
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

RESEARCH OVERVIEW PAPERS FOR 1983 ANNUAL MEETING NOW AVAILABLE FROM SSRC

The Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council announces the availability for advanced purchase of the Research Overview Papers by Sara S. Berry, "The Agrarian Crisis" and William Freund, "Labor and Labor History," being presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the ASA. Professor Berry's paper will be presented on Thursday, December 8 from 4-6 and Professor Freund's on Saturday, December 7, from 11-1 at the Park Plaza Hotel.

These papers can be obtained after October 20 by contacting Martha Gephart, Social Science Research Council, 605 3rd Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 557-9492. Prices: Within North America (1st class), \$2.50 each, \$4.00 for both. Overseas (Airmail) \$4.00 each, \$7.00 for both. Please make checks payable to the Social Science Research Council.

NEW SSRC COMMITTEE ON STATES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES

The Social Science Research Council has established a new Committee on States and Social Structures. The initial members of the committee are: Peter B. Evans, Brown University and Theda Skocpol, University of Chicago, Co-Chair; Albert O. Hirschman, Institute for Advanced Study; Peter J. Katzenstein, Cornell University; Ira Katznelson, New School for Social Research; Stephen D. Krasner, Stanford University; Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Brown University; and Charles Tilly, University of Michigan.

The Committee on States and Social Structures will bring together social scientists from several disciplines for collaborative scholarly discussions about problems in three major areas: (1) studies of the relationships between social knowledge and the historical and contemporary development of state interventions for social welfare purposes; (2) studies of the relationship between transnational processes and the economic policies of contemporary nation-states; and (3) comparative investigations of the building of modern national states from early modern Europe to twentieth century Latin America, Asia, and Africa. The Committee is completing work on an edited volume of essays called *Bringing the State Back In*, to be published by Cambridge University Press in 1984.

Anyone who wishes to be kept informed of the activities of the Committee on States and Social Structures should contact Martha A. Gephart at the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY, 10158, and ask to be placed on the Committee's mailing list.

PRESIDENT YOUNG REPORTS ON PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND MANPOWER

Madison, 25 July, 1983. The April/June issue of ASA NEWS (XVI, 2) noted, in the Board of Directors April minutes, the emergence of a proposal for creation of a

National Council on International Research and Manpower (minute items 1 & 2, p. 3). We would like to bring our members abreast of developments concerning this initiative, as of mid-summer.

The proposal grows out of findings of national commissions established to inventory the present condition of international studies in the United States, most notably the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies (Perkins Commission, 1979), and the national manpower targets studies (1981). Both these studies demonstrated that training and research in these areas fell well short of national needs.

Professor Robert Ward, of Stanford University, and Dr. Richard Beals, of the White House staff, working in conjunction with the Association of American Universities, took the lead in developing a proposal designed to increase the allocation of public resources to meeting these needs. The Ward-Beals plan (described in detail in an article by Ward in the spring 1983 issue of *WASHINGTON QUARTERLY*) provided for a rather complex structural formula for achieving these ends.

On the academic side, ultimate authority would reside in a council composed of the presidents of 19 leading research universities. Under its authority would be a board of scholars in the international studies field, whose mission would be "to develop and maintain continuously a program of advanced research on foreign and international matters of a political, economic, historical, social or cultural nature that relate to the basic and long-term interests both of the United States and American scholarship." This body would be responsible for the actual disbursement for research and training of funds appropriate for these purposes.

On the federal side, there would be a council composed of high-level representation from "all agencies possessed of substantial international mandates"—including, in addition to such departments as State, Education, and Commerce, the Department of Defense and Central Intelligence Agency. The academic board would meet annually with the federal council "to discuss and agree upon an agenda of international or foreign area research fields or topics that relate to the basic and long-term shared interests of the U.S. government and American scholarship." This would not include classified research, nor short-term, "operational" studies. Proposals would then be invited from scholars within the framework of this agenda. These would then be reviewed and screened exclusively by the academic board.

The entire machine would be attached, organizationally, to the National Security Council, in the White House. Eventually, there would be a direct, line-item federal appropriation for this National Council on International Research and Manpower; initially, funds would be contributed by the participating federal agencies.

The proponents of this scheme argue that current funding for international studies (primarily Title VI and Fulbright) is precarious, and subject to repeated efforts for elimination (under Presidents Nixon and especially Reagan). While on each occasion, the programs have been salvaged, Congressional support is argued to be uncertain; international studies programs would be far more secure if they had assurance of this kind of multiple-agency support. It is further maintained that a formula similar in design to the proposal has been successfully used in the field of Soviet and East European Studies since 1978.

The Ward-Beals proposal has generated considerable criticism (for one example, see Andrew Kopkind, "A Diller, a Dollar, an N.S.C. Scholar," *THE NATION*, 25 June 1983). Some of the major objections are:

- 1) The role of the National Security Council. This not only carries connotations of predominance of strategic and military considerations, but also raises issues of stability,

as the nature of the NSC fluctuates from one administration to another.

2) The primacy of the 19 designated major research universities. This conveys the appearance of "elitism," and implies that the major benefits would be reserved to scholars affiliated with one of these institutions.

3) Accountability to foreign policy, military, and intelligence agencies. Participation of these government institutions would lead to a predominance of national security preoccupations. Further, research sponsored by the Council, and scholars funded by it, would be widely viewed in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America as subordinated to American intelligence and military ends. Proponents argue that the agenda would be set with the concurrence of the scholarly representatives, and selection processes would be exclusively under their control. This issue appears not to concern those focussing upon European (East or West), Soviet, or Far Eastern Studies.

4) Pre-emption of federal funding. Establishment of this program would risk termination of existing Title VI and Fulbright funding, which provides limited but invaluable support to international studies in ways that are politically acceptable to all concerned.

5) Independence and integrity of the universities. The projected institutional linkage would create too direct a tie between federal international agencies and universities, and ultimately jeopardize their independence. Proponents maintain that the elaborate structural mechanisms proposed would assure adequate insulation.

6) Endangering research access in Africa to all American scholars. The scale of the proposed Council might be such as to create the perception in Africa that all American field research was somehow related to it, and thus in some way connected to the NSC. In a number of African countries this would add to the already-considerable and growing difficulties of obtaining clearance for research.

A major conference was held in Washington on 28 April 1983, to discuss these proposals. The meeting was attended by representatives from California-Berkeley and Los Angeles, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, MIT, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin-Madison; on the federal side, delegates were present from the White House, Departments of State, Defense, and Education, NSC, USIA, AID, and CIA. Note was taken of the extensive criticism engendered by the proposal; it was agreed that further canvassing would be done on both the academic and federal sides.

For the moment, the proposal seems to be stalled. No easy formulas to address the diverse concerns expressed have yet suggested themselves, and the extent of the controversy sparked by the scheme seem to make it unlikely to advance in its present form.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICAN STUDIES CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The ICA Conference scheduled to convene in Lagos, Nigeria in December, 1983 has been postponed indefinitely. Joseph Harris of Howard University writes that due notice will be given when a new date is set.

DENNIS BRUTUS GRANTED ASYLUM

Yodeta Bee Holly writes on behalf of the Dennis Brutus Defense Committee, "On September 6, we heard the good news when Judge Schwartz ordered that political asylum be given to Dennis Brutus. This is a victory for Dennis Brutus and the people

of South Africa who are struggling for freedom. But it is in a special way a victory for all the hard-working members of the Dennis Brutus Defense Committees across the United States and particularly for the members of the Dennis Brutus Defense Committee in Chicago.

For each one of you our heartfelt thanks."

Professor Brutus adds, "Dear Friends, This week we had the great joy of hearing Judge Irving Schwartz order in Immigration Court that I be given political asylum. This is a victory for me and for the political struggle of the people of South Africa for Justice and Freedom. I would like to thank all the thousands who contributed to my struggle and who made this victory possible. I hope you will forgive me for writing this general letter of thanks, instead of individual letters. I hope too we will continue to work together for a free South Africa."

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CABLE BANDA ON CHIRWA SENTENCE (June 9, 1983)

Dr. H. K. Banda
Life-President and Minister of Justice
Lilongwe, Malawi

Dear President Banda:

As members of Congress of the United States of America, we would like to express our deep concern about the death sentence imposed upon Orton and Vera Chirwa.

Relations between our two countries have been cordial and mutually beneficial and we recognize your government's legitimate concern about safeguarding your national security. However, we are deeply disturbed by the decision handed down by a Malawian court on May 5th, and by the process which produced this decision.

The plight of Mr. and Mrs. Chirwa has aroused the concern of many in the international community. In addition to other members of the U.S. Congress, the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, and the American Bar Association's International Law and Practice Section, have all appealed for a commutation of the Chirwa's death sentence. As members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, we join in this international appeal.

In addition we hope you will take into account the many contributions that Mr. Chirwa has made to your nation. As one who helped to write Malawi's constitution and as the nation's first minister of justice and attorney general, Orton Chirwa is most certainly one of Malawi's pre-eminent nationalist figures, as is his wife. We find it unlikely that these two persons would act contrary to Malawi's interests, and feel that it would be unfortunate to see them executed by the very nation they helped to create.

Most important, however, commuting Mr. and Mrs. Chirwa's death sentence would be a merciful and humanitarian act. Such a move would show to the world and to your own people that you and your government are truly committed to the preservation of human rights. We implore you to be compassionate in your consideration of this case.

Subcommittee on Africa	Gus Yatron, Chairman
Howard Wolpe, Chairman	Jim Leach
George Crockett	Ranking Minority Member
Howard Berman	Gerald Solomon
Harry Reid	Ranking Minority Member
Edward Feighan	Toby Roth

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLISHES NEW GUIDE ON LIBERIA

Liberia During the Tolbert Era; A Guide, compiled by Beverly Gray and Angel Batiste in the African Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, has been issued by the Library of Congress in its Maktaba Afrikana Series (ISSN 0146-8553). The bibliography represents a selection of government documents of the Republic of Liberia and books, pamphlets, periodical articles and dissertations about the country during the administration of President William R. Tolbert, Jr., July 1971 to April 1980.

The publication is based on the holdings of the Library. The 79-page partially annotated guide is divided into some 20 sections by subject. Its 451 entries are arranged within each subject division or subdivision alphabetically by author or title.

Copies of the bibliography are available free upon request from the Library of Congress, African and Middle Eastern Division, African Section, Washington, D.C. 20540.

NATIONAL ACAS CONVENTION

Boston—December 6, 1983, Tuesday, at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, at Arlington and Stuart Streets (across from the Park Plaza Hotel)

ALL MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS OF ACAS ARE URGED TO ATTEND THIS NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROACTIVE POLICY OF THE ORGANIZATION TO SET AN AGENDA FOR CONCERNED AFRICAN SCHOLARS WORKING FOR A MORE RESPONSIBLE POLICY TOWARD AFRICA.

PROGRAM

10 am — *Plenary: The Impact of Activist Organizations on the Reagan Africa Policies: A Stocktaking*

Chairs: James Turner and Immanuel Wallerstein

Panel: Jennifer Davis, Randall Robinson, Jean Sindab, and others—Room 220

1 pm *Four Policy Workshops (Simultaneous)*
What Should be ACAS Policy and Goals in Four Areas?

A. Action in Washington on Southern Africa Policy

Chair: William Minter—Room 503

B. Action through the U.S. on Southern Africa

Chair: Allan D. Cooper—Room 505

C. Action on Policy Toward Other Africa Issues and Nations (incl. Zaire, Western Sahara, Horn of Africa)

Chair: Nzongola Ntalaja—Room 507

D. Action on Relations of Scholars with U.S. Defense and Intelligence Agencies

Chair: David Wiley—Room 509

Draft proposals for ACAS action will be mailed to members in mid-October for consideration before the meeting. See the forthcoming October ACAS Newsletter.

3:30 pm — *Concluding Plenary Session*—Room 220

Chairpersons: James Turner and Immanuel Wallerstein

- A. Reports from workshops
Adoption of plans of action for ACAS
- B. Discussion of the structure and operation of ACAS
- C. Election of new officers and executive board

5:30 pm – *Adjournment*

Some “crash housing” may be available near the date of the meeting. For further details, contact Ms. Jane J. Martin, Boston University African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, 02215. (617 - 353-3673). Thanks are kindly proffered to Jane Martin and to Boston University for meeting arrangements and space.

This national convention of ACAS is an attempt to develop a more proactivist membership and organization as well as to strengthen our linkage with other national organizations which focus on U.S. Africa policy, the meeting also represents the first attempt to involve in entire membership in a formal process of policy development for ACAS and a concerted program which does not simply respond to the crises created by U.S. and other government actions and policies toward the continent.

For further information on this meeting and on ACAS, contact Professore Allen Isaacman, ACAS Executive Secretary, 614 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 or phone (612) 373-2705

ARCHIVES-LIBRARIES COMMITTEE (AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION)

Fall meeting, Boston, Park Plaza Hotel, December 8 and 9, will be held as part of the Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association. In addition to the business meeting of the Archives-Libraries Committee, there will be a meeting of the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP). For further information, contact: Maidel Cason, African Documents Librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, IL 60201

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY QUERIES RESEARCH

Shiferaw Bekele, Department of History, AAU, is interested in compiling a new *Register of Current Research on Ethiopia and the Horn*. For a questionnaire, write to him c/o Addis Ababa University, Institute of Ethiopian Studies, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR 1984 OLYMPICS

Judith Pitt-Hunter is directing a Cultural Exchange/Housing Program in which visitors from Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America will live in the homes of Los Angeles Black families during the 84 Olympics. Bed and breakfast rates will begin at \$50.00. For information write her at P.O. Box 84384, Los Angeles, CA 90073. (213) 291-3539

“ARTISTRY IN AFRICAN ISLAM” TO OPEN AT NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

In a major exhibition, “Artistry in African Islam,” opening to the public Nov.

30, the National Museum of African Art explores the influence of Islamic belief on the arts of Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa. The exhibition presents a variety of African cultures in contact with Islam. It demonstrates how artisans interpreted the beliefs and practices of a new faith and arrived at new artistic expressions—at once African and Islamic.

More than 100 works of art by traditional African artists testify to the presence of Islam. Objects in the exhibition date mostly from the 19th and 20th centuries and have been drawn from cultures of many regions ranging the breadth of the continent.

Dr. Rene A. Bravmann, guest curator of the exhibition and author of the catalog, is a professor of art history at the University of Washington, Seattle.

"Artistry in African Islam" will remain on view through April 22, 1984. The National Museum of African Art, located at 318 A St. N.E., is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays, noon to 6 p.m. on weekends.

ST. LOUIS ART MUSEUM PUBLISHES BULLETIN ON WEST AFRICAN SCULPTURE

John Nunley, Curator at the St. Louis Museum, has written "Sacred Space, Spirit, and Power" as the Summer 1983 Bulletin of the Museum. Write: St. Louis Art Museum, Forest Park, St. Louis, MO 63110

GHANA STUDIES BULLETIN TO BE PUBLISHED

The *Ghana Studies Bulletin*, an outgrowth of the Ghana Symposium held annually at S.O.A.S., is a new publication from London which will include bibliographical articles; details about primary source materials, their location, condition and the ease of access; a directory of current research, a directory of scholars on Ghana; bibliographies arranged by year of publication; book reviews and announcements. For further information or to subscribe contact Dr. Bruce M. Haight, College of General Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, 49008. Checks for \$5.00 should be made payable to the "Ghana Studies Bulletin."

CALLS FOR PAPERS

Association for International and Cultural Education wants Proposals in Area Studies, International Education (including foreign student administration), and Anthropology for publication or presentation at the 1984 annual conference. Contact:

Dr. Samuel B. Olorounto, Director
Association for International and Cultural Education
P. O. Box 160
Normal, Alabama 35762

HUMANITIES IN SOCIETY, an interdisciplinary quarterly published by the University of Southern California Center for the Humanities, is planning a special issue devoted to the topic of PROTEST ART FROM THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES. Papers are invited from artists as well as scholars whose experience and research bear witness to these general themes and/or deal specifically with the following questions:

1. What are the avenues and means by which political protest is manifested in works of art?

2. How might we define protest art? Are there fundamental differences between bourgeois art and Third World art?
3. How effectively can protest art undermine official ideologies?
4. How is it possible to sustain protest while avoiding censorship and repression?
5. In the case of those who go into exile, what impact will the change in country have on the art form and message?
6. In what ways does the artist in exile reassess the potential contradiction between producing marketable art and registering effective protest?
7. Who is the audience for exiled artists? Can they still reach their compatriots? Do they diffuse their efforts by aiming at an international community? Do they create solidarity within their own exile group at a national and international level?
8. Are there fundamental differences in the experiences of those who go into exile for political reasons as opposed to those who leave their countries for economic or cultural reasons?

Papers should be submitted by 1 January 1984. Submissions should adhere to the current edition of the University of Chicago *Manual of Style* and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Manuscripts should not exceed thirty pages in length including notes. Direct all correspondence to Carol Thompson, HUMANITIES IN SOCIETY, Center for the Humanities, Taper Hall of Humanities 326, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0350.

PUBLICATIONS

ASA records the receipt of all journals, newsletters, books, reports, indices, catalogs, and directories we receive. We wish to thank all publishers and institutions that have kept us informed of their productions, and remind our readers that this list of publications is inclusive of all items received, and does not indicate ASA endorsement or approval.

JOURNALS AND REPORTS

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT, Vol. VII, No. 4. A quarterly journal of the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Direct correspondence to: CODESRIA, B.P. 3304, Rue F X Leon G. Damas, Fann Residence, Dakar, SENEGAL.

Africa Today, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1982, 3rd Quarter. Included in this issue are articles on South Africa and repression, and Nigeria and Oil. Published quarterly by Africa Today Associates in association with the Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, CO, 80208. Send inquiries and correspondence to the above address.

AFRICAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION, No. 31, 1983. Published by the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa. For subscription information contact: Tom French, Main Library, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, ENGLAND.