

Reparations, Racial and Social Justice in a Context of the "American Democracy" by Randall Robinson

Bertin Kouadio

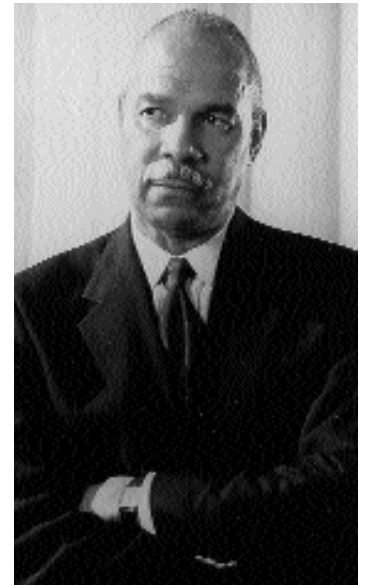
The question of reparations for slavery and officially-sanctioned racial discrimination has become a hotly debated issue in the United States, from Congress to the popular media, and embraced by a wide range of civil rights organizations, scholars, and lawyers. Among the leading figures in the reparations crusade is Randall Robinson, head of the lobby group, TransAfrica, and author of *The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks*. Robinson gave the Fourth Annual DuBois Lecture, which is co-sponsored by the Center for African Studies and the Afro-American Studies and Research Program, held during the Martin Luther King Week. The lecture was

also generously supported by the Center for Advanced Study as a MillerComm lecture and by numerous units on-campus and off. The lecture was attended by over 500 people.

Robinson began by interrogating the meaning of democracy, that it involves more than casting the ballot, that it is fundamentally about an engaged and informed citizenry who always make elected public officials accountable for what they do. As a social contract, democracy is not static, it must constantly be renewed, reflecting changing conditions. One of the key changes taking place in the U.S., he noted, is the demographic shift, whereby today's minorities—African Americans, Asian Americans,

Hispanics, and Native Americans—will in the course of the 21st century form the new American majority. If current divisions are not to persist and deepen and tear the country asunder, it is crucial that America deals honestly about its past in order to build a more enduring future.

Americans must become more sensitive towards each other and towards other nations and stop being so intoxicated with materialism and arrogance. Disrespect for others, their languages, cultures, and religions, is a recipe for national and global disaster. There is no greater example of America's ignorant self-absorption, indeed disregard for its own tainted history, than the



Randall Robinson

refusal to recognize the pain of slavery and its enduring legacies.

He observed that Washington is full of monuments—the American version of ancestor worship—none of which is dedicated to the African slaves who built much of the capital itself, not to mention laid the economic foundations of the American economy through their unpaid labor. Washington also has monuments of victims of wars and atrocities, including the Vietnam War Memorial, Holocaust Memorial for the Jews, Japanese Memorial, but has no memorial for the millions of Africans who lost their lives heading to American slavery, which he called America's Holocaust. They were forgotten and wiped from America's memory.

Yet, their imprints are everywhere, unacknowledged. African slave labor built much of the imposing Capitol, including the foundation of the White House, and profits from slavery enabled the foundation of some of today's great



AIASA Conference Keynote Address Delivered by Dr. Wiwa

The Fourth Annual Student Conference on African Studies hosted Dr. Owens Wiwa this past March. Dr. Wiwa is a Nigerian-born environmental

and human rights defender. While practicing as a physician in Nigeria, he documented diseases associated with pollution from the oil industry and treated victims of human rights violations perpetrated by the military dictatorship. As a result of his work and advocacy on behalf of the Ogoni people of Nigeria, he was arrested on three occasions and tortured. He spoke about his work, these experiences, and some of the tragedies he witnessed as part of his address to the UI community. He also showed a documentary film, which illustrated the extent of the human and environmental tragedies caused by the oil industry's practices.

Dr. Wiwa went into exile in Nov. 1995 after the execution of his brother, Ken Saro-Wiwa, on trumped-up charges, for which Owens was

also declared "wanted" by the junta. Since leaving Nigeria, he has continued his activism, speaking at the European Parliament in Brussels and the U.S. Congress, as well as travelling to 80 universities and colleges in Europe, North America and Africa, advocating for respect for environmental and human rights by transnational corporations and governments. His articles have appeared in several leading newspapers and magazines in Europe and North America.

Dr. Wiwa is an active member of Movement for Survival of the Ogoni People, and he is also presently the Executive director of African Environmental and Human Development Agency (AFRIDA) and a research scientist at the Center for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto. AFRIDA is a research and advocacy agency that investigates issues of the intersection of human rights,

For more on the AIASA conference, see page 6.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Higher Education in Africa Faces Challenges

Paul Tiyambe Zeleza

I had been told by all those lucky colleagues whom I had watched for eighteen years, at different universities in various countries, come and go from sabbaticals that extended leaves were good for the intellectual soul. During the 2000 Fall Semester I finally had a chance to experience this special rite of academic life and production.

Nourishing and productive it was, but I had not taken to heart warnings that it always ends too quickly, before all those ambitious projects have been completed, sometimes not even started. I packed as much as I could, perhaps too much, into those short months, doing research, writing, and travel. My travel experiences

were perhaps the most intriguing, in that they gave me an opportunity to reflect on the challenges that face African higher education and the need to rethink academic exchanges between African and American universities.

Between June and November 2000 I made several trips to Southern and East Africa, some for conferences, others for projects. In Southern Africa I visited the universities of Malawi, my alma mater, Witwatersrand, Cape Town, the Western Cape, and Botswana, and in East Africa the universities of Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Makerere. What impressed me was the great diversity among these universities in terms of their histories, size, resources, dynamism, ambitions, and challenges. The South African universities are undergoing complex, painful, and varied transitions from apartheid education.

The University of Botswana is booming, while the University of Malawi is slumping. The three East African universities are trying to recover from years of neglect and state authoritarianism and experimenting with new funding strategies, academic programs, and public service initiatives.

Most remarkable for me was the hunger for learning and the high levels of civic and political engagement I saw among the students despite the difficult learning and living conditions, especially in the poorer universities. Among the administrators, including the vice-chancellors that I talked to, I also found a willingness to try new solutions to old and new problems.

Everybody seems to understand that the neglect of higher education in much of Africa in the 1980s and 1990s, often in the name of misguided structural adjustment programs imposed at the behest of the international financial institutions, has proved disastrous for the development of human resources, and the well-being and competitiveness of African societies and economies. Fortunately, this understanding is now evident among governments and the international agencies themselves, although it will take a lot of time and resources to repair the damage that has already been done. Also, the foundations, principally, the Ford, MacArthur, Rockefeller, and Carnegie foundations, have expressed a renewed interest in revitalizing African higher education, and are prepared to commit substantial resources.

American universities in general, and African studies programs in particular, can play an important role in this urgent task of rebuilding African universities by devising and developing innovative and mutually beneficial exchange and linkage programs.

In the course of the twentieth century, both before and after the independence of African countries, American universities had an extensive, but varied, impact on African

higher education. In order to devise more effective and productive academic exchange systems between American and African universities for the twenty-first century it is essential to assess the nature, orientation, and impact of previous patterns and programs of exchange in the traditional areas of university activities, namely, teaching, research, and public service.

We need to critically examine and evaluate various models for linkages between US and African universities in terms of institution building, training, faculty and student exchanges, and distance learning, that minimize or turn the "brain drain" into a "brain gain" and make positive transnational uses of the new instructional technologies. The Center's symposium next spring will focus on this important theme of revitalizing higher education in Africa and the role that American universities and assorted friends in the public, private, and civil sectors can play.

See page 5 for details of the 28th Annual Spring Symposium to be held on the UI campus, April 25-27, 2002: African Universities in the 21st Century.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Transnational Culture Industries in Africa and Local Sites of Production—Fall Colloquium

Tony Perman

On November 9th and 10th, the Center for African Studies sponsored a fall colloquium on “Transnational Culture Industries in Africa and Local Sites of Production.” For two days, faculty, students and others interested in Africa came together to talk about African cultural expression and transnational culture industries.

Professor John Collins, from the University of Ghana, kicked things off with his MillerComm lecture, entitled “The Copyright Consequences of Paul Simon Meeting West Africa’s Highlife Muse: Yaa Amponsah.” Collins spoke to a full house in the Music Building auditorium about the unforeseen complications copyright has created in Ghana. Simon’s payment of royalties for his use of the song “Yaa Amponsah” led the Ghanaian government to apply a folkloric tax on Ghanaian nationals for the commercial use of their own indigenous music.

Collins’ lecture mixed a discussion of the legal and expressive consequences of copyright in Ghana with an interesting chapter on the history of West African guitar and the foundational role of Kru sailors. Collins even brought his guitar along and demonstrated the various guitar techniques found in Ghana throughout his talk. Collins’ talk was a big hit and set the stage wonderfully for Friday’s daylong colloquium.

On the 10th, a dedicated crowd of speakers, students and faculty from various disciplines gathered at the Levis Faculty Center for a full day of presentations. The presenters spoke on topics ranging from music and cloth to film, television and publishing. Boatema Boateng, a Ph.D. candidate in the Institute of Communications Research, woke everyone up in the morning with a thoughtful discussion on adinkra cloth and its popularity beyond Ghana’s borders. She touched on similar themes of copyright that Professor Collins brought up and demonstrated how the competing local and transnational concerns complicated the production of adinkra cloth and how men and women are affected differently by the government’s application of copyright.

John Collins and Eric Charry discussed the music industry and the affect of transnational industries and foreign interest on the musical production of Ghanaian and Mande musicians respectively. Collins expanded on his comments from the previous evening and spoke passionately of the frustrations that musicians and entrepreneurs have felt when trying to cope with their own government and the pressures applied by the music industry.

Charry, a professor of ethnomusicology at Wesleyan University, spoke about the intersection between the travel

of Mande speakers around the world and the transmission of Mande music and how this combination has affected the production of music locally. He spoke optimistically of the sounds and instruments that have emerged as a result of these transnational flows.

After a quick lunch, everyone hurried back and turned



Prof. John Collins demonstrating guitar techniques of Ghanaian highlife music.

their attention to film and television. Samba Gadjigo, from the French Department at Mount Holyoke College, began with a discussion of African cinema, especially Francophone cinema. He placed African film within the history of film and emphasized that, despite the late arrival of film in Africa, African film has quickly taken its place alongside the dominant centers of film production at the forefront of world cinema.

He spoke at length about the impressive films of the Senegalese director Ousmane Sembene. He used Sembene’s films as a point of departure to discuss the unique aesthetic characteristics and contributions of African film as well as

the noticeable impact of world cinema and issues of “globalization” on film production in Africa.

Sheila Petty came from the University of Regina and spoke about television production in Senegal and Cameroon. She described the impact that collaboration with European and North American partners has had on control and expression on television.

Petty focused on a television serial in Senegal, “Fann Ocean.” Despite obvious influence of westcentric production models and expectations, the makers of this Senegalese series still managed to express themselves in a unique way that remained true to the aims of the Senegalese makers, despite the need for compromise with their financial backers.

Margaret Ling, from the Zimbabwe International Book Fair, concluded the day’s proceedings with an historical and contemporary explanation of the publishing industry in Africa and the efforts of the Zimbabwe Book Fair to improve the struggling publishing industry in Africa. Despite a long list of frustrating statistics and stories, Ling expressed hope for the state of future African publishing.

Overall, the day was filled with stories of frustration, celebration and anticipation. The speakers spoke along a common thread of local initiative and expression in the face of economic and political pressures from various governments and transnational industries.

Discussions throughout the day were engaged, often passionate, occasionally pessimistic, but mostly hopeful and excited. Excited about the directions that local cultural expressions in Africa are moving and hopeful that the futures of music, film, visual arts, and publishing are bright.

WELCOME

Jean Allman

Jean Allman's (history) area of specialization is West Africa, with an ongoing research focus



Jean Allman

on Ghana. She is the author of *The Quills of the Porcupine: Asante Nationalism in an*

Emergent Ghana (Wisconsin, 1993). Her recent work focuses on gender and colonialism in West Africa and has appeared in *Gender and History*, the *Journal of African History*, *History Workshop Journal*, *Africa* and the edited anthology, *The Cloth of Many Colored Silks* (Northwestern University Press).

She recently published with Victoria Tashjian, *I Will Not Eat Stone: A Women's History of Colonial Asante* (Heinemann, 2000) and is co-editing, with Susan Geiger and Nakanyike Musisi, an anthology on women in African colonial histories, forthcoming from Indiana University Press. She has also edited and introduced T.E. Kyei's autobiography, *Our Days Dwindle: My Childhood Days in Asante* (Heinemann, 2001).

Allman's current research is on labor migration and changing religious beliefs in northern Ghana, and this summer she will go to Ghana to continue with this research and start up some new work on clothing, dress, and nation. Allman's research has been supported by the ACLS, the NEH, the SSRC and Fulbright-Hays. She currently serves as co-editor of the *Social History of Africa* series, Heinemann Press, with Allen Isaacman.

Allman arrived at the University of Illinois in spring 2001 from the University of

Minnesota—and previously taught at the University of Missouri, Columbia. She earned her Ph.D. from Northwestern University in 1987.

Chris Mhlanga and Irene Chigamba

Chris Mhlanga and Irene Chigamba are visiting instructors from Zimbabwe, and they are involved in the Ford Foundation Seminar on Revitalizing Area Studies. Mr. Mhlanga is affiliated with the School of Music. He is a musician by profession. Initially, he played the guitar in a band called African Talent and had an interest in jazz. In 1963, he began playing mbira, and a year later he began making mbiras, as well.

Mr. Mhlanga explains that music is very important to him, "It's a way to preserve my culture through mbira music." He further notes that so many people are attracted to the western systems, so playing Zimbabwean music became a means for people to learn more about their own cultural past. He has taught many students from Zimbabwe and around the world.

While at the U of I, he is teaching four groups of mbira players, is involved in the dance and drumming class, and taking part in the weekly Ford Foundation seminar. In addition, he is performing and advising people—both about his culture and some of the student-focus projects that are tied to the Ford Seminar

Zimbabwean music class.

Irene Chigamba is in the School of Music and Department of Dance, where she is teaching dance, drumming and mbira. She is also involved in the Ford Seminar on Zimbabwean traditional music in the world marketplace. She grew up in a musical family and had formal training at the National Dance Company of Zimbabwe, Kwanengoma Music College, and at Zimbabwe College of Music.

In Zimbabwe, Ms. Chigamba is the director, choreographer, and teacher of the Mhembero Dance Company in Harare, Zimbabwe. She is also an instructor with the Zimbabwe College of Music,



Chris Mhlanga and Irene Chigamba

National Ballet of Zimbabwe, and the University of Zimbabwe, where she has taught mbira, drumming and dance. She has taught and performed throughout Zimbabwe and in over 28 countries.

Thomas Weissinger

Prior to coming to Illinois, Thomas Weissinger served as Africana center librarian at the John Henrik Clarke Africana Library of Cornell University, and he served in that capacity for the past fifteen years. He was also the bibliographer for the Africana collection at

Cornell's Olin Library. At Cornell and elsewhere in the United States, Africana and Afro-Americana are combined into one integrative discipline,



Thomas Weissinger

and Mr. Weissinger not only deals with social sciences and humanities literature concerning Afro-Americana but also covers those disciplines in the area of Africana, the Caribbean, and the African diaspora.

Mr. Weissinger has a publication and research record that covers the past fourteen years. His publications include annotative and enumerative bibliographies and articles. His most interesting and intellectually acute articles, however, are the two published in 1994 and 1999 respectively. In his 1994 work, "African-American Reference Books and the Reviewing Media," published in the *Reference Librarian*, Mr. Weissinger clearly demonstrates that African-American reference books are often subject to exclusionary book reviewing practices. In a more recent article, "Defining Black Studies on the World Wide Web," he "explores some of the relations among different types of Black Studies home pages," especially the question of why, with the large number of web sites devoted to African-American interests, so few are included on the web sites of academic institutions.

STUDENT PROFILE

Studying Senegal's Medical Systems

Bjørn Westgard is one of the University of Illinois' medical scholars—pursuing a doctorate in anthropology and a medical degree. He completed his undergraduate studies in French and anthropology at the University of Minnesota. During his time there, Bjørn met a charismatic group of African and American students, the latter of whom were planning to study abroad in Africa. As a result, Bjørn applied to the Minnesota Studies in International Development Program. Because of family and friends' connections to Africa and his own studies of French, Bjørn decided upon Senegal as his destination.

Westgard spent a year in Senegal, where he had an internship at the Malango Experimental Center for Traditional Medicine, arranged through the NGO, Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA-TM). While he was there, he conducted interviews and participant-observation among healers, patients, and staff, and based on this research, he wrote an undergraduate honors thesis, "Malango: Integration of the Malango Healers into the National Health Care System in Fatick, Senegal."

While in Senegal, Bjørn and a friend studying public health helped facilitate the completion of a project concerning infant and maternal health. The project was sponsored by the U.S. Agency of International Development and the Senegalese Ministry of Technical and Scientific Research. The project provided Bjørn with mixed but invaluable first-hand experience of the processes involved

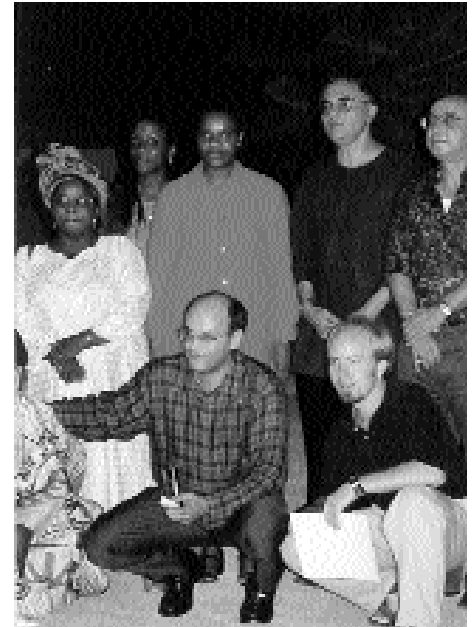
in the implementation of bilateral development assistance.

Since starting his graduate and medical school training in 1997, Bjørn has continued to pursue his interests in Senegal and medical systems in comparative perspective. He returned to Senegal in 1999 with the support of the University of Illinois Graduate College Pre-Dissertation grant. During this time, he took part in the CODESRIA Gender Institute and the WARA Dual Intellectual Citizenship Program, both of which held interdisciplinary research seminars and explored pan-African and trans-Atlantic community building. Through interviews and participant observation, he also pursued his research interests in ethnomedicine and struggles over health and traditions in the Sereer community.

Westgard explains that "the Sereer communities around Fatick offer an apt case for examining national medical

developments because of their overlooked presence at the heart of Leopold Senghor's nationalist/socialist politics of independence. Sereer and Sereer traditions have also been central to recent attempts at promoting ethnomedical solutions to current health problems. The emergence of Sereer ethnomedicine is related to neoliberal restructuring of the national healthcare system, to a competitive transnational network of healthcare-oriented NGOs, and to an emergent ethnic politics that is alternately fostered and stifled by aspiring local and state actors."

This research continues to unfold and during the summer 2001 he will return to Senegal



Westgard, front right, with attendees at the CODESRIA Gender Institute in Senegal

to continue his work—with the support of summer funding and the Joseph Casagrande Award from the University of Illinois' Department of Anthropology and a grant from the West African Research Association.

Upcoming Event: 28th Annual Spring Symposium

African Universities in the 21st Century

April 25-27, 2002

African universities are undergoing many of complex changes in response to institutional, social, political, economic, and international pressures and transformations. One of their crucial challenges is how they promote and balance issues of growth and expansion with excellence, relevance, and access. The conference seeks to articulate new values and missions for African universities, as well as, define effective strategies to meet the challenges of the 21st century. A major goal of this conference is to examine how African universities are responding and could improve their responses to a rapidly changing world.

Themes and topics for the symposium include:

- Academic Exchanges: Historical, Contemporary, and Future Orientations
- Impact of Globalization on African Universities

- Access and Equity Issues in African Higher Education
- University Governance
- The Academic Labor Market
- Universities and African Economies
- Production and Distribution of Knowledge
- Higher Education's Articulation with Primary and Secondary Education

The conference is organized by the Center for African Studies, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign in cooperation with the College of Education, the University of Cape Town, and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA).

For further details and the call for papers, check the African Studies website in the fall semester: www.afrst.uiuc.edu.

Reconsidering Africa and the Diaspora: Practices and Perspectives

On Saturday, March 3, 2001, the Africa-in-Academics Student Association presented the fourth annual Student Conference on African Studies, which included the following presentations:

"Government Housing in Grahamstown, South Africa"
Jessica Philips, Political Science

"The Question of Eritrean National Identity, 1890 to 1941"
Amanuel Bereket, Urban Planning

"Guerriers and Goor Gi: Young Men's Survival Strategies in Urban Senegal"
Bjørn Westgard, Anthropology and Medical Scholars Program

"Urban Hunters: The Dozoton of Côte d'Ivoire"
Ben Juday, Geography

"The Debt Crisis of Sub-Saharan Africa"
Bing Li, African Studies

"Collaboration and Partnership in Tourism Management in Africa: Which Way Forward?"
Richard Makopondo, Leisure Studies

"Cultural, Political and Social Roles of Women's Endowments in Egypt, 1900-1952"
Riham A Mahrous, Political Science

"African Snapshots—Are They for Real?: Deconstructing Popular Images of War, Famine and the Exotic"
Amber Stott, African Studies, and Nicole Tami, Anthropology

"The Death of Mganda?: Continuity and Transformation in Matengo Music"
Stephen Hill, Music

"Putting Musicians in Their Places"
Tony W. Perman, Music

"Disk Jockeys in Zimbabwe"
Jonathan Zilberg, Anthropology

"The Shifting Images of African-Americans in Oral Narratives of Rural Kenya"
Maurice Amutabi, History

"Society and Politics in Bessie Head's *A Question of Power*"
Aaron Love, African Studies

"Through Egyptian Eyes: Comparative Images of Egypt in Literary Works"
Ahmed Ali Salem, African Studies



Clockwise from top: Jessica Philips, Nicole Tami and Ben Juday present research at the AIASA Conference

"19th c. Transnationalism and the Creation of the Minstrel Carnival in Cape Town, South Africa"
Sylvia Bruinders, Music

"Louis Armstrong in West Africa: Jazz as an Instrument of Pan-African Liberation"
Jason Schultz, African Studies

Dissertations and Theses

1999-2000

Kevin Anthony Carollo
Comparative Literature, Ph.D.
Frontier Legacies: The Search for Home in the Twentieth Century

Robert Daniels
Geography, A.M.
The Political Ecology of Conservation in the Lake Nakuru Watershed, Kenya

Joyce Bonisile Grace Dlamini
Education, Ph.D.
Language Planning and Education: The Case of Namibia

Susan Joy Fedde
French, Ph.D.
En Attendant Kabila: Zairian Literature during Mobutu's Reign

Alexander Lyon Gelfand
Musicology, Ph.D.
Rhythms of Power: Royal Drumming in Abri-Akupem, Ghana

Mustapha Hamil
Comparative Literature, Ph.D.
Identity, Culture, and the Discontents of Hybridity: A Critical Study of the Post-Colonial (Moroccan) Novel

Deirdre Bucher Heistad
French, Ph.D.
Writings from the Borderzone: Tales of Recuperation and Transgression in the Works of Malika Mokeddem, Calixthe Beyala, and Evelyn Accad

Micahel Peter Noll
Anthropology, Ph.D.
Components of Acheulean Lithic Assemblage Variability at Olorgesailie, Kenya

Gorretty Awuor Ofafa
College of Education, Ph.D.
Comparison of Informal Indigenous Metalwork Enterprises in an Industrial Area and an Estate Area in Kenya

N'Gomory Muhamed Sylla
Economics, Ph.D.
Debt Financed Budget Deficit and Capital Accumulation in Côte d'Ivoire

Anna Temu
Agricultural and Consumer Economics, Ph.D.
Empirical Evidence of Changes in the Coffee Market after Liberalization: A Case of Northern Tanzania

2000-2001

Anne Stacie Canning Colwell
History, Ph.D.
Vision and Revision: Demography, Maternal and Child Health Development, and the Representation of Native Women in Colonial Tanzania

Stephen M. David
English, Ph.D.
Popular Culture in South Africa: The Limits of Black Identity in Drum Magazine

Abebe Fisseha
Education, Ph.D.
Education and the Formation of the Modern Ethiopian State, 1896-1974

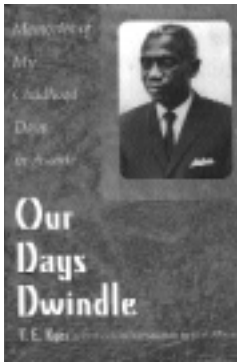
Edward Anthony Miner
Linguistics, Ph.D.
Language, Ideology and Power in Uganda

FROM THE BOOKSHELF

Our Days Dwindle: Memories of My Childhood Days in Asante*T. E. Kyei; edited with an introduction by Jean Allman*

Heinemann, 2001

T. E. Kyei's memoirs trace his early childhood in Ghana during the opening decades of the 20th century. The autobiography demonstrates this consummate cultural translator's ability to intuit the questions raised



by those unfamiliar with Asante culture and also seamlessly to weave answers to such questions into his narrative. The detail on social and material life contained in Kyei's memoirs is unparalleled in the scholarly literature on Asante. His writings open up fundamental questions about the production (and producers) of historical knowledge about African societies and they will surely inspire a major reassessment of the categories Africanist scholars have used in their studies of African societies.

T. E. Kyei, served as the principal research assistant in the data collection for noted anthropologist Meyer Fortes's Ashanti Social Survey, which was published in the mid-1940s. Jean Allman explains in her introduction, however, Kyei played a vital role not only in the collection of data Fortes used but also in its interpretation. In this vivid

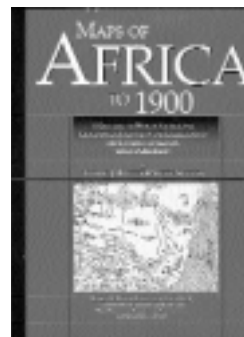
autobiography, the author presents not only his personal and professional recollections, but also contributes significantly to our understanding of a crucial time period in West African history.

Maps of Africa to 1900: A Checklist of Maps in Atlases and Geographical Journals in the Collections of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*Thomas J. Bassett and Yvette Scheven*

Robert B. Downs Publication Fund No. 9, Published by the University of Illinois Library, 2000

Maps of Africa to 1900 is a unique reference work for scholars, map librarians, curators, and others interested in the cartographic record of Africa. This checklist of more than 2,400 maps is compiled from atlases and geographical journals held in the collections of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The maps listed date from the early sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century. One of the checklist's greatest strengths is its coverage of the nineteenth century. More than three-quarters of the maps listed date from this period.

The clarity of each entry makes this resource very easy to use. Indexes of map authori-



ties, titles, and inset maps greatly facilitate map identification. A comprehensive introduction provides summary information on the total number of maps by date, region,

and country of origin. The data show a strong relationship between the regional focus of journal maps and the colonial interests of the country in which the map was published. The checklist's bibliography of atlases and journals is an important addition to the cartobibliography of Africa. *Maps of Africa to 1900* charts an original and clearly marked course to the cartographic archive of Africa.

World of Babies: Imagined Childcare Guides for Seven Societies*Judy DeLoache and Alma Gottlieb. Foreword By Jerome Bruner*

Cambridge University Press, 2000



"Are babies divine, or do they have the devil in them? Should parents talk to their infants, or is it a waste of time?" Answers to questions about the nature and nurture of infants appear in this book as advice to parents in seven world societies. Imagine what Dr Spock might have written if he were a healer from Bali or an Aboriginal grandmother from the Australian desert ... or a diviner from a rural village in West Africa. As the seven childcare 'manuals' in this book reveal, experts worldwide offer intriguingly different advice to new parents. The creative format of this book brings alive a rich fund of ethnographic knowledge, vividly illustrating a simple but powerful truth: there exist many models of

babyhood, each shaped by deeply held values and widely varying cultural contexts. After reading this book, you will never again view child rearing as a matter of 'common sense'.

Two chapters in this text are on African societies: "Luring Your Child into This Life: A Beng Path for Infant Care" by Alma Gottlieb and "A View from the Wuro: A Guide to Child Rearing for Fulani Parents" by Michelle C. Johnson. Both of these authors are at the UI campus. The book's success is illustrated by the fact that it is already in its third printing.

Creole Identity in the French Caribbean Novel*H. Adlai Murdoch*

University Press of Florida, 2001

Adlai Murdoch offers a detailed rereading of five major contemporary French Caribbean writers—Glissant, Condé, Maximin, Dracius-Pinalie, and Chamoiseau. Emphasizing the role of narrative in fashioning the cultural and political doubleness of Caribbean Creole identity, Murdoch shows how these authors actively rewrite their own colonially driven history.

Murdoch maintains that the culture of the French Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique is less homogeneous and more creatively fragmented than is commonly supposed. Promoting a new vision of this multifaceted region, he challenges preconceived notions of what it means to be both French and West Indian. The author's own West Indian origin provides him with intimate, firsthand knowledge of the nuances of day-to-day Caribbean life.

Nationalists, Cosmopolitans, and Popular Music in Zimbabwe.

Thomas Turino

University of Chicago Press, 2000

Hailed as a national hero and musical revolutionary, Thomas Mapfumo, along with other Zimbabwean artists, burst onto the music scene in the 1980s with a unique style that combined electric guitar with indigenous Shona music and instruments. The development of this music from its roots in the early Rhodesian era to the present and the ways this and other styles articulated with Zimbabwean nationalism is the focus of Thomas Turino's new study.

Turino examines the emergence of cosmopolitan culture among the black middle class and how this gave rise to a variety of urban-popular styles modeled on influences ranging



from the Mills Brothers to Elvis. He also shows how cosmopolitanism gave rise to the nationalist movement itself, explaining the combination of "foreign" and indigenous elements that so often define nationalist art and cultural projects. The first book-length look at the role of music in African nationalism, Turino's work delves deeper than most books about popular music and challenges the reader to think about the lives and struggles of the people behind the surface appeal of world music.

Women in African Studies Scholarly Publishing

Cassandra Rachel Veney and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza

African World Press, 2001

This book explores the role gender plays in African studies. It discusses the challenges and



difficulties women scholars face in their efforts to produce and disseminate scholarly knowledge. It begins with an analysis of the structural and institutional barriers that affect women's productivity and publishing, then it examines the growth and impact of women's presses in Africa and the North, struggles to promote feminist scholarship in Africa, engender diaspora studies and forge productive linkages between African women on both sides of the Atlantic, and closes with a critical interrogation of the racialized politics of gender in African studies in the United States.

The book provides insights into the shifting intellectual, institutional, and ideological contexts and contests in African studies, as practiced in Africa and the North, by men and women, and among women themselves who are united by their gender as they are sometimes separated by the politics of race, resources, and location. The picture presented is disquieting, but the overall message is positive, for clearly women scholars and activists will continue fighting for the establishment of more equitable scholarly cultures and communities.

FACULTY AND STAFF NEWS

Tom Bassett's (geography) book, *The Peasant Cotton Revolution in West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, 1880-1995*, published by Cambridge University Press will be out this spring.

Marilyn Booth (comparative literature) presented "Infamous Women and Famous Wombs: Biography, Gender, and Islamist Concepts of Community in Contemporary Egypt." at Ohio State University and the Watson Institute of Brown University, and "Pharoanism in Modern Egyptian Literature" at Ohio State. Her translation of a 1960 novel that has become an Egyptian feminist classic, *The Open Door*, by Latifa al-Zayyat, has just appeared (American University in Cairo Press, 2000).

Last fall, **Jean Due** (agricultural and consumer economics, emerita) traveled to Tanzania and Zambia. In Tanzania, along with **Anna Temu** (agricultural and consumer economics, PhD '99) and **Flora Makundi** (agricultural and consumer economics), she continued research on a sample of 20 business enterprises. This research examined employment changes by gender in the newly privatized enterprises. Her brief visit to Zambia enabled her to meet with **Rollen Mukanda** (agricultural economics, BS '89). Rollen is now one of Zambia's foremost "trainer of trainees" in agricultural extension; she is employed by NORAD, Zambia in a new smallholder farmer program. Jean also presented "Privatization and Employment in Tanzania" at the African Studies Resource Center, University of Kansas this spring.

This spring, **John Due**, (economics, emeritus) presented "Tax Changes and Economic Development in Tropical Africa" at the African Studies Resource Center, University of Kansas.

Romanus Ejiaga (African studies) presented, "Higher Education and the Academic Labor Market: The Effectiveness of Rewards and Incentives in Nigerian Universities" at the annual Carter Lectures of the Center for African Studies, University of Florida Gainesville.

Alma Gottlieb (anthropology) was awarded the UI Graduate College's Outstanding Mentor Award. Her recent publications include: "Where have All the Babies Gone? Toward an Anthropology of Infants and Their Caretakers," *Anthropological Quarterly* (2000) and "Secrets and Society: The Beng of Côte d'Ivoire," *Journal of Mande Studies* (2000). She delivered the keynote at the "Engaging Africa: A Symposium Exploring the Future of African Studies," University of Oregon, her lecture was entitled, "The Wisdom of Children: Anthropological Perspectives on Engaging African Modernity."

Gottlieb also presented "An Ethnographic Experiment in Voice: Imagining a Beng Childcare Guide" and "If Dr. Spock Were Born in Bali... : Testing the Boundaries of Ethnographic Writing," at the American Anthropological Association meeting, San Francisco; and "The Culture of Motherhood" to an interdisciplinary seminar at U of I's Program in Women's Studies. She lectured on, "A World of Babies," at the Danville branch of the American Association of University Women and as a part of two women's book clubs in Champaign-Urbana. Her book, *A World of Babies*, was also featured in Jennifer K. Ruark's "Hot Type/Baby Talk," *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (June 2, 2000), and

STUDENT NEWS

Ruarks's "Seeing Children and Hearing Them Too," *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (Nov. 17, 2000).

Al Kagan (library and information science) and **Yvette Scheven's** (library and information science, emerita) book, *Reference Guide to Africa*, was the runner-up for the Conover-Porter Award, given by the ASA Africana Librarians Council for the best African Studies reference book of the past two years.

This spring, while in South Africa, Kagan presented, "The Role of the African Studies Library in Research and the Creation of Knowledge" at the Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town. He also presented his paper, "African Studies Research and the Creation of Knowledge" at the University of the Western Cape.

Ezekiel Kalipeni's (geography) recent publications include: Kalipeni, E. et al., eds., *HIV/AIDS in Africa: Mapping the Issues* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, forthcoming); "Health and Disease in Southern Africa: A Comparative and Vulnerability Perspective," *Social Science and Medicine*, 2000; Kalipeni, E. et al., "North American Geographical Research on Africa in the 1990s: A Critical Review" in *Geography in America*. (Oxford University Press, in press); "Health and Society in Southern Africa" in *Southern Africa: The Uncertain Promise* (Indiana University Press, 2000); and with Mijere, N., "Population and Environment: The Political Economy of Resource Distribution in Transkei, South Africa," in *The Environment and Development in Africa* (Lexington Books, 2000).

Robert Nelson (human resource education, emeritus) reports that the Department of Human Resource Education has just concluded a graduate degree program in entrepreneurship development at Kenyatta University, Kenya. This program was conducted through Academic Outreach and 48 students completed the program. During his recent trip to Kenya, he met and discussed entrepreneurship with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, and with President Moi.

Cynthia Oliver (dance) completed the choreography for the Theatre Department's production George C. Wolfe's "Colored Museum" presented at the Krannert Art Center. She presented "Queen of the Virgins: Queen Shows the Popular Women's Theatre of the U.S. Virgin Islands" at the Triennial Symposium on African Art as part of a panel called "Femme Fatales: the Politics of Seduction in African and African Caribbean Art and Performance." She also received a scholar's research grant to travel to Barbados for a symposium called "(Re)thinking Caribbean Culture," where she will give a paper called "Performing the Native: Caribbean-ness in the U.S. Virgin Islands."

Ken Salo (natural resources and environmental science) has developed a new course, "Community Management of Natural Resources: International Perspectives." In this course, students will examine natural resource management and livelihood issues that are part of development policy objectives in the global South, explore development policy debates, and identify the local and supra local actors and their interests in these processes.

This spring, **Christobel Aseidu** (sociology) presented, "A Critical Look at the International Women's Human Rights Movement: The Case of Female Genital Mutilation" at the Women, Gender and Global perspectives program noon talks.



Mary Dzani (music) passed her qualifying exams last fall and is preparing to take her prelims this spring. She was awarded a dissertation travel grant from the Graduate College and the Marilyn Pfleiderer Zimmerman award in music Education for 2001-2002. She plans to go to Ghana for her fieldwork this summer.

Samira Elatia (linguistics) was awarded a grant from the TOEFL Board Committee for her doctoral dissertation research on "History of the Baccalauréat: A Study of the Interaction between Language Theory, Educational Legislation, and Governmental Policy in the National Language Examination." She will travel to France to finish her data collection for her research. She also presented, "From Arabic Script to Total Immersion" at the African Language Teachers Association conference in Wisconsin.

Steve Hill (music) has a new publication, "Mchezo Imelala (Our Dance Has Slept); Music, Modernity, and Economic Change in Umatengo, Tanzania," in *Mashindano! Competitive Music Performance in East Africa*, (Mkuki na Nyota Press, 2000). He presented a paper entitled "The Rise of Chioda and the Fall of Mganda: Performative Responses to New African Realities," at the Africa in Academics Student Association at the U of I, 2000.

Michelle Johnson (anthropology) presented "Cell Phones and Trans-national Selves: (Re-)Configuring Guinean Identities in Portugal" at the American Ethnological Society at McGill University. She also presented a paper entitled, "Rosary Beads and Cowry Shells: Islamic Healers and Transnational Debates on Islam and Ritual in West Africa and Portugal" at the Canadian Association of African Studies at Université Laval in Québec.

Peter Kagwanja (history) received a Dissertation Travel Grant from the Graduate College; he is currently in Kenya conducting his research.

Bertin Kouadio (African studies) graduated from the African studies Master's program last December and has accepted an offer from the University of Missouri, St. Louis to pursue his doctoral studies in political science with a focus on international relations. Bertin will be working under the direction of Professors Martin Rochester and Jean-Germain Gross.

Bing Li (African studies) attended the Midwest Graduate Conference in African Studies at Northwestern University, where he presented a paper on the debt crisis of sub-Saharan Africa.

Flora Makundi (agricultural and consumer economics) presented "Quality of Care of Family Planning Services in Tanzania: Providers, Clients, and Non-Users Perspectives" in the Population Association of America meeting in Washington, D.C.

Maxim Matusevich (history, African studies alumnus, '95) accepted a tenure-track position in African and non-Western history at Drury University, Springfield, Missouri. He will also oversee the university's study abroad program.



Jen Murphy (community health) seated with her sister, Nina Soni, at Kenya Girls High School, is currently on a one-year study abroad and internship program in Kenya. During Fall 2000 she took classes at Moi University and during the spring semester she is working with a HIV/AIDS prevention program in western Kenya.

Ngamboko P. Muzinga (agricultural and consumer economics, African studies alumnus, '94) received the College of Commerce and Business Administration Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award.

Fallou Ngom (linguistics) recently returned from conducting dissertation fieldwork

in Senegal and is in the process of transcribing and coding the data. He presented "Sociolinguistic Motivations of Lexical Borrowing in Senegal" at the Pennsylvania Linguistic Colloquium at UPenn, and this paper was also just published in *The Studies in the Linguistic Sciences*, Spring 2001. Fallou received a travel grant and will be presenting, "Loanwords as pathways to Senegal's past and present" at the "Pathways to Africa's Past Conference" hosted at UT, Austin.

With the support of a Graduate College Dissertation Travel Grant, **Moses Oketch** (educational policy studies) recently conducted his dissertation research in Kenya on the economics of education. He collected data on school finance and management and is examining and modeling labor markets and the structures and the demand and supply of schooling in Kenya. He recently presented "Public Policy and the Management of Education Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Kenya" at the International Education Society Conference, Washington.

Veronica Ouma (geography) presented "Health and Health Care in Kisumu District, Kenya: Present Challenges and Future Prospects" at the Association of American Geographers Meeting, New York.

She is consulting with the filmmaker and producers of a telecourse and documentary series entitled, "The Power of Place: World Regional Geography," which is the process of being updated. The documentary is a teaching tool for high school and college students and airs on PBS. It is a project involving geographers and educational broadcasters in the U.S., Sweden, Japan, Australia, France and the Netherlands. There are a total

of 52 video case studies in 35 countries. She consulted with the filmmaker on a segment in the film on medical geography that focuses on HIV/AIDS. Also, she was interviewed for the documentary, particularly about her master's research on the diffusion of AIDS in Kenya and her current dissertation research in Kisumu District, Kenya.

Ahmed Salem (African studies) was admitted to the Ph.D. program of Political Science, U of I. In the fall, he presented "The Changing focus of the Muslim World: from the notion of Muslim League to the Organization of Islamic Conference, 1870s-1970" at the Association of Muslim Social Scientists, George-town University; and he presented another paper about the notion of Muslim League at the Institute of Global Cultural Studies, Binghamton University. During the spring, he presented a paper on the historiography of the Arab Omani Sultanate of Zanzibar (1832-1890) in a conference about Islam in Africa at Binghamton University. This summer, he will travel to Egypt as the TA of the U of I's Cairo course with Prof. Abbas Benmamoun (linguistics).

Amber K. Stott (African studies, women's studies) is completing her masters this summer and working on a thesis, "Smiling on Postcards, Wielding Spears in National Geographic: The Gendered Images of Zulu Men and Women in the South African Tourist Industry and the Western Media." She presented parts of her research at the Africa-in-Academics Student Association Conference, U of I; the Midwest Graduate Student Conference in African Studies at Northwestern University, and at the Rites of Passage Conference, UI.

Amber began her research on this project after visiting South Africa to study Zulu language and culture. Upon discovering the overwhelming number of images on postcards, travel brochures, and tourist guide-books of Zulu men and women dressed in "traditional" outfits, she decided to investigate whether or not these same images were being produced in the West. Her thesis grew out of this project and she looks at the images of Zulu peoples found in magazines like *National Geographic*, in travel brochures, in the *New York Times*, on postcards, in advertisements, on the internet, etc. The thesis examines how the images of Zulu people are engendered with meanings about Zulu women's bodies acting symbolically as the guardians and the markers of the purity and docility of ethnicity, while Zulu men's bodies come to represent the "savageness" and "primitiveness" of their culture. These meanings send powerful messages about the security, exoticism and allure of South Africa as a tourist destination.

Nicole Tami (anthropology) has accepted a position with Operation Crossroads Africa as a facilitator of a group of eight undergraduate students on a seven-week program in Kenya. The project they will be involved in is a local ecology project at the Mbaruk Ecology Centr near Nakuru. They will help build a dam, make the demonstration farm wheelchair accessible, and work with primary and secondary schools' Eco-Klubs.

ALUMNI NEWS

JoAnn D'Alisera's (anthropology, Ph.D. '97) article, "I ♥ Islam: Popular Religious Commodities, Sites of Inscription, and Transnational Sierra Leonean Identity," appears in *The Journal of Material Culture*. She is working on a book manuscript entitled "Multiple Sites/Shifting Identities: Sierra Leonean Muslims in America's Capital."

Dallas Browne (anthropology, Ph.D. '83) served as an international election monitor for the presidential election in Tanzania on October 29, 2000. He was with a U.S. team sent by the International Foundation for Election Systems in Washington, DC. He was also appointed "Honorary Consul for Tanzania" with the US State Department approval, and he recently joined the St. Louis Diplomatic Council representing the United Republic of Tanzania.

Nadine Dolby's (curriculum and instruction, Ph.D. '98) book, *Constructing Race: Youth, Identity, and Popular Culture in South Africa*, will be published later this year by SUNY Press.

Since January 2001, **Laura J. Downing** (linguistics, Ph.D. '90) has held a research position at the Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft in Berlin, where she is working on a monograph entitled, "Fixed Shape Morphology: Where Morphology and Phonology Intersect." This work builds on her recent research on Bantu reduplication and minimality, much of which was accomplished while holding an NSF POWRE grant and an NSF International Grant that allowed her to travel to Zimbabwe from May–July 2000. Some recent papers published and presented are: "Xhosa" [consultant] in *Facts about the World's Major Languages*, (The H. W. Wilson Company, in press); "How ambiguity of analysis motivates stem tone change in Durban Zulu," UBC Working Papers in *Linguistics III* (in press); "Bukusu reduplication," *Trends in African Linguistics* 5, (Africa World Press, 2001);

"Satisfying minimality in Ndebele," ZAS Working Papers in *Linguistics*, 2000.

Her conference presentations have included: "Varieties of Minimality in Ndebele," Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Berkeley, 2001; "Jita causative doubling and Paradigm Uniformity," Conference on Paradigm Uniformity, Berlin, 2001; co-author B. Gick, "Voiceless tone depressors in Nambya and Botswana Kalang'a," BLS, 2001; "Bukusu reduplication," Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Boston, 2000.

Leslie Gray (geography, Ph.D. '97) co-authored with M. Kevane, "Evolving Tenure Rights and Agricultural Intensification in Southwestern Burkina Faso," *World Development*. She has started a new research project on the environmental effects of ecotourism in Trinidad and Tobago. She will be going there this coming August to conduct research.

Reitumetse O. Mabokela (education policy studies, Ph.D. '98) has several new publications: *Voices of Conflict: Desegregating South African Universities*, (Routledge Falmer Press, 2000); edited with K.L. King, *Apartheid No More: Cases Studies of Southern African Universities in the Process of Transformation*, (Greenwood Press, 2001); edited with A.L. Green, *Sisters of the Academy: Emergent Black Women Scholars in Higher Education* (Stylus Publishing, 2001).

Richard E. Mshomba (economics, Ph.D. '91), an associate professor of economics at La Salle University in Pennsylvania, has a new book, *Africa in the Global Economy*, (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000).

Mwenda Ntarangwi (anthropology, Ph.D. '98) has several new publications: "Education, Tourism or Just a Visit to the Wild?" *African Issues*, 2000;

Send Us Your News!

We would love to hear from you. Please send the following information to jmcgowan@uiuc.edu or send by snail mail to: Editor, Habari, Center for African Studies, 210 International Studies Building, University of Illinois, 910 S. Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, USA.

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"Malumbano or Matukano? Competition, Confrontation, and (De)construction of Masculinity in Taraab of Maulidi and Bhalo," in *Mashindano: Music and Competition in Eastern Africa*, (Mkuki na Nyota Press, 2000); "Feminism, Anthropology, and Androcentricism: Any Link for a Male Ethnographer?" *SAFERE*, 2000.

Nancy E. Sikes (anthropology, Ph.D.) has accepted a permanent position with Tremaine & Associates, an archaeological and ecological consulting company in California. The company promotes the use of non-invasive, remote sensing technologies for locating and identifying archaeological sites. In her position as head of the Technical Operations Division, she will direct archaeological projects and use near-surface geophysical survey techniques for archaeological prospection. She will continue to conduct research in archaeology, soils, and geochemistry, but will also take on new challenges with the interpretation of images mapped by equipment designed for geophysical applications. The position will also enable Nancy to continue to collaborate on projects as a stable isotope specialist and to complete publication of the research she conducted at the Smithsonian.

Frances Vavrus (English as an international language, A.M. '91) has a forthcoming article in the

International Journal of Educational Development entitled "Making distinctions: Privatisation and the (un)educated girl on Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania" and in *Cultural Survival Quarterly* (Fall 2000), "In pursuit of schooling: Girls' education and economic 'reform' in Tanzania." She has recently presented "Running Away From Temptation: School Fees and Sexual Risk in an Era of AIDS" at Comparative and International Education Society in Washington, DC. She will return to Tanzania this summer to continue with her longitudinal study of schooling and reproductive health; she will conduct the second phase of the fieldwork with the parents and children in this study.

Stephen Wooten (anthropology, Ph.D. '97) has accepted a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Anthropology and International Studies at the University of Oregon. He organized the "Engaging Africa" symposium. Working with colleagues from the University's African Studies Committee and the Oregon Humanities Center, he coordinated a series of presentations by a group of distinguished Africanists, including UI's **Alma Gottlieb** and **Paul Tiyambe Zeleza**. The symposium highlighted the need for sustained attention to contemporary African issues and concerns.



Center for African Studies

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
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Reparations, continued from page 1

American universities and corporations. "We must visit the past to visit the truth," Robinson insisted, noting that there were two kinds of crimes committed against African Americans.

The first is economic crime, the use of unpaid slave labor for generations and segregation for generations more, which explains the current disparities between Whites and Blacks. The second is psychological devastation, which consists of taking from African Americans the memory of who they were, making them believe they have no history, have made no significant contributions to world history, to the development of America as it is today.

Slavery was very damaging to Africa and to its sons and daughters brought to the Americas. Its ugly legacies can be seen in the millions of African Americans who are trapped in poverty, joblessness

and despair. The wealth gap between Blacks and Whites has hardly changed since the beginning of the 20th century even if the income gap may be narrowed. Currently, African Americans face a new threat, a new kind of slavery: the imprisonment of young African Americans. In the rapidly growing prison-industrial complex, 82 percent of the inmates are Blacks and Hispanics, 75 percent of the death sentences handed over the last five years were to Blacks and Hispanics, and Blacks and Hispanics are twice as likely to be convicted than a White felon for the same crime.

It is in this context—the persistent legacies of slavery and segregation—that the question of reparations must be viewed. The U.S., Robinson reminded the audience, often lectures other nations to come to terms with their histories to move forward. Indeed, the U.S.

government paid reparations to Japanese internees and has supported the payments of reparations to Jewish victims of the Holocaust and internment in Nazi concentration camps. Yet, it is unwilling to deal with its own holocaust, the enslavement of and discrimination against millions of Africans and African Americans on its own soil.

Slavery was a national crime, sanctioned and abetted by the American government. The government, therefore, has a legal and moral responsibility to make the necessary amends. He concluded by urging students, as members of the human family to learn about the past in order to become good democrats and global citizens.

To listen to part of Randall Robinson's MillerComm lecture and an interview on WILL AM-580, visit the African Studies website: www.afrst.uiuc.edu.

UPCOMING EVENT

FALL COLLOQUIUM 2001

Strategic Plans for the Reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Congo: The Role of the Congolese Intellectuals and Friends of DRC

- October 11-13, 2001
- Adam Hochschild, author of *King Leopold's Ghost* will present: "Background to Catastrophe: King Leopold II and the Conquest of the Congo"

Panels will include:

- The Congo Yesterday: Historic Perspectives
- The Congo Today: Current Issues
- DRC and the International Community: Role and Impact
- DRC Tomorrow: Strategic Planning
- CEREC Business Meeting (Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Congo)

One page abstracts are due August 3, 2001 at the Center for African Studies.