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### From the Executive Director...

This issue is a combined January/April ASA News. The unusually high level of activity at the Secretariat, including work related to designing the online system, resulted in production delays that, combined with financial considerations, led to the Board of Directors’ decision to publish this joint edition.

The Secretariat is pleased to report that the online Annual Meeting proposal submission process that was inaugurated in February was a strong and positive step towards a new level of technological efficiency. Despite the inevitable challenges associated with a new process, approximately 45 percent of users experienced no difficulty in navigating the system. In the spirit of inclusiveness, and with the approval of the Board, all individuals who had attempted to submit a proposal on or before the March 15 deadline as evidenced by an incomplete proposal in the system, or voicemail, email, fax, or office visit were construed to have met the deadline. The Secretariat followed up with everyone until all the attempted submissions were complete. The absence of paid membership and/or pre-registration fees was a leading cause of incomplete panel and roundtable proposals. In addition, in a substantial number of cases, the proposal was incomplete because it had been saved in edit mode, but had not been submitted for review. The Secretariat had hired and trained two temporary staff members in addition to the four-member permanent staff to be available to assist ASA members beginning in late February. It was impossible to predict, however, that nearly 90% of proposals would be entered the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday preceding the Tuesday, March 15 deadline!

Board members and the Secretariat have received comments both positive and negative concerning the system, and I would strongly encourage anyone who would like to offer specific feedback with the aim of improving the system to contact the Secretariat at asapub@rci.rutgers.edu. In the meantime, the Secretariat and the Board have already addressed a large number of concerns, many of which were likely to have been averted had it been possible to make technical modifications based on feedback from member experience in using the online system during the first weeks of the inauguration of the online system. The Secretariat will also incorporate greater on-screen instructions into the system, for more step-by-step assistance. A list of pointers to facilitate greater advance planning, especially by members who intend to organize panels and roundtables, is also being assembled.

Some members expressed serious concern because PayPal cannot be accessed to process online credit card payments throughout the globe, including all the countries in Africa because of limitations that are imposed either by the country in which a credit card was issued, or by the banks that service the credit cards. After a thorough review of the issues and the alternatives during the 2005 Spring Board Meeting, the Board has voted to continue to use PayPal. As has always been the case, individuals are welcome to pay by check; indicate the check number online and mail the check to the Secretariat: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Douglass Campus, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400. Individuals may also contact the Secretariat to process credit card payments manually. The Secretariat and the Board will continue to monitor PayPal to ensure that the ASA receives the best online payment service possible.

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**ASA OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2005**

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Submissions and advertisements for the ASA News must be made within six months of the publication month. Overseas claims must be made within one year.

Domestic claims for publications that are not received must be made within six months of the publication month. Overseas claims must be made within one year.

Please note that the United States Postal Service does not forward publications. To ensure uninterrupted delivery, the ASA must receive written notice of a change of address at least five weeks before the new address goes into effect. Address updates may be made online or in writing to the Secretariat. If a publication is returned, the ASA will suspend all future mailings until the new address is received. Returned and suspended mailings will be forwarded upon payment of a $5 reinstatement fee.

(continued on page 8)
From the President...

Governing the ASA: We Are What We Contribute

In June 2004, with then President Sandy Barnes and Executive Director Carol Martin, I attended a leadership seminar for the officers of scholarly associations organized by the American Council of Learned Societies for thirteen of its sixty-seven member organizations. The ASA, with about 2,500 individual members, is a medium size organization between the giant Modern Language Association with 29,500 members and the Society of Dance History Scholars with 465 members. One of our sister area studies societies, the Latin American Studies Association, which has 4,300 members, was also present. The seminar focused on issues of organization, management and finances shared by all non-profit scholarly societies, regardless of their size. Being able to talk to and exchange ideas with the officers and administrators of other organizations was an added benefit of the program. All of the organizations basically do the same things: publish journals and other publications, organize annual meetings, and provide a variety of other services, differing largely with the scale of the budget and the staff of the society.

With its annual budget of some $531,100 in 2004 and four full-time staff at the Rutgers-based Secretariat, the ASA is a substantial enterprise with a complex program of activities to sustain. For comparison’s sake, disciplinary societies like the American Anthropological Association, the American Historical Association, and the American Political Science Association, to which many ASA members also belong, have between 12,000 and 16,000 members with annual budgets of $3 to $3.5 million and 23-25 full-time employees. The ASA’s elected officers and board members have general responsibility for policy decisions and for administrative and financial oversight. The Board of Directors consists of three elected executive officers, the president, vice president, and the past president, and nine elected board members, with the Executive Director and the Treasurer (chosen by the executive and board members) serving ex officio. In between the Fall and the Spring board meetings, an executive committee of the three elected officers and two of the board members has decision-making power, although constant consultation with the full board is routine.

The day-to-day running of the Association is entrusted to the Secretariat, which is housed on the campus of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the end of the 1990s, the Association experienced significant administrative transitions. Since 2002, under the very effective management of Carol Martin, who served as Interim Executive Director beginning in September of that year, and then as the Executive Director from March 2003, the staff and office procedures have been restructured and reorganized. Assisting Carol are Kimme Carlos, the Annual Meeting Coordinator; Maggie McLaughlin, the Executive Administrator; and Sandra Smith, the Office Manager. After a year and a half as vice president and president, I can say without hesitation that they are as capable and dedicated a group of professionals as I have ever had the pleasure to work with and they have brought the Association back to a high level of administrative functioning. In addition, the position of a Publications and Information Coordinator has been created as part of the staff restructuring process. An extensive search has been underway to fill the new position.

The primary focus of the Association’s board and staff are the annual meeting, publications, and member services, including relations with the ASA’s coordinate organizations. The annual meeting is the largest regular gathering of Africanist scholars in the world, and has for many years attracted approximately 1400 registered participants. The Association publishes two academic journals, African Studies Review and History in Africa; a review of current African affairs, African Issues, its newsletter, ASA News, and occasional books under the imprint of the ASA press. The Association has no less than eleven sponsored organizations, with which it shares a 2/3 common membership. These include the African Islamic Studies Association, the African Politics Conference Group, the Africana Librarians Council, the Arts Council of the ASA, the Association for the Publication of African Historical Sources, the Current Issues Council, Gays and Lesbians in African Studies, the Information and Communication Technology Group, the Pan African Caucus, and the Women’s Caucus. There are also eleven associate organizations with 1/3 common membership with the Association, six affiliated organizations, three foreign affiliates, and six allied groups in which the ASA has membership, including the American Council of Learned Societies, the Coalition for International Education, and the National Council of Area Studies Associations. The ASA also has a special relationship with the Association of African Studies Programs. In addition, the Association organizes and coordinates nine prize committees, including the Book Donation Award, the Distinguished Africanist Award, the Graduate Student Paper Prize, the Herskovits Prize, and the International Visitor Award (funded by a Ford Foundation grant).

Membership services for the ASA include ensuring member eligibility and access to all of these activities and publications, organizing the ASA elections, accounting for members’ dues and conference fees, and in particular, receiving and organizing the panel and individual paper submissions for the annual meeting that are vetted by the Program Committee. It is in this area that the Board and the Secretariat have labored in recent years to improve the economy and efficiency of services, particularly through
the development of a fully online system for processing membership and annual meeting submissions and registration. This year is the first time that the system is fully operational and despite a few glitches, by the end of March no less than 693 individual papers and 121 panels and roundtables had been processed, which should allow earlier preparation of the preliminary program, which will be available to the membership on the ASA website beginning in July. In addition, since every mailing to the full membership costs around $3000, the online system represents an important savings for the ASA’s overstretched budget.

Finally, the ASA is an active promoter and defender of African studies both in the academy and to government. In 2004, through its membership in the Coalition for International Education, the ASA was involved in protesting the attempt in the Congress to insert into the renewal legislation for the Title VI programs a provision for a review board for the Title VI area studies centers comprised of political appointees and officials of intelligence services. The Association also joined the protests against the attempt by the Treasury Department to ban editing, under threat of criminal penalties, all manuscripts emanating from authors in countries like the Sudan, North Korea, Iraq, and Cuba. While the protests from academic and commercial publishers throughout the US led to the withdrawal of these restrictions, the Title VI issue remains open. When the Congress failed to pass the renewal legislation in the run-up to the 2004 election, the existing legislation was continued for a further year, and the renewal issue will be considered again this year.

The primary sources of the Association’s income are members’ dues and annual meeting registration fees, which normally account for 70-75 percent of the annual revenue. The annual budget is spent on member services, primarily on salaries for the staff who coordinate the volunteer energies that members contribute as panel organizers, committee volunteers, officers, board members, and donors, and on the ASA’s publications and the annual meeting. In the past few years, however, the annual meeting expense has been hit by the soaring cost of audio visual equipment for the meeting rooms, particularly the cost of LCD projectors for power point presentations, which can be $300 per room per day. At the 2002 annual meeting in Washington, DC, the AV cost was $17,500, an amount that soared to $31,171 in 2003 in Boston, and to over $40,000 at the New Orleans meeting last year. Increasing demand for that technology, often not actually used, is an uncontrolled expense that threatens the Association’s entire budget. This is a problem that the ASA shares with other academic associations, several of which no longer provide such equipment for free. I ask members to take the costs into consideration and to limit their requests to real rather than hypothetical needs. I encourage members to prepare slides and transparencies for use on much less expensive overhead projectors.

Another serious issue for the annual meeting and ASA finances is the free rider problem that constitutes an additional and unreasonable cost to all responsible members. While there were just over 1,700 paid registrations in New Orleans, an estimated 1,900 people were actually in attendance. This means, in effect, that about 200 people snuck into the meeting without paying, thus depriving the Association of approximately $20,000 in revenue. Since it is likely that many of the people who did not pay registration also did not pay annual membership fees, the cost to the membership is probably considerably more. Such irresponsible behavior ultimately affects the entire membership through additional pressure on the budget, forcing the Association to take such measures as significantly increasing membership and registration fees in the face of inevitably rising costs.

The last thing that I would like to mention is the ASA’s endowment fund. Non-profit associations normally take 4.5-5.5% per year of the market value of their endowments for current operating expenses. This is a particularly valuable supplement to other sources of revenue. The endowment consists of two components: restricted funds that apply to particular purposes, such as book prizes and other awards; and unrestricted funds, which can be applied to general revenue and expenses. In January 2000, the Association’s endowment was valued at $768,000. By the end of 2002, it had declined to $510,550, reflecting both the decline of the securities market, and financial exigencies that led to substantial transfers from the principal of the fund in 2001, 2002 and 2003. In 2004, the Board did not authorize any transfers from the endowment to allow it to grow with the markets. At the end of last year, the endowment had recovered to $724,500.

The ASA is the institutional focus of a vibrant international community of teachers, practitioners, and scholars. Its annual meeting and its publications are the principal forums for presenting research, exchanging ideas, and developing personal and professional relationships for all of us. However, the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, and the Secretariat ultimately depend on membership input and support. I hope this column can provide members with a better understanding of the ASA’s activities, challenges, and needs. I encourage you to provide us with the constructive feedback and participation that will improve the quality of the Association’s programs and services. I look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting in Washington, DC in November.
2005 ASA Election

The following individuals are standing for election as officers and members of the African Studies Association Board of Directors: The candidates for Vice President are: Stephen N. Ndegwa (The World Bank and Northwestern University) and Pearl T. Robinson (Political Science, Tufts University). The candidates for the Board of Directors are: Akwasi B. ("A. B.") Assensoh (African American Studies and African Diaspora Studies, Indiana University-Bloomington), Tabitha Kanogo (History, University of California, Berkeley), Gregory H. Maddox (History, Texas Southern University), Jamie Monson (History, Carleton College), Elisha Renne (Anthropology/Afroamerican and African Studies, University of Michigan), and Michael Schatzberg (Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison).

The candidates' statements and the ballots will be mailed to ASA members who renewed on or before the March 15 membership renewal deadline. Individuals whose membership renewals are processed between March 16 and August 15 will also be mailed ballots. The returned ballots must be postmarked on or before September 1.

CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Stephen N. Ndegwa
(The World Bank and Northwestern University)
Biographical Statement

I am currently a Public Sector Governance Specialist at the World Bank, a Visiting Scholar at Northwestern University, and a Fellow at UCLA's Globalization Research Center/Africa. Born and raised in Kenya, I earned my PhD in Political Science and African Studies from Indiana University in 1993. After serving a year as Assistant Director of African Studies at Indiana, I joined the Department of Government at The College of William and Mary where I was a tenured Associate Professor until 2004. My research, teaching, and consulting focused on African development, democracy, civil society, decentralization, and citizenship. I have published three books, including The Two Faces of Civil Society and A Decade of Democracy in Africa, and twenty-plus articles in journals such as American Political Science Review and African Studies Review. For more information, please visit: www.ndegwa.com.

Stephen N. Ndegwa
Statement of Candidacy

The African Studies Association is intellectually robust, thriving in its diversity, and exuberant in its sense of purpose. I am honored to follow many illustrious Africanists whose leadership has left us deeply enriched. Among the several professional associations I belong to, the ASA is the most stimulating, passionate, and empathetic about what and whom we study. Yet, more must be done to secure the institutional prosperity of the ASA, enhance its presence in the intellectual currents that shape our times, and promote the reach of its members' knowledge about Africa for Africa's benefit - especially in policy circles. My professional achievements as an Africanist and political scientist, previous service on the ASA Board, and successful blending of academic and policy careers will serve the ASA uniquely well.

As vice-president and president, I will dedicate myself to three associated challenges.

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The Nominations and Membership Committee consisted of Board Members Bruce Berman (Chair), Jean Allman, Kasongo M. Kapanga, and James A. Pritchett, and non-board members Andrew Apter (University of California, Los Angeles), Francis Abiola Irele (Harvard University), and Phyllis Martin (Indiana University). The ASA Board of Directors thanks the Committee for its service.

The Nominations and Membership Committee took care to present a diverse set of individuals who have expressed their commitment to contributing their unique experience in furthering the ASA and its mission. Vote today!
CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Financial security, administrative excellence: Foremost, the ASA must secure its financial health in order to support the intellectual pursuits of its members. I will build on the stewardship of past officers through three initiatives: a) a review of our investments and investment practices; b) a consultative and consensual review of the membership fee structure and cost-effectiveness of services; c) a thorough modernization of the interface with members - e.g. fully web-based membership and conference registration, member directory, newsletter, and elections.

Bringing African Studies Back In: I will aggressively promote a re-envisioning of the intellectual merit of Area Studies to counter the effects of years of battering from several disciplines. The aftermath includes the lagging replacement of retiring Africanist faculty, declining funding for graduate and African students, and eroding exchanges with African institutions. This even as policy actors, including the World Bank, now readily recognize country specificity - founded on deep country knowledge - as absolutely essential to policy success. Working with single, multi-discipline, or apex bodies (e.g. ACLS, CODESRIA), the ASA can successfully press for greater recognition and support for area studies.

Leveraging our knowledge for policy: The ASA has always paid attention to policies affecting Africa. However, our impact has been limited by lack of access to those who make/influence policy, by a reactive posture to events/policies, and by our own inability/unwillingness to embrace Africanists within centers of policy. Since I straddle these two communities, I will energize our conversations with the policy community. For example, the Board could invite the African Development Bank's President, the World Bank Vice-President for Africa, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to palavers at the 2005/2006 ASA meetings; annually sponsor a panel on how to successfully engage with policy-makers; and enhance our communication instruments (e.g. African Issues) to insert our knowledge about Africa into policy deliberations in, for, and about Africa.

Pearl T. Robinson
(Political Science, Tufts University)
Biographical Statement

Langston Hughes' poem "A Negro Speaks of Rivers" sparked my earliest fascination with Africa. I was 12 years old at the time. Ten years later I landed in Niamey and finally saw an African river. I had joined the Peace Corps to work as a public health educator in Niger. That was the beginning of a lifelong quest to understand Africa from the ground up.

I received my Ph.D. in Political Science and a Certificate in African Studies from Columbia University and am presently Associate Professor of Political Science at Tufts University. I direct Tufts' interdisciplinary minor in Africa and the New World and formerly headed the Program in International Relations. I have also been Ford Foundation Visiting Professor at Makerere University, Visiting Professor at the University of Dar es Salaam, and a research affiliate with Abdou Moumouni University in Niger.


Involvement with the NGO sector has been a constant in my career. I have served on the national boards of Oxfam-America and TransAfrica, on the Advisory Board of the Council on Foreign Relations' Center for Preventive Action, as an advisor to National Council of Negro Women's International Division, and on the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the National Summit on Africa. While a graduate student I spent a year at The Ford Foundation as a Training Associate. I am presently a member of the CFR's National Program Committee.
CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

My past professional service includes terms on the ASA's Herskovits Award Committee, the APSA's Standing Committee on Professional Ethics, Lincoln University's advisory board for its Center for Public Policy and Diplomacy, and 3 years as Chair of the SSRC/ACLS Joint Committee on African Studies. I participated in international observer missions for the Nigerian Presidential elections in 1999 and Niger's local elections in 2004, and was an international observer at Niger's Sovereign National Conference in 1991.

In 2000 I initiated a Curriculum Co-Development project to link International Studies courses at Tufts, Makerere and Dar through shared web sites. Grants from Ford, Carnegie, and US-AID's EDDI and Leland initiatives built the first computer lab for Makerere's Faculty of Social Sciences, introduced E-learning pedagogy to both campuses, equipped their Main Libraries with high speed scanners and digitizing software, and launched a prototype interactive course on "Regionalism in African International Relations". This project received Special Recognition from the ACE/ITT in 2003 for its use of technology as a tool for internationalization.

Pearl T. Robinson
Statement of Candidacy

The vitality of our organization as we approaches the 50th anniversary speaks volumes about the impact of African Studies in today's academy. Three years of service on the Herskovits Prize Committee have reassured me that our field is anchored by many fine works that combine the highest level of scholarship about Africa with weighty contributions to the disciplines. Thus my candidacy for VP proceeds with confidence that the ASA is on firm footing. I am running on a 4-point platform:

Bridge-Building
My career connects with three worlds of African Studies: the world of US research universities, the world of historically Black colleges and universities, and the world of African universities and research networks. I have spent considerable time crisscrossing these spaces as a research scholar or visiting professor. I would welcome the opportunity to become part of an ASA leadership team working to connect these worlds more intimately with each other. I believe that the ASA could do much to incubate and nurture a variety of bridging mechanisms (North-South-South, professional organizations, research networks, HBCUs, etc.) and promote local-global linkages as sites for intellectual engagement.

Community-Building
The ASA's annual meeting offers unique opportunities for community-building. From my vantage as a political scientist, feminist scholar and policy activist, the possibility of interacting with interdisciplinary knowledge networks of Africa specialists is particularly valuable. I consider the Women's Caucus Luncheon and the annual Roundtable sponsored by the Current Issues Council two stand-out events: Both relate to large, cross-cutting constituencies. Both create spaces that connect what we study with what we do - in the academy and in the larger world. If elected, I want to work closely with future Annual Meeting Chairs to assure that these two programs do not conflict. Our collective life is diminished when members are obliged to choose between attending one or the other.

More Bandwidth at Lower Cost
I would like to see the ASA in the forefront of a campaign to define access to the Internet for African universities as a global equity issue. Anyone who has used the Internet in Africa can attest to its shortcomings: systems are slow, unreliable, and not widely available. Universities are straining their resources to pay for Internet access, yet are unable to acquire sufficient bandwidth to meet the ever-spiraling demand. Simply put, the price is too high. On average, consumers in Europe and North America pay $100 a month for more bandwidth than African universities get for $10,000 a month. It is time for concerned Africanist scholars to speak to this issue. The message: "More bandwidth for Africa at Lower Cost!"

Build the Endowment
My candidacy is motivated by 3 passions: a passion for Africa, a passion for African people, and a passion for ideas about Africa. I know that the ASA's ability to provide member services rests on money and is therefore tied to the success of the Endowment campaign. I believe that I can help sell the organization with a clear and passionate articulation of its mission and vision for the future.
Akwasi B. ("A.B.") Assensoh  
(African American Studies and African Diaspora Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington)  
Biographical Statement

I currently serve as Professor and the Director of Graduate Studies and Admissions in the Department of African American and African Diaspora Studies (AAADS) on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University. I became a member of the African Studies Association (ASA) in 1981 as a graduate student in History at New York University.  


In 1975, I came to the United States for the first time as a Scholar-in-Residence at Lincoln University and University of Pennsylvania. My research was later published by Stockwell Publishers of Devon, Great Britain as Kwame Nkrumah: Six Years in Exile, 1966-1972. Studying later at University of New Orleans (UNO) and Dillard University in Louisiana, I earned a B.A. degree, with a double major in History and Political Science in May 1981. Later, I studied African and European history at Tulane University, New Orleans. I earned my M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in History from New York University (with an emphasis on European Expansionism in Africa) in February 1984.  

I have since 1984 served in varied academic and administrative positions: as Associate Professor of History and Founding Director of Honors Program at Dillard University, New Orleans. While there, I received a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research grant to do publishable research in several Southeast Asian countries. I also served as Director of Research and Associate Editor of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project and a History Professor at Stanford University, California/King Center, Atlanta; as Research Scholar at Emory University, Atlanta; as tenured Associate Professor of African/Afro-American History and Director of Graduate Studies in the Social Sciences at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and at Indiana University-Bloomington as a tenured Associate Professor. In 2001, I was promoted to the rank of full Professor. For the 2003-2004 academic year, I served as Richard A. Bernstein Research Professor at University of Maryland's Eastern Shore campus (UMES); and returned in the Fall of 2004 to Indiana University's Bloomington campus. Over the years, I have held postdoctoral fellowships at various American and overseas institutions, including Harvard University, The Ohio State University, and University of Oxford, UK. Apart from my membership in ASA and historical associations, I am also an active member of International P.E.N. writer's association.  

My various published books have included: Martin Luther King, Jr. and America's Quest for Racial Integration (1985; 1986); Kwame Nkrumah of Africa: His Formative Years and Politics (1986); African Political Leadership (1998); and African Military History and Politics, 1900-Present (2001; 2002).
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

developing this type of program on a broader scale. I would also like to work on developing a more comprehensive program of support for academic conferences in Africa that would draw more African participants into ASA supported activities.

The ASA has always sought to serve as an organization that brings together scholars committed to Africa from all types of academic and other institutions. Working at a comprehensive university, the ASA has been the critical way that I have maintained contact with the broader field. Hence I believe that it is absolutely critical the ASA continue to be an open and responsive organization. I will work, if chosen to the Board, to continue this tradition of openness within the organization.

Finally, the ASA recently has seen its administrative and financial position improve greatly. I will work with other members of the board and the organization to help ensure that the Association has the resources and capacity to continue to play its important and vital role. The Board serves as the crucial oversight mechanism for the smooth running of the organization. I would bring to the board direct experience in the funding and administration of programs and can help provide the oversight and advice necessary.

The ASA as an organization has always been marked by its openness and responsiveness to its membership. If I have the opportunity to serve as a board member, I would strive to maintain that tradition. I would seek to ensure that members have a means to have their ideas and concerns addressed by the organization.

Jamie Monson
(History, Carleton College)
Biographical Statement

My academic study of Africa began in the mid-1980s, when I completed an interdisciplinary M.A. in African Studies at UCLA. Like many Africanist scholars of my generation I was motivated to pursue graduate study by my experience as a Peace Corps volunteer in Kenya, where I had worked for two and a half years as an extension worker with rural women farmers. My scholarly interest at UCLA began with rural development, then quickly turned to African history. I completed my Ph.D. thesis on the agricultural history of the Kilombero valley in southern Tanzania in 1991.

In 1991 I took a joint position in African History at St. Olaf and Carleton Colleges in Minnesota, and since 2002 I have been teaching full time at Carleton College. My scholarly work has continued to focus on East African agricultural and environmental history; I was part of an early group of scholars interested in Tanzanian environmental history that contributed to the volume *Custodians of the Land* in 1996, edited by Gregory Maddox and James Giblin. I have subsequently developed a strong interest in historical memory and narrative, and in African life histories. I have published two articles on memory in the *Journal of African History*, one on the history of the Maji Maji war, and the other on memory and migration. I am currently co-directing a collaborative project on the history and legacy of Maji Maji with a group of international scholars. My other publications have appeared in the *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, *African Economic History*, and several edited volumes.

My most recent project has been a history of the TAZARA railway in southern Tanzania. This railway was built in the late 1960s and 1970s with the support of China, and was China's most ambitious project in Africa. I am interested in the history of Afro-Asian solidarity and Chinese development cooperation, especially the way this history challenges our notions about north-south and east-west global relations. At the same time, my project focuses on the local level and seeks to understand the way TAZARA has been experienced in rural communities in the railway corridor. My book manuscript is forthcoming in the Heinemann Social History of Africa series.

One of my strongest commitments as an Africanist has been to interdisciplinary and international collaboration. As two-term president of the Tanzania Studies Association (2001-2003) I led initiatives to strengthen institutional collaboration between the TSA and the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM). Our activities included bringing Tanzanian scholars to the ASA annual meeting and providing support for academic scholarship at UDSM. In the past four years as co-director of our project on the Maji Maji war I have carried out historical field research in Tanzania with an international team of faculty and graduate students. We have disseminated the results of our research at workshops in Tanzania, the
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Akwasi B. ("A.B.") Assensoh
Statement of Candidacy

I am a candidate for membership on ASA Board of Directors because I wish to lend my expertise to our great association in areas of my scholarship on Africa and the African diaspora, journalism and university as well as editorial administration, as I feel very strongly that ASA has served as a beacon of inspiration for me as well as other individuals and institutions interested in African studies. As I recall, fresh from graduate school to teach in Louisiana, I served as the Co-Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for the annual (1985) meeting of ASA in New Orleans, Louisiana. I have since then remained an active member of ASA, by publishing in some of its publications, presenting at the annual meetings and encouraging others to join.

To help maintain ASA prominence in research on Africa, I will work diligently with other Board members. If elected, I also pledge to work hard by building on its excellent history of progressive leadership and helping the organization in the following four areas: First, with my ongoing experience with African and European journals that are dedicated to African issues, I plan to introduce to ASA my existing personal and professional relationships with international news organizations to help strengthen the visibility of our association and diversity of scholarship that it publishes in our scholarly journals.

Second, as the immediate past president of the Association of Third World Studies (ATWS), which is an organization devoted to research and the study of the entire Third World, I wish to explore opportunities for ASA to work with ATWS and other similar organizations to improve collaborative efforts among scholars interested in research, humanitarian efforts and fund-raising activities involving African and other Third-World nations. I will also help to intensify membership drives as a Board member, just as I succeeded in doing for ATWS; I will also ensure meaningful collaboration between ASA and ATWS, which is holding its 2005 annual meeting in the Dominican Republic.

Third, as an ASA Board member, I also wish to assist the ASA to attract funds from all bona fide sources to cushion ASA coffers as well as assisting ASA members, particularly younger as well as overseas-based members, with travel and research grants to enable them to attend annual meetings regularly. With several friends and colleagues serving in leadership positions on African university campuses, my plan is also to help in building mutually-beneficial collaborative bridges for research and joint projects.

Fourth, I will work well with others to improve the way that we mentor and assist the younger generation of Africanists. My past experience as Director of a university-wide honors and other programs provided me with the opportunity to mentor students across disciplinary fields, and I will utilize the experiences in the interests of ASA, with the ardent belief that among today's youth can emerge our future ASA officers and board members.

Tabitha Kanogo
(History, University of California, Berkeley)
Biographical Statement

I received my BA and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. My international links began with a Rhodes Post-doctoral Fellowship at Somerville College, Oxford University (1982-85) and a Fulbright Teaching Fellowship at the Department of History, University of California, Berkeley in 1990. Since the late eighties when I attended my first ASA meeting, I have continued to appreciate the opportunity to be part of an international interdisciplinary Africanist fraternity that brings together and senior scholars in an atmosphere of collaboration and mutual enrichment. I taught at the History Department Kenyatta University in Kenya until the end of 1992 when I returned to UC Berkeley where I am an Associate Professor.

My key publications Squatters and the Roots of Mau Mau, 1905-1963 (1987) and African Womanhood in Colonial Kenya, 1900-1950 (March 1, 2005 release date) are punctuated by numerous articles/chapters on diverse aspects of the colonial encounter. My research focuses on social, economic and political aspects of the colonial encounter with particular emphasis on agricultural labor, nationalism, education, missions, women, and socio-cultural change. My current project revolves around what I broadly call "Endangered Childhoods in Colonial Kenya".
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As well as my commitment to the teaching of African History at UC Berkeley, I have participated in a range of outreach programs working with High School students and Teachers, and Community College lecturers concerned to improve the teaching and incorporation of African History in their Curriculum. The outreach addressed issues of suitable resource materials, teaching methodologies and the identification and use of appropriate primary sources. The outreach sessions included workshops organized for K-12 students and teachers, and Community College lecturers. As well as individual invitations, some of this community outreach has taken place under the umbrella of the Berkeley-Stanford Center for African Studies, and the California Social History Program at UC Berkeley, among others. Over the years, I have consistently participated in the UC Berkeley Undergraduate Research Apprenticeship Program (URAP). This mentorship program matches undergraduates with individual professors on a one on one basis, a process that allows professors to both mentor and collaborate with students regarding various aspects of research (crafting of projects, identification and retrieving of sources), and all the nitty gritty of preparing manuscripts. Participation in pre-dissertation graduate student workshops has served the same goal of honing the methodological and research skills of young scholars.

Tabitha Kanogo
Statement of Candidacy

With a global constituency and a membership that frequents Africa with predictable regularity, the ASA has a tremendous potential to facilitate and expand intellectual exchange between continental (African) scholars and their counterparts located in the West and beyond. Part of this collaboration calls for a greater recognition of the large volume of manuscripts, especially doctoral dissertations, that remain unpublished and therefore inaccessible beyond institutions of their production. As editors of major journals, book series, and publishing houses, ASA members based in the West have the opportunity to explore, and where possible initiate the publication process of these works. The challenge before ASA is to encourage its members in their individual and corporate capacities to aggressively reach out and network with continental scholars in the course of their archival/fieldwork trips in to facilitate the preparation and publication of these manuscripts. This is especially urgent with regard to young African scholars who lack vital connections/access to major journals and publishing houses. A related concern revolves around a matter that has received great attention and support from ASA, namely, "book famine" in Africa. I see the ASA as a facilitator, with the individual members of the organization supporting the vision of the ASA. I am hopeful that the ASA Board will receive the undivided support of all its members on this matter.

Individual and regular donations over time seem more feasible compared to huge consignments that call for external funding. It is worth exploring the pairing of ASA members with individual/departmental recipients in Africa for these personalized delivery of small, regular, and suitable donations.

The need for ASA to collaborate with scholars from Africa and to incorporate ideas from scholars in Africa in its agenda possibly calls for the creation of regional “chapters” of ASA in Africa. Housed within existing regional research/teaching institutions, this strategy might help coordinate a whole range of issues that the ASA attempts to address without the advantage of identifiable partners/facilitators on the ground in Africa. This is an idea worth exploring.

Finally, the ASA should encourage greater graduate student participation in the administrative affairs of the ASA. This way, the organization will strengthen its mentoring role and create a strong cohort of Africanists nurtured in the overall vision of ASA.

Gregory H. Maddox
(History, Texas Southern University)
Biographical Statement

I came to African studies cold, without any connection to Africa in my background. What I found was more than enough to fill a life. I was raised in the American South and had little exposure to any information about Africa until my undergraduate education. I took my first course in African history as a distribution requirement. I chose it because it was the area of the world about which I knew the least. My course with Joseph Miller at the University of Virginia inspired a fascination I have yet to lose. I moved on to doctoral work at Northwestern where I focused on environmental history in East Africa and did field work in Tanzania in the late 1980s.
My scholarly work has focused on two themes. The first is African environmental history. I began by studying the history and causes of famines and food shortages in Tanzania. I have published a number of works on the boarder environmental history of Tanzania and Africa, and have served as an associate editor of the journal *Environmental History* published by the American Society for Environmental History. In that capacity I sought to bring the insights of Africanist environmental history to the broader field. I have also focused on the local production of historical knowledge. My translation of Mathias Mnyampala's, *The Gogo: History, Customs, and Traditions* was a finalist for the ASA Text Prize in 1997. I have worked with local historians, especially Ernest Kongola of Dodoma, Tanzania, to explore the production of a "useful" history in local terms. My work with Kongola will be published within the year.

Since I finished my doctoral degree, I have held a position at Texas Southern University, a historically black university in Houston, Texas. At the University, I have worked to build the beginnings of an African studies program. It has been an interesting experience. Working with my colleagues at the University, we have developed an initiative that has won support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Fulbright Program, and the Title VI Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language Program. We have reintroduced the study of the Swahili language to the campus and taken several groups of students and faculty on study tours and study abroad programs to Tanzania. We have developed connections and programs in several countries in Africa. Recently, I have been named an associate dean and charged with further developing international programs at the University. I have also worked with scholars in neighboring institutions to develop a collaborative environment for the promotion of African studies in the Houston area.

Over the years, I have had the good fortune to have extensive experience in Africa. In 1993-1994, I taught at the University of Dar es Salaam as a Fulbright Lecturer. That experience gave me a great admiration for the struggles faced by academics in African universities and the necessity for cooperation and collaboration between scholars inside and outside the continent. This experience led me to take a leading role in the formation of Tanzania Studies Association, associate organization of the ASA. It has worked to support scholarship in Tanzania and exchange between scholars inside and outside of Tanzania. I currently serve as president of that organization. I also had the opportunity to work on a linkage program between my university and historically disadvantaged institution in South Africa. Over the last few years, I have also developed a study abroad program for Texas Southern in Tanzania. This program has taken students who generally would not have the opportunity to participate in such programs to Tanzania. These trips have been among the most fulfilling experiences of my career.

I have also engaged in service to the profession and to the Association. I served as Local Arrangements Co-Coordinator for the Annual Meetings in Houston in 2001. I successfully mobilized institutional and public support for the meetings from variety of institutions. I also served as a section chair for the 2004 Annual Meetings Program Committee. I hope to have the opportunity to continue to serve the Association and the cause of the promotion of study about and for Africa.

**Gregory H. Maddox**

**Statement of Candidacy**

If elected by the membership to serve on the Board of Directors of the ASA I will bring the same interests and energy to the Board as I have brought in my career. I will focus on generating support for relevant, collaborative research about Africa by both African and foreign scholars. I will work for programs that continue the efforts to broaden the participation in the general life of the field and in the ASA, especially among scholars and students working and learning in teaching and comprehensive institutions. I will work to generate support for African studies and exchange with Africa from appropriate and private institutions. I have had success in all these endeavors in past, and I will bring that experience to the board and will be ready to play a role in the collaborative efforts that the ASA requires in order to continue to be the major academic voice for scholars committed to Africa.

The ASA has several ongoing projects to strengthen ties to scholars working in Africa. I want to work to extend these projects. In particular, the Tanzania Studies Association has developed a program to help support research by graduate students enrolled in Tanzanian universities. I would like to explore
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

U.S. and in Germany. Closer to home, I have been committed to developing linkages among academic institutions in Minnesota's Twin Cities region. Together with colleagues from other colleges, I co-founded the Twin Cities Africanist Consortium in 2002. I organized our first interdisciplinary conference at Carleton College in spring 2003. This group has become a vital networking and support organization for Africanists from a range of different institutions. I have also been involved in academic exchange and served as Academic Director of the Lutheran Colleges Consortium in Tanzania for three years. Through this innovative program I facilitated visits by Tanzanian scholars to four American college campuses, and an undergraduate study abroad program in Dar es Salaam.

Jamie Monson
Statement of Candidacy

I have been a member and supporter of the African Studies Association since my graduate school days, and have rarely missed an ASA annual meeting. In my experience, the ASA is unique in its ability to bring together scholars and professionals from multiple disciplines and perspectives. Members of the ASA care deeply about important issues and there is a strong tradition of activism in the history of the association. The ASA has long played an important role in disseminating research and knowledge about Africa, both in academia and to a wider public. I would welcome the opportunity to strengthen these ASA goals as a member of the Board of Directors.

Collaboration has been at the heart of my professional activity during the last decade. I am deeply committed to developing linkages between African and American institutions through collaborative research as well as institution-building initiatives. Through my work with the Tanzania Studies Association, the Maji Maji project and the Twin Cities Africanist Association I have gained experience and seen the positive results of multi-disciplinary, inter-institutional connections between the United States and Africa. I have also become aware through my current position as a research fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin and through my links with China that we can further broaden our definition of international collaboration. The ASA can and should continue to strengthen connections with scholars and sister institutions in other parts of the world. I would welcome the opportunity to facilitate

From the generation and distribution of knowledge across national and continental boundaries. The approaching fiftieth anniversary (2007) of the African Studies Association will be an opportunity for reflection as well as a time of celebration. At this time in its history, it is critical for the ASA to continue to play a central role in facilitating Africa-related research and its dissemination. Legislative challenges to academic freedom in international education will continue to be a concern. The distribution of research and analysis is already constrained by dwindling public funding for academic publishing. It will take hard work to be sure that research is carried out unfettered by legislative interventions. It will be equally difficult to ensure that knowledge, once generated, is widely shared through publication and distribution, especially in Africa. We can enhance our effectiveness by networking with other scholarly and professional organizations to develop coalitions and alliances to deal with these issues. Through such collaboration, we can strengthen our common cause while also expanding our presence and influence as Africa specialists.

Elisha Renne
(Anthropology/Afroamerican and African Studies, University of Michigan)
Biographical Statement

My initial participation in African Studies began with an interest in African textiles, which as anyone who has worked in Africa knows, are a visually striking and important part of social life. Textiles are also an important part of African economic life, as the recent WTO agreement to end textile trade quotas has made clear. While my Ph.D. (New York University, 1990) research focused on colonial law, marriage, and gender relations in southwestern Nigeria, I also examined how women's work as weavers declined during the colonial period. This research formed the basis for my book, Cloth That Does Not Die: The Meaning of Cloth in Bunu Social Life (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995), which was a finalist for the 1996 Herskovits Award. From 1991-1993, I was a post-doctoral fellow at Australia National University, Canberra, where I collaborated with demographers studying fertility change in southwestern Nigeria. Several publications have come out of this research including the edited volumes, Population and Development Issues: Ideas and Debates (Ibadan:
African BookBuilders, 2000), co-edited with J.A. Ebigbola; and Regulating Menstruation: Beliefs, Practices, Interpretations (University of Chicago Press, 2001), co-edited E. van de Walle; and the book, Population and Progress in a Yoruba Town (IAI: Edinburgh/Michigan, 2003). More recently, Dr. Babatunde Agbaje-Williams and I have co-edited the volume, Yoruba Religious Textile: Essays in Honour of C.O. Adepegba (African BookBuilders, 2005), a study of textiles used in religious worship in 20th century southwestern Nigeria, sponsored by the Getty Foundation's collaborative fellowship program. Before joining the University of Michigan faculty in 1998, I taught at Ondo State University-Ado-Ekiti; at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, as a Fulbright Scholar; and at Princeton University, where I was a Mellon Research Fellow and Lecturer. I continue to research issues relating to gender relations, textiles, fertility, and development. Current projects include the conclusion of a study of married Hausa women's attendance at Islamiyya schools in the Northern Nigerian town of Zaria (funded by NSF and the University of Michigan) and a new collaborative research project on the effects of technologies associated with embroidered robe production on gender relations in Zaria, Nigeria. This latter project relates to the anthropology courses I am presently teaching, which focus on gender, contemporary African social issues, and child/maternal health. Finally, my research and teaching in and about Africa has been complemented by service. I am presently on the boards of the Association of Africanist Anthropology, the Arts Council for the ASA, and am the director of the non-profit organization, Queen Amina Embroidery, which commissions and markets Northern Nigerian women's hand-embroidery work.

Elisha Renne
Statement of Candidacy

It was at the African Studies Association meeting in New Orleans in 1985 that I first presented an academic paper. Not surprisingly, I think of the ASA as being my professional "home" and have continued to present papers and attend the annual meetings since that time. Presently, I see the ASA as being in the extremely important position both of maintaining connections with colleagues and programs in Africa and of supporting economic and health initiatives—such as the recent UN-sponsored efforts to reduce global poverty and to make available generic anti-retroviral treatment—as well as continuing to inform various publics about African perspectives and concerns. One way of maintaining connections is through cyberspace, particularly through the use of websites—such as the ASA website—and online journals, such as GEFAME, which was recently published by the University of Michigan. As a member of the editorial board, I see this online journal and H-Africa web resources out of Michigan State University as important sources of timely information about conferences, fellowships, and related materials for African colleagues as well as a venue for cross-continental dialogues and exchanges. Another way of maintaining connections is through the ASA annual meetings, which present an opportunity for supporting international economic and health initiatives and for providing political analysis, exemplified by public lectures and roundtables at last year's meetings on the UN's 3-by-5 Initiative, on the situation in Darfur, and on US foreign policy and oil resources in Africa.

I have had the honor of being asked to serve as the program chair of the 2005 annual meetings and have selected the theme, "Health, Knowledge, and the Body/Politic in Africa and the African Diaspora." This focus on health is meant to refer to the well-being of Africa in terms of social, economic, political, literary, and aesthetic concerns, as well as medical ones. It is my hope that this conference will inspire the collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches to research and publication which I see as being another important function of the ASA. This collaborative work should also be encouraged through ASA programs which facilitate teaching and student exchanges as well as research fellowship opportunities. As a faculty of the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies at the University of Michigan and as a visiting faculty at the Ondo State University-Ado-Ekiti and Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, I have experienced the immediate and long-term benefits of these collegial exchanges. As a member of the Board of Directors of the ASA, I would work to foster these connections—between those in Africa and in the African Diaspora and between members of ASA and of other area studies associations and to support the Association's continued important work promoting African Studies scholarship and teaching as well as progress and peace in Africa.
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael G. Schatzberg
(Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Biographical Statement

My initial involvement with Africa was accidental. When I graduated from Tufts University in 1969 I had never studied Africa and knew almost nothing about it. Although I then wanted to pursue an academic career, my interests were focused on Soviet politics. The circumstances of history, and a war in Southeast Asia, put my academic plans on hold. The Peace Corps sent me to Cameroon (1969-1971) where I found people friendly and fascinating. When I returned to the U.S. in 1971 I landed in Madison, Wisconsin, studying African politics at a university that nurtured a commitment both to deep disciplinary rigor and to the wide breadth of interdisciplinary knowledge and research.

Local politics in Mobutu's Zaire formed the core of my doctoral research. Most of my fieldwork occurred in Lisala, in the northwest quadrant of the country (1974-1975) where I investigated the local dynamics of political oppression and social class formation. Here, for the first of many times, I was confronted with the disjunction between the expectations of Western social science theory and African reality. Although political scientists at that time were routine­ly writing of the various crises besetting newly independent states, time in the field persuaded me that the people of Lisala were far more interested in the beer crisis (as in "Why doesn't enough beer ever get to Lisala?") than in the legitimacy, identity, and penetration crises that the SSRC had defined. So I investigated the local political economy and political culture of beer, in part by doing participant observation research in the local bars. The result was both a dissertation (1977) and an eventual book entitled Politics and Class in Zaire: Bureaucracy, Business, and Beer in Lisala (1980).

After graduate school my teaching career took me first to Dalhousie University (1978-1979) in a temporary capacity, and then to Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1979-1981). Dalhousie had a small but lively African Studies Program that I was sorry to leave; at Virginia Tech I was very much a "lonely Africanist." In 1981 I moved to Washington, D.C. to begin an appointment at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). As part of a two-person African Studies program, I taught occasional courses on African history and anthropology as well as a repertoire of courses about politics in Eastern and Central Africa. During the 1980s I used my perch in D.C. to learn from the wide range of African visitors who came through Washington. I was also able to spend time in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Congo-Brazzaville, Senegal, Rwanda, and Brussels. Research in Brussels was an imperfect substitute for fieldwork in Zaire, but the regime had denounced my published work (for me, a badge of honor). During this period I published a second book on Zaire, The Dialectics of Oppression in Zaire (1988) which focused on what the state was, and did, at the local level. It was also about the state's instruments of coercion and how people interacted with the state in these situations. Also appearing during this time was a monograph on U.S. policy toward Zaire, Mobutu or Chaos? The United States and Zaire, 1960-1990 (1991), as well as three other volumes which I either edited or co-edited: The Political Economy of Zimbabwe (1984), The Political Economy of Cameroon (1986, with I. William Zartman), and The Political Economy of Kenya (1987).

I returned to Madison in 1991 as a professor of political science. Since then, my work has taken a more cultural turn, and in 2001 I published Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa: Father, Family, and Food. This study attempts to understand political legitimacy in eight African states by trying to discern the conceptual lenses through which people view political phenomena. That these lenses do not always resemble those of Western theory no longer surprises me. And, as is true of much that I write, this book is about the importance of culture, context, and the politics of the quotidian. My current research retains these concerns, but focuses on the politics of football in Africa. Long an active member of UW's African Studies Program, in 2004 my colleagues elected me as its chair - something I consider a great honor.
CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael G. Schatzberg
Statement of Candidacy

I would be honored to serve the ASA as a member of its Board of Directors. In fact, I feel privileged just to be considered. Let me explain. First, I have been a member of the association since the 1970s, and I owe it a great deal. While still a graduate student I presented my first academic paper there in 1976. This occurred in what I later came to understand was an unusually open and supportive intellectual environment. As my career got under way and as I worked at a variety of institutions with widely differing ranges of support for the study of Africa, I always knew that I could, once a year, attend a conference that would enable me to learn from others who shared my intellectual passion for Africa. I knew, moreover, that I could also find and relate to keen thinkers in a wide array of disciplines. The ASA helped broaden my intellectual perspective by encouraging me to remain open to other approaches, insights, and observations.

Second, it was not really until I attended several conferences in Western Europe during the 1990s that I realized how just how exemplary the ASA's commitment to diversity of all types really is. I was occasionally stunned to find no women, no Africans, no peoples of color at conferences or meetings about Africa. In my experience diversity along all sorts of lines fosters intellectual strength, a plurality of intellectual perspectives, and a creative methodological cross-pollination between disciplines.

Third, I have appreciated the ASA's role in defending the freedom of inquiry. This remains critical, not only for scholars on this side of the Atlantic, but for scholars working in African universities as well. As we more regularly find ourselves needing to defend the general notion of area studies from increasingly pointed domestic political criticism, the ASA has a vital role to play in continuing to assert and defend the reasons why the interdisciplinary study of geographic regions remains intellectually vital and politically necessary. Those who would ignore the richness and complexities of culture and context do so at their own peril.

In short, I would be most pleased to make whatever small contribution I can to the ASA's ongoing missions.
New Members, New Lifetime Members, and Contributors to the Endowment

ASA New Members
July 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004

Mohammad Sanni
Abdulkadir
Holly Adams
Tomi Adeaga
Osita Afokun
Austin Ahanotu
Jeffrey Ahman
Mohamed Ahmed
Gerard Akindes
Oheneba Akwesi
Akyeampompong
Kidane Alemayehu
Mohammed Hassein
Ali
Ousseinea Alidou
Sarah Anyang Agbor
Steven Arojo
Esalama Artry-Diouf
Francis Zunuo
Bacho
M. Alpha Bah
Laurence Becker
Ayele Bekerie
Jesse Benjamin
Charles Benjamin
Winston Benons
Milena Bereket
Ann Biersteker
Thomas Bimba
Simon Buckie
Catherine Bogosian
Louise Bourgault
Craig Brooks
Ernest Brown
Timothy Burke
Andrew Burton
Abena Busia
Judith Byfield
Elise Carpenter
Linda Carty
Robin Chapdelaine
Robert Charlick
Emmanuel Chiabi
Peter Chilson
Diane Clekawy
Baira Clark
Paul Clough
Jill Coelho
Cynthia Dapaah
William Darkins
David Davis
Ariane Deluz
Paul Diakite
Cheikh Ahmadou
Dieng
Vernon Dorjahn
Michael Eastman
Myron Echenberg
Laura Edmondson
Gretchen Ehle
Andrew Eisenhower
Maureen Eke
Felix Ekechi
Abber Elahraf
Walle Engedeyahu
Chielozona Eze
Ina Fandrich
Paulo Farias
Erin Finley
Jeffrey Fleisher
Wiebke Foerch
Amadou Fofana
Abber Elahraf
Laurent Fourchard
Barbara Frank
Jose Garcia-Rojas
Christraud Geary
Jerry Gershenhorn
Kathryn Geurts
Christopher Gibson
Gordon Gill
Amanda Gill
Siri Gloppe
Edith Suzanne Gott
Karen Greenough
Ndeye Gueye
Carolyne Hansen
Kathleen Hasselblad
Sean Hawkins
Christopher Hayden
Samuel Hickey
Janell Hobson
Alicinda Honwana
Jon Hooper
Jeffrey Hoover
Ellen Hoover
Mark Horton
Ambassador Robert
Houdek
Mathurin
Houngnikpo
Mickie Hudson-Koster
Abdulai Idrrisu
Annette Ihle
Zetoile Imma
Inga-Britt Isaksson
Faran
Obiwu Iwuanyanwu
Elias Eliezar Jengo
Bill Jong-Ebot
Ephraim Josiah
Camille Kalombo
Anthonia Kalu
Martin Kalulombi
Pongo
Sheba Kane
Flora Kaplan
Sidney Kasfir
Ronald Kasimir
Ray Kea
Jeremy Keenan
Leah Wambura
Kimathi
Martin Klammer
Abigail Koch
Premesh Lalu
Frederick Lamp
Paul Landau
April Langley
Andrew Lepp
Nghana Lewis
Mark Lilleleht
David Lloyd
Kenneth Lohrentz
Patricia Lott
Paul Lovejoy
Stephen Lucas
Joao Baptista
Lukombo
Brandon Lundy
Anh Ly
Kinuthia Macharia
Alphonse Maindo
Beth Malchiodi
James Matory
Andrew Mwenda
Mbathia
Eric Mbock
James Mbuva
James McCann
Jamie McGowan
Beverly McGraw
Ken Menkhaus
John Metzler
Lindah Mhando
John Middleton
Ernest Mohochi
Ingrid Monsen
Lester Monts
Lioba Moshi
Jason Mosley
Patrick Muana
Aaron Mushengyezi
Dusty Myers
Aissata Naindou
Peter Nazareth
Conchita Ndege
Kemei
Madeleine Ndoobo
James Newman
Charles Ngugi
Kwaku Nuamah
Chidiebere
Nwaubani
Celia Nyamweru
Ogouchukwu Nzewi
Agnes Odinga
Mojubaolu Okome
Jenkeri Zakari
Okwori
Lauris Olson
Olateju Omolodun-Adesida
Edward Opoku-Dapaah
Francis Orec
Akwasie Osei
Oyekan Owomoyela
Eustace Palmer
Sharon Panoff
Donna Patterson
Megan Pyler
Jessica Powers
Robin Poynor
Robert Pringle
Emmanuel Quarcoo
James Quirin
Nadia Rabesahala
Horning
Neo Lekgotla Iaga
Ramuop
Stephane Rey
Banegas Richard
Nina Robbins
Maria Rodriguez-Feo
Inge Ruigrok
Lucia Saks
Irene Isoken Salami
Matteo Salvadore
Said Samatar
Alicia Sanabria
Kwadus Sarfoh
Jon Saye
Antonia Schleicher
William Scott
Ousmane Sène
Kudzai Shava
Rebecca Shereikis
Maigenet Shiferraw
Jesse Shipley
Eric Silla
Kelwyn Sole
Aliko Songolo
Abdoulaye Sounay
John Spencer
Edward Steinhart
Katherine Streshley
Tio Stoiz
Verlon Stone
Ian Sutherland
Azeb Tadesse
Anne Tanyi-Tang
Paul Kipkosgei
Tarus
Barbara Tedrow
Tirusew Tefera
Paul Thompson
Dodozi Tsikata
Gert van der Westhuizen
Antonia Vann
Tony Waters
John Watkins
Lefa Watkins-Theodore
David Westley
Kenneth Wilburn
Kara Wilkins
Heinrich Willemse
Tiffany Willoughby-Herard
Louis Wilson
Elaine Wolo
Jacqueline Woodfork
Robert Wyrod
Dennis Young
Nicole Zehfuss
Elke Zuern
ASA New Members
January 1, 2005 – March 31, 2005

Asma Abdel Halim Caroline Butt James Ferguson Manuel Jordan
Fowsia Abdulkadir Elizabeth Campbell William Fisher Beverly Mc Graw
Sabella Abidde Jeffrey Cannon Cyprian Fisy Alice Kang
Hussein Adam Ben Carton Richard Ford Mohammed
Melinda Adams Christy Carwile Elliot Fratkin Mohammed
Adeyemi Adeleke Joanna Casey Susan Frazier-Kouassi Mohammed
Aderonke Adesanya Odile Cazenave Libbie Freed Mohammed
Jemima Agyare Joelle Chabwine Libby Kane Sanyu Mojola
Cheryl Ajiriotu Joy Chadya Kim George Jamie Monson
Nurudeen Akinyemi Nicholas Cheeseman Melissa Nelson
Sandra Allen Brian Child Cyprian Fisiy Mike McGovern
Jessica Allina-Pisano Reuben Chirambo gdk
Khuumba Ama Wonbin Cho Wlliam Fisher
Dede Amanor-Wilks Hycent Chukwuka Perez
Jude Andreassen Todd Cleveland John McCauley
Douglas Anthony Victoria Coifman Sabella Abidde
Frederick Appah Herbert Cole William Fisher
Andrew Apter Jean-Gael Collomb Perez
Stephen Arbogast Allan Cooper Erez Kibbler
Abukar Arman David Coplan Gary Kynoch
Mary Arnoldi Walter Cross biện
Richard Ashford Paul Dambowic Teleriku
Adam Ashforth Allison Davis Mitch Land
Mehretab Assefa Sheila Davis Pier Larson
Mba Atinga Ferdinand De Jong Rebecca Hanlin
Ralph Austen Rosa De Jorio Babatunde Lawai
Gareth Austin Mark De Lancey Gary Kynoch
Mariama Awumbila Data Dea George Ndege
Deidre Badejo Mesfn Debrezion Twagiramungu
Josaphat Angel Squires Helen Njoku
Balegamire Papa Meissa Dienne Joe Njokot
Cedric Barnes Hansjoerg Diler Weight
Sophia Beal Joyce Dixon-Fyle Etuk
Cynthia Becker David Donkor Jennifer Lofkrantz
Wendy Belcher Mauna Dosso Christian Horton
Matthew Bender Beth Dougherty Katie Hejtmank
LeGrace Benson Kelly Duke-Bryant Eugene Hermitte
Josephine Beoku-Betts Anene Ejikeme Shanna Hill
Carol Berger John Ejowah Markku Hokkanen
Melissa Betts Caroline Elkins Lynne Hocking
Fortunatus Bijuwe Hansjoerg Diler Shanna Hill
Regina Binner Suzanne Essama Maggie Kennedy
Stephanie Bjork Lalla Essaydi Shanna Hill
Peter Bloom James Essegbe Vitor Igereja
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Vauhn Borden Amal Fadlalla Kirk Hoppe
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ASA News - January and April 2005

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African Issues: July 1, October 1
Annual Meeting Final Program: September 1
ASA News: December 1, March 1, June 1
African Studies Review: February 1, July 1, October 1
History in Africa: July 1

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BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION


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CINEMA


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writers, including Mariama Ba (on mental illness), Buchi Emecheta (on the lack of medical facilities in colonial Nigeria), and Chris Abani (on chronic illness associated with the urban poverty in Lagos). We welcome panels that explore the wide range of issues relating to illness and health, in either the oral or written literatures of Africa and the Diaspora. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

L. Legal, Public Policy and National Security Issues
Howard Stein (University of Michigan)
howstein@umich.edu

The duality and dependent nature of bodies as both personal and political domains invokes an array of relational issues. At the most fundamental level, there is the question of human rights broadly constituted. The legal recognition of an individual as a member of a body politic has been a defining element in the rights of access to public goods such as health care and the economic opportunities associated with livelihood and sustenance. Yet, in a number of African states, we have seen sudden shifts in the definition of human rights, even for long standing citizens where violence threatens the physical and mental health of entire communities. The frequency and ubiquity of conflicts have added to growing numbers of refugees, whose fluidity of movement has always been present around African borders which were imposed without regard to ethnicity or history. Furthermore, economic crisis has driven people to new countries, both within and outside of Africa, in search of survival. Those in charge of policy priorities of governments are torn between the public health and security implications of refugees and "illegal" immigrants without access to basic private and public goods and the need to maintain the integrity of the definition of citizenship. This problem has been exacerbated by the scarcity of public resources due to the protracted economic crisis and austerity imposed by the macroeconomic conditionality of international loans. National and international comparative case studies of the health implications of variations in immigrant and refugee policies are especially welcome. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

M. Economies
Lillian Trager (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
trager@uwp.edu

Recent research on the relationship of health and economy has emphasized several broad themes. There have been portraits of the devastating consequences of specific diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, for local and national economies. Other work has examined the debilitating effects of macro-economic policies, especially Structural Adjustment Programs, on national health systems and on individuals and families. At the same time, researchers interested in social organization and community have analyzed "coping" or "survival" strategies utilized by African families, households, and communities as they respond to the varied health crises they face.

In what ways does recent scholarly work on the relationship of health and economy add to, or move beyond, these perspectives? What have we learned about the relationship of health and economy, past and present, in specific locales and more globally?

This section calls for papers and panels that examine the intersection of health and economy in Africa from a wide variety of perspectives and in a variety of contexts. There are essentially two basic perspectives from which the health/economy relationship can be viewed: the effects of health on economic activity and economies, and the effects of economic activities and policies on health. Papers using these perspectives can examine the health/economy intersection in a variety of situations, from specific local contexts to broader national, regional, and global ones.

This section especially welcomes panels and papers that consider health and economy in local contexts. How do basic economic conditions, including poverty, access (or lack thereof) to good nutrition, safe water, and health care providers, affect the health of specific communities and populations? Conversely, what is the effect of poor health and poor access to health care on local economies and communities? Papers on the relation of women's health and economic activities are of special interest.

At the same time, this section is interested in papers and panels that address health/economy interactions in national and international contexts. How have policies, including macro-economic policies of governments and international organizations, affected health and health care? To what extent does the lack of government investment in basic infrastructure, such as water and sanitary facilities, lead to the declining overall health status in many countries? What is the role of transnational corporations, especially the pharmaceutical industry, in shaping the overall health of people in Africa? Does investment and interest in certain diseases and not others skew health outcomes? Are there examples of companies that have ameliorated the health situation in particular locales? Discussions of the economic impact of specific diseases have mainly focused on HIV/AIDS. However, malaria and other parasitic diseases, as well as infectious diseases also have potentially serious economic effects. Papers are welcomed that examine the economic impact of such diseases. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

N. Development and Education
Victor Agadjanian (Arizona State University)
Victor.agadjanian@asu.edu

Education and health care have always been significant
local and international levels—have shaped the evolution and development of health programs. Theoretical analyses that combine debates and innovative ethnographic approaches in the study of health programs are encouraged. This section is also interested in studies that compare and contrast past and contemporary health initiatives in rural as well as urban areas against the backdrop of shifting ethnic, racial, and regional identities. Papers that analyze the application of indigenous knowledge, therapies, and institutions in specific contexts, as well as the appropriation of such knowledge and its subsequent incorporation into mainstream health programs are also welcome. Finally, the section welcomes a broad range of submissions that provide exciting insights into the interface of power and health in Africa. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

F. Dangerous Diseases, Disabilities, and Pain
Julie Livingston (Rutgers University) jliving@tulrich.com

From the pains of childbirth to the creaking bones of the elderly and the suffering brought by HIV/AIDS, dangerous disease, disability, and pain are fundamental bodily states. As such, they provide a rich set of symbolic references through which people make sense of ongoing changes in social, political, moral, and cultural life and the impact of these changes on the web of relationships through which resources and ideas flow. Yet Africans must cope with a disproportionate share of these linked problems of disease, disability, and pain, complete with the moral, social, demographic, political, and economic challenges they pose for people in their attempts to marshal intellectual and practical responses to the vagaries of embodied life. These states expose and test the links between self and society, the health and vigor of the social body, and relationships of care and community. For this section we seek proposals that explore material or metaphorical aspects of these issues. We welcome papers and panels that probe for example, the cancerous nature of political corruption, African interpretations or representations of the symbolic pain of the crucifixion, or popular debates about the crippling nature of debt. Equally welcome are those papers and panels that take a more literal approach and address such questions as the role of corporal punishment in African education, the demographic or social ramifications of the emergent epidemic of cervical cancer, the politics by which certain diseases are labeled dangerous, or the impact of widespread amputations as a technology of war. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

G. Health and Inequality
Tola Olu Pearce (University of Missouri-Columbia) pearcej@missouri.edu

For decades, the focus on health in Africa has been on the possibility of a transition from a heavy burden of infectious diseases to a lower one of chronic diseases with less health disparities. All this is yet to occur.

The sub-theme on health and inequality invites papers which focus broadly on the problem of health disparities at the micro (household), meso (community, province, state) and macro (national, regional and global) levels. We encourage entries that seek to go beyond “cultural deficiency” models to address historical, social, and structural factors that have influenced and still impact health outcomes, public policies, or community strategies. It is important to examine the dominant paradigms that have been used to explain inequalities in health.

With economic globalization, the concept of impoverishment has become more important than the term, “poverty,” and needs to be examined. In what ways are whole communities, or sections being relegated to specific economic niches with the growth of global capitalism, and what are the health implications? Local responses to economic globalization may have health impacts, in so far as locals are redefining rights and obligations to each other, the family, the nation/state and international/global institutions.

Methodological issues that interrogate the generation of knowledge about the health of sub-populations (children, women, lower income groups) can offer insights for policy development. Finally, papers focusing on the HIV/AIDS pandemic that cut across any of the issues enumerated above (or others), are relevant to this sub-theme. Of special interest is research that uncovers strengths in community, organizational and local programs, which now address AIDS, and may reduce disparities (e.g., gender and youth differentials). Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

H. Production and Reproduction
Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg (Carleton College) pfeldman@carleton.edu

Notions of fertility, generation, and regeneration are at the center of numerous African modes of thought and practice—from ritual systems and cosmologies, systems of governance, and family formation to agriculture and other economically productive activities. The health of the body politic is often conceived of in terms of its ability to reproduce itself socially as well as to (re)produce people. Focusing on both women’s and men’s reproductive health, this section will attempt to bridge the too familiar dichotomy between production and reproduction. When and where do the symbolism and figurative language surrounding male and female reproductive processes draw on ideas and imagery of productivity in other realms? What are the associations between reproductive health, fertility, and labor? How does contemporary and historical rhetoric regarding the body politic reflect reproductive ideals? How do they call up the specter of reproductive disruptions (e.g. infertility, hyperfertility, births out of place and time, miscarriage and abortion, as well as children lost to slavery and migration)? In what ways do changing
victims and refugees, the poverty and inequality which underlies much of the social disorder in Africa also contributes to the unequal distribution of NHIs. This particular form of inequality is exacerbated by the cost of some of these technologies. While access to web-based information may be an option for some, this, too, is largely restricted to cities or to areas with a well-maintained infrastructure. Nonetheless, African medical professionals may bring equipment such as ultrasound, HIV-AIDs testing equipment, and CAT-scanning machines to establish clinics and to train medical technicians in their home countries, although largely to urban areas. How the importation of this technology has affected concepts of basic health care needs is less well known.

Finally, increasing emigration from the continent raises questions about health and the body/politics beyond Africa. As African medical personnel work in the Middle East, the Caribbean, the United States, and Europe, how are they transforming medical knowledge in these places? Similarly, what is the impact of African migrants on healthcare in their new homes? How are their host societies accommodating different cultural practices, languages, and health problems associated with African immigrant populations? Furthermore, the legal issues raised by immigration also warrant consideration, particularly during the era of HIV-AIDs, when countries are considering ways to restrict the movements of HIV positive individuals. What are the legal and human rights implications of these policies? Additionally, how are human rights concerns surrounding health used by aspiring African emigrants as the basis for seeking asylum in Europe and the United States and how are these cases affecting immigration law?

While the relationships between health, knowledge, and the body/politics in Africa is the conference theme, not all panels and papers need focus on these issues. Papers and panels that explore these topics in comparative perspective, drawing on experiences from the African Diaspora, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America, as well as contributions which examine fundamental topics in African Studies are also encouraged.

### Program Sub-Themes

A. Gender  
B. Arts, Aesthetics, and Beauty  
C. Politics of Human Rights and Violence  
D. Knowledge, Measurement, Health Technologies, Internet MDs  
E. Power, Politics, and Policies: Colonial/Neocolonial  
F. Dangerous Diseases, Disabilities, and Pain  
G. Health and Inequality  
H. Production and Reproduction  
I. Social Context of Health, Past and Present  
J. Healing and Religion  
K. Illness and Health in Literature  
L. Legal, Public Policy and National Security Issues  
M. Economies  
N. Development and Education  
O. Environment  
P. Histories  

A. Gender
Olufunke Okome  (City University of New York-Brooklyn)  
mokome@brooklyn.cuny.edu

The papers in this section will focus on the intersection of gender and health in African social and political systems and on the study of these phenomena from a diverse array of disciplines and perspectives. They will document and explicate the ways in which ordinary people conceive of the gendered nature of health, disease, and healing; and examine popular and scholarly understandings of the social and political dimensions of health, disease, and healing in both indigenous systems of thought and externally-influenced African philosophies in medicine, political science, sociology, anthropology, law, literary analysis and criticism, and popular culture. The historical, generational, local, regional and global dimensions of the relationship between gender and health also ought to be problematized, and the discourses and analysis that shape these realities exposed to reveal their power in shaping a particular kind of social and political order through which boundaries are established, consequent upon the previous ordering of differences. What, for example, are the effects of the historical processes through which Western biomedicine with its own gendered connotations, came into Africa on the interplay between gender and health?

To what extent was expertise construed as gendered? To what extent was there a difference in the gendering of expertise in indigenous as compared with biomedical therapies? To what extent was access and quality of treatment shaped by gender? To what extent did history repeat itself during the immediate postcolonial and contemporary period in terms of the construction of expertise, access to both biomedical and indigenous health care therapies, and belief in the efficacy of one or the other kind of therapy? What are the cross-cutting effects of state policy, class, and in some parts of Africa, race, on access to and consumption of healthcare therapies?

These questions have always been important, but they are made more so by the persistence and even increase in the incidence of some diseases, and the emergence of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV-AIDS, into pandemic proportions. What are the effects of gender ideologies and dynamics on the prevention and treatment of such diseases? What are the effects on assessments of which bodies are susceptible to infection, what therapies are effective, what resources are deployed to address identified issues and problems? How do women's reproductive roles and the constructions that surround them shape the nature, form, and content of indigenous and biomedical public health education? In essence, who has power in the formulation, selection and dissemination of health care information and the selection and implementation of health care policies? How have these relationships changed over time? What are the social, economic, and political consequences of these changes? What are the philosophical and ethical implications? What are the effects of gender on the manner in which people experience these problems and fashion responses and solutions? Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.
The social and political dimensions of the health of Africans and of African systems of medical knowledge have frequently been examined by scholars and professionals. Metaphorical representations of health and illness in fiction and non-fiction also make reference to social and political concerns—as in anorexia associated with anomie depicted in Tsitsi Dangarembga’s *Nervous Conditions*, and as unhealed wounds associated with disorder in Wole Soyinka’s *Open Sore of a Continent*. The 2005 ASA meeting theme will focus on health, knowledge and politics, broadly construed, from a range of perspectives, e.g., sociological, medical, economic, religious, historical, political, anthropological, literary, and legal. It will also include metaphorical and moral representations of health and the body as well as different views on the politics of health care and medical knowledge: colonial and postcolonial; global and local; gendered and generational.

Several broad themes will be considered. The extent to which biomedical knowledge and practice has reinforced the power and control of colonial and postcolonial governments has been studied in a number of African societies. While biomedical approaches based on Western medical models are pervasive, they nonetheless do not dominate African medical practice. Medical pluralism, evident in many African societies, is seen in the range of health treatments available—traditionalist, naturalist, biomedical, and church-based—and in the continued importance of herbal and psychological health practices. This may be due, in part, to the continued benefits of indigenous African systems of medicine which some see as treating social and psychological health problems which Western biomedicine is unable to address. Medical pluralism may also reflect the early introduction of Islamic systems of healing, the association of Western biomedicine with missionary-doctors (with its understandings of health and morality which are not shared by all Africans), and the fact that many public health programs were introduced during the late colonial period so that they never superseded extant knowledge and practices.

This pluralism of therapeutic practice also reflects another aspect of health, knowledge, and the body/politic in Africa, namely, the ways that impoverishment and poor-working conditions have affected African men and women, whose widespread incorporation in world economic systems as export commodity producers, as miners, and as day-laborers in building projects, contributed both to declines in their health and in their need for affordable therapies. Whether this impoverishment—fiscal and physical—was due to economic policies and taxation during the colonial period or to trade imbalances and structural adjustment policies during the post-colonial period, the health of Africans has been affected historically by a range of political and economic practices and beliefs, including those held by colonial practitioners of Western biomedicine who sought to portray the so-called deterioration of African health as a maladaptive response to "modernization." More recent analyses of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa, which may inadvertently reproduce colonial associations of sickness, sexuality, and race, suggest the pressing need to consider the ways that medical discourse has, in the past, and continues in the present to emphasize cultural difference, rather than historical and materialist factors, in explaining disease trajectories in Africa. How the body—individually as well as in groups—in various states of health and illness has historically been viewed and treated in Africa reflects a range of political, cultural, social, ethical, economic, and legal concerns.

This point leads to another major theme concerning health, knowledge and the body/politic. That the health of bodies is achieved not by default but rather reflects the efforts of individuals and communities, their knowledge, and national health programs is an obvious yet often over-looked observation. In the face of present-day economic hardship, the provision of public health services by many African states has been undermined, with increases in childhood diseases, due to inadequate immunization, and in childbirth complications and maternal mortality, due to declining prenatal care. While the lack of public health care is being taken up by private health clinics, some of which offer excellent services, the high cost of private care has contributed to inequalities in health treatment. Yet despite these enormous difficulties, many Africans are managing to sustain their health, even under less than optimal conditions. One of the ways that people are maintaining health, particularly when government services have been curtailed and private clinics are unaffordable is through religious practices which have long been associated with health in Africa. Traditional healing specialists often combine religious and psychological approaches, along with knowledge of herbal remedies, in treating illness. Along with missionary church hospitals established during the colonial period, more recent church clinics and faith healing hospitals also serve as an important source of cure. Aside from institutional sources which provide health treatments, African women and men’s everyday knowledge of hygiene—learned in primary and secondary schools—have also contributed to the ways that they can better care for themselves and their children. Along with these everyday health behaviors, some ritual practices have been revived to address contemporary health problems. Indeed, the knowledge of disease transmission has historically been expressed in a range of media, including depictions of deities and spirits in shrines,
Please visit www.africanstudies.org and click on the “ASA ONLINE” link to access the online system to update your personal information, including your password, change your address, and pre-register for the Annual Meeting, and to make subscription payments or endowment or other contributions. Please complete the personal information as fully as possible, not only to enable the ASA to understand its own membership profile and hence how best to develop programs and services, but also to assist with fundraising efforts, particularly in the context of the approaching 50th Anniversaries of the founding of the ASA in 1957, and of the first annual meeting, which took place in 1958. Many potential donors are interested in such data as the percentage of members who are in the humanities, the Association's demographic make-up, and members' professional career paths, geographic areas of interest, and language abilities. While you are online, check out the ASA's new logo, which was launched in conjunction with the 50th Anniversaries Fundraising Drive during the 2004 Annual Meeting.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to offer congratulations and appreciation to the Program Co-Chairs and the Local Arrangements Committee Co-Chairs who made the 2004 joint Annual Meeting with the Canadian Association of African Studies an unqualified success for the 1712 individuals who participated in a record 313 scheduled panels and roundtables: Dennis D. Cordell, Southern Methodist University and Philip Zachernuk, Dalhousie University and Donna A. Patterson, Dillard University and Jacqueline Woodfork, Loyola University New Orleans, respectively.

Please continue to support the membership drive, and thus the Association's financial viability. Display the "Top Ten Reasons to Become an ASA Member" that is available on the ASA website prominently and encourage colleagues to join. Membership dues are for the calendar year, January 1-December 31, with a membership renewal deadline of March 15 to ensure that individuals receive the maximum membership benefits possible.

Current ASA members should watch for the 2005 election ballot package in the coming weeks. Until supplies last, ballots will continue to be mailed to individuals who renew their membership on or before August 15. The completed ballots are due at the Secretariat on or before September 1, 2005. Don't delay - vote today!

Watch the website for updates about the 2005 Annual Meeting, "Health, Knowledge, and the Body/Politic in Africa and the African Diaspora" November 17-20, in Washington, DC at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. Prospective Annual Meeting participants may check the ASA website beginning in July for the status of their proposal after it has been reviewed by the Program Committee. The meeting dates overlap with the Middle East Studies Association annual meeting on November 19 and 20 and joint initiatives are being planned to take maximum advantage of the coincidence.

2004 Election Results

For Vice President:
Joseph C. Miller (History, University of Virginia)

For the Board of Directors:
Toyin Falola (History, University of Texas at Austin)
Alcinda Honwana (Social Science Research Council)
Kathleen Sheldon (Independent historian, Research scholar at the University of California, Los Angeles)

The ASA Board of Directors congratulates the new officer and the new board members and extends its sincere appreciation to all the candidates for their commitment to serving the Association.
In Memoriam: Robert W. July
(1918-2004)

Robert W. July was an astute and prolific contributor to historical scholarship in African studies. Although his methods were mainly traditional, emphasizing archival sources, his masterpiece, The Origins of Modern African Thought, published in 1967 and republished by Africa World Press in 2004, identified early African pioneers of the “new history” that emerged in the mid-twentieth century. July’s lucid contributions to the intellectual, cultural, economic and political history of Africa were widely admired. In 1982 he was a candidate for vice president and president-elect of the African Studies Association.

July lived and taught in Nigeria and Kenya from 1963 to 1968, serving as professor of history at the universities of Ibadan and Nairobi. At Ibadan, he explored a field of letters that had been largely neglected by scholars: the retrievable ideas of West African intellectuals who wrote in response to the impact of European imperialism, colonial rule, and their consequences. Twenty years after publication of The Origins, July’s dedication to the study of cultural history reached fruition in publication of An African Voice, devoted to the contributions of West African artists, artistic performers, dramatists, educators, musicians and litterateurs to the movement for cultural, as well as political, independence. Two other ambitious works encompassed the entire continent. Precolonial Africa (1975) helped pioneer the study of economic life for ordinary people before the European occupation. A History of the African People, originally published in 1970, is a felicitously written and widely praised text, currently in its fifth edition.

After his retirement as Professor of History at Hunter College and the Graduate School of the City University of New York, July taught American history at Hunter College for fifteen years without remuneration. He personified the ideal of combined scholarship and teaching as an intrinsically valued way of life. Shortly after his death, on November 6, 2004, Bob’s life was fittingly memorialized at the Schoenberg Center for Research in Black Culture.

Richard L. Sklar
2005 Election Candidates

Candidates for Vice President

Stephen Ndegwa .................. i
Pearl Robinson ................... ii

Candidates for the Board of Directors

Akwasi B. Assensoh ............ .iv
Tabitha Kanogo .................. v
Gregory H. Maddox ............... .vi
Jamie Monson .................... viii
Elisha Renne .................... ix
Michael G. Schatzberg ............ xi

2005 Annual Meeting

The 48th Annual Meeting will be held November 17-20, 2005 in Washington, DC at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. The Program Theme is “Health, Knowledge, and the Body/Politic in Africa and the African Diaspora.” The Program Chair is Elisha Renne, University of Michigan. The Local Arrangements Co-Chairs are Margaret Lee, John Hopkins University, and Gilbert Khadiagala, John Hopkins University. The pre-registration deadline is September 30, 2005.

Pre-registration deadline: September 30, 2005
Pre-registration rates are as follows:

Members
Member with income over $15,000: $100
Member with income below $15,000 $50
Member Student (send a copy of a valid ID) $50
Member Faculty at African Higher Education Institution in Africa $50
Member Staff at African Higher Education Institution in Africa $50
Member Retiree $50

Non-Members
Non-Member with income over $15,000 $135
Non-Member with income below $15,000 $65
Non-Member Student (send a copy of a valid ID) $65
Non-Member Faculty at African Higher Education Institution in Africa $65
Non-Member Staff at African Higher Education Institution in Africa $65
Non-Member Retiree $65

Women’s Caucus Luncheon reservations: $35

Please make pre-registration and Women’s Caucus reservations online at www.africanstudies.org. Click on the “ASA ONLINE” link. Individuals who wish to pay by check should indicate the check number online and mail the check to the Secretariat: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Douglass Campus, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400. Individuals may also contact the Secretariat to process credit card payments manually.
ritual performances, masquerades and dance, and more recently, in popular videos, and in educational announcements on radio and television which warn of health risks associated with certain lifestyles.

Another broad theme touched upon by these educational messages, particularly evident in the transmission and treatment of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV-AIDs, is the way that gender dynamics in African societies is also part of a discussion of health, knowledge and the body/politic. That the transmission of STIs reflects a particular set of gender relations—e.g., familial, economic, and cultural—has been a primary area of investigation when examining the social and micro-political dynamics of health. However, a consideration of how gender ideologies and ideas about sexuality, more generally, contribute to thinking about the susceptibility of men and women to particular types of illnesses—both physiological and psychological—affect the kinds of therapies used, might also be examined. The physiological fact that women give birth also underscores the point that there are different gender concerns regarding health. Gender ideology and dynamics also come into play in clinical and hospital practice, when authority and knowledge are associated with Western-trained, male medical doctors, underscoring the importance of understanding gender dynamics in unraveling the relationships of knowledge, power, and the politics of health in Africa.

How people define health and disease, how are these definitions relate to views of the body, and how certain bodies are associated with susceptibility or resistance to certain diseases have political and social consequences. Thus, during the pre-colonial period, Africans viewed European bodies as susceptible to tropical diseases which prevented Europeans from penetrating the continent, while during the colonial period, Europeans portrayed African bodies as inherently unhealthy, an idea which was used to justify racial segregation. Furthermore, how affliction itself has been conceptualized has had important implications for medical practice. The types of public health interventions which are initiated may depend on whether an illness is explained as the result of specific or multiple causes' affects. Indeed, how bodies and the body politic are imagined and portrayed as healthy or as diseased have long had philosophical and ethical dimensions in Africa. Philosophies of health and illness also inform aesthetic representations of the body as when concepts of beauty, bodily cleanliness, character, and health are conflated. Yet some practices associated with body beautification may be unhealthy. The importation, manufacturing, and sales of carcinogenic skin-lightening creams have been banned by several national governments in an attempt to reduce their use by African women. Less well-known products, including tablets and injections, are currently being advertised in popular journals and on websites to address a range of men's "sexual dysfunction" problems, which also imagine an idealized male body.

Any consideration of health, knowledge, and the political contexts of cure in Africa must consider HIV-AIDs and its tragic consequences. Research has been conducted on transmission and treatment programs, on government policies and actions, on AIDs education, and on health interventions in areas of southern Africa affected by the political legacy of apartheid, where huge disparities in wealth have contributed to poverty, hunger, and subsequently, the spread of HIV-AIDs. With some exceptions, less work has been done on the relationships between environmental damage and HIV-AIDs, as in the Niger Delta where oil production has affected the fragile riverine ecosystem, with a subsequent loss of work for fisherwomen who consequently become involved in commercial sex work. While the introduction of antiretroviral drugs through NGO programs and pressures put on large pharmaceutical companies to allow the sale of generics in Africa have led to a greater availability of more affordable treatment, the workings of national treatment programs and the distribution of antiretroviral drugs are just beginning to be studied. Furthermore, debates over the efficacy of local cures and trajectories of blame continue. Finally, the consequences of the disability and death of large portions of adult populations due to HIV-AIDs, particularly the effects on generational relations and health, has only recently been examined. When there are communities without elders, what are the consequences for young people's responsibilities, education, and support?

In discussing the consequences of the HIV-AIDs epidemic in Africa, it is important to remember that other diseases may be seen by Africans themselves as more immediate problems for their health and well-being. Thus the decision of Western-based agencies to focus on HIV-AIDs and reproductive health may be seen as problematic, underscoring the politics of health care, while more pressing diseases such as malaria, measles, and yellow fever, continue to afflict Africans. Who has the power to determine the agenda of health programs and how do fears of global transmission of particular diseases motivate health agendas, rather than community or country concerns? Some NGOs and international foundations are addressing local problems, in programs that provide treatment for malaria and diabetes. However, health economics has also affected people's ability to participate in preventative health care and treatment programs. Furthermore, the introduction of user-fees and the shift from horizontal health delivery systems such as primary health care to the vertical health delivery initiatives which focus on specific diseases may leave many without basic health care.

Another general theme concerning sociocultural and political dimensions of health in Africa is specifically related to civil war and other forms of violence. Studies have considered psychological trauma resulting from the genocidal civil war in Rwanda as well as the psychological healing resulting from Truth and Reconciliation hearings in South Africa and elsewhere. The rehabilitation of war refugees, including how concepts of disability and pain affect ideas about healing, are issues which have also been addressed. While the use of new health technologies (NHTs) may ameliorate the health problems of some war...
B. Arts, Aesthetics, and Beauty
Martha Anderson (Alfred University)
fanderson@alfred.edu

Scholars have revealed "the body" to be a complex entity, which can be defined variously in medical, religious, and political terms. An understanding of local notions of "the body" proves to be fundamental to the study of African expressive culture, because artistic representations can signify individual and/or corporate well-being, morality, and aesthetic beauty, and may even be thought to affect them. A broad spectrum of African arts, from power figures employed to restore an individual's health to murals that address the global spread of HIV/AIDS, operates within the medical arena. The body itself serves both as a site for art and as an artistic medium. Various art forms, including masquerades and shrine sculptures, embody—and sometimes control—otherwise nebulous spirits. Music, dance, and possession, which affect both the mental and physical state of the body, can transport people from the mundane to the sublime.

With its focus on aesthetics, health, and beauty, this section offers manifold possibilities for panels on the arts, which the following list of suggested topics does not begin to cover. How have the arts, including new media, contributed to the body of medical knowledge about the spread of diseases? How have African artists responded to health crises, whether cholera epidemics or substance abuse? How is "the body" defined in African art? Are morality and aesthetics linked? What shapes African notions of the ideal body and have these responded to interaction with other cultures? Has recent scholarship on "the body" in Western culture affected the study of African art? Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

C. Politics of Human Rights and Violence
William Reno (Northwestern University)
reno@northwestern.edu

The UN Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights includes the proposition that access to decent standards of health care constitutes a basic human right. Violence and human rights abuses, on the part both of large organizations and more generally throughout societies, pose significant barriers to the realization of this goal. In this general vein we are most interested in papers that (1) consider the broad impact of public health policies (or their absence) on the nature of violence and implementation of human rights, (2) the relationship between relative levels of violence and public well-being on public health policies, and (3) the proposition that concern for public health (on official and societal levels) is integrally connected to the promotion of human rights and the resolution of conflict. Papers that include evidence from research are especially welcome. Interdisciplinary panel proposals which examine the politics of human rights and violence will be greeted with great enthusiasm. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

D. Knowledge, Measurement, Health Technologies, Internet MDs
Misty Bastian (Franklin and Marshall College)
misty.bastian@fandm.edu

The measurement of illness through a range of technological apparatus presents a particular form of knowledge of illness and disease which has implications for health care and who has the authority to provide it. This section will include papers that examine the use of various health technologies which incorporate measurement—from scales and thermometers to dialysis and scanning machines—as a means of constituting medical knowledge, of objectifying patients, and contributing to medical authority. How, for example, has medical knowledge based on measurement and the utilization of a range of technologies—from injections to ultrasound—contributed to the power of medical workers to define health interventions. Also, by what processes is the measurement of health outcomes as reported in statistical studies privileged over non-clinical studies of illness and lived experience? Furthermore, how have various forms of technology been taken up by traditional healers as a way of legitimating their authority and practice? Papers which examine these questions and related issues, as well as the effects of recent access to the advice of international internet MDs by internet users in Africa (and the ways this advice has been used), are invited to participate. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are also encouraged.

E. Power, Politics, and Policies: Colonial/Neocolonial
Toyin Falola (University of Texas-Austin)
toyin.falola@mail.utexas.edu

From the dawn of colonial age in Africa, and the introduction and institutionalization of Western biomedical approaches, there have been conflicts and compromises over the issues and meanings of sickness, health, and therapy. These tensions were originally driven by the determination to provide health care to Africans as well as to the European settlers in the colonies. The desire outlived colonialism and remains an important goal in postcolonial Africa. Critical in the health care debates, both in the colonial and postcolonial period, has been the question of how to set priorities, mobilize resources, and nurture health programs that prevent the outbreak of disease and/or, in the case of epidemics, respond to very diverse people in very different circumstances. But setting priorities, allocating resources, and responding to the health needs of the citizenry are questions that are intimately tied to the issue of power, especially how it is owned, shared, and exercised in distinctive and multiple arenas, with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of health programs.

This section invites panelists as well as individual scholars to examine how, why and with what consequences hierarchies of power—formal and informal, both at the
enactments of male and female gender in African societies allow us to link productive and reproductive thought and practice? Panels that address these and related questions regarding production, reproduction, and health imagined broadly are welcome. Papers that also explore other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

I. Social Context of Health, Past and Present
Nancy Rose Hunt (University of Michigan)
nrhunt@umich.edu

This section welcomes contributions from historians, anthropologists, and allies keen to rethink the state of the fields of health and healing studies within African social and cultural history, African medical anthropology, African medical history, and African historical anthropology of health, medicine, and the body. Since the 1970s, African studies has been notable within the history and anthropology of medicine for avoiding approaches that place disease, biomedicine, and health practitioners at the center of the analysis. This decentering of bodily disease has meant an openness to a range of therapeutic ideas and practices, including "cults of affliction," religious movements, faith healing, and everyday forms of producing household health, without circumventing contextualization and political economy. With the imperial turn to medical history in the late 1980s and 1990s, however, scholarly attention has turned to power and the production of medical knowledge in colonial and postcolonial Africa and their effects on therapeutic practice, health work, creolized healing and religious forms, and new genders and subjectivities. The renewal of interest in witchcraft and its "modernities" in the 1990s has meanwhile decentered anew the biomedical, while fostering new work on power, violence, reproduction, and memory. This section's panels will consider the state of productive tension among this range of approaches. It strongly welcomes new work suggesting various resolutions and fresh approaches, as well as position papers, historiographical takes, roundtables, and panel proposals with more than one discussant. The section organizer welcomes pre-proposal communications about possible themes, discussants, and innovations in the standard ASA panel format. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are also encouraged.

J. Healing and Religion
Brad Weiss (William and Mary College)
Bliweis@wm.edu

Considerations of the links between healing and religion have a long history in discussions of Africa. Anthropologists and historians have long studied the significance of what were once known as "cults of affliction," and many scholars have explored the role of both Muslim healing systems and missionary medicine in forging new modes of religiosity, and innovative understandings of health across the continent. Today, new modes of religious practice, ranging from Islamic reform, to Pentecostalism, to disciples for the prosperity gospel have proliferated in many African communities, at the same time that rates of HIV seropositivity, levels of infant mortality, and the effects of both warfare and everyday violence have greatly expanded in recent years. How have Africans and Africanists imagined the links between emergent religiosity and prevailing challenges to the body politic? What are the connections between these new forms of religious life and health crises? How might these novel interconnections be related to their historical connections in a range of African communities?

For this section panelists and individuals are invited to submit proposals that explore these and related questions from a variety of perspectives, including interdisciplinary ones. These matters can also be pursued at both the micro and macro level. Longitudinal studies of demographic transformation of nations and regions and their implications for participation in religious movements will be considered, as will work that examines changing conceptions of the body and healing in the wake of ritual innovation in "local" communities. Investigations of the gendered dimensions of religious practice in the context of experiences of illness and affliction are especially welcome. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

K. Illness and Health in Literature
Clement A. Okafor (University of Maryland-Eastern Shore)
caokafor@mail.umes.edu

The dogma of pathogenic causation of disease, which is the centerpiece of modern Western medicine, separates this regime not only from traditional African medical practice but also from its earlier Western antecedents. Concepts of modern Western medicine were introduced and privileged in colonial Africa through the agency of the schools and the medical institutions that were established at the time. However, because these institutions were built largely towards the end of the colonial period, the ideas of modern Western medicine touched directly the lives of merely a small percentage of Africans. More importantly, many—even among this small segment of the population—did not entirely accept the ideas of modern Western medical practice. Hence, they continued to believe that certain diseases could be cured in the hospital, while others could be treated only by traditional medicine. Thus there was a contestation of ideas relating to effective and appropriate medical practice even during the colonial era. This competition has been heightened by the virtual collapse of the modern medical institutions triggered by the recent catastrophic demise of the economies of most independent African states.

These themes—of contesting medical paradigms, of accessibility of health care in the face of economic decline, and of enduring beliefs in the efficacy of traditional medical approaches—have been portrayed by a number of African
themes in Africa's development discourse, but their importance has been increasing in recent years. Health concerns are underscored and magnified by the HIV/AIDS pandemic; yet the HIV/AIDS crisis has also highlighted the persistent "traditional" health challenges that African populations face. In the education-development nexus, in addition to long-standing issues of coverage and instruction quality, a growing recent concern is about the widening digital divide that threatens to perpetuate Africa's disadvantage in the new global economic order.

The health and educational predicaments of Africa's development are further amplified by questionable neoliberal policies, widespread political instability, the seemingly inexorable decline of the African State and its retreat from the provision of social services. The modest achievements of the early independent decades are in increased jeopardy, and some education indicators show troubling signs of stagnation and even reversal.

Moreover, in the new structural environment internal disparities in health and education persist and are even growing. Depending on the setting, these disparities are shaped by a combination of social class, rural-urban, gender, ethnic, and religious differences. Rooted in colonial and post-colonial history, these disparities may have far-reaching implications for Africa's future.

These papers and panels seek to address these issues and raise some of the following questions. How will Africa deal with these old and new challenges? What political frameworks and policy models in education and health care should be chosen and pursued? What successful national and local experiences can be identified and promoted?

Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

O. Environment
Rebecca Hardin (University of Michigan)
Rhardin@umich.edu

Issues of the environment and health in Africa arouse concern in the West, in part due to prominent media images of the HIV-AIDS crisis, and increasing accounts of emergent diseases and viral agents, such as Ebola. Yet such current events have complex environmental and social histories. They can be connected to the political and public health crises of the recent past, as when the late environmental activist Ken Saro-Wiwa alerted the world to the problems of oil pollution in the Niger Delta. Indeed, recent research has also linked the spread of HIV-AIDS with deforestation, environmental degradation, and the immuno-suppressing effects of organophosphate pesticides. Nonetheless, African women and men live with less dramatic everyday environmental health problems such as exposure to high levels of lead from auto exhaust, chronic illness resulting from the contamination of soil and water sources from pesticides, as well as mercury poisoning from small-scale mining. Far less is said about such issues in the international press. We welcome papers and panels that consider such problems, as well as those which reflect more "mediatized" recent developments in the intersecting fields of development, environment, and health in Africa. Examples might include: the changing roles of corporate and community actors in African health care access and related environmental management; studies which consider future directions for specialized and interdisciplinary work such as that between veterinary doctors and public health professionals on epidemiological challenges due to emerging zoonotic diseases; the increasing awareness of links between health and rampant violence and discrimination against school-aged women in African contexts; and emerging approaches for studying correlations between civil conflict and infectious disease. Finally, we would encourage panels exploring the contributions of internationally prominent activists and researchers on these issues, such as those of Wangari Maathai. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

P. Histories
Michel Doortmont (University of Groningen)
m.r.doortmont@let.rug.nl

Other sub-themes for this conference will attract investigations of specific aspects of Africa's past; this section casts a more inclusive net by asking after the health of historical enquiry in and about Africa. Historical scholarship on Africa has been strongly shaped by diverse and often contrary trends and intentions. How have Africa's histories held up to these stresses? Both imperial and diasporan approaches, among others, impose different kinds of unity over African history; local, cultural nationalist, and post-modern approaches are among those stressing the particular, exceptional and divergent. How can these approaches be integrated? Much African history was once framed within an area studies model, but is now increasingly intersected by trans-regional thematic concerns, such as gender. What remains of the intention to treat Africa as an historical space apart? How have African facts and stories resisted or accommodated modes of inquiry created largely in other places? Have Africans been able to tell or write their own histories, faced as they are with powerful outside voices competing to define what is salient in Africa's past? How, for example, do the histories of slavery in Africa and of enslaved Africans outside Africa fit together? How have once-dominant elite narratives, both internal and external, been challenged or reinforced by subaltern histories? How do historians draw on other academic disciplines – such as linguistics or archaeology – and still retain a historical epistemology? How does the conventional modern (progressive, linear) historiography relate to Islamic and/or oral modes of thinking historically? This section welcomes especially papers which seek to assess the overall condition of Africa's history, but also welcomes those which examine particular aspects of Africa's past. Papers that explore these and other disciplinary topics in African Studies are encouraged.

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ASA Award Recipients

ASA members may nominate individuals and groups for ASA Awards and serve on the Award Committees. Contact the Executive Director should you be interested to serve on any of the Award Committees. The ASA Board of Directors congratulates all Award recipients.

The Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola Lecture, established in 1992 with a generous grant from the Honorable Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola, the Lecture is presented by a senior African scholar selected by the ASA Board of Directors. The 2004 Award recipient is:

Kofi Anyidoho, distinguished Ghanaian poet, scholar and educator, Department of English, University of Ghana. His Lecture title is Playing GOD with Word: Language and Power of Self-Naming

The Book Donation Award makes available $3000 annually to assist groups with shipping costs for book donations to African libraries and schools. The Award Committee generally provides grants in amounts from $200 to $1,000. The 2004 Award recipients are:

William G. Martin for Kgadi Kekana of the University of the Western Cape Library, Cape Town, South Africa
Wilma P.L. Jones for Njala University College Library in Sierra Leone
David Saum for Microbiology Department, University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Bert Beyen for Department of Systematic Theology and Theological Ethics, University of South Africa, Pretoria
Kathryn Grady for J.R.Camm Senior Primary School, Aranos, Namibia
Mary and Mark Dunn for Community Library, Butiru, Uganda

The Children’s Africana Book Awards were established in 1991 by the ASA Outreach Council to encourage the publication and use of accurate, balanced children’s materials on Africa. Award plaques are presented for the Best Book for Young Children and the Best Book for Older Readers. Honor books receive special certificates. The 2005 Award recipients are:

Best Book for Older Reader: Allan Stratton for Chanda’s Secrets
Best Book for Young Children: Ifeoma Onyefulu for Here Comes Our Bride!

Honor Book for Older Readers: Deborah Ellis for The Heaven Shop
Veronique Tadjo for Talking Drums
Margot Theis Raven & E.B. Lewis (illus) for Circle Unbroken: the Story of a Basket and its People

The Conover-Porter Award is presented in even numbered years to the author of the most outstanding achievement in African bibliography and reference works published during the previous two years. The award is administered by the Africana Librarians Council and includes a cash prize of $300. The 2004 Award recipient is:


The Graduate Student Paper Prize was established by the ASA Board of Directors in 2001 for the best graduate student paper presented during the Annual Meeting. The editors of the African Studies Review coordinate an expedited peer review process for the prize-winning paper, which is published in the ASR if the reviewers recommend publication and if any recommended revisions are received in a timely manner. The 2004 Award recipient is:

Kristen E. Cheney, University of California, Santa Cruz for Village Life is Better than Town Life: identity, migration, and development in the lives of Ugandan child citizens

The Distinguished Africanist Award is presented in recognition of lifetime distinguished contributions to African studies. The Award is presented during the Annual Meeting. The award consists of a plaque and a lifetime membership in the African Studies Association. The 2004 Award recipient is:

Francis Deng, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.

The Melville J. Herskovits Award is presented annually for the best scholarly work on Africa published in English in the previous year and distributed in the U.S. The award consists of a plaque and $500 and is presented at the Awards Ceremony at the Annual Meeting. The 2004 Award recipient is:

Allen F. Roberts and Mary N. Roberts for A Saint in the City: Sufi Art in urban Senegal

The International Visitor Award 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. The 2004 Award recipients are:

Grace Bantebya Kyomuhendo for Representations of Women in Ugandan Newspaper, 1950-2002 (jointly authored with Marjorie McIntosh)
Joao Baptista Lukombo Nzatuzola for Power and National Identify in Angola
Beatrice Umutesi for Fuir au mourir au Zaire: Zaire: Le vecu d’une refugiee Rwandaise

For further information on ASA prizes, including the criteria and the application process, visit the ASA website at www.africanstudies.org and click on the “Awards” link.

A pilot edition of this guide is now freely accessible at http://www.hanszell.co.uk/google/. It is published as an adjunct to the new third edition of The African Studies Companion: A Guide to Information Sources (online at http://www.africanstudiescompanion.com) although it can also be used on its own.

Preceded by an examination of Google's extraordinary growth and popularity and looking at issues such as its page-ranking methods and privacy concerns – the guide is designed to help the user get the most out of Google's Web searching techniques, and at the same time provides a critical evaluation of Google's many Web search features, services, and tools. The guide is liberally interspersed with examples of searches, and search strategies, relating to Africa or African studies topics. More information is available at: Hans Zell Publishing [T/A Hans Zell Publishing Consultants], Glais Beinn Lochcarron Ross-shire, IV54 8YB Scotland UK; Tel: +44-(0)1520-722951; Fax: +44-(0)1520-722953; Email: hanszell@hanszell.co.uk or hzell@btopenworld.com; Web site: http://www.hanszell.co.uk.

Grants and Fellowships

International Fellowships Program (IFP), West Africa.
Association of African Universities/Association des Universités Africaines
PO Box 5744, Accra-North, Ghana; Tel: +233-21-774495/761588; Fax: +233-21-774821; Email: ifp@aau.org; http://www.aau.org/ifp

The International Fellowships Program (IFP) is a program supported by the Ford Foundation and administered in West Africa by the AAU in collaboration with Pathfinder International, Nigeria and AAWORD, Senegal. IFP provides fellowships for advanced study to exceptional individuals who will use their education to further development in their own countries and greater social and economic justice worldwide. IFP fellowships will be awarded to applicants from diverse backgrounds, including social groups and communities that lack systematic access to higher education.

Eligibility Requirements: Applicant must
* Be resident or resident nationals of Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal
* Hold a bachelor’s degree or a Masters degree as the case may be.
* Have 3 years work experience.
* Have substantial experience in community service or development-related activities.
* Possess leadership potential evidenced by their employment or at the community level.
* Propose to pursue a post-graduate degree that will directly enhance their leadership capacity in a practical, policy, academic, or artistic discipline or field corresponding to one or more of the Foundation's areas of endeavor.
* Present a plan specifying how they will apply their studies to social problems or issues in their country. Doctoral candidates MUST provide writing/research samples

Note:
* Females, refugees, and individuals with special needs are encouraged to apply.
* Priority will be given to People living & working outside the major cities
* U.S. citizens and Green Card holders are not eligible.
* Applicants should note that background checks would be run on short-listed candidates

Eligible Fields: Any academic discipline or field of study related to The Ford Foundation’s grant making areas:
* Asset Building & Community Development
  * Workforce Development
  * Development Finance & Economic Security
  * Environment & Development
  * Community Development
* Knowledge, Creativity, and Freedom
  * Education & Scholarship
  * Sexuality & Reproductive

Health
* Religion, Society & Culture
* Media
* Arts & Culture

* Peace & Social Justice
* Human Rights
* Governance
* Civil Society

Contact the following offices for more information:

* Ghana
  Association of African Universities,
  Aviation Road Extension, Airport Residential Area
  PO Box AN 5744, Accra, GHANA
  Tel: (233) 21 774495 / 761588; Fax: (233) 21 774821;
  E-mail: ifp@aau.org

* Nigeria
  Pathfinder International Nigeria, Plot 1456 Justice Sowemimo St, Off Gen T.Y. Danjuma St.
  Asokoro, Abuja FCT NIGERIA
  Tel: +234-93147378/9; Fax: +234-9-3147380
  E-mail: ifpnigeria@pathfind.org
  Website: www.pathfind.org/ifp

* Senegal
  AAWORD / AFARD, Sicap Sacré-Coeur 1, Villa No. 8798, BP. 15 367,
  Dakar-Fann, Dakar, SENEGAL
  Tel: (221) 824 20 53; Fax : (221) 824 20 56
  E-mail: aawordifp@sentoo.sn
Announcements

“African Forced Labour – Compared Colonial Experiences”
Annual Meeting, Conference, and Meeting Calendar

The Centro de Estudos Africanos da Universidade do Porto is a R&D unit that develops interdisciplinary researches on African societies. With the objective of presenting some of the results of the projects coordinated by the Centre and of promoting a scientific discussion on one of the most significant phenomenon of the modern period, the CEAUP is going to organize, in November 2005, an International Seminar on African Forced Labour. The field of studies is wide and covers:

a) Thematically: all forms of forced labour of African origin, since the medieval slave trade to the colonial policies of the XX century;

b) Geographically: both the colonial African regions and the American and Asian societies where African forced labour was integrated.

We hope that from this initiative, whose proceedings we intend to publish, we can make an assessment of the present state of knowledge.

Place and dates: Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, 17th -18th November 2005

Organization of the Seminar: The different papers will be integrated in one of the following panels: 1st panel: “Slavery societies and Atlantic slave trade;” 2nd panel: “Forced labour and political power in the colonial period.” The panels’ sessions will take place on the 17th and 18th November, at a schedule to be defined according to the number of papers. The inscriptions are free.

Papers: All papers must be presented in either Portuguese or English. The final texts can not exceed 28.000 characters (spaces and images included). A summary of the papers must also be presented till 30th June 2005, and the full definitive text must be delivered to the Secretariat of the CEAUP in the Seminar.

Organizing Committee: Elvira de Azevedo Mea (CEAUP); José Soares Martins (CEAUP); Maciel Morais Santos (CEAUP); Constança Ceita (Faculdade de Ciências Sociais – Luanda)

Any further information can be forward to: Raquel Cunha; Tel: +351 22 607 71 41; e-mail: ceaup@letras.up.pt.

Civil Wars in Sudan: Casualties, Displacements, and Injustices is the theme of the 24th annual meeting of Sudan Studies Association, August 18-20, 2005. The annual meeting will be hosted by the Center for Refugee Studies, York University, Toronto, Canada.

Since 1955 Sudan has suffered through multiple civil wars. The conflict between north and south has certainly been the major conflict throughout Sudan’s history, but other conflicts have led to sizable numbers of casualties and displacement. The refugee population that has fled civil war in Sudan is the largest in the world, and the numbers of internally displaced persons are also staggeringly large. These wars have been the focus of substantial intellectual efforts to understand and alleviate human suffering.

The Sudan Studies Association (SSA) is an independent professional society founded in the United States in 1981. Membership is open to scholars, teachers, students, and others with interest in the Sudan. The Association exists primarily to promote Sudanese studies and scholarship. SSA works to foster closer ties among scholars in the Sudan, North America, Europe, the Middle East and other places.

Registration forms and fees are available at SSA website and by emailing SSA President Michael Kevane at mkevane@scu.edu. Registration fees should be sent to Dr. Richard Lobban, Sudan Studies Association, Rhode Island College, 600 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Providence, RI 02908.

Accommodation information will be available on the SSA website: www.sudanstudies.org

Department of Education International Education Programs Service (IEPS) Website Articles

The Department of Education’s International Education Programs Service (IEPS) website has posted 10 information/background articles on Title VI and Fulbright-Hays programs that may be of interest. The articles listed below may be accessed at http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oip/iegps/index.html.

* A World of Resources for K-12 Teaching
* Building U.S. Capacity for International Education: The Pipeline in Action
* Educating for Success in the 21st Century: K-16 Partnerships in Global Education
* Fostering International Understanding Among Educators: The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad and Group Projects Abroad Programs
* Fulbright-Hays Programs: The World is Our Classroom
* History of Title VI and Fulbright-Hays: An Impressive International Timeline
* International Scholarship in Service to the Public
* Strengthening Capacity in Critical
2005 Fellowships for Threatened Scholars: Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowships

The Institute of International Education's Scholar Rescue Fund provides fellowships for scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries. These fellowships permit scholars to find temporary refuge at universities and colleges anywhere in the world, enabling them to pursue their academic work and to continue to share their knowledge with students, colleagues, and the community at large. When conditions improve, these scholars will return home to help rebuild universities and societies ravaged by fear, conflict and repression.

How the Scholar Rescue Fund Works:

Academics, researchers and independent scholars from any country, field or discipline may qualify. Preference is given to scholars with a Ph.D. or other highest degree in their field; who have been employed in scholarly activities at a university, college or other institution of higher learning during the last four years (excluding displacement or prohibition); who demonstrate superior academic accomplishment or promise; and whose selection is likely to benefit the academic community in the home and/or host country or region. Applications from female scholars and under-represented groups are strongly encouraged.

Universities, colleges and research centers in any country may apply to serve as hosts.

Applications and nominations should be made to the Fund’s Selection Committee. Institutions interested in hosting a particular scholar should submit a letter with the scholar’s application. Fellowships are awarded to institutions for support of specific individuals, to be matched in most cases by the institution or third-party.

Fellowship recipients are expected to continue their work in safety at the host institution-teaching, lecturing, conducting research, writing and publishing. Fellowships from 3 months to one calendar year will be considered with up to 25 fellowships awarded annually. The maximum award is US $20,000.

Applications are accepted at any time. Emergency applications receive urgent consideration. Non-emergency applications will be considered according to the following schedule:

Winter 2005: Applications received by January 1; decision by March 1.
Spring 2005: Applications received by April 1; decision by June 1.
Fall 2005: Application received by September 1; decision by November 1.

To apply, please download the information and application materials from: www.iie.org/srf/home

For additional information and to learn how your institution might host an SRF scholar, contact:

IIE Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowships
809 U.N. Plaza, Second Floor
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (USA) 1-212-984-5588
Fax: (USA) 1-212-984-5401
E-mail: SRF@iie.org
Web: www.iie.org/srf/home

Recent Doctoral Dissertations

Compiled by Joseph J. Lauer (Michigan State University)

The U.S. and Canadian theses listed were below reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 64, no. 12 & vol. 65, nos. 1-5 (June-Nov. 2004). Each citation ends with the order number, if any. American and Canadian theses are usually available from Proquest. See DAI (or http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/gateway) for abstracts and other details. This is the 63rd and 64th quarterly supplement to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (ASA/Crossroads Press, 1989).

AGRICULTURE


ASA News - January and April 2005


BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES


ECONOMICS


EDUCATION


Byaruhanga, Frederick K. Student power, a misnomer? Student activism in Uganda’s higher education: A case


**Swai, Fulgence S. S.** Organize or die: Exploring the political and organizational activities of the Tanzania Teacher Union. Ed.D., U. of Massachusetts Amherst, 2004. 3118334.


**FINE ARTS**


**FOLKLORE**

**Fenn, John Bennett.** Rap and ragga musical cultures, lifestyles, and performances in Malawi. Ph.D., Indiana U., 2004. 3133970.

**GEOGRAPHY**


**King, Brian Hastings.** In the shadow of Kruger: Community conservation and environmental resource access in the former Kangwane Homeland, South Africa. Ph.D., U. of Colorado at Boulder, 2004. 3132555.


**HEALTH SCIENCES**


JOURNALISM


LANGUAGE


Ridout, Alice Rachel. 'To be and not to be': The politics of parody in Toni Morrison, Margaret Atwood, and Doris Lessing [Zimbabwe]. Ph.D., U. of Toronto (Can.), 20204. NQ91722.


**MASS COMMUNICATIONS**


**PHILOSOPHY**


**PHYSICAL SCIENCES**


SOCIAL WORK


SOCILOGY


Munyaka, Golden. Integrating indigenous knowledge into the community development process: The


ECONOMICS


Mullen, Jeffrey D. A bio-economic model of long-run Striga control with an application to subsistence farming
### GEOGRAPHY


### HEALTH SCIENCES


### HISTORY


### LANGUAGE


### JOURNALISM


**Boampong, Joanna.** From the ruins...


PSYCHOLOGY


RELIGION


SOCIOLOGY


THEOLOGY


URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING


The Department of African American and African Diaspora Studies (AAADS) at Indiana University invites applications from scholars, at any rank, with excellent credentials in African American film. Areas of expertise may include (but are not limited to) black film history, the aesthetics of black film, black women filmmakers, and African Diasporan films. Applicants with senior rank should have an interest in assuming leadership of the Department's Black Film Center/Archive, which was established in 1981. Our repositories in African American film are among the richest in the country and complement other resources at Indiana University such as the Archives of African American Music and Culture, the Archive of Traditional Music, and the African American Arts Institute.

Established in 1970, AAADS offers Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, a Ph.D. minor, and the faculty is in the process of developing a doctoral (Ph.D.) program.

Bloomington, a centrally-located Midwestern city with a population of 65,000, offers a high quality of life, with many social and cultural attractions.

Applicants should send a cover letter detailing research, creative, and teaching interests and experiences, two writing samples, and three letters of recommendation. Review of applications will begin November 15, 2004 and will continue until the position is filled. Address applications to: Valerie Grim, Ph.D., Interim Chair, Department of African American and African Diaspora Studies, Memorial Hall East, Room 29, Indiana University, 1021 E. Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47405. Fax: 812-855-4432 or email: AAADS@exchange.indiana.edu. Applications from women and minority candidates are encouraged. Indiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Aidoo-Snyder Prize For Scholarly and Creative Work

The Women's Caucus of the African Studies Association announces the establishment of the Aidoo-Snyder Book Prize to be awarded first in 2005 at the ASA Conference. This prize is unusual in that it will be given in alternate years to a work in social science and literary/creative arts. In 2005, we will give an award of $500 for the best social science work published in English, or in English translation, that prioritizes the experiences of African women. In 2005, books that are eligible have to have been published from 2001 to 2004; after the first prize is given books will be eligible that are published in the two years preceding the awarding of the prize. Therefore, in 2007, the second prize will be given for books in this category {i.e. social science} published from 2005 and 2006. In alternate years, the prize will be given for creative works by African women. These will be by necessity in book form in English or English translation; we envisage submission of such works as novels, poetry, exhibition catalogues, books of drawings, photos or other expressions of art. The first year of award for creative works will be in 2006 and books eligible for that award will have been published from 2002 to 2005. Thereafter, the prize will be awarded on a biennial basis, so that the second year of award for this category {i.e. literary/creative works} will be 2008 for works published in 2006 and 2007. For information about submissions for the first award for social science works, please contact Prof. Gwendolyn Mikell at mikellg@georgetown.edu. For creative works, please contact Prof. Omofolabo Ajayi at omofola@ku.edu. Three copies of each nominated work must be submitted, which may be done by Publishers, authors, or other interested individuals by May 1st, 2005.
EXCELLENCE IN AFRICAN STUDIES . . .

West Africa's Security Challenges: Building Peace in a Troubled Region
ADEKEYE ADEBAJO AND ISMAIL RASHID, EDITORS
hc $59.95 • pb $22

Young Soldiers: Why They Choose To Fight
RACHEL BRETT AND IRMA SPECHT
hc $45 • pb $17.95

Child Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa
LORETTA E. BASS • hc $49.95

Sudan: The Elusive Quest for Peace
RUTH IYOB AND GILBERT M. KHADIAGALA
pb $15.95

Making Sense of Governance: Empirical Evidence from Sixteen Developing Countries
GORAN HYDEN, JULIUS COURT, AND KENNETH MEASE
hc $55

Shehu Musa Yar’Adua: A Biography
SHEHU YAR’ADUA FOUNDATION • hc $45
Distributed for the Shehu Musa Yar’Adua Foundation

Democratic Reform in Africa: The Quality of Progress
E. GYIMAH-BOADI, EDITOR
“This is a wonderful volume—the insights are fresh, the empirical material current, and the thematic chapters complemented by engagingly written case studies. The chapters seem to speak to each other as they present a rich and wide-ranging picture of Africa's experiences with democracy and reform.”
—Frank Holmquist, Hampshire College
hc $59.95 • pb $23.50

Postconflict Development: Meeting New Challenges
GERD JUNNE AND WILLEMJEF VERKOREN, EDITORS
hc $59.95 • pb $25

Waiting to Happen: HIV/AIDS in South Africa: The Bigger Picture
LIZ WALKER, GRAEME REID, AND Morna CORNELL • pb $25

Crafting the New Nigeria: Confronting the Challenges
ROBERT I. ROTBERG, EDITOR • hc $55

FORTHCOMING!
Politics in Southern Africa: State and Society in Transition
GRETCIEN BAUER AND SCOTT D. TAYLOR
hc $65 • pb $26.50

Western Sahara: Anatomy of a Stalemate
ERIK JENSEN • pb $15.95
# African Studies Association Deadlines 2005

*Materials must be postmarked on or before the deadline. If the date falls on a holiday or a weekend, the materials are due the following business day.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Conover-Porter Prize nominations are due (in even-numbered years).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Student Paper Prize deadline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>African Studies Review deadline for ads for the April issue.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Distinguished Africanist Award nomination packets are due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ASA News deadline for ads for the April issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|         | 15   | Annual Meeting Proposals are due. Coordinate Organizations  
- Update address and contact person information.  
- Meeting requests are due. All requests received after March 15th will incur a $25 administrative fee and the meeting may not appear in the Annual Meeting Preliminary Program.  
- Proposed Panels and Roundtables are due.  
International Visitor Award applications are due. International Visitor Award applicants must also submit Annual Meeting proposals by March 15.  
Membership Renewal deadline. Members whose forms are processed after this date risk not receiving all publications and the ballot. |
| May     | 1    | Herskovits Award nominations are due. Text Prize nominations are due (in odd-numbered years). |
| June    | 1    | ASA News deadline for ads for the July issue. Book Donation Award applications are due. |
| July    | 1    | African Issues deadline for ads for the September issue.  
History in Africa deadline for ads for the September issue. |
| September | 1 | Annual Meeting Final Program deadline for ads.  
Ballots Due for the ASA Officers and Board of Directors Elections.  
30 | Annual Meeting pre-registration deadline.  
Letters of Invitation Requests are due. Requests received after this date will incur a $25 administrative fee. |
| October | 1    | African Issues deadline for ads for the December issue.  
African Studies Review deadline for ads for the December issue. |
|         | 15   | Coordinate Organizations  
- Annual Reports are due (maximum of 5 pages). |
| December| 1    | ASA News deadline for ads for the January issue.  
Children’s Africana Book Award nominations are due. A copy of the nominated book must be sent to each committee member.  
31 | |
AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

ORDER FORM

Take advantage of this special offer!

On the back of this form please indicate the quantity of each publication or item that you would like to order.

Please be sure to include $4.00 for shipping and handling per book or item.

MAILING INFORMATION:

Name: __________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________

City: __________ State: _________ Zip: _______ Country: __________

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

_____ Check  _____ Money Order

Credit Card:

_____ Visa or ____ MasterCard (Only)

Credit Card Number: __________________________________________
Expiration Date: __________________________________________
Signature: __________________________________________

* The cardholder’s signature is required to process payment.
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<td><strong>CD's</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting Papers CD-ROM 1990-92, 1997 (Red)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting Papers CD-ROM 1993-1996 (Green)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>21st Century Africa by Ann Seidman and Frederick Anang</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Health and Healing Systems: Proceedings of a Symposium by P. Stanley Yoer, ed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Musicology Vol I by Jacqueline Cogdell Djedje &amp; William G. Carter, ed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Musicology Vol II by Jacqueline Cogdell Djedje</td>
<td></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
<td>$6.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beyond Crisis: Development Issues In Uganda by Paul D. Wiebe &amp; Cole P. Dodge</td>
<td></td>
<td>$46.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonialism Health and Illness in French Equatorial Africa by Rita Headrick, ed. &amp; Daniel Headrick</td>
<td></td>
<td>$28.00</td>
<td>$8.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict in the Horn of Africa by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuity and Change in Southern Africa by Gwendolen M. Carter</td>
<td></td>
<td>$9.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnic Conflict and Democratization in Africa by Harvey Glickman, ed.</td>
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<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pan-African Biography by Robert A. Hill</td>
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<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<td>Paths Towards the Past by Robert W. Harms, et. al.</td>
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<td>The Arts in Africa vol. 1 by Janet L. Stanley</td>
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<td>The Arts in Africa vol. 6 by Janet L. Stanley</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Elusive Epic: Performance Text and History in the Oral Narrative of Jeki La Njambe (Cameroon Coast) by Ralph A. Austen</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa in the Mid Seventeenth Century by Adam Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td>$11.69</td>
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<td>Yoruba Popular Theatre by Karin Barber &amp; Bayo Ogundijo</td>
<td></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
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</table>

**Sub Total**  
($4.00 per book or item)  

**Total**  

African Studies Association  
Rutgers University  
Douglass Campus  
132 George Street  
New Brunswick NJ 08901-1400  
Phone: (732) 932-8173  
Fax: (732) 932-3394  
www.africanstudies.org  

last rev. 2/05
## 2005 ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR ASA PUBLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Issues per Year</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Mailing</th>
<th>Full-page Ad</th>
<th>Half-page Ad</th>
<th>Quarter Page Ad</th>
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<tr>
<td>African Issues (Formerly - <em>A Journal of Opinion</em>) ISSN 0047-1607 (Vol. 33)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Jul. 1 - Oct. 1</td>
<td>September - December</td>
<td>$325 (7&quot; x 9&quot;)</td>
<td>$250 (7&quot; x 4 3/4&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA NEWS ISSN 0278-2219 (Vol. 38)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Dec. 1 - Jan. 1</td>
<td>January - April</td>
<td>$325 (7 1/2&quot; x 9 1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>$250 (7 1/2&quot; x 4 3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Studies Review ISSN 0002-0206 (Vol. 48)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Feb. 1 - June 1</td>
<td>April - September - December</td>
<td>$325 (5&quot; x 7 1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>$250 (5&quot; x 3 3/4&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>48th Annual Meeting Final Program</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>Nov. 17 - 20: Washington, DC</td>
<td>$525 (8&quot; x 10 1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>$300 (5 1/4&quot; x 8&quot;)</td>
<td>$200 (4&quot; x 5 1/4&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History in Africa ISSN 0361-5413 (Vol. 32)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>$150 (5&quot; x 7 1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>$100 (5&quot; x 3 3/4&quot;)</td>
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All advertisements should be submitted "camera ready" to the ASA Secretariat.

### MAILING LIST RENTAL RATES

The African Studies Association’s estimated membership mailing list as of December 2004 is approximately 2,250 addresses. The list may be ordered in any combination of the following:

- Domestic Individuals
- Domestic Institutions
- Foreign Individuals
- Foreign Institutions

- Rental rates are $35 per 100 addresses plus shipping.
- Rental is for one time use only.
- Lists are updated regularly.
- *Prepayment and a sample of the item to be mailed are required before mailing labels can be sent. The item must be approved by the Executive Director.*

For information on ads and mailing lists, please contact Sandra Smith at asapub@rci.rutgers.edu

Last Rev. 5/05
Top Ten Reasons to Become an ASA Member

1. Members attend the Annual Meeting, which has grown into one of the largest annual gatherings of Africanists in the world. The meetings include keynote lectures, panels and roundtable discussions on topics of major importance; publishers’ exhibits of the latest books in African studies with representatives available to discuss publishing possibilities; and the presentation of eight awards ranging from book awards to recognition of lifetime achievement. The Annual Meeting also includes showings of latest documentaries and feature films from and about Africa; job placement services; receptions for faculty, students and alumni of African studies programs at major universities; and two very popular events: the welcome reception and the dance party.

2. Members can nominate international scholars to obtain funding to enable them to attend the Annual Meeting.

3. Members receive subscriptions to two leading African studies journals, the *African Studies Review*, and *African Issues*, and the professional bulletin, *ASA News*. Members also receive a discount on *History in Africa* and the *Canadian Journal of African Studies* as well as on a wide variety of other ASA Press publications. For a current listing of publication offerings, see [http://www.africanstudies.org/asapublicationslist.htm](http://www.africanstudies.org/asapublicationslist.htm)

4. Some 37 scholarly, professional and activist organizations currently maintain connections with the ASA and many hold their business meetings at the ASA Annual Meeting.

5. The ASA initiates special projects to support international research collaborations with African scholars in higher education. The ASA promotes networking and mutually advantageous research collaborations. For example, the ASA has supported the development of a website [http://www.isp.msu.edu/AfricanStudies/AEJP/](http://www.isp.msu.edu/AfricanStudies/AEJP/) that provides African scholars access to international journals on Africa. In addition, with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, the ASA has supported the development of a higher education resource directory; see [http://www.africa.msu.edu/AUP/](http://www.africa.msu.edu/AUP/)

6. The ASA represents the interests of professionals and scholars of Africa and African studies and seeks to broaden opportunities in the field.

7. The ASA seeks to increase public understanding of Africa through the media and other fora.

8. The ASA provides support to those who teach about Africa at all levels, from K-12 to institutions of higher learning.

9. The ASA promotes linkages with African-American scholarly, activist, professional, and local communities that are interested in the study of Africa.

10. The ASA makes funds available annually to assist groups with shipping costs for book donations to African libraries and schools.

The ASA invites all who would like to participate in these activities to join. The ASA welcomes members from North America and around the world. A membership form may be found on the ASA’s new online database at [www.africanstudies.org](http://www.africanstudies.org)

Within a few weeks of joining the ASA you will receive a welcome packet that includes a brochure that provides information about the ASA’s services and governance, and that suggests ways in which you can participate in the ASA activities. You will also in due course begin to receive copies of *African Issues*, the *ASA News*, and the *African Studies Review*.

If you have any questions about joining the ASA, please call 732-932-8173 or send an email to [members@rci.rutgers.edu](mailto:members@rci.rutgers.edu)

The African Studies Association looks forward to hearing from you!

**African Studies Association**

Rutgers University - Douglass Campus, 132 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1400

Tel: 732-932-8173, Fax: 732-932-3394 [http://www.africanstudies.org](http://www.africanstudies.org)
SIT Study Abroad: African Studies
20 programs in 12 countries

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<th>Country</th>
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<td>BOTSWANA</td>
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<td>Development, Health, and Society</td>
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<td>MOROCCO</td>
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<td>Intensive Arabic Language and Moroccan Culture (Summer)</td>
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<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>Multiculturalism and Social Change</td>
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<td>Reconciliation and Development</td>
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<td>Education and Social Change (Summer)</td>
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<td>TANZANIA</td>
<td>Wildlife Ecology and Conservation</td>
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<td>Zanzibar-Coastal Ecology</td>
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<td>UGANDA</td>
<td>Development Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>UGANDA AND RWANDA</td>
<td>Peace and Conflict Studies in the Lake Victoria Basin (Summer)</td>
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New African Books

The African Genius
Basil Davidson

Davidson presents the ideas, social systems, religions, arts, metaphysics, and sophisticated “native genius” of a range of African peoples, vital to understanding modern Africa.
256 pages  0-8214-1605-7 paper $26.95

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Slavery, Politics, and the Ethics of Business
Lowell J. Satre

A lively account of the libel trial in 1901, in which Cadbury Bros. Ltd. sued the London Standard, following the newspaper’s accusation that the firm was hypocritical in its use of slave-grown cocoa.
352 pages, illus.  0-8214-1625-1 cloth $55, 0-8214-1626-X paper $24.95

Imperial Gullies
Soil Erosion and Conservation in Lesotho
Kate B. Showers

“Showers shows how local people understood that colonial contour conservation methods and road building actually stimulated gully erosion, something colonial scientists failed to realize...”—Richard H. Grove
256 pages, illus.  0-8214-1613-8 cloth $55.00, 0-8214-1614-6 paper $26.95

Theatres of Struggle and the End of Apartheid
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Population & Environment in Western Uganda, 1860–1955
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The Kingdom of Bunyoro’s story demonstrates convincingly that environmental change was not a uniform, statewide process but was as much about the differential impact of conflict on society as it was about the uneven extraction and distribution of resources.
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“Kanogo shows how African and British male authorities tried, with uncertain opinions and from different perspectives, to control female initiatives, and how, to very varying degrees, women managed to achieve increasing measures of control over their own lives.”—John Lonsdale
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Andrew Burton

African Underclass examines the social, political, and administrative repercussions of rapid urbanization in colonial Dar es Salaam, and the evolution of official policy that viewed urbanization as inextricably linked with social disorder.
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www.ohio.edu/oup

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Scott Quadrangle · Athens, Ohio 45701


**El-Ariss, Tarek.** Tracing the nation in French and Arabic travel narratives from the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century. Ph.D., Cornell U., 2004. 3140794.


**Wright, Laura.** Writing ‘out of all the camps’: J. M. Coetzee’s narratives of displacement [South Africa]. Ph.D., U. of Massachusetts Amherst, 2004. 3136794.


**Cook, Christopher Robert.** Stepping back, muddling through or taking decisive steps: The power of international commitments and American humanitarian intervention in the post Cold War. Ph.D., U. of California, Santa Barbara, 2004. 3136879.


**Drope, Jeffrey M.** Open or closed for


EDUCATION


ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES


FINE ARTS


THEATER


THEOLOGY


URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING


AGRICULTURE


anthropology


Recent Doctoral Dissertations

Compiled by Joseph J. Lauer (Michigan State University)
The U.S. and Canadian theses listed were below reported in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 65, nos. 6-8 (Dec. 2004-Feb. 2005). Each citation ends with the order number, if any. American and Canadian theses are usually available from Proquest. See DAI (or http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/gateway) for abstracts and other details. This is the 65th quarterly supplement to American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses on Africa, 1974-1987 (ASACrossroads Press, 1989).

POLITICAL SCIENCE


PSYCHOLOGY


RELIGION


Ibrahim, Yasir S. The spirit of Islamic law and modern religious reform: Maqasid al-shari'a in Muhammad 'Abduh and Rashid Rida's legal thought [Egypt]. Ph.D., Princeton U.,


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**LITERATURE**


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**LAW**


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HISTORY


Kohls, Paul E. Intentionality and unintentionality as it relates to the experiences and attitudes of senior administrators of theological institutions in Kenya. Ph.D., Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch., 2003. 3124425.

Manns, DaBeth S. Participants' perceptions of a nonformal adult education program in Ghana: The case of the New Year School. Ph.D., Purdue U., 2003. 3124187.


Hongera Sana Wangari Maathai!!!  Congratulations Wangari Maathai!!!

The Board of the African Studies Association sends its heartfelt congratulations to Professor Wangari Maathai, the winner of the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee's citation for Professor Maathai's prize reads:

"The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2004 to Wangari Maathai for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Peace on earth depends on our ability to secure our living environment. Maathai stands at the front of the fight to promote ecologically viable social, economic and cultural development in Kenya and in Africa. She has taken a holistic approach to sustainable development that embraces democracy, human rights and women's rights in particular. She thinks globally and acts locally.

Maathai stood up courageously against the former oppressive regime in Kenya. Her unique forms of action have contributed to drawing attention to political oppression - nationally and internationally. She has served as inspiration for many in the fight for democratic rights and has especially encouraged women to better their situation.

Maathai combines science, social commitment and active politics. More than simply protecting the existing environment, her strategy is to secure and strengthen the very basis for ecologically sustainable development. She founded the Green Belt Movement where, for nearly thirty years, she has mobilized poor women to plant 30 million trees. Her methods have been adopted by other countries as well. We are all witness to how deforestation and forest loss have led to desertification in Africa and threatened many other regions of the world - in Europe too. Protecting forests against desertification is a vital factor in the struggle to strengthen the living environment of our common Earth.

Through education, family planning, nutrition and the fight against corruption, the Green Belt Movement has paved the way for development at grass-root level. We believe that Maathai is a strong voice speaking for the best forces in Africa to promote peace and good living conditions on that continent.

Wangari Maathai will be the first woman from Africa to be honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize. She will also be the first African from the vast area between South Africa and Egypt to be awarded the prize. She represents an example and a source of inspiration for everyone in Africa fighting for sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Oslo, 8 October 2004"
Moving?

Please notify the ASA of any address changes to ensure that you receive all membership publications and benefits for the 2005 calendar year! Please note: Address changes can only be made for current ASA members.