
2. Briefly (5-7 minutes) introduce your panel topic, how it came about (if that is interesting), and the qualifications of your participants (including yourself) to address the issues involved.
3. Then introduce each speaker in turn. You might want to speak to them briefly just before your panel starts, to be sure you know what they want you to say about them.
4. Be a good time manager. If you have four speakers and a discussant, or five speakers, you will want all of your speakers to understand before the panel begins that you must hold them to 20 minute presentations. No one appreciates a speaker who goes way over time, and in fact many audience members will resent it. So you should tell your speakers that you will warn them with a little sign when they only have five minutes left, and you will tell them when their time is up. Be firm on this.
5. When all your presenters have finished (including a discussant if you have one), open the panel for questions and discussion. You should field the questions, or at least facilitate that by standing up and calling on or pointing to people, particularly people who have raised their hands but are in locations hard for the speakers to see. Keep the discussion moving, and try to give everyone who wants to a chance to ask a question or make a comment.
6. Be sure you are out of the room at least 15 minutes before the next scheduled panel.

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6. Be sure you are out of the room at least 15 minutes before the next scheduled panel.

Audio Visual Equipment:

If your speakers are using audio visual equipment (slide projectors, overhead projectors, vcr's & monitors or video players), be sure you arrive early enough to help everyone set up and check out the equipment. People using slides will need to arrange them in the slide caraselle and then check a few to be sure they are right side up.

Check List for Proposals

Panel or Roundtable Proposals

* 3 Copies Panel/Roundtable Proposal Form
* 3 Copies Panel or Roundtable Abstract
* 3 Copies Paper Proposal Form for Each Presenter
* 3 Copies Abstracts for Each Paper (panel proposals only)
* Membership Dues and Pre-registration Fees for Each Presenter
* A/V Request, if applicable
* Confirm that no one is appearing on another panel before submitting proposal.
* Ensure you have permission of the individuals you place on panel or roundtable.

Individual Paper Proposals

* 3 Copies Paper Proposal Form
* 3 Copies of Paper Abstract
* Membership Dues and Pre-registration Fees
* A/V Request, if applicable
* Indicate if poster session
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Special ASA Membership Price $40 Surface Mail $______

2003 Annual Meeting Pre-Registration: (Deadline for Pre-registration rates September 15, 2003)
Members Income over $15,000 $95 ______
Members Income below $15,000 $45 ______
Non-Members Income over $15,000 $130 ______
Non-Members Income below $15,000 $60 ______
Faculty and Staff at African Higher Education Institutions and All Students with Valid ID $45 ______
Annual Meeting Women’s Caucus Luncheon: Tickets are $25; Please indicate number of tickets ______ $______

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED US$ ______

Payment must be made by Check or Money Order payable in US dollars or Credit card (Visa or Master Card only).
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## Mailing List Rentals

The African Studies Association's estimated membership list as of December 2002 is 2,300 addresses. The list may be ordered in any combination of the following:

- Domestic Individuals
- Foreign Individuals
- Domestic Institutions
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Rental rates are $25 per 100 addresses and are for one time use only. ASA lists are updated daily. Prepayment and a sample of the item to be mailed are required before mailing labels can be provided. The item must be approved by the Executive Director.

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Recent Doctoral Dissertations

Compiled by Joseph J. Lauer of Michigan State University.

The U.S. and Canadian theses listed below were reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 62, nos. 8-12 and vol. 63, nos. 1-4 (Oct. 2002). Each citation ends with the order number, if any. American and Canadian theses are usually available from Proquest (formerly University Microfilms International: at PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346). See DAI for abstracts and other details. This combines the 55th and 56th quarterly supplements to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (ASA/Crossroads Press, 1989).

Agriculture


Anthropology


Johnson, Michelle Cecilia. Being Mandinga, being Muslim: Transnational debates on personhood and religious identity in Guinea-Bissau and Portugal.
Ph.D., U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2002. 3044128.

Architecture

Biological Sciences


Business Administration


Cinema


Schmitz, Mark D. Geological and thermochronological evolution of the lower
crust of southern Africa. Ph.D., Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, 2002.

**Economics**


**Education**


Wood, Kay Helene. The effectiveness of transitional bilingual education on the reading performance of Cape Verdean students from Crioulo-speaking homes.
ASA News ~ January 2003


**History**


Kim, Tae-Hun. Assyrian historical inscriptions and political and economic relations among Assyria, the Syro-Palestinian states, and Egypt in the eighth-seventh centuries BCE. Ph.D., Graduate Theological Union, 2002. 3047758.


Livingston, Julie. 'Long ago we were still walking when we died': Disability, aging and the moral imagination in southeastern Botswana. Ph.D., Emory U., 2001. 3032651.


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<td>Ruskin, Steven William</td>
<td>A ‘private adventure’? John Herschel's Cape voyage and the production of the 'Cape Results' [South Africa]. Ph.D., U. of Notre Dame, 2002</td>
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**Language**

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<td>Whitcomb, Lynn Ellen</td>
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<td>Yuan, Jie</td>
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**Law**

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McCullough, Mary Elisabeth. 'Beur' culture as 'metissage' in the works of Leila Sebbar [Algeria]. Ph.D., Michigan State U., 2001. 3036712.


Mass Communications


ASA News – January 2003

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Music


Philosophy

Physical Sciences


Political Science


Varisco, Susan Leah. Narrative decision-making and the Clinton administration’s peacekeeping experiment [Rwanda & Sierra Leone]. Ph.D., Columbia U., 2001. 3028599.


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