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156p.; This guide was prepared under a grant from the Language and Area Research Program. For other guides in the series, see ED 231 702-706. Directory of embassies/chanceries is marginally legible, and some pages of listings of research centers are dropped.

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One of a series on topics of concern to the U.S. media, this guide is intended to provide journalists with a critical analysis of U.S. media coverage of Africa. Section I provides an overview of the folklore about Africa and the nature and sources of stereotypes and misconceptions about Africa and the Western world. Findings and interpretations of data from a national sampling of images of Africa held by 7th and 12th graders are explained. Dimensions of power, control, complexity, modernity, primitivism, religion, and race are identified and discussed as components of the myth that African peoples are uncivilized. Finally, this section presents a discussion of social, psychological, and institutional sources of stereotyping images. Section II offers an annotated listing of sources of information concerning Africa as a resource for the reporter or editor who wishes to achieve a high quality of analysis and accurate, balanced reporting of the continent. Organizations include university centers of African studies, news and information agencies specializing on Africa, organizations with specialized knowledge and expertise on Africa, U.S. government agencies, embassies/chanceries of African nations in the United States, research centers and international organizations, and repositories and sources of maps. A 26-page bibliography of key works on Africa concludes the document. (LH)
A MEDIA SOURCE GUIDE

Issues for the '80s

U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF AFRICA

David S. Wiley

PROOF COPY

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

1983
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This guide is intended to provide working journalists with a critical analysis of U.S. media coverage of Africa, along with some suggestions of sources for additional background. It was prepared by Professor David S. Wiley, Director of the African Studies Center at Michigan State University.

This guide is one of the series on topics likely to be of continuing concern to the U.S. media. Additional titles and information on their availability are given on the inside back cover. Because of their experimental nature, comments and suggestions by users would be very much appreciated.

The Council on International and Public Affairs has a longstanding interest in working with the media as one of the principal instruments for enlarging American public understanding of international affairs. Through efforts such as this series of source guides for the media, it seeks to strengthen contacts between working journalists and academic and other specialists on major world regions and international problems. Concerned with pluralizing international news flows, especially from the Third World to the U.S., it works in cooperation with media and other organizations in making available additional sources of international news to the U.S. media. Further information about the Council is given on the outside back cover.

Ward Morehouse
President
Table of Contents

Introduction

Section I - The Nature and Sources of Stereotypes and Misconceptions about Africa in the Western World: A Sociology of the Folklore Data

The Findings and their Interpretation

Components of the Core Myth of African Uncivilization

Social, Psychological and Institutional Sources of the Stereotyping Images

Conclusion and Summary

Footnotes

Section II - Sources of Information Concerning Africa

A. Organizations and Reference Services

1. University Centers of African Studies
2. News and Information Agencies Specialized on Africa
3. Organizations with Specialized Africa Knowledge and Expertise
5. Embassies/Chanceries of African Nations in the United States
6. Research Centers and International Organizations with Information on Africa
   a. International Organizations
   b. Research Centers and Information Offices
7. Maps of Africa: Sources and Repositories

B. Bibliography of Key Works concerning Africa for Reference by Journalists

1. Mini List of Key Resources and Directories
   a. Guides and Directories to Individual African Nations
   b. Other Important Reference Sources and Directories
2. Bibliography and Sources for African Studies by J.E. M. Gosebrink

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This Media Source Guide was prepared under a grant from the Language and Area Research Program, Office of International Education, U.S. Department of Education. The content is the responsibility of the grantee institution and does not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Education.
Introduction

A large number of analysts agree that the knowledge about global and international affairs is woefully lacking in most North American populations, even among the university educated elites. This was documented in the findings of the Educational Testing Service national survey "What College Students Know about their World," documented in their report College Students' Knowledge and Beliefs: A Survey of Global Understanding, (New Rochelle, N.Y.: Change Magazine Press, 1981). While the quality of media reportage on foreign and global affairs is not the sole source of this ignorance, the print and electronic media do determine the availability of quality, balanced, unbiased, accurate and informative knowledge and analysis.

This report seeks to provide a conceptual survey of the problems in the reportage concerning Sub-Saharan Africa, with an especial focus on Southern Africa. This dual focus results from the fact that the shape and form of the American consciousness about Africa results from a common folklore about Africa while the largest amount of reporting and the point of North American interests in Africa is the cauldron of Southern Africa, especially South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and Zimbabwe. Thus, the report consists of two sections. Section I provides an overview of the the folklore about Africa with which the reader and viewer of the North American media begins the conceptualization of the continent, into which additional information, images, symbols, and facts are integrated. Of course, this folklore also is the starting point of many reporters, editors, producers, writers, and other media specialists. Therefore, this folklore is a reality which the reporter and editor remember is the beginning point for all shaping and forming of Africa news - the ideological and cultural context for the perception of another culture.
Section II offers an annotated listing of important sources of information concerning Africa as a resource for the reporter or editor who wishes to achieve a high quality of analysis and accurate, balanced reporting of the continent. No such listing can replace the value of informed reference by experts, a function which the author as a director of one of the largest African studies centers in the nation is willing to provide. Already, we have assisted one major print media organization to establish a new office in Africa and to orient its first correspondent. This service is offered to others who wish to avail themselves of the service.

This report is highly critical of the quality of North American coverage of Africa. Its critical character, however, is not meant in any way as an unfriendly and damning analysis, but rather as a prologue for new cooperation between academic specialists concerning Africa with their colleagues in the various branches of the media.
Section I - The Nature and Sources of Stereotypes and Misconceptions about Africa in the Western World: A Sociology of the Folklore

Social scientists from Western nations returning from research in Africa usually are astonished at the common folklore concerning Africa which exists in their home nations and which is at great deviance from the complex African realities they have studied; nevertheless, there are few actual studies of the content of this American folklore about Africa. In the questions asked about Africa by friends and relatives, even by academic colleagues, and in the daily press and television, the Africa of primitivism, savagery, hostility, violence, weakness, simplicity, jungle, and animals looms large. This core mythos about Africa as the Dark Continent, indeed the "heart of darkness," is firmly established in press and folklore. Our print and electronic media, our textbooks and teachers, and even our educational media actively socialize the young to various stereotypical and imaginative definitions of African peoples and cultures. In a national survey of seventh and twelfth graders, Professor Barry Beyer of the Carnegie Institute found that the negative stereotypes about Africa were indicated in the students associating the following stimulus terms with Africa instead of any other continent or with a "not applicable" category: savage, uncivilized, native, spears, witchdoctor, nuts, dirty, no history, and others. Most interestingly, these negative and simplified associations were held more frequently by high school seniors than by the seventh-graders, suggesting that the images are increasingly present in the environment of the school and home, and most especially the television, during the eighth through twelfth grades.
Indeed, the staff of the Outreach Programs of several major African studies centers nationally find that such images of Africa are very strong. What the images reveal, I suggest, is not that public school teaching is so bad or worsening, but that the total impact of the various media and personal anecdotes in the United States is to socialize the students to this complex of negative associations, which the school experience neither covers nor significantly moderates. These images exist and endure in spite of the experience and knowledge of increasing numbers of American academics, journalists, and diplomats in Africa. The negative stereotypes result from the contact of the students with "the most modern media and school system in the world," suggesting that the images are undergirded with an infrastructure of powerful social, economic and political forces which are not easily contravened. Indeed, this author believes that more careful research will reveal that negative stereotypes about non-Western peoples are more widely disseminated and believed than during previous periods of history.

The problem addressed herein is a key issue of the twentieth century: the nature of inter- and cross-cultural communications in an increasingly mobile world interlinked with electronic networks. These cross-cultural messages or images which cross cultural and national barriers have been studied only infrequently in recent years, even though their content affects conflict, cooperation, and change in the global economy. Decisions are made to foment revolution, withdraw or initiate military support for foreign nations, and to trade or boycott foreign peoples on the basis of information about and images of those foreigners. Inevitably, in the constraints of time and capacity to process information, greatly simplified images of foreign peoples, leaders, and societies
become the basis for high level decisions. The simplified image and stereotype consists of “a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represent an oversimplified opinion, affective attitude, or uncritical judgement.” These stereotypes are important not only because they are received by important decision-makers in the North, but also because they are re-generated in a circular manner by media personnel, who are themselves the recipients of the stereotypes from school, college, media, and personal folklore. Thus the images and stereotypes of one period provide the filters for processing new information from another, reproducing the standardized and simplified mental pictures of the alien. The extent and nature of the stereotypes at the present time thus are a key initiation point in comprehending the nature of the complexly intertwined problem of increasingly sophisticated dissemination of inaccurate information.

This paper utilizes a sociology of knowledge perspective and seeks first to survey the nature and locus of those stereotypes in the United States and then the various social, political, and economic interests which continue to produce and disseminate those images in the West. The stereotypes investigated herein are those primary, simplified, and powerfully affective images which encapsulate a definition of and attitude toward individuals, societies, and events that are relatively unknown or alien to the society. For the society in which they are held, these images or stereotypes are the “truths” about the alien society. They are constituted, as Nietzsche noted about language, by...

...a mobile army of metaphors, metonyms, and anthropomorphisms – in short, a sum of human relations, which have been enhanced, transposed, and embellished poetically and rhetorically, and which after long use seem firm, canonical, and obligatory to a people: truths are illusions about which one has forgotten that this is what they are.
Data

Data for this summary overview of the images has been drawn from two stages of analysis, the first of print materials and the second of film and video documentary productions found in the United States.

The survey of print materials has occurred in several stages. The first stage was a review of the textual material about Africa in more than 40 U.S. secondary social studies and world history texts. This review was conducted by Marylee C. Wiley and Astair Zekiros. In addition, the MSU African Studies Center has collected a variety of ephemera materials about Africa in the popular media, varying from magazine and newspaper articles and advertisements to restaurant placemats, church Sunday School lessons, and children's popular literature.

In all these materials, a series of stereotypical images of Africa emerged, including: a focus on the “tribe” as the modal African form of social organization, an avoidance of images of urban life and culture, emphasis on the physically most bizarre peoples (“Pygmies” and “Bushmen,” both misnamed), constant reference to the wild animals and wild behavior of peoples, and description of African religion as “witchcraft” and “voodoo.” There was emphasis on political instability in Independent Africa and the benevolent political stability of South Africa, great attention to unique climates and ecological regions (especially rain forest and “jungle”), definition of Africa as weak and dependent on Western initiative, use of outdated information and overgeneralization and oversimplification.

Subsequently, the Michigan State University (MSU) African Studies Center undertook a systematic review and criticism of the content of the Encyclopaedia Britannica concerning Africa in both the Macropaedia and Micropaedia volumes.
(15th Edition, 1979). These materials were reviewed by a national panel of 30 specialists on African literature for all entries on African authors and by the MSU African Studies Center (ASC) faculty specialized on different countries and regions of Africa for all geographical entries on nations, regions, urban areas, and physical features. In the encyclopedia materials, we found some factual error, a bias toward entering towns in which European peoples lived, and an inadequate reporting on African authors who did not write primarily in English or French.

The survey of the film and video documentaries about Africa was a larger project conducted at the MSU ASC 1977-1982 to critically review 770 films and videotapes about Africa available in the United States. These materials constituted the main body of documentary audiovisual materials about Africa released during the period 1960-1981. These 770 productions were systematically reviewed by African and Africanist graduate students and faculty at MSU, with individual critiques of accuracy, bias, balance, currency, strengths and weaknesses by experts on the country and/or the topic of the production. Staff of the African Media Center, funded by the U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, collated the various individual reviews and created the final published critiques. Results of the critical reviews are found in Africa on Film and Videotape 1960-1981: A Compendium of Reviews.

In the review of the print and filmic materials, multiple reviewers were utilized to increase the reliability of the review process. Multiple editors, a panel of external reviewers, criticism of initial reviews at annual meetings of the African Studies Association, and multiple editing and spot-checking of consistency sought to provide relatively stable criteria of review. Nevertheless, the review process was not value free. Criteria for accuracy, balance, bias,
and currency are those norms in the perceptions and knowledge of African and Africanist scholars who have lived, worked, and conducted research in the countries and on the topics of the film and video productions. This analysis stands on the assertion that such an expert panel brings more consistent critical criteria to the review process than is embodied in the original productions which emerge from the sometimes knowledgeable perceptions, filmic values, and experience of producers, directors, script writers, and film room editors.

In general, the quality of even documentary film material produced for the American school and college is poor. Among the 770 films and video programs reviewed, our African and Africanist reviewers rated less than one-third of the productions as balanced, relatively unbiased in presentation, accurate, current, and of good technical quality. Most of the material was seriously flawed in conception and presentation in the images chosen to illustrate the topics, in the topics chosen for portrayal, and in the narrative interpretation of the visual images. Many of the filmic and video materials reviewed could have been utilized without the narration which, more frequently than the images, revealed a stereotyped, out-of-date, or otherwise factually flawed interpretation.

The Findings and their Interpretation

What is the analytical framework into which we may categorize these diverse folkloric images about African peoples, their continent, and their nations? It is a general schema of social and economic evolution in which most African societies and individuals are presumed to be at the bottom of a scale of ascending, civilizational levels which culminate in Western societies. This civilizational hierarchy, anchored at the bottom in the hunting and gathering societies and at top by contemporary Western nations, is confirmed and reflected in the ethnic humor and the cultural definitions of all classes of North Americans.
hierarchy of nations and peoples roughly parallels the racial and ethnic stratification patterns of the United States; thus, with Black Americans at the bottom according to most measures of the U.S. social and economic stratification system, it is not an accident that the strongest negative stereotypes in the nation concern African societies and culture - the root origins of Black Americans. In the reductionist images of popular television and ethnic humor, the stratification of nations and resultant American ethnic/racial groups is apparent, from highest to lowest: 1) English or Anglo-Saxon, 2) German (for instance, see Colonel Klink and Sergeant Schultz of television's "Hogan's Heroes," but also the intelligent, cunning SS officers), 3) Irish, Scots, Dutch, French, and Belgians at roughly equivalent levels, 4) Russians, 5) Chinese and Japanese, although the latter, especially, are undergoing upward image mobility as indicated by both the American image and in their official designation as "honorary whites" in South Africa, 6) Latin Americans and South Asians, 7) Middle Easterners, and 8) Africans. The existence of this hierarchy reflects a predisposition in our population to see both the ethnic groups within the society and the nations and continents from which they originated as at a particular level of status honor which reflects their "level of civilization." This image of civilizational level is a summation of the various dimensions of power, complexity, material accomplishment, scale, and technological sophistication. Literature, film, television, newspapers, student texts, and all types of audiovisual materials tend to confirm this general hierarchy of nations and their U.S. ethnic "representatives." This hierarchy then provides a convenient and widely disseminated status honor matrix of ideology and symbols to be utilized in the system of international and inter-ethnic struggle for scarce resources. As in any particularistic system of ranking, cleavages within
the international and global interethnic system and within nations allow lower status members to utilize their relatively higher position, in the system to create bonds of common identity with higher ranking members over and against other lower ranking individuals. Conversely, higher ranking members can utilize the status honor attached to their position to define lower ranking competitors as illegitimate and invalid in their claims to resources, power, and membership in networks of exchange.

The hierarchy is confirmed primarily in the comparisons derivative from stereotypes and negating images of peoples and nations. Generally, the higher a nation or ethnic group is in the hierarchy, the more capacity it has to sanction those who hold negative images and status definitions; while the lower is a nation in the hierarchy, the less its capacity to "resist" these images; therefore, stereotypes and negating definitions are more likely to be expressed about those lowest in the hierarchy. As nations gain control over resources and become powerful members in international trading networks, they gain the capacity to sanction those who define them as low in status and civilization. Their sanctions include the power to withhold resources, political support and friendship from the more powerful. Currently, the growing activity of the Arab nations of the Middle East to resist stereotypes is seen in the growing wave of films, filmstrips, magazines, and other intellectual products to define Islam and the Arab peoples as honorable, civilized, and higher in status than is suggested by the bald "orientalist" images of the cruel, irrational, over-sexed, camel-riding, oil exploiter - an image found in cartoons on American editorial-pages of the 1970s.

The existence of the hierarchy and the relative agreement of the powerful actors about the position of peoples and nations on it reflects a relatively stable system of evaluation of peoples and nations in the global power system.
Change in the economic resources of the global system leads to a change in the stereotypical hierarchy. Note, for instance, the simultaneous elevation in the United States of the image of both Japan and Japanese-Americans in the press, television, and even the universities, which now must re-write the history of the Japanese-Americans during World War II. At the same time, that change in national resources precipitate redefinitions of national and ethnic status. Nations and minority groups also seek to achieve mobility in the system through activist strategies to change the deprecating images. Various ethnic groups and nations seek to change the negative stereotyping in order to alternate perceptions of other actors about their position in the hierarchy. The highly organized and well-financed Italian and Italian-American attempts to reject the “Mafioso” image are an instructive case.

Most African nations have not had significant power of sanction in the global system until the recent actions of Nigeria, Libya, and South Africa to pressure Western nations over their policies. As a result, their negative images have been largely untouched by international contention. The rise of a small minority of Black Americans to intense consciousness of Africa and efforts to alter the African image in the United States can be seen in the activist work of organizations in the late 1970s such as TransAfrica, the Black American lobbying organization for Africa and the Caribbean. Without the power of sanction, most Africans and Africanists have not been active to engage the process of stereotyping and the manufacturing of social dissonance in the global and national ideational systems. It is not an accident, I suggest, that a significant attack has now begun on these myths at the very time that Nigeria has become the second largest supplier of crude oil to the United States, that the growth of military and space technologies in the U.S. occasions
renewed consciousness of the Southern African mineral storehouse, and that the "Winds of Change" again appear to have begun to complete their sweep across the southern extremity of the continent. What is the nature of these images that define social dishonor?

The Components of the Core Myth of African Uncivilization

A number of major dimensions of ranking of societies, nations, and civilizations may be discerned in these folkloric and stereotypic imagings. These dimensions include power, control, complexity, modernity, primitivism, religion, and race.

1. Power

The organizing principle and the first dimension of the civilizational hierarchy is power. Nations and continents are more highly-ranked if they are regarded as powerful. Power is measured primarily in terms of material accomplishment, the hallmark of which in the contemporary world is technological proficiency. I also would argue that this principle is maintained in its essential character in both Western modernity/development models of social change and in many of the Eastern Bloc historical materialism models. Both assume an evolutionary schema in which societies are honored if they have attained the highest civilizational status, if they have become more "developed," usually measured with a statistic of the Gross National or Domestic Product or Physical Quality of Life (PQLI) Index, or have progressed beyond the "Asiatic mode of production" to capitalist or "higher" forms of economic organization. Both Western and Marxian models are essentially materialistic in their measures of progress, advancement, and power.

Smaller scale societies, by definition, are less powerful because their bureaucracies have less height, their territory is smaller, and their material
accomplishments are small. Those who attempt to refute these allegations of Africa's "uncivilization" also sometimes utilize the same criteria with evidence of Africa's "powerfulness" and "high civilizations" seen in a) great material accomplishments such as the building of pyramids or great Zimbabwe, b) great wealth such as Mansa Musa's distributing gold in the streets of Cairo during his great pilgrimage, or c) great demonstrations of African political power as revealed in the number of subjects or extent of control by a king or paramount chief. Thus, those societies in Africa with greatest social stratification, greatest command of slave labor power, greatest extraction of surplus from subject peoples, and thereby, the greatest base for material accomplishments and material richness in arts (of which the pharonic kingdoms are the extreme example) are deemed the most honorable and the "highest civilizations" of the continent. Other criteria such as the humanity of the social system, the complexity of social interaction, the levels of development of ideational intricacy, advanced systems of justice, etc. are not utilized in this ranking.

This alleged weakness of African peoples, a verification of their lack of power, is celebrated especially in entertainment television through many episodes in the Mission Impossible series; in dozens of animal-focused films in which the white hunter (see Daktari series) saves the animals or the innocent (but weak) peoples from "the evil Africans" in their midst, in various cartoon stories of terrorized or injured Africans who need help from various outsiders (e.g. Tarzan, Muhammed Ali, missionary doctors and nurses, Albert Schweitzer), and in the brave missions of various rescuers in Africa (see Humphrey Bogart in The African Queen, Gordon at Khartoum, Stanley and Livingstone, and the various versions of the Raid on Entebbe, or mercenary films such as the Wild Geese). The message in these materials is that Africa is weak, therefore
without power, an requiring the tutelege, control, and care of outsiders, most of whom are either powerful Western Anglo-Saxon actors, or those Africans, or Afro-Americans who have learned techniques of power from the West (see especially Mission Impossible and Daktari technicians). The absence of power in Africa has many representations. Among the sample of 7th and 12th graders in the Bayley study (see Table 1), those terms associated with Africa reflecting lack of power are especially "witchdoctors" and "disease" (no modern medicine power), "natives" (those who are controlled by external and internal powerful leaders), "pygmies" (the short ones who hide in the jungle), "poison darts" (do not have powerful modern weapons), "naked" (cannot command even clothing), "jungle" (no power to make it into cities or farmland), "primitive" (unpowerful by definition), "superstition" (without the power of scientific knowledge), "huts" (not houses), "missionary" (needing the ministrations of outsiders), "backward" "illiterate" (without power of literacy), "villages" (without the concentrated power of cities), "no history" (without power of knowledge of one's past), and "poor" (without economic power). (see Table 1)

2. Control

The second major dimension of the ranking system of civilization is control, a dimension closely related to power and its material embodiment, technology. Control is portrayed in a range of aspects of society - from personal self-control, discipline, and subjugation of idic impulses; to social control of collective chaos and crime; to the macro-societal control of military conflict surrounding the state and interstate relations. Violence, therefore, is the absence of control within a society, the breakdown of order. Among seventh and twelfth graders the images of failure of control, which are also assigned to Asia, are personal dirtiness, disease, and poverty. Images of drought and
Table 1: Images of Africa Held by a National Sample of U.S. Seventh and Twelfth Graders, 1968

Stimulus Terms Sorted by Seventh and Twelfth Graders into Africa Category Instead of Asia, Latin America, Middle East, Western Europe, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, or North America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stimulus Term</th>
<th>7th Graders</th>
<th>12th Graders</th>
<th>% Diff 7th-12th Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witchdoctors</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Animals</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drums</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>+14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spears</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>+11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savages</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>+8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannibals</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>+16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmies</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>+19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Darts</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungle</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>+23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstition</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>+21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huts</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>+18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>not Africa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underdeveloped</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No History</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>+11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
famine which sometimes are spread too readily by international relief and religious agencies also suggest an uncontrolled environment. At the societal level, the African state frequently is pictured in cinema, television, newspapers, and news magazine as the uncontrolled, though authoritarian and violent, state, personified by either the autocratic traditional chief or the dictatorial military head of state, especially graphically projected by Idi Amin Dada. These images of violence are especially common in the news media. A number of studies have revealed the concentration of the news media in all societies on topics of crime, conflict, and divergence from normal societal interaction; however, in the African case, the emphasis on violence appears to be especially powerful.

The focus on violence, which is the failure of personal, social, and state control, provides a ready justification for benevolent foreign intervention in Africa by religious organizations to provide the “true religion” to give access to the supernatural power, by development agencies to transfer scientific technology of control, or of foreign states to control the internal and external violence of the “uncontrolled African state.”

3. Complexity

A third dimension of the civilizational ranking is complexity, measured by the level of differentiation of the society. Images of Africa in the West frequently connote lack of social complexity, especially in the image of the tribe as the undifferentiated “primitive” mode of social organization and a lack of individual complexity in the “mindless peasant,” the very common image of many rural peoples who allegedly cannot understand the complexities of their own environment, much less of the state. Some of the academic theories of national integration sometimes appear to embody similar assumptions that rural African peoples are unidimensionally either traditional or national (i.e. “mo-
modern") in identification, unlike the multi-dimensional identity system of North Americans who have various levels of psychological, familial, work, and associational identities, as well as metropolitan, state, regional, national, and international identities. The technological focus of television programming such as "Mission Impossible," "Man from Uncle," and various other Western teams seeking to save African wildlife suggests that the technologically benevolent European or American brings enlightenment, control, and "the fix" to the less complex African societies.

4. Modernity

A fourth dimension closely related to the foregoing is the modernity-tradition axis. In the popular media, Africans are portrayed as particularistic blindly attached to a chief or a warrior leader or even a "Good Bwana," instead of universalistic in assessing value; ascriptive instead of achievement oriented; and passionately affectively-positive (emotion bound) instead of the more intellectual affectively-neutral. The location of Africa on the tradition-modernity axis is neatly identified in the widespread use of the term "tribe" or "tribal." Eighty-eight percent of the twelfth graders, ten percent more than in seventh grade, associate the term with Africa (see Table 1). The labeling of African societies as tribal is the most successful of the means to assign lower status to large populations and even nations. Its success is seen in the currency of the term throughout academia and academic literature, its use in the media as an explanatory variable for most political change in Africa, and its enshrinement in encyclopaedias and dictionaries to describe smaller scale societies in Native America, hill-country South Asia, Ancient Israel, and, quintessentially, Africa. The survival of this nineteenth century term to typify African societies of population between 100 persons and 15 million,
with their diverse modes of political and economic organization and their rural and urban locus, is a tribute to the strength of this international ranking system. A Michigan State University faculty study group has carefully reviewed the many varied anthropological and political science definitions of tribe, ranging from common language groups, to common political structure, to common imputed lineage or origins, to the vague and boundaryless "common culture." The study group concluded that the term is highly value-laden and that it has developed in most of Africa to label not traditional societies but those interacting populations subsumed under rural African political leaders who frequently were either created or strengthened by colonial systems of tax-collection and administration. The facile substitution of "ethnic group" for "tribe" does not solve the problem, because the Western sense of ethnic group, i.e. the urban-industrial social formations for making particularistic claims on power and resources, is not the fact of these rural societies.

5. Primitivism

A fifth dimension of subhuman primitivism frequently is less present in the jokes and folklore of the Western subculture revealed most typically in service station humor, barroom banter, beauty salon chatter, and cocktail circuit story-trading. Stereotypes about Africans and Afro-Americans may be used in these circles, unless the audience is racially plural, as a means to seal status relations of persons of diverse or unknown class or status origins. In laughing together about the uncivilization of Africa, Africans, and, sometimes, Afro-Americans, tension is relieved and status bonding is at least momentarily symbolized. This is especially important in social fraternization of persons of mixed social class or ethnic backgrounds. In these circles, the participant observer will hear stories about primitiveness ("didn't even know how to
use the john," "they never invented the wheel, you know"), attempts at status mobility ("they can put a dress or suit on them, but that don't change a thing"), African facts of strength and endurance allegedly revealing African ignorance, ("but strong as an ox" John Henry story, endurance of torture, etc.), and even the kinship of African peoples with primates. African acquaintances report being asked questions suggesting such carefully guarded assumptions. One Malian guest once reported being asked at the cocktail party of a university professor in Manhattan if "it's true that some of your people still live in trees." These primal myths of man-primate kinship probably originate from some of the 18th and 19th century myths of the strange form of humanity found in Africa including of monocular and monopedal peoples. These stories and tales, passed from generation to generation in the West through oral tradition, reveal the strength of the civilizational ranking in which African peoples are covertly assumed by some to be the lowest form of human biological types, the "simplest" form of society, and only slightly freed from primate origins. That the prototypical case of such peoples are the so-called "Pygmies" (Greek Pygmaios for "dwarf") and "Bushmen" (South African racist language for Khoi and San peoples), both of whom are small, reflects the unique, unparallel origins of Africa in the minds of many Westerners. This fixation is revealed in the fact that the most widely used documentary about Africa on college and university campuses surveyed by the author in 1976 was John Marshall's contrived documentary on the "Bushmen" (Khoi-San), The Hunters. In film, Arab peoples also share the image of the over-sexed and socially-deviant African, typified in recent years by the Italian-produced film Mondo Kane. The film advertisement for Mondo Kane notes, "You may call it strange, but to them it's just middle-class morality."

6. Religion

The sixth parallel dimension is the system of religious stratification.
which, it is assumed, also reflects an evolutionary scale of absolute value. The rough ordering of religious communities appears to be:

1) Judaic and Christian Religions, each claiming higher status than the other various versions of humanism, deism, naturalism, and astrology in addition to such life-coping strategies as meditation, counseling, analysis, etc.;

2) Eastern Orthodoxy: Greek, Russian, Ethiopian (The latter relatively unknown);

3) "High Religions" of East Asia, primarily Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, and, perhaps, Buddhism; possibly Zoroastrianism;

4) Religions of South and Southeast Asia—Hinduism, Buddhism;

5) Islam;

6) "Tribal" religions, termed Pagan, Heathen, and "nature worship."

Even in the 1980s, especially with current American evangelical religious resurgence, much of the folklore of religious hierarchy has re-emerged, for instance, the allegation that the "failure of the Arabs to develop" resulted from Islam. The jokes about the missionary in the stewpot in a cannibal village appear and re-appear to symbolize the religious stratification system in popular culture. Tales of religious success are told and retold in churches about winning over the witchdoctor and performing miracles in the villages and either directly or implicitly confirm the hierarchy of religious status, in which Africa is at the bottom. In the images which 7th and 12th graders associated with Africa, we note that various stimulus terms relate to this religious dimension of ranking such as witchdoctors (held by 93% of seniors), superstition (69%), and Missionary (52%);

7. Race

The final component in the system of ranking is a racial dimension which is linked closely with all of the foregoing dimensions. Some Western European
and American whites are quietly portrayed as sometimes going morally astray in Africa (e.g. Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*). There are mercenaries, wayward white hunters, millionaire playboys, unfaithful lonely wives, wayward nuns, priests who drink too much; however, in the media they are almost always capable of redeeming self-sacrifice, heroic service, and saving action (see *Tarzan*, *Daktari*, Schweitzer, and dozens of feature films of the 1950s and 1960s).

The extreme form of this folklore is the ancient tale of the beloved white queen, whose position reflects the exalted status of her race, if not her gender. Even in encyclopedic reporting on African urban places, the MSU African Studies Center has discovered that any South African town inhabited by whites would be noted and described if as few as 4,000 persons resided there; however, for the rest of sub-Saharan Africa no town smaller than 18,000 inhabitants and some as large as one-million Africans were not described. As is reflected in the various racial stratification systems found round the world, lightness is a symbol of general status.

Thus the civilizational ranking is composed of the sum of the seven dimensions of status honor: power, control (with technology), societal complexity, modernity, evolutionary position, religion, and race. In sum they include the common folklore, the media images, and some of the academic models which evolved from or developed in elective affinity with the civilizational ranking scheme that is the infrastructure for stereotyping Africa.

We have located these stereotypes, but we have not surveyed the motivational and institutional interests at the source of them, even though I have alluded to some of these mechanisms.

Social, Psychological, and Institutional Sources of the Stereotyping Images

In each individual who utilizes the stereotypes there are psychological correlates of the belief and behavior. For this chapter, however, attention
is confined to the institutional parameters for individuals and not the psychology of individual action or intercultural perception.

Although the three major sources of these stereotypes are related, they do not constitute a homogeneous and fully congruent unit. They are social values, political interests, and economic interests.

Social Values

The social values which underly this civilizational ranking, are the cultural residues crystallized in public ideologies that refract past manifest and latent conflicts within and without the society. First, although we have little research completed in this area, I hypothesize that the strength with which stereotypes are held in a society is more a reflection of the cleavages, tensions, competition, and conflict within the society than of the realities of the foreign societies. Thus, in North America, stereotypes about Africa are likely to be manufactured, retained, renewed, and disseminated most of all in those populations which perceive themselves to be in competition with Black Americans for space, jobs, political position, housing, and status honor. This interaction of images of nations and continents with ethnic stratification within the U.S. is an important sociological research topic which could provide a new approach to stereotyping and prejudice.

Second, as noted already, the stereotypes about Africa, Africans, and Afro-Americans constitute an inventory of values to be used as resources by lower status individuals and groups to bond their status with higher ranking individual and groups within this society. Conversely, higher status parties also use the alleged association or commonalities among lower ranking individuals and groups to isolate and delegitimize the claims of the less powerful on social honor and resources.
Third, many social values in the West are hinged on the major evolutionary schema of the world which links physical, cultural, social, economic, and political evolution in a congruent model. This evolutionary ideology justifies privilege and the exclusive hold by the dominant nations and peoples on leadership authority, political control, and economic direction in the global system. All of this is closely associated with the simultaneous emergence in the late 19th century of the global economic system, the colonial penetration of Africa, and Christian missionary plan to “evangelize the world in this generation.”

There were many disjunctions of interest between missionary, imperial power, and company in colonial Africa. See, for instance, the Scots Presbyterian missionaries working against the British Crown representatives in Malawi as well as the North American Methodist and United Church of Christ missionaries aiding the ZANU Liberation Army (ZANLA) during the war years of 1972-80. Still, there was a general congruence of value stance that allowed each to seek support and legitimacy from the others.

A fourth set of important social values underlying this ranking is the pro-environment and naturalist ideologies which have emerged very strongly in twentieth century Western and especially American middle and upper class publics. These publics place a high value on the aesthetics of nature and on the preservation, observation, cataloging, and communicating with “nature.” In popular form, this value complex has emerged to personalize nature, giving human names, character, and emotion to dogs, wolves, birds, elephants, trees, plants, and even insects. While some aspects of this aesthetic also emerge in some African belief systems, the result of this belief complex in Western societies is to direct attention toward the African flora and fauna and away from the human population. Thus in many Walt Disney and other naturalist films and the many episodes of *Wild Kingdom*, *Animal World*, *Survival*, and tourist films
and videoprograms, the African human populations serve primarily as either backdrop and setting for the animals, plant-life, and insects or are given negative value as interlopers, spoilers, poachers, and degraders of nature's "garden." The strength of these naturalist values in urban America provides a ready market for these images of Africa in commercial moviehouses and especially in audio-visual materials in the school. Hundreds of hours of exposure to a "natural Africa," relatively devoid of humans, cities, mines, and governments, instills and rehearses the "primitive" view of Africa as primarily the locus of animals. I have not systematically surveyed the exposure of American young persons to natural Africa, but my best guess is that the average twelfth grader has received approximately 60 to 100 hours of images of Africa during the K-12 education years, probably half of which are this "natural Africa." The result is a great appreciation for the beauties of the continent and its animal and plant inhabitants, a sense of the validity and wholesome character of natural Africa, and a depersonalization of the nameless masses of humanity that inhabit it. In the Beyer survey 91% of the twelfth graders associated "wild animals" with Africa, the second most frequent stimulus term, exceeded only in frequency by "witchdoctors" (93%). Among seventh graders, "wild animals" (87%) was the most frequent association with Africa.

2. Economic Interests

A second mainstay for producing and disseminating these stereotypes is the complex of economic interests. The manufacturing and marketing of experience, sensation, and visual variation is a very large industry in the Western world. The images of African savages, spears, animals, and the storied threat-and-resolution cycle of confronting African danger and being saved (or saving oneself) produce the strong sensations and emotions that are required to elicit
ticket sales to movies, television viewing for selling advertisements, and especially the elements of the various theme parks such as Disneyland and Disneyworld, Busch Gardens, AFRICA-USA, King's Island, and others. All these institutions capitalize on the profitability first uncovered in the carnival and Barnum and Bailey sideshows of "strange humans from Africa" in the period 1860-1960. These images also provide revenue for newspapers to sell stories about the strange, the weird, and the unusual. The alleged exploits of Idi Amin, the stealth of pygmy warrior soldiers in the elephant grass of Zaire, and mercenaries creating blood and gore provide racy reading for the popular audiences. Even large corporations utilize the African images to create a sense of danger and chaos in which either Citicorp (a warrior with spear "Don't be up the Zambezi without a Paddle, Even in Maputo, Citicorp is there to help you") or American Express ("We almost had a disaster in Cairo when I lost my wallet") can give you control, safety, and insulation from the harsh African realities. An exaggerated image of Idi Amin on its cover can sell Time Magazine as well as "Who's Meddling in the African Jungle," a cover with Brezhnev, Castro, and others peering through the tall grass. Religious organizations with some important major exceptions also are especially active in their religious school materials to sell the starkest of images of African "lostness" needing salvation from sickness and death or hunger and drought.

A second set of economic interests is that of tourists, researchers, government officials, development experts, missionaries, and other Westerners living, working, and consuming in Africa. In the African economies the privilege of these populations frequently is astounding. Insulation from African claims on that income and the consumption it creates is only possible if there is a strong ideology that "they are really different from us," that "their needs are
not the same as ours," and that "my consumption eventually is in their benefit since it creates job and sales of commodities."

Finally, the corporate world also is very active in disseminating these stereotypes both officially in company memos and in oral lore. For them these stereotypes provide a legitimacy for their presence, pricing policies, and bottom line profits from these "hardship areas" of danger and potential loss, and their failure to transfer technology.

3. Political Interests

Powerful political interests in the West also undergird these stereotypes and utilize them in furthering the political goals of the nation-state and its rulers. The most obvious purveyors of such images of African uncivilization have been the minority regimes of Southern Africa, which produce a constant flow of "information" to magazines, television companies, newspapers, and even directly to schools and colleges. Probably more than $20 million annually is invested by the Republic of South Africa in the production of such materials for the United States alone. The message of these materials is that a) Africans are different from Europeans, less civilized than even "your blacks," b) South Africa is a garden state which needs white care and protection, c) strange witchdoctors and primitive rituals reveal African uncivilization, and therefore d) our control with your economic, political and military support should be maintained.

Beyond South Africa, however, "information" is a weapon of foreign policy of the powerful states no less than it is utilized by the British and Argentina in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. Again, we do not have good data about the amount of manipulating information flowing from Africa to the West, but journalists and former Central Intelligence Agency operatives indicate that there is
an active information/disinformation program operated to plant stories about events, governments, and leaders in the foreign press. These stories are created in order to affect those foreign societies and to be fed back to the press in the United States through the Associated Press, United Press International, Agence France Press, and other wire services. Furthermore, in the crisis in Angola in 1975, press managers were planted by the CIA in Lusaka, Kinshasa, and Paris to manipulate U.S. impressions of the horror at the Marxist atrocities of the MPLA movement and the honesty, courage, and determination of the FNLA and UNITA movements.

Conclusion/Summary

This chapter has provided only a very general survey of the nature and locus of images of Africa in the West and the interests which manufacture, disseminate, and renew the stereotypes about African uncivilization. This survey does suggest that this arena of Western folklore is an important phenomenon of both written and oral tradition which requires the analysis of scholars. Studies are needed to analyze a) the exact nature and description of the images, b) the different distribution of these images across various classes and regions of the Western world, c) the decision-points in the West where these images are communicated, and d) the uses of these images in interpersonal relations and in psychological systems of identity maintenance. Most of all, careful work is also needed on the uses of these stereotypes in inter-ethnic strategies to create status honor and dishonor among American minority and ethnic groups.

This analysis also undercuts any vague liberal assumptions that stereotypes and images are essentially a problem of misinformation, a lag in disseminating good materials, or simply the mistaken projections of uninformed, non-Africanist filmmakers and writers. Rather, the major principle in the development and dissemination of images about other cultures and other peoples is found in that Ugandan proverb that:

"When one sets a portion for himself, usually it is not too small."
Footnotes: Social Sources of Stereotypes and Misconceptions...


photography, sound, and editing. In addition, a synopsis, minute by minute content inventory, suggested uses, critical review, sources for purchase or rental, and known reviews of the production in other publications is provided for each of the 770 productions. An extensive bibliography of filmographies about Africa also is included with extensive indexing of all materials by subject matter, nation, language(s), and quality.

7. The review process, criteria of reviewing, consistency checks, and sources of potential bias are reviewed in the Introduction to the volume referenced in footnote 6.


9. A recent forthcoming study at the Indiana University of School of Journalism reports the frequency of publishing news of violence, chaos, and upheaval in Africa is more frequent in midwestern U.S. newspapers than the proportion of the original reporting justifies.


12. At times, this interpersonal stratagem of status bonding is even utilized by minority groups to joke about their own imputed "primitive origins" in order to signal that the conversation is taking place between equals of shared perspective and that the global ranking system will not occasion interpersonal conflict in this particular conversation or relationship.
13. For a listing of these feature films, see Appendix E of *Africa on Film and Videotape 1960-1981*, see footnote 6.


15. It also should be noted that the telling of tales about African ineptness, stupidity, laziness, and thievery are also important sources of social solidarity bonding among the diverse populations of expatriates who associate with one another within Africa. These individual and group interests in the maintenance of privilege and the insulation of self and family from African poverty is a subtle, frequently unspoken, and difficult set of economic interests to research; nevertheless, these wealthy expatriate communities do have a lore about Africa and other third World, uncivilization to which the European newcomer is socialized informally.

16. I may be underestimating the actual level of expenditure by the South Africans by a factor of five.

17. Quoted in *African Proverbs*.
Section II - Sources of Information concerning Africa

A. Organizations and Reference Services

This category is necessarily incomplete; nevertheless, it provides entry points or "windows" on the world of African knowledge.

1. University Centers of African Studies

Nine major university centers are funded by the U.S. Department of Education as National Resource Centers on African Language and Area Studies. These centers generally possess the largest faculties, libraries, research projects, and cadres of African and Africanist students in the nation. As a result, they have rich personnel, data, and documentary resources on which to draw to answer questions or refer reporters to other authoritative sources outside those nine centers. Each center possesses an "Outreach Director," designated to service the needs of professionals, including reporters and editors, and the general public on needs concerning Africa. Each center also has one to four specialized Africana librarians on whom the Outreach Director may call for specialized library reference assistance.

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<tr>
<td>125 Bay State Road</td>
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<td>Boston, MA 02215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jo Sullivan</td>
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<td>(617) 353-3473</td>
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<td>East Lansing, MI 48824</td>
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<td>Marylee Wiley</td>
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<td>300 Lou Henry Hoover Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanford, CA 94305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evelyn Crawford</td>
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<td>1200 W. California, Room 101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urbana, IL 61801</td>
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<td>Louise Craneg</td>
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<td>Los Angeles, CA 90024</td>
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<td>Dr. Don Cosentino</td>
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<td>Bloomington, IN 47405</td>
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<td>Merry Merryfield</td>
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<td>(812) 337-7587</td>
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35
2. News and Information Agencies Specialized on Africa

a. Africa News – Box 3851, Durham, North Carolina 27702 (919-286-0747)

This weekly newsmagazine on Africa holds one of the largest morgues of information on Africa in the United States, including clippings on a regular basis of many Africa papers and material monitored from short-wave broadcasts in Africa. With a reporting staff in New York, Washington, and Africa, the offices have excellent connections and sources on a broad range of issues.

Their weekly is $36 per year for institutions, $20 for individuals.


This monthly magazine of news and opinion on Southern Africa provides a broad range of information on U.S. policy, U.S. activist activities, and events in Southern Africa, with a focus on South Africa and Namibia. They also possess a large morgue on Southern African affairs but do not have staff time for searches without a fee.

c. Africa Report – Transaction Inc., Box A, Rutgers University, New Brunswick N.J. 08903

This monthly magazine is a good source of current analysis and affairs in Africa and in the U.S. concerning Africa. For reference services, see its parent body below, African-American Institute.

d. Africa Today – Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210

The staff of this active journal is knowledgeable on a wide range of political, social, economic, and related issues in Africa and can serve as a reference on occasion.

e. Library of Congress, Africa Section, Washington, D.C.

Providing the full range of literature access on Africa, the LC is a definitive source for reporters seeking specialized African publications. For African affairs, see Beverly Gray (202-287-5528) or African and Middle Eastern Division, see Dr. Julian Wicherell (202-287-7937).


This Center provides both the Current Bibliography on African Affairs, the Habari weekly news service on current events in Africa and in the U.S. concerning Africa, and the SADEX publication (Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange). A knowledgeable staff can provide reference and connection on a range of issues.
Publications and Media Entry Format (Q)

1. Address: telephone number(s)
2. Chief official and title
3. Publications and programs pertaining to Africa

Q1 A Current Bibliography on African Affairs

1. African Bibliographic Center
   1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Room 901
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   223-1392

2. The Bibliography is a quarterly guide produced by the African Bibliographic Center which provides up-to-date information on research materials and literature on Africa. It contains scholarly articles, book reviews, and current bibliography on Africa. All inquiries concerning subscription should be addressed to:

   Baywood Publishing Company
   120 Marine Street
   Farmingdale, New York 11735.

Q2 African Directions News Agency (ADNA)

1. 884 National Press Building
   Washington, D.C. 20045
   347-8629

2. Crispin D. Chindongo, Editor in Chief

3. ADNA publishes a quarterly magazine, "African Directions," which contains articles on all aspects of African life, such as African oral tradition and history, art, culture, religion, philosophy, contemporary events, and economic affairs. In addition, the News Agency (organized in 1977) issues weekly African news reports, statements, press releases, commentaries, and editorials.

Q3 African Index

1. 670 E Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20004
   331-1392

2. Helen Kitchen, Editor

3. African Index is a weekly news service which provides a coverage of the African political and economic scene. It is an invaluable resource for the Africanist. The Index consists of in-depth articles and analysis of major developments in Africa; news bulletins which are organized by country and subject; economic notes on action in commodities, finance, labor, markets, tariffs, trade pacts, etc.; and statistical information and charts.

Q4 "America's Black Forum"

1. 908 National Press Building
   Washington, D.C. 20045
   347-9138

2. Glen Ford, President, Producer, and Moderator

3. "America's Black Forum" is a nationally syndicated television program. Since its focus is on black-oriented news, coverage on Africa is extensive. Recent programs have included interviews of African ambassadors, discussion of black strategies toward Africa, and analysis of the Rhodesian situation. Programs are aired on Washington's WJLA television on Sundays at 7:30 p.m. and Mondays at 6:30 a.m. Transcripts of all programs are available for a small fee.

Q5 Arab News

1. National Press Building
   Suite 359
   Washington, D.C. 20045

2. This is the Washington bureau for 3 Saudi Arabian publications: Arab News (English-language daily published in Jeddah), Asharq Al-Awsat (Arabic daily published in London and Jeddah), and Saudi Business (English weekly published in Jeddah).

   The office maintains a file of back issues of these publications dating from January 1978. Researchers may find it useful to talk with the staff who are knowledgeable and have Arabic language skills.
Q6 Associated Publishers
1. 1401 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
667-3223
2. Eugene Patterson, Editor

The Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, which is published by the Congressionam Quarterly, Inc., is an indispensable publication for researchers who wish to follow U.S. legislation. It provides coverage of Congress, national politics, and the government.

The Africanist should find much material in the Weekly Reports on congressional proposals and actions relating to Africa, particularly on defense and military issues, foreign policy, and trade questions.

Note: See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Editorial Research Reports Library in the Libraries section of this Guide (entry AB).

Q7 Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
1. 1401 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
296-6900
2. Eugene Patterson, Editor
3. The Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, which is published by the Congressional Quarterly, Inc., is an indispensable publication for researchers who wish to follow U.S. legislation. It provides coverage of Congress, national politics, and the government.

The Africanist should find much material in the Weekly Reports on congressional proposals and actions relating to Africa, particularly on defense and military issues, foreign policy, and trade questions.

Note: See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Editorial Research Reports Library in the Libraries section of this Guide (entry AB).

Q8 Government Printing Office and Office of the Federal Register
(General Services Administration)

Significant publications have been noted in the entries for government agencies. However, researchers should be aware of 2 important sources for obtaining government publications: the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Office of the Federal Register.

Washington, D.C. 20402
782-3338
2. GPO's Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications lists titles of most government publications which are available by writing to the Superintendent of Documents at the above address or by calling 782-3338. A semiannual index is also available. Out-of-print or out-of-stock publications are not available from this office.

1. Office of the "Federal Register"
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20402
521-3248

Q9 Habari
1. Washington Task Force on African Affairs
P.O. Box 13059
Washington, D.C. 20009
659-3259
2. Daniel O. Mathews, President and Executive Director
3. Habari is a 24-hour telephone news and information service (659-3259). It provides, first of charge, daily news briefs on current African Affairs. It also includes information on new books, documents, films, meetings, and other relevant information relating to Africa.

Transcripts of the Habari news service are available for purchase on weekly, monthly, or quarterly subscription basis.

Note: For Africans and researchers, the Habari News Service is an invaluable and indispensable source of up-to-date information on current African Affairs.

Q10 International Development Review
1. 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
298-3810
2. Andrew E. Rice, Editor

International Development Review is a quarterly publication devoted to international affairs. It is now published in Rome, Italy.

Q11 Internex Newsletter
1. Internex Media Services
117 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
521-4377
2. Dr. Allen Hornby, Editor
3. The Freedom Journal, a quarterly academic publication, focuses on all aspects of black history.

Q15 Journal of Southern African Affairs
1. 4133 Art/Museum Building
   University of Maryland
   College Park, Maryland 20742
   (301) 454-5837/8
2. Mavhunga Mavhunga, Editor
3. The Journal is a publication of the Southern Africa Research Association and Afro-American Studies, University of Maryland. It is an interdisciplinary quarterly of research and writing on politics, economics, international affairs, history, law, sociology, anthropology, and the cultures of Southern Africa. The geographic areas covered are: South Africa, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

Q16 Information Distribution Company
1. 4206 Edison Place, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20039
   687-1193
2. Hodari Ali, President
3. The Liberation Information Distributing Company is one of the largest distributors of books and magazines on Africa. It services bookstores and other outlets.

Q17 Middle East Journal
1. Middle East Institute, Publisher
   1761 N Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   785-1141
2. William Sands, Editor
3. The Middle East Journal is a quarterly publication of the Middle East Institute. It carries articles on all aspects of the contemporary Middle East—political affairs, foreign relations, defense effort and buildup, and social and economic development.
Q18 Negro History Bulletin
1. Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc.
   1401 14th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20005
   667-2533
2. Thelma D. Perry, Editor
3. Established in 1937, the Negro History Bulletin is a monthly publication which focuses on the life and contributions of the Negro.

Q19 New Directions
1. Department of University Relations and Publications
   Howard University
   Washington, D.C. 20059
2. Paul R. Hatchaway, Editorial Director
   Abdul Kadir N. Said, Editor
3. New Directions is a quarterly publication of Howard University which contains scholarly articles, essays, book reviews, poetry, and discussions of a wide range of issues focusing on the black experience, by faculty and other writers not connected with the university. Though its scope is not limited to Africa, nearly all issues of the magazine have some Africa- or Third World-related material.

Q20 Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress
1. Library of Congress, Publisher
   Library of Congress Publishing Office
   Washington, D.C. 20540
   287-5093
2. Frederick M. Her, Editor
3. The Quarterly Journal provides information on the Library of Congress collections, new acquisitions, and programs. Articles of interest to Africanists are occasionally included.

Q21 U.S. News and World Report
1. 1300 4th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20000
   233-7400
2. Marvin L. Stone, Editor

Q22 Voice of America (VOA)
1. H.E.W. Building
   130 Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, D.C. 20520
   755-4422
2. R. Peter Stroem, Director of VOA
3. The Voice of America broadcasts to Africa are now administered by the newly created International Communication Agency's Office of Associate Director of Broadcasting.
   VOA is the global radio network of ICA. The backbone of the programming is news and news analysis, though cultural and special-interest programs are also broadcast.
   The Africa Division, headed by William Minshart, handles the broadcasts in the Sub-Saharan countries of Africa. Programs are currently being broadcast in English, French, Swahili, Hausa, and Portuguese.
   The Near East and South Asia Division, headed by Allen E. Behar, responsible for programs in Egypt and North Africa. The Arabic Service (Kamel G. Tawfiq, Head) broadcasts programs aimed at the Arab world. Currently, VOA programs total 7/4 hours a day in Arabic; 24 however, are aimed specifically at listeners in North Africa.
   Scholars who desire more information on broadcast contents should refer to Content Report, the daily publication which lists programs by time and indicates in-house sources. See also VOA's "Broadcast Schedule for Persian Languages.

Note: More information on VOA may be found in the Government Agencies section of this Guide under the International Communications Agency (entry K16).

Q23 WHUR
1. 2600 4th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20059
   283-4424
2. WHUR-PD is the radio broadcasting station of Howard University, broadcasts a daily news report at 6:00 p.m. entitled "African Roundup. For further information researchers should contact WHUR Africa representative Mohamed Samouna.

Q24 WFFW-FM
1. 700 H Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20001
   783-9100
p.m. to 9:30 p.m. and the "Afro-Centric," a public affairs program, on
Tuesdays, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., which focuses on issues relating to
Africa. For further information, contact Cheikh Soumare, Producer.

Q25 Washington Afro-Americans

1. The Afro-American Co., Publishers
   2002 11th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20001
   322-0680

2. Arthur M. Carter, Editor

3. Established in 1933, the Washington Afro-American is a weekly newspaper.

Q26 World Affairs

1. American Peace Society, Publishers
   4000 Allgemeine Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20016
   262-0193

2. Cornelius W. Vaile, Managing Editor

3. World Affairs is a quarterly journal devoted to international relations
   and world affairs. Periodically, it contains articles on U.S.-Africa rela-
   tions and other pertinent foreign-policy issues.
3. Organizations with Specialized Africa Knowledge and Expertise

a. American Committee on Africa - 198 Broadway, Rm 402, N.Y., N.Y. 10038 (212-962-1210)

This is the oldest American voluntary association focused on African issues. In addition to a large morgue on African affairs, the ACOA staff is knowledgeable on a wide range of topics, especially concerning southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, etc.).


AAI is involved in a wide range of Africa-related activities, including publishing Africa Report, hosting a number of conferences in and about Africa, placing African students in U.S. universities and colleges, and organizing performances and exhibits in the African arts. The staff has many contacts with African leaders and specialists.


Organized originally with church and voluntary support to provide a critical lobby on African affairs in Washington, this organization offers a non-governmental center of action on African affairs in Washington. Activities include publication of newsletters and pamphlets on current African issues in Washington, analysis of U.S. government policy and activities in Africa, lobbying on bills before Congress, and reference services for persons interested in Africa issues in Washington.


TransAfrica provides services and activities very similar to the Washington Office on Africa (see c, immediately above), however with a Black American perspective and focus. Interlinked closely with the Congressional Black Caucus, Black American communities in several cities, and other Afro-American leaders in the nation, the organization provides a lobby on a range of issues concerning Blacks in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the United States. Access to Black opinion on African affairs can be readily provided by TransAfrica as well as a pro-African analysis of U.S. government policies.


A semimonthly news service providing information concerning African political and economic occurrences. Includes analytical articles and studies of major developments in Africa, organized by subject and country, and including such subjects as financial affairs, labor, commodities, trade, tariffs, markets, statistical data, etc.
4. United States Government Agencies

a. U.S. State Department
   Assistant Secretary for African Affairs (202-632-2530)
   Bureau of African Affairs, Director Central Africa (632-2080)
   Director East Africa (632-9742)
   Director Southern Africa (632-7786)
   Director West Africa (632-0902)
   Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs (632-8771)
   Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Office of Research and Analysis (632-6130)

b. U.S. Information Agency (formerly International Communications Agency)
   Director for African Affairs (202-724-9084)

c. U.S. Agency for International Development
   Assistant Administrator for Africa (202)-(632-9232)
   Development Resources (632-8178)
   Development Planning (632-9196)
   Public Affairs (632-8332)
   Desks: Central Africa (632-7161)
   Coastal West Africa (632-9000)
   East Africa (632-0216)
   Sahel and Francophone West Africa (632-8269)
   Southern Africa (632-9872)
   Office of Regional Affairs (632-9102)

d. Department of Defense
   Pentagon Press Office
   International Security Affairs (697-5231)
   (697-2064)

e. National Security Council
   United Nations Affairs (395-6923)
   Head of Africa Affairs (395-3393)

f. U.S. Department of Agriculture
   Economic Statistics and Coop Service (447-8054)
   Foreign Agriculture Service (447-4887)

g. U.S. Department of Commerce - International Trade Admin. (202-377-4927)

h. U.S. Department of Energy
   Office of Energy Consuming Nations (202-252-6380)
   Office of Oil Producers (202-252-6770)

i. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior
   Foreign Data Branch (202-632-5065)

j. U.S. Department of the Treasury
   African Development Fund (202-566-2487)
   Office of Developing Nations (202-566-5712)

**k. United States Congress**

- Senate Subcommittee on Africa (Foreign Relations Comm.) (202-224-5481)
- House Subcommittee on Africa (Foreign Affairs Comm.) (202-225-3157)
- Congressional Black Caucus, c/o Cong. William Gray (D-PA) (202-225-4001)
- Ad Hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa (202-225-3335)

**l. U.S. Library of Congress**

- African Section (202-287-5528)
- African and Middle Eastern Division (202-287-7937)
- Near Eastern Section (202-287-5421)
- Near East and African Law Division (202-287-5073)

**m. U.S. Peace Corps**

- Africa Regional Office (202-254-3180)

**Country Desk Officer Telephones for African Nations**

(all phones = 63 plus five digit number below, area 202)

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# Embassies/Chanceries of African Nations in the United States

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<td>202-339-2700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2301 Massachusetts Ave (20036)</td>
<td>202-339-2700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>2301 Massachusetts Ave (20036)</td>
<td>202-339-2700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2301 Massachusetts Ave (20036)</td>
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<td>Gambia</td>
<td>2301 Massachusetts Ave (20036)</td>
<td>202-339-2700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>2301 Massachusetts Ave (20036)</td>
<td>202-339-2700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excerpted from Telephone Directory, Department of State, USGPO, 1979*
African Embassies

and International Organizations

African Embassies and International Organizations Entry Format * (L)

1. General Information
   a. address; telephone number(s)
   b. hours/conditions of access
2. Reference facilities
3. Publications
4. Programs and research activities

* In the case of large, structurally complex international organizations, each relevant division or subunit will be described separately, following the information on the organization as a whole.

L1 Embassy of Algeria

1. a. 2118 Kalorama Road, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   234-7244
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
3. Algeria News Report, published twice a month by the embassy, contains national news and general information concerning Algeria's foreign and economic policies.

L2 Embassy of Beuda

1. a. 2737 Cathedral Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   232-6656
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
L1 Embassy of Botswana
1. a. 4501 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   244-6900
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy publishes a monthly news letter which is distributed to the public, free of charge.

L2 Embassy of Burundi
1. a. 2717 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   387-4477
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy receives a daily newspaper, Le Renoveau du Burundi.

L3 Embassy of Cameroon
1. a. 2349 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   265-8790
   b. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy maintains a small public-reference library containing some 300-400 books, newspapers, and magazines. It also receives the daily newspaper Cameroon Tribune.
3. Cameroon News, a monthly news bulletin, is published by the embassy.

L4 Embassy of Cape Verde
1. a. 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   659-3148
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy receives a weekly, Tchabu, published in Rhode Island, which contains news and information about Cape Verde, and current and past issues of Voz d'el Povo, a weekly newspaper.

L5 Embassy of Central African Empire
1. a. 1018 221/2 Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   265-3637
   b. 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

L6 Embassy of Chad
1. a. 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   331-7696
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

L7 Embassy of Egypt
1. a. 2300 Decker Place, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   234-0960
   b. 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy distributes general-information literature to the public. A collection of documentary films and slides is also available (see entry FS).
   In addition, the embassy receives several Egyptian newspapers, which include: the Egyptian Gazette, El-Ahram, El-Albkaar, and El-Gomhouria.

L8 Embassy of Ethiopia
1. a. 2136 Kalorama Road, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   234-2281
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives 2 daily newspapers—Addu Zeman (Amharic) and the Ethiopian Herald—and the weekly Yewinyu Ethio-

L9 Embassy of Gabon
1. a. 2034 20th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   797-1900
   b. 9:00 a.m.-Noon and 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday

L10 Embassy of Ghana
1. a. 2460 16th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   462-0781
   b. 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m. Monday-Friday
The embassy maintains a public reference library containing approximately 300-400 book titles and other materials such as periodicals, government statistics, and yearbooks. Some 5 newspapers are also currently received. For further information, call the Press and Information Office (462-0761).

3. A monthly general-information newsletter, Ghana News, is published and distributed by the Information Section of the embassy.

L.13 Embassy of Guinea

1. a. 2112 Leroy Place, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   483-9420

2. A small reference collection of general-information literature and government publications is maintained for public use.

3. Current and past issues of Horsy, a weekly news magazine of PDR (Organon Central du Pari-Etat), are distributed on request.

L.14 Embassy of Guinea-Bissau

The embassy's duties are temporarily handled by the Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, 211 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017. For information call (212) 681-3977.

L.15 Embassy of Ivory Coast

1. a. 2424 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   487-2480

2. The embassy receives a small number of daily newspapers and assorted magazines.

L.16 Embassy of Kenya

1. a. 1118 22nd Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   452-1290

2. The embassy maintains a small reading room which contains books, newspapers, and periodicals from Kenya. Government publications and statistical yearbooks are also available.

L.17 Embassy of Lesotho

1. a. Caregel Building, Suite 300
   1690 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   452-1990

2. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

L.18 Embassy of Liberia

1. a. 3201 16th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20007
   723-0437

2. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

L.19 Embassy of Libya

1. a. 1118 22nd Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   452-1290

2. The embassy has a small film collection available for loan, without charge. See entry P11.

L.20 Embassy of Madagascar

1. a. 2374 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   265-3525

2. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
L.21 Embassy of Malawi
1. a. 1400 20th Street, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20036  
   206-5310  
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. A small reference library containing newspapers, magazines, and government publications is maintained by the embassy. It also currently receives the Daily Times.

L.22 Embassy of Mali
1. a. 2140 R Street, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20008  
   332-2749  
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. The embassy receives the daily and weekly newspaper L’Essor.

L.23 Embassy of Mauritania
1. a. 2129 Leroy Place, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20008  
   232-3700  
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. The embassy receives Chaab, a daily newspaper in French and Arabic.

L.24 Embassy of Mauritius
1. a. 6301 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20008  
   244-1491  
   b. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. The embassy currently receives several daily newspapers from Mauritius. These include Courrier, L’Express, Le Mauricien, Nation, Le Populaire, and The Star.

L.25 Embassy of Morocco
1. a. 1601 21st Street, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20009  
   462-7979  
   b. 9:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday

L.26 Embassy of Niger
1. a. 2204 R Street, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20008  
   481-4224  
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. The embassy currently receives the daily newspaper Le-Sahel and the weekly Sahel-Hebdo.

L.27 Embassy of Nigeria
1. a. 2201 M Street, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20037  
   223-9300  
   b. 9:30 a.m.-Noon and 2:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday  
2. The Nigerian embassy maintains a public reference library containing several hundred general reference books on African history, literature, social and economic development, and art; government statistics; Central Bank of Nigeria reports and statistics; development plans; and an extensive collection of national and federal Official Gazettes. In addition, the library receives all the major Nigerian newspapers, including Daily Sketch, Daily Times, New Nigerian, Nigeria Standard, Nigerian Chronicle, Nigerian Herald, Nigerian Observer, Nigerian Tribune, Star, and Sunday Express.
   For further information regarding the library’s resources, researchers should call 223-9300, ext. 305.
   The embassy also has a collection of films and slides available for loan, without charge. See entry F12.
3. A federal Nigeria, a quarterly newsletter, was published and disseminated by the embassy until recently. The Information Section of the embassy plans to resume its publication in the not-too-distant future.

L.28 Embassy of Rwanda
1. a. 1714 New Hampshire Avenue, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20009  
   232-2882  
   b. 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday

L.29 Embassy of Senegal
1. a. 2112 Wyoming Avenue, NW  
   Washington, D.C. 20008  
   234-8340
L30 Embassy of Sierra Leone
1. a. 1701 15th Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   265-7700
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives 2 newspapers from Senegal: the weekly
   Jeune Afrique and the daily Soleil (French).
3. The embassy maintains a small library which it hopes to enlarge in the
   near future. Currently it contains general-reference material on Sierra
   Leone, including newspapers and periodicals.

L31 Embassy of Somalia
1. a. 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   234-3261
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives the daily Somali newspaper October Star.
3. The embassy disseminates a monthly newsletter.

L32 Embassy of South Africa
1. a. 3051 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   232-4400
   b. 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy maintains a small library which contains a reference collection
   of government publications, newspapers, periodicals, and other
   general-information literature. For the embassy's film collection, see
   entry F13.
3. The information counselor of the embassy publishes on an ad hoc basis
   (approximately 10 times a year) the Backgrounder Series, which covers
   a wide range of subjects. Recent issues have focused on: “South Africa:
   Scope for Investment”; “The Cape Route—Strategic Ocean Passage”;
   “South Africa’s Vital Minerals”; “South Africa’s New Constitutional
   Plan”; “Sport in South Africa”; and “South-West Africa/Namibia:
   South Africa’s Case.” These and other materials are distributed free of
   charge. For further information, call the information counselor (232-
   4400).

L33 Embassy of Sudan
1. a. 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   338-8365
   b. 10:00 a.m.-noon and 2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy maintains a small reference library for public use. This
   consists of books and some 150 M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations.
3. A newsletter, Sudan Press, is distributed by the embassy, along with
   Sudan News, an economic bulletin published by the Economic Office.

L34 Embassy of Swaziland
1. a. 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   362-6663
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

L35 Embassy of Tanzania
1. a. 2139 R Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   232-0504
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives the Daily News and Uhuru from Tan-
   zania.
3. A newsletter is distributed by the Information Section.

L36 Embassy of Togo
1. a. 2208 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   234-4212
   b. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives only 1 newspaper, Togo Press (in
   French).

L37 Embassy of Tunisia
1. a. 2408 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   234-6644
254 / Organizations L38-L39-L40-L41

2. The embassy currently receives the major French and Arabic language newspapers from Tunisia. It also maintains a small collection of films which are available for loan (see entry F14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L38 Embassy of Uganda</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. 5000 16th Street, NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20011</td>
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<tr>
<td>726-7180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday-Friday</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The embassy disseminates general-information literature. It currently receives the 2 leading newspapers from Uganda: <em>Sunday Voice</em> and <em>Voice of Uganda</em>. For the embassy's film collection, see entry F15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A regular newsletter is published and distributed by the embassy.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>L39 Embassy of Upper Volta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. 5500 16th Street, NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726-9992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 9:00 A.M.-5:30 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday-Friday</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The embassy currently receives 3 newspapers in French from Upper Volta.</td>
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<tr>
<th>L40 Embassy of Zambia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. 1800 New Hampshire Avenue, NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234-7690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 9:00 A.M.-Noon and 2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Some general-information literature is maintained for public use. The embassy also receives 2 newspapers—<em>Mwanazaaba</em> (Swahili) and <em>Solongo</em> (Lingala).</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>L41 Embassy of Zambia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. 2410 Massachusetts Avenue, NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20008</td>
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<tr>
<td>263-9717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday-Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The embassy disseminates general-information literature about Zambia to the public. It currently receives 2 daily newspapers: <em>Times of Zambia</em> and <em>Zambia Daily Mail</em>. See entry F16 for the embassy’s film collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Press releases of the embassy are made available to the public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L42 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

1. a. 1818 H Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20433
   477-1234
   Robert S. McNamara, President

b. Scholars should call ahead for appointments with the staff.

3. See entry A26 for the Joint Bank-Fund Library.

4. The main objective of the World Bank (formally, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and its 2 affiliates—the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)—is to provide financial and technical assistance for economic development. Since the bank is primarily concerned with making or guaranteeing loans for reconstruction and development projects, most of its activities pertain to developing countries. Bank and IDA operations encompass the following areas: agriculture and rural development, education, energy, industrial development and finance, population and nutrition, power, technical assistance, telecommunications, transportation, urban development, and water supply and sewage. The bank assesses and takes into account the environmental impact and health aspects of its projects.

   The World Bank is a valuable resource for research in the field of African economics in these areas.

The bank's operational structure is organized into 6 regional offices, 3 of which deal with Africa (East Africa, West Africa, and Middle East and North Africa).

The regional offices are responsible for the planning and management of the World Bank's development assistance programs. They are divided into projects and programs departments, dealing with the countries in each region. The regional offices are complemented and supported by the Central Projects Staff and Development Policy Staff dealing specifically with sectoral work and research.

The bank's Information and Public Affairs Department has public-affairs specialists who carry out the department's public-affairs effort in developing countries on a regional basis and provide information services to those regions. These regional specialists are the first point of contact with the bank and will guide interested persons and scholars to the ap-
Requests for the World Bank catalog and for free publications should be addressed to:

World Bank
Publications Unit
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
477-2403

Audio-visual Program 676-1633

The World Bank’s Information and Public Affairs Department maintains an extensive library of photographs on a wide range of projects which have been assisted by the bank in the various member countries. Many of these would be of interest to Africanists, who should call the Photo Library in order to view them.

Additionally, the World Bank has also started producing slide shows and motion pictures, which are available for viewing and borrowing by individuals and institutions. Inquiries regarding the availability of films, radio-tapes, and photographs should be made to the Chief, Audio-visual Division, Department of Information and Public Affairs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (EDI)
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
477-2203

Raymond Frost, Director

The Economic Development Institute was established by the World Bank with the aim of improving the quality of economic management in developing countries by providing training for officials involved in development programs and projects. Participants in the training courses are nominated by the developing countries on the basis of their experience, background, and their potential for making a significant contribution to the development of their countries. Presently, courses are offered in agriculture and rural development; industry and development banking; education; and urbanization, water supply, and transportation. EDI courses are not open to the public.

The Institute’s publication program, which currently consists of some 15 titles, is primarily aimed at meeting its own requirements for teaching materials. These EDI Seminar Papers include the following, which should be of interest to the Africanist: Selected Bibliography on Agricultural Project Evaluation (EDI Seminar 1); Some Aspects of Financial Policies and Central Banking in Developing Countries (EDI Seminar 11); and Zambia: An Agricultural Development Strategy for the Next Twenty-five Years (EDI Seminar 14).

Note: Also see entries A26, F19, and G7.
1. The main purpose of the IMF is to promote international monetary cooperation, facilitate the balanced growth of international trade, and maintain exchange stability through consultation and collaboration by member countries. The Monetary Fund, like its counterpart the World Bank, is a major resource for the Africanist, especially in the subject category of economics. IMF's extensive list of publications provides a continuous and up-to-date source of statistics and other information on economic developments in African countries. Perhaps a more important resource at the fund is the staff members themselves, who are extremely knowledgeable in their fields and have country-specific expertise. Time permitting, these specialists are willing to confer with scholars.

AFRICAN DEPARTMENT
J. B. Zulu, Director 477-2388

Central African Division
Evangelos A. Calamarias, Chief 477-6107

East African Division
Bo Karlstrom, Chief 477-6542

Equatorial African Division
Massimo Russo, Chief 477-3763

Midwest African Division
Grant B. Taplin, Chief 477-2852

North African Division
Christian A. François, Chief 477-3707

Southeast African Division
Joseph G. Keyes, Chief 477-5657

West African Division
Francis D’A. Collings, Chief 477-4973

The African Department comprises 7 divisions, each of which is assigned 6 countries. More than 70 economists in the department monitor balance-of-payments developments, exchange rates, foreign trade, and related economic trends in the various countries. They also render advice and technical assistance to member countries. As a result, much of their work is of a confidential nature and not accessible to outside scholars.

The researcher can, however, obtain useful material from the 7-volume series, Survey of African Economies, published by the IMF. Available in separate English and French editions, the 7 volumes cover the same countries in Africa. They contain extensive material on the monetary, fiscal, exchange-control, and trading systems for each country and also provide detailed information on natural resources, development planning, production, budgets and taxation, money, banking, foreign trade, and payments.

Staff Papers, a compilation of studies prepared by members of the fund staff, also frequently contain material on Africa. They cover a wide range of subjects, such as “The Economy of Switzerland and Botswana”; “Economic Integration in Central and West Africa”; “Stabilization Programs in Sierra Leone”; “The Development of Capital Markets in Africa,” with particular reference to Kenya and Nigeria,” and so forth.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Werner Dannemann, Director 477-2963

The publications of the bureau contain statistical information and results of research conducted for each country or region.

International Financial Statistics (IFS), a monthly publication, is a standard source of international statistics on all aspects of domestic and international finance, with information for individual African countries. The monthly Direction of Trade gives the most up-to-date information on direction of trade in every country, including those in Africa. The annual cumulative provides data for a number of years along with summary tables for different areas of the world. The Balance of Payments Yearbook provides balance-of-payment statistics for over 100 countries. Besides the annual issue, there are monthly booklets and a supplement to the Yearbook. The Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (GFS) provides users with internationally comparable data on revenues, grants, expenditures, lending, financing, and debt of central governments. Detailed data for 1 to 5 years are given for some 70 countries.

The bureau also maintains a computer system, called Data Fund (see entry G8 in the section of this Guide on data banks).

IMF INSTITUTE
Gerard M. Teyssier, Director 477-3727

Technical assistance constitutes one of the fund's major activities and includes the training of officials from the finance ministries and central banks of member countries. The IMF Institute has provided the fund's training facilities since 1964. It offers courses in financial analysis and policy, balance-of-payments methodology, and public finance.

Most of the participants come from developing countries, many of which are African.

Researchers may also obtain some information on Africa from the Middle Eastern Department (477-4461), which is responsible for the
IMF issues a broad range of publications on its activities as well as related economic subjects. Scholars may write for a free brochure, IMF Publications (Washington, D.C., 1976), which lists and describes all publications. Some of these have already been described under various departments. In addition, the following IMF publications may contain material of interest to Africanists: Annual Report of the Executive Directors, which contains a survey of the world economy; the Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions, which contains country-by-country descriptions of the exchange system; Balance of Payments Manual (4th ed., January 1978); Finance and Development, a quarterly published jointly by IMF and the World Bank, which provides information on current international monetary trends and might be of value to students of international economics; and IMF Survey, which is published 23 times a year with an annual index and occasional supplements.
Research Centers and Information Offices

6. continued: Research Centers and International Organizations with Information on Africa

b. Research Centers and Information Offices


H Research Centers and Information Offices

Research Centers and Information Offices Entry Format (II)

1. Address: telephone number(s)
2. Chief official and title
3. Parental organization
4. Programs and research activities pertaining to Africa
5. Library/research facilities
6. Publications

H1 Advanced International Studies Institute (University of Miami)

1. Suite 1122, East-West Towers
   4330 East-West Highway
   Bethesda, Md. 20014
   (301) 951-0818

2. Mung L. Harvey, Director
   Dowd Harvey, Director of Publications

3. The Advanced International Studies Institute is affiliated with the University of Miami (Coral Gables, Florida). It was formerly known as the Center for Advanced International Studies of the University of Miami.

4. The institute undertakes interdisciplinary research in international affairs with a primary focus on Soviet studies. Present and future research interests will, therefore, include Soviet activities and involvement in Africa and global trouble spots such as the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.

5. Regular publications of the institute consist of Occasional Papers in International Affairs, which contain the results of specialized research produced by the staff; the Monographs in International Affairs series.
which focuses on subjects of immediate policy implications; and the periodical Soviet World Outlook, which periodically contains Africa-related articles. The following monographs should be of special interest to Africanists:

Susan Frankin, Aime Cessoua: Black Between Worlds (1973);
Walter F. Hahn and Alvin I. Cottrell, Soviet Shadow Over Africa (1976);
Foy D. Kohler, Leon Goure, and Muse L. Harvey, The Soviet Union and the October 1973 Middle East War Implications for Defense (1974);

H2 African Bibliographic Center, Inc. (ABC)

1. Suite 501
   1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   221-1392

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 15090
Washington, D.C. 20009

2. Daniel O. Matthews, President and Executive Director

3. ABC is affiliated with the Washington Task Force on African Affairs

4. Founded in 1963 as an information center for the general public and for researchers. A long-term goal was the building of an informal constituency for Africa.

5. The ABC research program is varied and flexible; part of it is ongoing, and part of it depends on contracts from governments and foundations. The ongoing program consists of a steady flow of bibliographies and information programs on the radio. In addition, the staff attempts to pinpoint research areas before they become well known and then to publish books of bibliographies for them. An example is Ahlu Hidru and Dassiegn Rahmatu, A Short Guide to the Study of Ethiopia: A General Bibliography, which was published at a time when Ethiopian politics became of great concern to American policymakers and intellectuals.

6. The contract program involves consulting for the World Bank, African governments, the State Department, USAID and various American universities.

ABC also has served as a liaison office providing contacts for organizational and governmental. It has coordinated conferences for agencies and foundations such as the one in 1975, "Changing Vistas in United States African Economic Relations." It has also provided assistance to visiting African heads of state, particularly in the area of public relations.
5. Most publishers send their African-related books to ABC for reviewing, but about half the titles are then sent out to reviewers. Reference books and some journals are kept, as well as newsletters from African embassies in Washington. The working library totals about 10,000 titles, part of which is kept in storage.

Serious scholars, students, and governments: researchers may use this library if the materials are unavailable elsewhere. An appointment is necessary. Consulting firms using these facilities will be required to pay a fee.

The most important single publication of ABC is A Current Bibliography on African Affairs, which appears 4 times a year ($35.00). Ten volumes have been published over the past decade, and each number in these volumes contains a series of essays on subjects of current interest (e.g., "The Nigerian Press" and "The Civil War in Angola"), several long book reviews, lists of recent articles and books arranged by theme and country, and an author index.


Fourth, ABC produces Habari, which is a free information and news service available on the telephone (659-2529). Listeners receive a few minutes of the daily news from and about Africa. These recordings are purchased by several radio stations for broadcast, and some countries have approached ABC for advice on the creation of similar services.

6. Researchers who wish to obtain access to the various research reports and studies should contact the office (387-6700).

H4 American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI)

1150 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
862-5800

2. William J. Baroody, President
Robert J. Pranger, Director of Foreign and Defense Policy Studies

4. The American Enterprise Institute, established in 1943, is a nonprofit research and educational organization which studies and analyzes national and international issues. Areas of concentration are economics, law, government, and foreign policy. The Institute's research on Africa falls within the purview of its Foreign and Defense Policy Studies program; however, most of its Africa-related research focuses on the Middle East.

The institute awards a small number of fellowships to visiting scholars for research in international affairs and foreign policy. It also sponsors periodic conferences, seminars, and symposia on foreign-policy issues. These events are generally closed to the public, but interested researchers may request to be placed on AEI's foreign-relations mailing list.

AEI has an extensive publications program. Among its more recent publications with some reference to Africa are:

John Duke Anthony, ed., The Middle East: Oil, Politics, and Development (1975);
George Lensawski, ed., Political Elites in the Middle East (1973);

A publications catalog and the quarterly Memorandum, which lists AEI activities, are available on request.

H5 American Institutes for Research (AIR)—Washington Office

1. 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
   Suite 200
   Washington, D.C. 20007
   342-5000

2. Dr. Robert E. Krug, Vice President and Director, Washington Office

4. The American Institutes for Research is an independent, nonprofit institution engaged in research in the behavioral and social sciences. AIR also provides development and project evaluation services and training programs for the government, industry, and educational organizations.

   AIR's Africa-related activities include training and evaluation services, curriculum development, and the development of manpower skills. They have undertaken considerable work in the field of vocational guidance. Through a series of experimental studies in Nigeria, an AIR research team developed a set of 21 scholastic and vocatinal ability tests for use at different educational levels. The effectiveness of these techniques resulted in their being extended to other developing countries. In addition to Nigeria, AIR has also been involved in projects in Liberia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

5. AIR maintains its own library. For information on library hours and conditions of access, researchers should call Ms. Lilly Griner, Librarian (342-5047).

6. The American Institutes for Research Annual Report contains information on its manifold activities. Research reports are published in professional journals, books, and monographs. A majority of the staff reports are available through ERIC and NTIS.

H6 Arab Information Center

1. 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Suite 1110
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   263-3210

2. Yasmar Al-Askar, Head

3. The main office is located in New York City.

4. The Arab Information Center represents the Arab League, whose membership includes 9 countries of Africa. The primary function of the center is to disseminate information regarding activities of the league and to foster better understanding and friendship between the Arab countries and the host country.

5. The library is located in the center's New York headquarters. The Washington staff, with its proficiency in the Arabic language, should be a useful resource for scholars undertaking research on North Africa.

6. The center publishes Arab Report, a fortnightly political and economic bulletin, and Palestine Digest, a monthly magazine consisting of reprints from newspapers and journals.

   In addition to these 2 publications, the center also distributes material (books and pamphlets) on 22 Arab nations. These are available to the public free of charge.

H7 Battelle Memorial Institute—Washington Operations

1. 2030 M Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   785-8400

2. George B. Johnson, Director of Washington Operations
   William Paul McGreevey, Director, Population and Development Policy Program

3. The institute's headquarters is in Columbus, Ohio.

4. Battelle is a multinational organization engaged in a broad range of research, educational, and invention-technology-development activities. Its staff of 6,900 scientists, engineers, and supporting specialists brings its skills and training in the physical, life, and social/behavioral sciences to bear on the problems and needs of contemporary society. Much of its research is performed for industry and government on a contract basis.

   Over the years, the various Battelle research centers in Europe and the United States have conducted a variety of studies in Africa. These include transportation studies in Central Africa, food studies in Ethiopia and the Sudan, redesign of the Sudan Institute for Science and Technology, and development of a new water pump used in Nigeria. One current Battelle program pertinent to Africa is the Population and Development Policy Program. This focuses on several social and economic issues related to family size, fertility rates, population and family-planning programs, etc. Studies are currently being undertaken for several African countries.
4. The Brookings Institution is a nongovernmental private organization devoted to policy-oriented research and publication in economics, government, foreign affairs, and national security.

No substantial Africa-related research currently is being undertaken at Brookings. Its Foreign Policy Studies Program is concentrated largely in two areas: national security and international economic policy. Regional studies are focused on the Far East.

The Advanced Study Program at Brookings offers a wide range of programs for leaders in government, business, and the professions. They include conferences, seminars, and other activities designed to increase the participants' awareness and understanding of public policy issues.

In addition, Brookings offers a limited number of predoctoral fellowships and guest scholar appointments without stipend.

5. The Brookings Institution maintains its own 55,000-volume library, of which African holdings total only some 350 volumes. They consist largely of secondary materials in the fields of economics, history, and international relations. The library is open to Brookings staff members only; outside researchers cannot obtain access to the collection except through interlibrary loan. For reference and interlibrary loan information, call 707-6234, 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M., Monday-Friday.

6. Brookings has an extensive publications program. Recent titles of potential interest to Africanists include:


Barry M. Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan, *Force without War: U.S. Armed Forces as a Political Instrument* (1976);

William R. Cline, *International Monetary Reform and the Developing Countries* (1975);

Ernest W. Leffler, *Crisis in the Congo: A U.N. Force in Action* (1965);

—, *Spear and Scythe: Army, Police, and Politics in Tropical Africa* (1970);

—, *Nuclear Arms in the Third World: U.S. Policy Dilemma* (1979);

The organization disseminates its views and findings through publications, media, congressional testimony, and seminars and meetings.

CDI also offers internships and fellowships for research on defense-oriented issues.

3. The center maintains a 2,000-volume library which contains Defense Department documents and publications, congressional committee hearings on military affairs, periodicals, and numerous defense-related materials.

4. CDI publishes Defense Monitor, issued 10 times a year.

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H11 Center for International Policy

1. 120 Maryland Avenue, NE
   Washington, D.C. 20030
   202-466-6500

2. Donald L. Rumsfeld, Director

3. The Fund for Peace

4. The Center for International Policy is a private, nonprofit research organization which seeks to inform and educate the public and Congress about U.S. relations with the Third World, with a primary focus on the U.S. foreign aid programs.

Until recently, the center's research activities have been primarily concerned with Latin America and East Asia. Several studies on U.S. and multilateral aid to the Republic of South Africa have been produced, and reports on U.S. arms transfers and economic aid include mention of the African recipients.


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H12 Center for National Security Studies

1. 122 Maryland Avenue, NE
   Washington, D.C. 20002
   202-466-6500

2. Morton Halperin, Director

3. The Fund for Peace and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

4. The Center for National Security Studies is primarily involved in research and litigation pertaining to national security. It also monitors the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies at home and abroad. Since the major focus is on domestic intelligence reform, Africa does not

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H13 Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)—Georgetown University

1. 1800 K Street, NW
   Suite 500
   Washington, D.C. 20006
   202-583-1500

2. David M. Abshire, Chairman
   Michael A. Samuels, Executive Director for Third World Studies
   Chester Crocker, Director of African Studies

3. The center is affiliated with Georgetown University. It is funded primarily by foundations, corporations, and private individuals.

4. CSIS, a research institution, was founded in 1962 to foster scholarship and stimulate public awareness of current international issues. Emphasis is on an interdisciplinary approach and problem solving.

Research at the center covers a wide range of subjects, from global issues which affect business and policymakers to more specialized ones, such as terrorism.

Most of the Africa-related research is being undertaken by the center's Third World Studies Program. Under this program, analytical studies of political stability and economic development several African countries including Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, and others have already been completed.

Ongoing studies include an in-depth analysis of the current situation in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia from the viewpoint of U.S. diplomatic options, and prospects for a peaceful transition of power. Dr. Chester Crocker, the director of African studies at CSIS, is currently engaged in a study which examines economic and financial relationships, military ties, and the political-psychological dimensions of bargaining between the West and white South Africa. Other studies have focused on the Horn of Africa, the changing nature of Arab relations...
with Africa, political implications of population growth, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the meaning of Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa.

CSIS also organizes and sponsors lectures, seminars, and meetings, many of which would be of considerable interest to Africanists. (Three meetings are generally closed to the public, but researchers may make inquiries concerning limited access.) Past lectures have featured Rev. Nobjo Madari Sihole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union; Bishop Muzorewa; Sengati's President Leopold Seigle; and other prominent African leaders. Seminars and discussion groups have focused on issues such as "U.S. Interests and Policy in Southern Africa," "Arab-Israeli Conflict," and "Horn of Africa."

6. The center does not maintain its own library.

6. CSIS has an extensive publications program. The Washington Quarterly is a journal that has articles of interest to Africanists and special supplements that focus on the complexities of a major international problem, such as the May 1978 issue on the Horn of Africa.


H14 Georgetown University—Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law

1. Georgetown University Law Center
   600 New Jersey Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20001
   624-8330

2. Don Wallace, Jr., Director

4. The staff of the institute conducts research and analyzes legal aspects of international economic affairs, including the legal implications of economic development in developing countries. Currently, the institute is not involved in any ongoing research program pertaining to Africa; however, the staff is considering the preparation of a series of basic guides to the laws of various nations. Should this plan materialize, Africanists will find it a useful resource.

The institute's Investment Negotiation Center conducts training courses and seminars for foreign officials and law students. Participants include Africans.

6. The institute's Lawyer's Guide to International Business Transactions, vol. 1 (1977) should be of use to researchers. Three more volumes will be available in the near future.

H15 Howard University—Center for Ethnic Music (CEM)

1. Fine Arts Building, Room 3036
   Howard University
   Washington, D.C. 20059
   636-7080

2. Wanda L. Brown, Director

3. Affiliated with Howard University. The center, established in 1972, developed from an earlier project in African and Afro-American Music in the College of Fine Arts.

4. The Center for Ethnic Music is a unique facility housing resources for advanced study and research in ethnic music. Its primary objective is to enrich the curriculum of schools and colleges by collecting and developing materials in ethnic music. The emphasis is on the cultural contributions of the dominant ethnic minorities in the United States, namely, Afro-Americans, Native Americans, Chinese, Puerto Ricans, and Latin Americans.

The Research Laboratory of the center contains a large collection of indigenous African instruments, recordings, publications, and manuscripts, as well as a wide selection of slides, films, and filmstrips. The center is thus a major resource for information concerning African-derived music in the nation.

The center's extensive collection of publications covers virtually all aspects of African music. Researchers and scholars will find invaluable material on ethnomusicology, folk, tribal, and contemporary African music; musical instruments; storytelling and children's songs; talking drums of the Yoruba; and African music survivals in the New World.

The center also provides assistance to schools and colleges in developing courses and curricula in ethnic music education through consultant services and loan of resource materials.

Workshops and conferences are held periodically and are conducted by visiting scholars, members of the Howard University faculty, and the CEM staff. The primary objective of these workshops is to assemble educators for the purpose of exchanging viewpoints and exploring the resources of ethnic music.

Note: Howard University's Fine Arts Library, located in Room 1014 of the Fine Arts Building, maintains a collection of African music consisting of some 150-200 records. The library is open from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday-Thursday, and 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Friday. For more information contact Carrie M. Hackney (636-7071).
H16 Howard University—Institute for the Arts and the Humanities (IAH)

1. Institute for the Arts and the Humanities
   Howard University
   P.O. Box 729
   Washington, D.C. 20059
   636-7738

2. Stephen E. Henderson, Director

3. Howard University

4. The stated objective of the institute is "to preserve, study, disseminate, and celebrate the artistic and creative aspects of the Afro-American heritage." It is concerned with the full range of the black creative process. Though its initial focus was on art, music, literature, folklore, and drama, increasingly equal emphasis is being placed on social issues and public affairs.

   The program of the institute encompasses the following areas: archival and documentation (expanding and preserving the university's Afro-American holdings in print, videotape, records, films, and photographs); research (analysis and study of the black heritage); seminars; workshops designed to facilitate greater interaction between artists and writers within the black community, fellowships; publications; and an annual writers' conference.

   Especially significant for the Africanist is the institute's video coverage of the Sixth Pan-African Conference in Dar es Salaam (June 1974) and the Conference on Culture and Development held in honor of President Leopold Senghor in Dakar, Senegal (October 1976). These materials should yield valuable information to researchers (see entry F18).

   In addition, IAH also sponsors an annual conference of black folklorists and organized a forum on "The African Cultural Presence in the Americas." in 1975.

Note: Students can earn academic credits for participating in the workshops and seminars sponsored by the institute.

5. The institute publishes IAH News, a bimonthly 12-page newsletter which gives coverage of special arts activities at Howard and other institutions. In addition to this regular publication, the institute has published the proceedings of the 1974 writers' conference. For up-to-date information on publications, contact Juliette H. Bowles, research assistant for publications (636-7738).

H18 International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

1. 2000 P Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   293-3154

2. Mayra Buvanic, Acting President

4. The International Center for Research on Women is a nonprofit organization concerned primarily with the role of women in the development of countries. In recent years, ICRW's research activities have included projects in Kenya which involve developing methodology for future research on women.

5. ICRW's library containing over 1,000 items includes several unpublished papers and materials relating to Africa. The library is open to researchers by appointment, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.

6. The center publishes the quarterly ICRW Newsletter, which is available free on request.

H19 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

1. 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   826-5600

2. K.W. Moler, Director
4. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), established in 1973, is an autonomous organization engaged in the study and review of the global food and agriculture situation and the analysis of major policy issues with international implications. The organization is intended to provide "a focal point for the exchange of ideas and the accumulation of knowledge on crucial issues, methodology, and approaches to their solution.

In meeting these objectives, IFPRI cooperates with international organizations such as FAO, UNCTAD, the World Bank, etc. The institute is also establishing working relationships with research and development institutions in developing countries.

IFPRI's research is divided into four programs: trends analysis, production policy, consumption policy, and trade policy. Since the emphasis is on Third World developing countries, IFPRI has numerous Africa-related programs and activities. These include analysis of alternate policies for land use in Africa; food needs of African nations and projections of production and consumption; Nigerian agricultural research potential for increasing production from rain-fed land; and the economic trade-off between food and cash-crop production and optimal food policy choices for East African countries.

IFPRI's Information Services Program strives to develop continuing information exchange links with policymakers, administrators, and governmental and nongovernmental national leaders.

IFPRI has an extensive publications program which includes Occasional Papers and Research Reports, many of which pertain to Africa. IFPRI's Annual Report and Research Highlights 1978 are available on request.

H20. Joint Center for Political Studies (JCPs)
1. 1426 H Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20005
   638-4477
2. Eddie N. Williams, President

JCPs is a non-profit organization, strives to increase the participation of blacks and other minorities in the political process. To accomplish this goal, the center engages in research and public policy analysis and provides training, technical assistance, and information for blacks and other minorities who are elected to public office.

The center's activities focus primarily on blacks and minority groups within the United States. For this reason, it is not a major resource for Africanists. Occasionally a staff member may be named to African and other Third World countries.

Power, the center's monthly newsletter, provides analysis of major policy issues. A recent issue dealt with "U.S.-Third World Relations in Transition" (vol. 5, April 1977).

The Annual Report of JCPs and a publication list are available on request.

H21. Middle East Institute (MEI)
1. 1761 N Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20006
   783-1411
2. L. Dean Brown, President

MEI, a nonprofit organization, was founded in 1946 to promote better understanding between the people of the Middle East and the United States through the dissemination of information and education of the American public.

The institute provides a variety of public services in the form of panels, lectures, conferences, and seminars which focus on important contemporary issues now facing the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. In addition to an annual conference, the institute holds economic seminars which examine and analyze the prospects for American business in and with countries of North Africa and the Middle East.

MEI periodically sponsors cultural events, some of which would of interest to the Africanist, such as exhibits of art from the Middle East and the documentary film on the rights of Egyptian women by the Egypt director, Islam Al-Saadi, both of which were organized during 1977-78 season.

In 1970, MEI instituted an Arabic language program which has grown considerably in the past few years. The institute also offers other courses among them: Islam and Arabic Culture, Arabic Calligraphy, and Foreign Policy in Transition: The U.S. and the Middle East.

MEI's George Campbell Keiser Library contains over 15,000 volumes, which some 1,500 are in Arabic, primarily major classical works. If the materials deal with modern history, international politics, economics and oil, and 19th-century travel accounts. The library's periodical collection consists of some 400 titles. The library is open to public Monday through Saturday for on-site reference use.

MEI also has its own film library (see entry P23).

The Middle East Journal, a quarterly published by MEI since 1947, is a valuable research tool for scholars. It contains articles on contemporary political, social, and economic issues, a chronology of events of the quarter, book reviews, and a bibliography of period literature. A cumulative index to the journal (1947-66) is also available. MEI has also published several Bibliographies, which include:

- John Duke Anthony, North Africa in Regional and International Affairs: A Selected Bibliography (1974);
- - - with Eliza Safadi, The United States and the Middle East: Charting Relationships: A Selected Bibliography (1973);
- A. M. Barakat, Libya 1969-74: A Bibliography (1976);
- L. D. Brown, ed., State and Society in Independent North Africa (1966);

In addition to the above, MEI has several publications that focus on contemporary politics and events, and social, economic, and developmental issues. Reports of annual conferences and proceedings are also available in published form. For further information regarding publications, researchers should call or write for MEI's Publications Catalog, available without charge.

**H22 Middle East Research and Information Project**

1. **P.O. Box 3122**
   Washington, D.C. 20010
   667-1188

2. Judith Tucker, President

4. The Middle East Research and Information Project, founded in 1970, is a research center and information office which focuses on U.S. policies and interests in the Middle East and North and East Africa. Its primary function is to inform and educate the American public through dissemination of information and the use of the mass media.

6. MEI Reports, published monthly, contain news and analysis on the Middle East and North and East Africa.

**H23 Middle East Resource Center (MERC)**

1. **1322 18th Street, NW**
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   626-9846

2. Priscilla Norman and George Bisharat, Coordinators


6. The center's major function is to inform Congress, the Executive Branch, the media, and citizens' groups about the Middle East conflict.

5. MEI Reports, published monthly, contain news and analysis on the Middle East and North and East Africa.

**H24 National Planning Association (NPA)**

1. **1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW**
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   265-7685

2. John Miller, President
   Theodore Geiger, Director of International Studies

4. NPA, a private, nonprofit organization, conducts research on emerging economic problems confronting the United States at home and abroad, and seeks to encourage joint economic planning and cooperation by leaders from business, labor, and the professions.

6. Under contract from the U.S. Agency for International Development, NPA publishes the quarterly *Development Digest*. In addition, it also publishes *New International Realities* (quarterly) and research studies on specific economic issues.

**H25 Overseas Development Council (ODC)**

1. **1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW**
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   234-8701

2. James P. Grant, President

4. The Overseas Development Council is an independent, nonprofit organization which conducts research on a broad range of socioeconomic issues confronting the developing countries and their impact on the United States and other developed nations. Through its programs of research, publications, conferences, and seminars, ODC seeks to educate and inform the American public about the problems of poverty, hunger, disease, and injustice affecting the Third World.

5. ODC's research and policy papers deal with subjects such as Third World development strategies and basic human needs; international economic systems and their impact on the U.S. economy; the interrelationship between development strategies and health, fertility, and mortality; energy needs of developing countries; and policy issues related to world hunger and food scarcity. The developing countries are however, studied from a global rather than a regional perspective.

6. In addition to its own staff, ODC provides opportunities to develop development specialists from academia, government, and business to work a
ODC as visiting fellows. ODC has also established a regular fellowship for a Third World Development specialist.

ODC sponsors a wide range of activities, including conferences, seminars, workshops, and media briefings. Several of the seminars have dealt with subjects which should be of interest to Africanists. These include Southern Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa.

6. ODC has an extensive publications program which consists of books, monographs, occasional papers, development papers, and commentaries. Some selected items of interest to Africanists include:

- Mayra Buvinic, *Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography* (1976);
- Guy F. Erb and Valeriana Kallab, *Beyond Dependency: The Developing World Speaks Out* (1975);
- Denis Goubet, *Looking at Guinea-Bissau: A New Nation's Development Strategy, Occasional Paper No. 9* (March 1975);
- Perdita Austin, *Third World Women Speak Out* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979);
- Martin M. McLaughlin and the staff of ODC, *The United States and World Development: Agenda* 1979 (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979);
- John W. Sewell with David L. Street, *Is the Sahel a Wasteland?* Communiqué No. 30 (August 1976);
- Irene Tinker and Michele Bo-Bramson, *Women and World Development* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976);

The Overseas Development Council's Annual Report and a publications list are available on request.

H26 Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (PRB)

1. 1337 Connecticut Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   783-4664

2. Dr. Conrad Tauber, Chairman of the Board
   Robert M. Avedon, President

4. PRB collects, interprets, and disseminates information on national and world population trends and their social and economic implications. It is, therefore, a useful source for Africanists seeking statistical information on population trends in African nations, much of which is available from the publications listed below.

5. PRB maintains its own library and information service which is open to the public.

6. Publications include:

   - *Interchange*, a newsletter published 4 times a year for teachers and other educators, which focuses on specific population topics. Each issue is accompanied by a teaching module or other tool to enhance the teaching of population issues.
   - *Intercom*, a monthly newsmagazine that gives up-to-date population-related news.
   - *PRB Reports*, issued periodically.
   - *World Population Data Sheet*, published annually, includes Africa by region and country. Gives data on population, birth rate, death, natural increase, infant mortality, life expectancy, and urban population.

In addition to the above-mentioned regular publications, researchers should find the following useful: *Population Handbook*, "a quick guide to population dynamics for journalists, policymakers, teachers, students, and other people interested in people"; *Source Book on Population, 1970-1976*, which contains an annotated description of over 1,000 publications, periodicals, organizations, and sources of information in the field of population; and a 271-page report, *World Population Growth and Response, 1965-1975: A Decade of Global Action*.

H27 Rand Corporation—Washington Office

1. 2100 M Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   256-3000

2. Dr. George K. Tanham, Vice-President, Washington Operations
   Frederic S. Nyland, Director, Washington Office National Security Research

3. The Rand Corporation's headquarters is in Santa Monica, California.

4. The Rand Corporation is a private, nonprofit organization engaged in research and analysis on domestic and international issues affecting the U.S. public welfare and national security. Its work encompasses most of the major disciplines in the physical, social, and biological sciences. The Washington office's National Security Research Staff numbers approximately 30-35 professionals.

Rand's National Security Research Divisions have produced numerous reports and studies of African politics, economics, and defense strategies. However, the bulk of this work is classified material and unavailable to private researchers.

5. The Washington office maintains its own library, which contains several thousand volumes, mostly in the social sciences. Access to the library is restricted to Rand personnel; however, nonclassified materials may be obtained through interlibrary loan service.

6. Rand has an extensive publications program. Unclassified Rand publications are disseminated to some 350 academic and public libraries in the United States on a subscription basis, including the Library of Congress, George Washington University Library, and the Army Library. Rand also maintains a copyright for published material, which is limited in most cases to 10 percent or less of the publication in a single year.
abstracts of its publications. Two of these should be of special interest to
Africanists: A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications: Africa (May
1978), which lists over 20 books, reports, and memoranda pertaining to
Africa, and A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications: Middle East
(April 1978), containing abstracts of 60 publications. These selected
bibliographies are available free, upon request.
In addition to the above bibliographies, Rand Research Review, published 3 times a year, contains information on Rand's research programs
and is available free of charge.
Research reports and individual titles may be purchased from the
Publications Department, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street,
Santa Monica, California 90406.

H28 Resources for the Future
1. 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   462-4410
4. Resources for the Future is a nonprofit organization which conducts
   research, primarily from an economic perspective, on national and in-
   ternational policy issues relating to natural resources, energy, environment,
   food, agriculture, and population.
Presently, none of the ongoing research work involves Africa.
6. The organization publishes a newsletter, Resources (3 times a year),
   and a series of books and monographs including Ronald Riker, ed.,
   Changing Resource Problems of the Fourth World (Baltimore: Johns
   Hopkins University Press, 1976) and Ronald Riker, ed., Population and
   Development (working paper, 1976).

H29 Rhodesian Information Office
1. 2852 McGill Terrace, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20008
   483-4468
2. Kenneth Towley, Director
4. The main function of the Rhodesian Information Office is to provide
general information on Rhodesia. Pamphlets, literature, and other types
of materials are distributed free of charge.
5. The Information Office maintains a reading room which contains some
150-200 general reference books, and Rhodesian magazines and current
newspapers, namely the Herald and the Sunday Mail. It also has a
collection of government statistics. The reading room is open to the
public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.
6. A monthly newsletter, Rhodesian Viewpoint, is published and distributed
free. Interested persons can request to be placed on its mailing list.

Research Centers and Information Offices H30-H33 / 177

H30 School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)—The Johns
   Hopkins University—Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research
1. 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   785-6276
2. Simon H. Surfaty, Director
3. The Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research is affiliated with the
   School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.
4. The center conducts research on major issues in U.S. foreign policy and
   international politics. Nine permanent faculty members of the School of
   Advanced International Studies, along with 15 associates and several
   visiting fellows, participate in research projects, seminars, and discus-
   sions.
6. The center publishes, through the Johns Hopkins University Press, a
   series entitled Studies in International Affairs.

H31 South Africa Foundation
1. Suite 300
   1925 K Street, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20006
   223-5466
2. John H. Chettle, Director
   J. Andre Visser, Deputy Director
4. The South Africa Foundation is a private organization which seeks to
   provide greater understanding of South Africa through research and
   dissemination of information.
As an information office, the foundation provides up-to-date informa-
tion on South Africa to the media, political observers, businessmen,
investors, and the general public. It is also concerned with analyzing
and explaining the sources and reasons for various international atti-
dudes toward South Africa. The foundation is also responsible for arranging
and sponsoring visits to South Africa by leaders in all fields.
In recent years the foundation's activities have included testifying
before the Africa subcommittees of both the Senate Foreign Relations
Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee at hearings on U.S.
investment in South Africa; participating in radio and television inter-
views, and providing speakers for various national and regional organiza-
tions and universities.
6. Important publications of the foundation include:
   Briefing Papers, providing concise, factual information on major sub-
   jects related to South Africa;
   Information Digest, an annual publication containing statistical infor-
   mation.
South Africa Foundation News, a monthly publication containing reports and analyses of current events in South Africa; South Africa International, a quarterly journal serving as a forum for debate on domestic and international developments that directly or indirectly affect South Africa.

H32 Southern African Research Association (SARA)

1. Room 4133, Art/Sociology Building
   University of Maryland
   College Park, Maryland 20742
   (301) 454-5937

2. Madzwanyika Tsongondo, Secretary
   Mvariyambo Nzwah, Editor, Journal of Southern African Affairs

3. The Southern African Research Association is an international organization of scholars, researchers, and institutions pursuing research on Southern Africa. The areas covered are Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, and South Africa.

   The association's research activities are threefold. First, it sponsors seminars, workshops, symposia, and conferences. Each year the association in cooperation with the Afro-American Studies Program at the University of Maryland sponsors a conference focusing on important themes and issues in Southern Africa. In 1978, the theme was "Perspectives on Evolution and Revolution in Southern Africa." Second, the association supports relevant research on Southern Africa. Third, it publishes the Journal of Southern African Affairs.


5. The Centre also maintains a library (see entry A44).

6. The Centre plays an important role in the observance of special U.N. occasions such as U.N. Day and Human Rights Day, as well as publicity for current U.N. programs.

United Nations Development Programme

1. 2101 L Street, NW, Suite 209
   Washington, D.C. 20037
   226-5074

2. Charles Perry, Liaison Officer

3. This office maintains a listing of the various development projects the UNDP is presently involved in, along with a description of each project. The Compendium of Approved Projects is issued annually.

H34 Washington Office on Africa

1. 109 Maryland Avenue, NE
   Washington, D.C. 20003
   546-7961

2. Edgar Lockwood, Executive Director

3. The Washington Office on Africa is primarily an action-oriented lobby group which seeks to gain the support of the American people in order to influence U.S. policy on Southern Africa and facilitate majority rule. Activities comprise publication and dissemination of resource materials and organization of support on specific issues.

4. The Washington Office on Africa does not maintain a formal library. However, it has extensive vertical files that contain unique and valuable materials pertaining to Southern Africa and U.S. policy. Researchers may be allowed to consult these materials at the discretion of the staff.

5. Africans should find the following publications useful:

   African Action, bulletins on congressional action, dealing with U.S. official policy issues in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Southern Africa;

   Congressional Voting Record on Southern Africa, published annually once a year;

   Washington Notes on Africa (quarterly).

   Washington Office on Africa also makes available leaflets such as "Zimbabwe: Winning Hearts and Minds."
**H35 Washington Task Force on African Affairs (WTFAA)**

1. P.O. Box 13033
   Washington, D.C. 20009
   223-1393
2. Daniel G. Matthews, President and Executive Director
3. Washington Task Force on African Affairs is the volunteer arm of the African Bibliographic Center (see entry H2).
4. WTFAA is primarily an educational and information office. Its primary function is to educate the American public and develop an informed constituency for Africa through dissemination of information and comprehensive coverage of African affairs.

Besides serving as an information organization, the Task Force also offers a wide range of services including lecturers, consultants, and curriculum specialists. It undertakes research and analysis on a contractual basis for institutions such as the World Bank, AID, and the Ford Foundation.

In addition, it provides daily news briefs on current African affairs. (See Habari in the publication and media section of this guide, entry Q9.)

5. The African Bibliographic Center maintains its own library consisting of some 10,000 volumes. The library is, however, for staff use only.

6. For a description of the publications of the African Bibliographic Center, see entry H2. Specific publications of the Washington Task Force on African Affairs include:

   *AMA: Women in African and American Worlds. An Outlook*, a series of information guides providing up-to-date information on women in Africa and the U.S., with a focus on foreign affairs and the role of women in economic development;

   *Congress and Africa*, an analysis of congressional voting on African issues and selected reading list;

   *Habari Special Reports*, a series of topical and analytical materials on African affairs.

**Note:** Also see African Bibliographic Center, entry H2.

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**H36 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)**

1. Smithsonian Institution Building
   1000 Jefferson Drive, SW
   Washington, D.C. 20560
   381-5813
2. James H. Billington, Director

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was created by the United States Congress as the nation's official living memorial to its twenty-eighth president. As a national institution with international interests, the center seeks to encourage the creative use of the unique human, archival, and institutional resources in the nation's capital for studies illuminating man's understanding of his past and present.

The center's programs attempt to commemorate the Wilsonian connection between ideas and affairs, between intellect and moral purpose. At the heart of the center stands its Fellowship Program, which enables the institution to appoint fellows annually from the U.S. and abroad to conduct research on major projects at the center for periods ranging from 4 months to 1 year or more. The center has no permanent or tenured fellows. The center's Fellowship Program consists of 2 broad divisions (Social and Political Studies, and Historical and Cultural Studies) and 4 special programs (on Russia and the Soviet Union, on Latin America and the Caribbean, on international security issues, and on environmental problems). The center also operates a Guest Scholar Program for the short-term use of the center's facilities by a small number of visiting scholars and specialists.

Through these programs scholars specializing in African affairs are brought into the center to carry out research. The number varies from year to year. Since 1976, center fellows and guest scholars with African specialties have included: Zewde Gabre-Sellassie, Grace Stuart Blinging, Carl Eicher, James L. Gibbs, Jr., Hollis Lynch, Frank M. Snowden, Peter Vanneman, Mansour Khalid, Emmanuel Obishina, David and Marina Ottaway, and Raymond Tannen.

The center's activities include frequent colloquia; evening seminars, and other discussions designed to foster intellectual community among the participants. The scheduled events are announced in the monthly Calendar of Events.

5. The Wilson Center has a working library containing 15,000 volumes of basic reference works, bibliographies, and essential monographs in the social sciences and humanities. The library subscribes to and maintains the back files of about 300 scholarly journals and periodicals. As part of a National Presidential Memorial, the library has special access to the collections of the Library of Congress and other government libraries. The librarian is Dr. Zdenek V. David (381-5850).

6. The Wilson Quarterly carries occasional articles on Africa. The spring 1977 issue, in particular, included a series on the Union of South Africa. The center also sponsors the publication of Scholars' Guides to Washington, D.C. Available from the Smithsonian Institution Press, the Guide surveys the collections, institutions, and organizations pertinent to the study of particular geographic areas, such as Africa, East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Russia/Soviet Union, and other world regions.

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**H37 World Coffee Information Center**

1. 1100 17th Street, NW, Suite 302
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   206-6844

   Samuel H. Strome, Executive Director
The center carries out activities on behalf of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, New York, aimed at obtaining U.S. congressional approval of the International Coffee Agreement of 1976. The agreement comprises 67 member countries around the world, including Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

**Worldwatch Institute**

1. 
   Suite 701
   1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
   Washington, D.C. 20036
   452-1999

2. 
   Lester Brown, President

4. The Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit organization, undertakes research, from a global perspective, on population, food, energy, environment, roles of women, and other such issues.

6. The institute publishes *Worldwatch Papers* (8 to 10 per year) and books (through a commercial publisher).
Map Collections


Central Intelligence Agency Map Collection See entry K5.

E1 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center

1. a. 6500 Brooke's Lane
   Washington, D.C. 20335
   227-2036 (Topographic Data Base Division)

b. 7:30 A.M.-3:30 P.M. Monday-Friday

c. The Defense Mapping Agency Map and Chart Collections are not open to the public. Researchers are restricted to the Department of Defense Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Community.

d. Selected maps and charts are available for purchase from the DMA Office of Distribution Services.

e. Col. John R. Lund, Director, DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center
   Mr. Philip McAvoy, Chief, Topographic Data Base Division

   The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center Library Collection contains approximately 1,495,000 maps, 2,800 charts, 75,000 books, periodicals, and documents. The number of Africa-related maps and charts is difficult to estimate. The library contains predominantly topographic maps (depicting special features such as vegetation, roads, and railroads, land and ocean areas, cities, towns, and airfields) but also stores aeronautical charts (depicting essential topography, obstructions, aids to navigation, and other pertinent information for air use) and nautical charts (showing navigable water, adjacent or included land areas, marine obstructions, aids to navigation, and other pertinent information for mariners).

   In addition, there are selected topical maps on related subjects, such as administrative divisions and transportation and urban areas. The maps generally range in scale from 1:50,000 to 1:2,000,000. Many maps are classified. The classification is usually related to source, scale, and date, or restrictions imposed by international agreements with foreign countries.

   A substantial number of maps produced by DMA are available to the public in the DMA Map and Chart Depository Program. Each Depository collection contains over 1,000 maps of Africa. George Washington University Library and other Depository libraries maintain a catalog of Depository maps.

   Selected topographic maps, aeronautical, and nautical charts are available for purchase, such as the Africa, Series 2201. For further information and a copy of the DMA Price List of Maps and Charts for Public Sale, contact Defense Mapping Agency, Office of Distribution Services, Washington, D.C. 20315.

E2 Geological Survey Library (Interior Department)—Map Collection

1. a. 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Fourth Floor
   Reston, Virginia 22092
   (703) 860-6679

b. 7:45 A.M.-4:15 P.M. Monday-Friday

c. Open to the public.

d. Researchers wishing to obtain copies of maps in the collection should seek the assistance of the staff, who will direct them to local photoduplication firms which provide such services for a fee.

e. George H. Goodwin, Jr., Librarian

2. The library's map collection contains approximately 266,000 sheet maps, of which an estimated 2,000 are Africa-related. A measurement of the maps shelf indicates that there are roughly 475 maps of West Africa, 325 of North Africa, 400 of East Africa, 275 of Central Africa, and 320 of Southern Africa.

3. Maps are arranged by subject and geographic area and further classified by region and country. The collection consists largely of geologic and
earth-science maps, divided into numerous categories: agriculture, mineral resources, water, vegetation, soils, climate, and coal.

4. At the present there exists no published catalog or inventory of the entire map collection. However, in the future, the holdings will be placed in a computerized system to facilitate easy access. For maps published by the Geological Survey, the following catalogs should prove of use to researchers:


Note: Also see entry A14.

E3 Library of Congress—Geography and Map Division

1. a. 845 South Pickett Street
   Alexandria, Virginia 22304
   (703) 370-1335 (Reading Room or Map Reference Inquiries)
   (703) 370-1216 (Main Office)
   Mail: Washington, D.C. 20540

b. 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
   8:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M. Saturday

c. Open to the public.

d. Photoreproduction services available through the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.

e. John A. Wolter, Chief
   Richard W. Stephens, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section
   Andrew W. Models, Bibliographer

2-3. The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has the world's largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection, consisting of 3.6 million maps; 42,000 atlases; over 250 globes; and some 8,000 reference books. The collection is all inclusive, but it is especially strong in historical maps and atlases. Specific African material includes an estimated 340 atlases; 14,000 single uncataloged maps, published for the most part prior to 1968; 1,750 cataloged single maps received since 1968; and 57,000 individual sheets of large and medium-scale set maps and charts.

The reference collection in the Geography and Map Reading Room contains geographic and cartographic reference books, bibliographies, gazetteers, and current issues of over 200 periodicals, all of which are available for consultation. Miscellaneous vertical files contain pamphlets and newspaper clippings.

4. Note: Also see entry A14.

ATLASES

The division's unique collection of atlases dates from the earliest printed editions of Ptolemy's Geography and includes representative and noteworthy volumes of every period in cartographic history dating from the 15th century. The collection contains over 55 printed editions of Ptolemy's Geography and a good representation of various editions of the atlases of Ortelius, Mercator, Blaauw, and other 17th-century publishers.

The extensive collection of African atlases covers the African continent, regions, individual countries, states, counties, and cities. Also included are special subject or topical atlases which provide historic, physical, economic, geological, linguistic, and ethnographic data.

A dictionary card catalog is available; however, many of the atlases are not listed in this catalog. A survey of the shelflist shows the following number of atlases: General and Colonial Africa, 40; North Africa, 54 (including 26 for Egypt); West Africa, 52 (including 12 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 62 (including 42 for Zaire); East Africa, 46 (including 11 for Tanzania and 9 for Ethiopia); and Southern Africa, 59 (over half are Republic of South Africa).


SINGLE MAPS

Maps obtained prior to 1968 are almost totally uncataloged. Holdings are arranged on the basis of geographic area, thereby making it relatively easy to identify and retrieve African materials. This massive collection of African sheet maps is arranged in 351 flat files with an average of 40 maps in each file. The map files are organized by continent, region, subregion, and country, and then further subdivided by chronological period (coverage extends back at least through the 17th century), by subject, e.g., agriculture, physical features, minerals and mines, ethnography, climate, economics, transportation and communications systems, missionary societies, by subnational region, by political/administrative subdivision, and by city. A survey of the African map files produced the following total numbers of maps by region (using a rough estimate of 40 maps per file drawer): General Africa, 2,000; North Africa, 3,280 (including 880 for Egypt); West Africa, 2,680 (including 670 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 1,600 (including 880 for Zaire); East Africa, 520 (including 520 for Tanzania); Southern Africa, 1,680, including 360 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Single maps acquired by the division since 1968 (but dating from every historical period) are filed separately in the MARC collection (retrievable through the Library of Congress MARC computerized catalog). The MARC collection is arranged according to the same format as the one referred to earlier. African maps are arranged in 87 flat files with an average of 40 maps in each file drawer. A survey of the shelflist shows a total of some 4,570 African maps. The regional breakdown is as follows: North Africa, 1,340 (including 630 for Algeria,
200 for Egypt, 100 for Sudan); West Africa, 900 (including 250 for Nigeria, 110 for Ghana); East Africa, 700 (including 150 for Kenya, 100 for Uganda); Central Africa, 375 (including 150 for Zaire, 50 for Angola); Southern Africa, 925 (which includes 350 for the Republic of South Africa, 150 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, and 110 for Zambia).


SERIES MAPS

The series or set maps are often extremely detailed and are arranged in the same type of flat file first by country, and then further divided by subject, region, and city. There are a total of 1,238 series for Africa. The following data refer to particular series:

- General Africa, 53; North Africa, 348 (including 145 for Egypt); West Africa, 264 (including 98 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 122 (including 62 for Zaire); East Africa, 250 (including 55 for Madagascar); Southern Africa, 201 (including 55 for the Republic of South Africa and 55 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia). Contents include topographic, hydrographic, geologic, soil, mineral, and resource maps. The Nautical Chart Collection consists of nautical and aeronautical charts published by the major maritime powers. Predominant among these are charts produced by the British Admiralty and by Southern African governments. Virtually all materials in this collection date from the 19th and 20th centuries. At the present, there exists only a preliminary cataloging of the set maps; however, a series map shelflist is maintained by the division.

RARE AND VALUABLE MATERIALS

A large collection of unique and valuable items is stored in a special vault. These include extensive holdings of original manuscript, engraved and lithographed atlases, and facsimile editions of rare and historical volumes. African material in the vault consists of 4 drawers of early printed maps and manuscripts dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries. Especially noteworthy items among these uncataloged materials include numerous editions of Claudius Ptolemaeus, Geographia, the earliest of which dates from 1475 (the division also has other editions, notably Bologna 1477, Florence 1482, Ulm 1482, etc.); Abraham Ortelius, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1570); Nicolas Sanson, L’Afrique, en Planches Cartes Nouvelles, et Exactes, &c. en Divers Traitez de Geographie, et d’Histoire (Paris, 1667 [?]); and a rare 17th-century wall map portraying Africa, which is a 1669 Jaillot edition of Blaeu’s map of Africa and is a unique and hitherto unrecorded copy and one of the earliest large-scale representations of the continent. It is unusual and distinctive in having the title, inscriptions, and place names in French rather than Latin; it is described in Yusuf Kamal, Monumenta Cartographica Africæ et Aegypti (Cairo, 1926–51), Walter W. Ristow, “America and Africa: Two Seventeenth-Century Wall Maps” in the Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress (January 1967); and the collection of the American Colonization Society (25 maps).

A shelflist of the vault’s holdings is maintained by the division.

There does not exist any single comprehensive catalog of the division’s entire holdings; card and book catalogs provide access to the specialized collections. An indispensable reference tool is the Geography and Map Division, The Bibliography of Cartography (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1973), 5 volumes with a supplement. This is a comprehensive index to the literature of cartography. It provides author, title, and subject access to books and periodical articles. The supplement contains special subject headings and a list of 275 serials and periodicals. The division has also published several bibliographies and checklists which describe various cartographic groups; and in 1968 a computer-assisted cataloging system was initiated for current accessions of single-sheet maps. A descriptive brochure, Geography and Map Division (Library of Congress, 1973) and a List of Publications (1975), are available.

E4 National Archives and Records Service (NARS) (General Services Administration) — Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives

1. a. 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
   Entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue only
   Washington, D.C. 20408
   323-3062

   b. 8:45 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

   c. Open to all researchers. Researcher identification card required and can be obtained from the Central Reference Division, Room 200 B.

   d. Various types of photoduplication services available.

   e. Ralph Ehrenberg, Director

2. Africa-related maps are scattered in many different record groups.

3. The maps and charts which cover a wide range of subjects and time periods can be found in the following groups:

   RG 8: Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Contains records of drainage and irrigation investigations.


   RG 23: Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Gravity and magnetic observations made by E. D. Preston, who accompanied the naval eclipse expedition to the west coast of Africa in 1889; planimetric map of Liberia, showing highways, trails, towns, forest areas, and mountains, 1955.


   RG 37: Records of the Hydrographic Office. The published nautical charts of this office consist of over 2,000 Africa-related items con-
taining charts relating to the African coast, harbors, islands, and hydrographic information. The numbered archives file contains several maps of Liberia, a map of the southwest coast of Madagascar and of Johanna Island, 1889.

RG 38: Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; maps relating to Suez Canal. The cartographic records of the Office of Naval Intelligence relating to Africa contain 2 maps of Algeria.

RG 43: Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions. Includes some copies of German and French maps of Central Africa.


RG 46: Records of the United States Senate. Map "Maryland in Liberia," 1853, shows various counties and cities along the coast and an inset of Cape Palmas.


RG 59: General Records of the Department of State. Diplomatic and consular files contain several maps. Included are maps showing settlements on lower Congo; Liberian boundary, 1809; Kasai-Sankuru region, 1920-21; Stanley Falls area, 1893; numerous maps of roads, railways, bridges, and harbors in Dakar, 1929; Liberia, 1910-29; Portuguese Guinea, 1910-29; Italian East Africa, 1930-39; Egypt, 1910-29; Algeria, 1940-49; and French West Africa, 1940-49. In addition there are some 76 items scattered among Foreign Security Inspection Reports, Cartographic Records of the Division of Geography and Cartography, Consular Trade Reports, and the Numerical Map File. These maps show political boundaries and subdivisions, cities, mineral resources, trade and communications, population density and ethnic groups, U.S. consular districts, and foreign service posts.

RG 76: Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations. A map of Africa showing European settlements.

RG 77: Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Contains general cartographic records comprising maps of North Africa, Senegal, and the Belgian Congo; headquarters map file of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1800-1935; War Department map collection showing defenses of the Suez Canal, colonial possessions in Africa, war zone in South Africa, and the area involved in the Ashanti war, 1900; maps of the Army Map Service (2,000 items) showing physical features, place names, boundaries, roads, and rivers; and a British map relating to the East Africa Protectorate, 1941-45. (Note: RG 77 is probably one of the more important cartographic resources at the archives. It contains a total of 2,073 items pertaining to Africa.)


RG 95: Records of the Forest Service. Published maps of forest regions.

RG 115: Records of the Bureau of Reclamation. Maps relate to reclamation activities, including water supply, irrigation, and colonization of new lands.

RG 120: Records of the American Expeditionary Forces (World War I). Topographic maps cover areas of Egypt, Sudan, and South Africa.


RG 165: Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs. Maps in file 6591 deal with French expedition for the relief of Fez, 1911; those in file 6903 with operations of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Tripoli; map of area surveyed by Army Air Force during North African campaign, 1942-43; maps dealing with British military operations in South Africa, 1901; general cartographic records of the Military Intelligence Division; and maps of the Geographic and Topographic branch of the Intelligence Division.

RG 226: Records of the Office of Strategic Services. Forty-seven printed and manuscript maps of city plans, communication systems, minerals, railroads, agricultural regions, and theater maps; approximately 345 maps containing political boundaries and subdivisions, population distribution, ethnic and religious groups, and related subjects.

RG 234: Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. More than 30 maps prepared by the Madagascar Department of Mines, mainly in the 1930s; maps and graphs relating to shippments of strategic minerals from Africa, containing information about mineral resources in the Belgian Congo, Angola, northern and southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, South West Africa, Gold Coast, and Rwanda-Urundi.


RG 253: Records of the Petroleum Administration for War. Contains maps relating to petroleum-producing areas, mainly Egypt and Morocco.

RG 256: Records of American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Maps deal with trade and economic relations. In addition to these there are 29 maps showing population density and distribution according to religion and "racial" type, suitable areas for colonization, natural resources, and Cape-to-Cairo railway; and 49 which deal with crop, farm, and livestock distribution and land classification and forested areas.

RG 291: Records of the Property Management and Disposal Service. Maps deal with mines and metallurgical plants.

RG 319: Records of the Army Staff. Maps and charts dealing with Africa-Middle East Theater of operations; geological surveys of diamond deposits in the Gold Coast and water reservoirs in Uganda.

RG 331: Records of the Allied Operational and Occupations Head-
quarters, World War II. Sixty-five operational maps of North Africa, 1941-45, showing progress of campaign and position of forces; 18 items arranged by geographical area showing tactical information on traffic mobility in North Africa.

RG 418: Records of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Map showing routes of modern explorers in Central Africa.

4. There is no single comprehensive catalog of NARS's African map collection. Researchers should, however, find National Archives and Records Service, Guide to Federal Archives Relating to Africa (1977) useful for locating cartographic materials. Most of the information given above comes from this publication.

Other guides which may be of some use include Charlotte M. Ashby et al., Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives (1971) and United States Hydrographic Office, Manuscript Charts in the National Archives, 1838-1908, compiled by William J. Heynen (Washington, D.C. 1978).

Note: Also see entries B3, D5, and F26.

E5 National Geographic Society—Cartographic Division Map Library

1. a. Membership Center Building
   11555 Darnestown Road (Maryland Route 28)
   Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
   857-7000, Ext. 1401

b. 7:30 A.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

c. Not open to the public. Serious researchers may, however, be permitted to examine the collection. They should contact the map librarian for permission.

d. Xerox machine available.

e. Margery Barkdull, Map Librarian

2-3. There are an estimated 100,000 maps in the collection, which comprises U.S. and worldwide maps (topographic, administrative, subject, and highway maps), lunar maps, nautical and aeronautical charts, and city plans. The library has a copy of every map ever produced by the National Geographic Society. There is also worldwide coverage of atlases, reference books, and gazetteers.

It was not possible to estimate the number of African maps in the collection. Many of the young African countries have not yet developed mapping programs and as a result the African map collection is not extensive.

4. The collection is arranged by geographical region and country.

Note: The National Geographic Society has published numerous excellent maps which are available for purchase at the Explorers Hall sales desk (857-7589) at 17th and M Streets, NW.
B. Bibliography of Key Works concerning Africa for Reference by Journalists

1. Mini List of Key Resources

a. Guides and Directories to Individual African Nations

1) *Africa South of the Sahara* (Annual), e.g. 1981-82, Eleventh Edition
   London: Europa Publications Ltd., (18 Bedford Sq., London WC1B 3JN)
   This probably is the best single volume reference work on Africa with
   background articles altered in each edition (e.g. industry in Africa,
   religion in Africa, agriculture in African economic development),
   a directory of African and regional organizations, and 20-30 page
detailed summaries of each nation. Individual nation articles include
information on history, geography, economy, statistics, select bibliography,
and a directory of major government and voluntary agencies in the nation,
including foreign embassies in the nation.

2) U.S. Government Summary Surveys: (in increasing order of detail and complexity)
   a. National Basic Intelligence Factbook (prepared by U.S. CIA) available
      from Document Expediting Project (DOCEX), Exchange and Gift Divisions,
      Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 or
      National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield,
      VA, 22161 (Stock # 041-015-00124-8)
      This 200+ page volume includes basic factual summaries for each foreign
      nation and CIA maps as an appendix. The volume is reissued periodically.
      Our most recent copy is January 1980. Two-three page summaries are provided
      of data concerning land, water, people, government, economy, communications,
defense forces and budgets.
   b. *Africa: Problems and Prospects - A Bibliographic Survey*, Headquarters,
      Department of the Army, December 1977, Washington: U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C.,
      20402, Stock # 008-020-00712-9
      Written by the U.S. Army Library and from that particular point of view,
      this almost 600 page volume contains useful summaries of data concerning
      African nations and their geography, economy, resources, and military. as
      well as the mid-1970s State Department Background Notes, which are four-
      page summaries of data on each African country.
   c. U.S. Army, Area Handbooks (example Area Handbook for the Republic of
      These large volumes are of varying dates of issue, but provide a one
      volume summary on most African nation and its society, history, physical
      environment, population, ethnic groups and languages, family, living
      conditions, education, arts and culture, religion, politics, government,
      legal system, foreign relations, media, economy, agriculture, labor, industry,
      trade, fiscal and monetary systems, and national security/military
      issues. Many maps and illustrations are included.
   d. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Middle East and Africa
      U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service,
      5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.
      This daily publication may be obtained for an annual fee of $110. It pro-
      vides full transcripts of selected programs of news and political inform-
      ation from African government radio broadcasts. Its utility is in pro-
      viding unedited transcripts of important speeches and government policy.
b. Other Important Works and Directories


This directory is oriented to the corporate market in the USA. It provides profiles of every African nation with maps, economy, labor organizations, various commercial data, embassy consultants and addresses, plus names, addresses, phone numbers, and details of the African operations of U.S. companies in Africa.


This is the only directory of African programs, organized by state. Each entry provides the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the program, faculty by discipline, courses offered by department, degrees, African regional emphases, African languages offered, Africana library holdings, numbers of students specializing in Africa, and linkages with African institutions.


Biographical data and publications, including address and phone number are provided for circa 2,700 Africanist scholars, primarily in the USA. Unfortunately, no index of country, language, or specialization is provided.

4) Africa, edited by Phyllis M. Martin and Patrick O'Meara, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1977

This volume probably is the best single volume introduction to Africa from the point of view of the mainstream of U.S. Africanist scholars. Individual chapters are offered with good bibliographies concerning: environment and population, African history, Islam, European colonialism, decolonization, traditional societies, traditional economy, African religion and worldview, arts and music, contemporary economics, social change, political change, development strategies, literature, contemporary art and music, South Africa, and Africa and the world.

The bibliography on the following pages is reproduced from that volume en toto as an excellent overview of the printed works in African studies.


This is the definitive directory to African film available in the United States, including over 750 reviews of the film by African and Africanist specialists. Some video material is included. Films and videotapes are referenced in the index by topic, country, language, and society. Details are provided on the length, date, director/producers, details of content, and sources of each production.
Jean E. Meek Gosebrink
Bibliography and Sources for African Studies

There is no need to be ignorant about Africa today, in view of the availability of a cumulative body of literature and data about the continent: the manuscripts written by Africans; the descriptions of travelers, missionaries, traders, colonial administrators, and other visitors to Africa; the research of anthropologists, historians, political scientists, and other scholars; the reports of government bodies and international agencies. The greatest amount of this literature has been published in the past twenty-five years. There is also an increasing amount of literature about Africa being written today by African scholars, statesmen, and poets.

The purpose of this compilation of source materials is to provide an introduction to some of the basic reference works and periodicals for African Studies and to suggest titles for further reading. This bibliography cannot attempt to be comprehensive. However, the bibliographies, guides, and periodicals listed here may be used by those who wish to find further information on specific aspects of Africa which interest them. This bibliography is arranged under topical headings which follow closely but not exactly the chapter titles in the text. The books listed for further reading include suggestions made by the authors of the preceding chapters. A variety of viewpoints is represented. It should be remembered that the study of Africa is inter-disciplinary and that subjects and disciplines may therefore overlap in many of the works listed.

For most topics, references are given for (1) bibliographies, abstracts, indexes, guides, and other reference aids; (2) major journals in the field; (3) suggestions for further reading. With a few exceptions, the works listed have been published in the past ten years, and many were in print at the time this compilation was prepared. American editions, if available, are cited and paperback editions (Pbk) are noted.
African Culture and Background

Africa is a complex cultural area, a continent marked by variety and diversity. Yet a few writers have attempted to explain the shared cultural patterns and values which they have seen in Black Africa and to present the underlying unity in African culture. Suggested for further reading for those interested in this area are:


General Reference Sources


An annual compendium of information, with essays on various aspects of Africa: a directory to the continent's regional organizations; country surveys, which include brief historical sketches, economic information, statistics, and directories to government, diplomatic representation, political parties, religious organizations, financial and commercial institutions, the media, educational institutions, and the like. Also featured are a "who's who," a section on primary commodities, a list of research institutes concerned with Africa, and various maps.


These country handbooks, prepared by the Foreign Area Studies of The American University, Washington, D.C., and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, aim to be "convenient compilations of basic facts about social, economic, political, and military institutions and practices of various countries. The emphasis is on objective description of the nation's present society and the kinds of possible or probable changes that might be expected in the future." Handbooks exist for about...
thirty African nations, the latest being Malawi, Guinea, and Southern Rhodesia (all 1975) and Egypt (1976). Each handbook includes an extensive bibliography.


Prepared under the direction of Jacques Maquet and Georges Balandier. Entries under headings such as admittance, ancestors, fauna, games, initiation, masks; emphasis on traditional Africa; well illustrated.


Although as yet unseen, the periodical West Africa gave this reference work a good review (26 June 1976): "Aspects of the continent are covered in 'thematic' chapters: People, Economy, Social Services, Landscapes, Wildlife, Arts, Sports, History, Government... supplemented by three reference sections: 'A guide to Peoples and Languages of Africa' containing more than 1500 entries; a 'Gazetteer' in which the 50 entries include extended articles on each country, with shorter entries on interesting places; and a 'Who's who', with 250 entries of personalities past and present."


Prepared by the editors of Jeune Afrique in Paris, this is the first comprehensive atlas of the continent to appear in twenty years. The first section of maps and explanatory content on such features as population, geology, climate, vegetation, languages, history, agriculture, communications, and so forth, is followed by a section of regional and country maps. There is a gazetteer and an index of geographical terms.

GUIDES TO AFRICAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES


"A comprehensive and selected directory of academic institutions, nonprofit and profit-making corporations of all types with an active interest in Africa."


Lists courses, faculty, library collections, financial aid, and areas of specialization for 623 principal universities and colleges with African Studies courses and about 300 subsidiary entries listing school and courses.


Descriptions of 302 library, archival and museum collections.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


Contains over 4000 references under topical and country headings. Other volumes in this set include: v. I, Essays, the essays of 27 contributors, all who have taught African studies in American universities; to show the state of current research in a number of disciplines; v. II, Syllabus; v. IIIa, Bibliography; v. IIIb, Guide to resources.


Of major importance. It lists 3,127 bibliographies, guides, indexes, and other reference works, as well as essential serials and monographs, all annotated, in four sections: part I, guide to research organizations, libraries and archives, and the book trade; part II, bibliographies for Africa general; part III, subject guide in general; and part IV, area guide by former colonial power, region, and country. The Guide has been supplemented and expanded upon by Hans E. Panofsky's A bibliograp of Africana (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975).


A guide and bibliography especially useful for beginning students of African Studies.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

The following bibliographies are all published at regular intervals and thus give up-to-date information on new books and articles. The book reviews and lists of books currently received in many periodicals also provide another way of keeping up with new publications.


Attempts to give "comprehensive coverage of new and forthcoming books published in Africa"; also articles on African publishers and publishing in Africa.


Book reviews, bibliographic essays and longer bibliographies; current listings.


Book reviews, bibliographies, and bibliographic essays; listings under subject and country: of special interest are its listings under "African heritage studies."

Coverage of books, articles, conference papers, reports, etc. The International African Institute also has promised to re-institute its African abstracts (1950–1972), twice yearly, in 1978.

PERIODICALS:

Articles on various subjects of political, social, economic and artistic interest; frequent interviews with African statesmen, scholars, etc.; U.S.-African relations, attitudes, policies; a regular feature is “African update,” a monitoring service for economic and political developments around the continent.

Africa today. 1956-. Denver: Graduate School of International Affairs, University of Denver. Quarterly.

Articles analyzing current political and economic events; essays on the arts and culture; issues are often centered on a theme, as Mozambique independence or famine in Africa; book reviews.


African social, economic and political affairs; lengthy book review section; special features include a bibliography of new titles on Africa and a “Select list of articles on Africa appearing in non-Africanist periodicals.”


Generally concerned with matters of political and social interest, although a number of commentaries on African literature and letters have been published.


Contributions on all aspects of African Studies, especially the results of recent research.


Published in French and English since 1967; a cultural review with articles on political, economic, and social matters, history, poetry, literature; book reviews.

Transition. 1961-. Accra: Ghana Transition Ltd., in association with the International Association for Cultural Freedom (c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box 768, Accra, Ghana). Quarterly.

Known for its provocative articles on all aspects of life in Africa; now under the editorship of the Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The best sources of statistical information from Africa are the official statistical annuals and other statistical publications issued by individual governments. The U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, publishes a number of statistical bulletins and reports, such as its Statistical and economic bulletin for Africa, Economic bulletin for Africa, African statistical yearbook, and various other publications on trade, commercial, agricultural, economic, and demographic statistics. In its annual Summaries of economic data series, brief pamphlets provide recent figures in a number of areas for each African country. The Commission also is the source of the Bibliography of African statistical publications (1950–1965), which has been updated to 1973. The Statistical yearbook of the United Nations and the Unesco statistical yearbook also remain important sources.

A comprehensive set of statistics which allow for a comparison of nations, especially the developing countries, can be found in the World handbook of political and social indicators, now in its second edition. Comparative statistics and data for 32 nations of Black Africa are presented in Black Africa: a comparative handbook.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


Listing of statistical publications of African countries, including censuses.

SOURCES:


Divided into three parts: part I contains data on 172 variables, such as area, population, population increase, languages, religions, GDP, literacy rates, political regime characteristics, etc.; part II gives country profiles; part III, cross-national research on Africa.


Data on areas and populations, education, libraries and museums, book production, newspapers, media, and cultural expenditures.


Population / Demography

The size, character, and growth of a population—its rates for births, deaths, infant mortality; its data on migratory changes and patterns—are important factors in explaining and planning for economic and social development. In Africa, despite numerous censuses, the data for population study remains uncertain.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:


BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


SOURCES:


SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:


“A record of the first African Population Conference sponsored by the University of Ibadan, co-operation with the Population Council and held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 3-7 Jan. 1966.”


A collection of papers presented at the Seminar on Population Growth and Economic Development held at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, from 14 to 22 December 1969.


According to a review in African affairs (1976), this work “has tapped the resources of able scholars from various population-related fields ...” ranging from historians, linguists, anthropologists, economists, to demographers and ecologists.

The African Environment

The drought of 1973-74 throughout the Sahel and eastern Africa focused the world’s attention and concern on the “delicate balance between man and nature” in the African environment. One response to the drought was the establishment of an Environmental Review Unit by the International African Institute in London in order to study famine and food supply in the context of environmental change and economic development. The titles edited by Dalby and Richards, and the journal African environment, have been issued under its auspices. A research program and subsequent publications are also planned.

Other works are also listed, including a number of geographical overviews of the African landscape, its peoples and resources, and their relationships to one another.
CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- Bibliographie geographique internationale ... Bibliographie annuelle. 1891-...
  Paris, 1894-... Annual. (Published since 1954 by the Centre national de Recherches scientifique.)


- Geo abstracts. 1966-. Norwich: University of East Anglia. 6 series, each with 6 nos. a year.
  The series are: A. Landforms and the Quaternary; B. Biogeography and climatology; C. Economic geography; D. Social geography; E. Sedimentology; F. Regional and community planning.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- Bederman, Sanford H. Africa, a bibliography of geography and related disciplines: a selected listing of recent literature published in the English language. 3d ed. Atlanta: Publishing Services Division, School of Business Administration, Georgia State University, 1974.


PERIODICALS:


- Studies in human geography.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:


- Dalby, David, R. J. Harrison Church, and Fatima Bezazz, eds. Drought in

History

As John D. Fage has written, "It is only since about 1950 that historians have really begun to engage in coherent study of the history of Africa and its peoples." And it is only more recently that histories synthesizing the broad array of new knowledge and information have been attempted. To mention only two, Robin Hallett in two volumes has provided a readable, yet scholarly, treatment of African history, and the new Cambridge history of Africa, a multivolumed
effort, with chapters written by a number of experts, promises to be a "serious appraisal of Africa's past."

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Historical abstracts: a bibliography of the world's periodical literature. 1955-.
Santa Barbara, Calif.: American Bibliographic Center-Clio Press. Quarterly.
Part A: Modern history abstracts, 1775-1914; Part B: Twentieth century abstracts, 1914 to the present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


PERIODICALS:

African economic history review. 1974-. Madison, Wisconsin: Department of History, University of Wisconsin. 2 x yr.
Major scholarly source for research, theory, and reviews.
Tarikh. 1965-. Ikeja, Nigeria: Published for the Historical Society of Nigeria by Longman and in the U.S.A. by Humanities Press. 2 x yr.
"Readable" journal of African history for use in schools, colleges, and universities: each issue devoted to a theme, such as independence movements, African resistance, etc.
Articles on the history of eastern and southeastern Africa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reference:

Suggestions for further reading:
Cambridge history of Africa. Edited by John D. Fage and Roland Oliver. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press. 7 volumes expected. At time of writing only v.4 has been published.
Both volumes accompanied by lengthy bibliographic essays.
Reconstructing the African Past: Historical Methodology in African History

With only a limited number of written records on Africa, the study of the African past has depended more than that of other areas on unwritten evidence: archaeology, ethnography and anthropology, linguistics, oral tradition, ethnomusicology, art, ethnomedicine, ethnobotany. Using these kinds of data, historians have been able to expand our knowledge of African history. (It should also be noted that in the past fifteen to twenty years numerous unknown written records, mainly in Arabic script from Islamized areas of Africa, have been discovered.) History in Africa is a new periodical dedicated to exploring the uses of such methods.

PERIODICAL:
"Articles on source criticism and evaluation, the nature of history and historical thought, surveys of historiography of themes and events, archival and bibliographical reports, review essays of methodological works; studies of historical problems which are comparative in focus or approach." Includes a regular bibliography on comparative historical methodology.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:


Prehistory

The dramatic discoveries of the Leakeys in eastern Africa indicate that Africa is the birthplace of mankind. In addition to the search for the origins of man in the Rift Valley, archaeological research has concerned itself with such questions as the interpretation of rock art, the Iron and Stone ages, the beginnings of agriculture, the contacts between Asia and Africa, and trade.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Has published separate listings on archaeology in Africa since 1973.

PERIODICALS:
Coverage of eastern African countries.
Scholarly articles; book reviews; regularly publishes articles on radiocarbon chronology of sub-Saharan Africa.
West African journal of archaeology. 1971-. Ibadan: Oxford University Press. Annual. (Formerly West African archaeological newsletter.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:
——. "Africa in prehistory: peripheral or paramount?" Man, n.s., v. 10 (1975): 175-198.
Slavery and the Slave Trade

Historians have focused on a variety of problems concerning both the transatlantic slave trade and the slave trade from East Africa. These have included the organization of the trade (Davidson, Mannix and Cowley), statistical assessments of its dimensions (Anstey, Curtin), and its short- and long-term effects on African societies (Alpers, Fage, Wrigley).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:
Collection of source material on trade to North America.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:
An important work of statistical analysis, estimating the number of slaves brought to Europe and the Americas between 1451 and 1870 at approximately 9.5 million. Recently Curtin's computation of the number of slaves imported into the Americas has been disputed in: Inikori, J. E. "Measuring the Atlantic slave trade: an assessment of Curtin and Anstey." Journal of African history, v. XVII, no. 2 (1976): 197-223.

Colonialism and Independence

The place of the colonial period in African history still evokes strong feelings. As R. Hunt Davis explains, there are three prevalent positions: that the colonial regimes and their influences caused a break or cleavage with the African past (see Fanon, Suret-Canale for the debilitating effects of colonialism; Duignan and Gann for its positive side); that the colonial period, seen in retrospect, was brief and African institutions adapted to it and influenced it (see Ajayi and Crowder); that the colonial period caused major dependence on a metropole with a resulting need for revolution (see Amin and Rodney).

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:
The demarcation between the social science disciplines of anthropology, sociology, and psychology is often arbitrary. In Africa-related research, they have strong links to such other disciplines as linguistics, economics, comparative politics, ethnomusicology, etc. Similar research issues are confronted by each: social and cultural change; modernization and the adaptation of traditional ways to contemporary life; urbanization; rural development; social stratification; ethnicity and the interactions of racial and religious groups; the role of women in development. The works suggested here for further reading demonstrate some trends in recent research in these disciplines.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


PERIODICALS:


Research articles on anthropology, ethnology, folklore, linguistics; scholarly book reviews; reviews of current research.

Political, anthropological, and language studies, especially on Nigeria; bibliographical essays.

**African social research.** 1966-. Manchester, Eng.: Manchester University Press, for the Institute of Social Research, University of Zambia. Semiannual.

"...general field of social research in Africa, especially sociology and social anthropology, psychology, economics, human geography and demography, history and political science...": book reviews.

**Ghana journal of sociology: a review of research on West African society.** 1965-. Legon: Dept. of Sociology, University of Ghana. 2 x yr.


Studies in social and cultural anthropology.

**Psychopathologie africaine: bulletin de la Société de Psychopathologie et d'Hygiène mentale de Dakar.** 1965-. Dakar: Publiée avec le concours du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique.

Scholarly articles on the social sciences, particularly on the cultural psychology and psychopathological manifestations of African peoples; book reviews.


**Suggestions for further reading:**


Cultural and Ethnic Pluralism

Modern African nations are pluralistic; their populations reflect a diversity in language, religion, race, and ethnicity. The relations of these various groups, whether in conflict or cooperation, have been the subject of recent studies. The following works present different theoretical viewpoints and case studies.


Kuper, Leo. Race, class and power; ideology and revolutionary change in plural societies. London: Duckworth, 1974.


Major theoretical discussions of pluralistic societies.


Race in Southern Africa

Much has been written on the racial policies and conditions in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Namibia. The South African Institute of Race Relations annually presents a summary review of developments and trends in education, politics, legislation, sports, government action, the opposition, etc. in its Survey of Race Relations in South Africa. The Survey has been supplemented since 1972 by Black review, a publication of the Black Community Programmes, which aims “to project present trends in the Black Community in order that leaders can assess these directions.” A similar survey for Rhodesia has been compiled for the first time by Dorothy Keyworth Davies.

The United Nations, in its Notes and documents series, its periodicals Decolonization and Objective: justice, and other publications, has also reported on race relations, liberation movements, economic and social developments in southern Africa, and the relationships of South Africa and Rhodesia to other African states.

The section on Liberation Movements (pp.445-46) has references to related material.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


PERIODICALS:


Social dynamics. 1975-. Cape Town, South Africa: Faculty of Social Science, University of Cape Town. 2 x yr.

Aims "to provide a forum within South Africa for academic work in the social sciences that is relevant to the study of Southern Africa... an attempt to understand and document certain social processes which are especially relevant for Southern Africa."

SOURCES:


DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:


BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


African Women

Research on African women is still meager, but there is a growing interest in studying the roles they have played in the history of Africa, in traditional life, as well as their place in development and modernization. Recently issues of the Canadian Journal of African studies, the African studies review, and Ufahamu were devoted to articles about women throughout Africa. The number of new studies on African women is increasing and more are expected.
Suggestions for Further Reading:


An issue "designed exclusively to carry articles on the role and position of women in contemporary Africa."


The majority of the articles focus on development-related issues.

Rural/Urban Studies

While the urban-rural dichotomy is a central problem for analysis in a number of social science disciplines, including anthropology, political science, and sociology, it is also of importance in several other fields, such as art history, ethnomusicology, and linguistics.

Bibliographies:


Periodicals:


Presents current research, information on conferences, courses taught, and other activities pertaining to African urban life; some issues focus on special topics, others are general; bibliographies often included.


Bibliography

... devoted to current research in the social sciences exploring the problems of social and economic development in rural Africa, south of the Sahara. Each issue is focused on a specific problem or area of research presenting papers selected by a guest editor... A comprehensive bibliography is provided in each issue, as well as news of new publications, projects, and individual research... Issues have focused on such topics as rural geography, ethnohistory, rural land use, traditional healers, and the like.

Suggestions for Further Reading:


Political Science/Government

An overview of the major concerns of political science regarding Africa is given in An introduction to African politics: a continental approach, by Leslie Rubin and Brian Weinstein. Its bibliography and an appendix, "African states, 1973," though somewhat altered by the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Guine Bissau, and changes of heads of states and names of countries ( Dahomey officially changed its name to Benin in December 1975) remain useful.

For documentation as well as sophisticated analysis of the events of the preceding year, see Africa contemporary record: annual survey and documents. Each volume includes a section on current issues with essays by authorities in the field; a country by country review of the past year; a section of documents and a section on social and economic developments. Other documentary collections of interest are African aims and attitudes, Basic documents on African affairs, and Africa independent: a study of political developments.
CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

International bibliography of political science. 1952-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)


Abstracts journal articles only.


Indexes books, articles, reports, government publications published in English throughout the world. PAIS. foreign language index covers publications in French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

"Current Africana." In: Review of African political economy. v. 1-, 1974-.

Continues the bibliography "Radical Africana" and lists publications of relevance to the study of contemporary African political economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


Donn, Marion. "Bibliographic essay on the role of the military in African states."


PERIODICALS:


"A journal of African politics, development and international affairs."


Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative politics. 1961-. London: Cass. 3 no. a yr. (Formerly Journal of Commonwealth political studies.)

Traditional Political Systems

The traditional political systems of Africa range from decentralized forms of authority based on kinship ties to large centralized empires. In some instances specific works are entirely devoted to an analysis of traditional forms of government (Fortes and Evans-Pritchard, Middleton and Tait). However, it is also necessary to consult general ethnographic studies which will include chapters on political systems (for example, Case studies in cultural anthropology and Ethnographic survey of Africa, see pp.435–36).

Bibliographies:

Suggestions for Further Reading:

International Relations

The relationships of African states with each other, with former colonial rulers, with the major world powers, and with other nations of the Third World, the regulation of their international affairs through international and regional agencies, and the political realities of such relationships are explored in the works listed below.

Periodicals:
The monitoring of the international activities of African states can be found in such other periodicals as the African research bulletin, Africa report, and others listed under current events. Articles on international relations are also frequently published in African affairs, African review, Africa today, and the Journal of modern African studies.

Documentary Sources:
Also Africa contemporary record and Brownlie's Basic documents on African affairs.

Suggestions for Further Reading:
El-Ayouty, Yassin, and Hugh C. Brooks, eds. Africa and international organization. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1977-

Liberation Movements

Studies of insurgency and counterinsurgency in white-ruled southern Africa, the former Portuguese colonies, and other places in Africa are listed below.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
References to books and articles as well as a listing of periodicals issued by liberation groups and their special interest lobbies.
For other recent studies, see the journals, Southern Africa, Journal of modern African studies, and the annual Africa contemporary record.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Current Events

Newspapers, particularly African newspapers, provide the best method of keeping informed about African opinions and social, political and economic events. However, subscriptions to African newspapers are expensive and few libraries have extensive collections. Universities which are members of the Foreign Newspaper Project of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago may borrow a number of newspapers from Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Zaire, Senegal, and other countries through interlibrary loan. Microfilm copies of newspapers are sometimes available, though by the time that they are filmed they usually are two or more years behind the date of publication. The New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Times of London (with comprehensive and current indexes), The Economist and Le Monde, also publish a substantial amount of news from and about Africa.

Of major importance is Africa contemporary record (described elsewhere in this bibliography), which appears annually and gives a breakdown of events for the past year by country and topic. A number of periodicals which present news and analysis of current political, economic, and social developments are listed below.

PERIODICALS:
Africa confidential. 1960-. London. 25 issues per yr.
Brief “insider” commentaries.
“... aims to provide a deeper insight into topical issues”; political comment and analysis culled primarily from the African press.
Africa diary: weekly diary of African events with index. 1961-. New Delhi, India. Weekly.
See its regular “African update... monitoring economic and political developments around the continent.”
Africa research bulletin: economic, financial and technical series, and Africa research bulletin: political, social and cultural series. 19-. London: Africa Research Ltd.
“Facts on file” format, with detailed accounts of events; news taken from African newspapers and magazines; well indexed.
West Africa. 1917-. London: West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd.
Feature articles, columns, book reviews, economic and business news; “Dateline Africa.”

Economics/Development

The study of economics in Africa has been dominated by the theories of development and accommodation to a world market. Representative works by Kamarck, Arkhurst, and Seidman are listed. A more recent radical trend looks more skeptically at the bases of industrial growth and stresses the problems caused by outwardly-directed development, dependence on the West, and class differences. It takes on an historical Marxist perspective. Examples are the titles...
by Davidson, Arighi and Saul, and Rodney. Samir Amin's works, recently translated into English, provide some of the theoretical bases of this view.

The statistical data used for economic comparisons can be found in the publications of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa: its Economic survey of Africa and Economic bulletin for Africa. It also issues a regular bibliography, Africa index: selected articles on socio-economic development. Other sources for economic data are the Quarterly economic reviews published by the Economic Intelligence Unit, London, and the Surveys of African economies of the International Monetary Fund.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:
Emphasis on economic policy and applied problems.
International bibliography of economics. 1952-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)
Continuing bibliographies on development are regular features of the periodicals Cultures et développement (Paris, 1968- ), the Journal of developing areas (Macomb, Ill., 1966- ), and Review of African political economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


PERIODICALS:
African development. 1966-. London. 6 no. yr.
- News magazine focusing on economic development and finance; features detailed economic surveys of African countries.
Eastern Africa economic review. 1969-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. 2x yr. (Formerly East Africa economic review.)
- Articles on theoretical and applied economics, for eastern Africa.
Journal of developing areas. 1966-. Macomb, Ill.: Western Illinois University. Quarterly.
- "... descriptive, theoretical and comparative study of regional development past and present..."
Manpower and unemployment research in Africa. 1969-. Montreal: Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University. 2 x yr.
- Future issues to be devoted to "specific themes" such as trade unionism, Ian use, marginal participants, transnational corporations.
Quarterly economic reviews (of the various countries and regions of Africa). London: Economic Intelligence Unit.
- Covers Africa as a whole, though articles mainly concern South Africa; theoretical and applied economics.

REFERENCE SOURCES:
Traditional Economic Systems

There are basically two schools of thought in the study of African economic organization, and it is useful to know which "camp" an anthropologist or economist belongs to before reading his or her work. The substantivists (Bohannon and Dalton) argue "that the values and motivation of pre-industrial societies differ in kind rather than degree from those of industrial societies" (Hopkins, p. 6). The formalists (Hill, Schneider) argue that Africans, like everyone else, are "economic men" who have the same kind of economic responses to situations as do other peoples regardless of time or place.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

The Arts

Visual Art/Architecture, Decorative Arts

African art can be seen in all aspects of African life, and therefore studies have focused on the rich variety of visual and plastic expression: masks and figures and their uses in ritual and social occasions, architecture, textiles, leather
and metal work, pottery, basketry, house decoration, dress, body decoration and hairstyles, and even objects made for the tourist trade. Studies of African art fall into three categories: broad studies that present fairly sweeping surveys of the arts of all or nearly all of the subcontinent; more specific studies of a particular area or group or time; and studies, often in the form of collected essays or symposia, on particular problems. There are only two journals dedicated exclusively to articles on African art. Museum catalogues often contain very useful material but quickly become unavailable.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:


PERIODICALS:


*Arts d'Afrique noire*. 1972-. Villiers-le-Bel, France (24 rue de Draguignan, 95400 Arnouville, France). Quarterly.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:


Bibliography


Music/Dance

Two new books on African music (Bebey and Nketia) provide broad surveys of the field, dealing with its historical, social, and cultural background, and
include discussions of musical instruments, melody, polyphony, rhythm, the relations of music to speech and to dance, and African musical convention. Both contain discographies and indicate commercial sources and distributors for recordings.

One of the major collections of phonorecordings, both field recordings and commercially made recordings, is Indiana University's Archives of Traditional Music. Its catalog of phonorecords and oral data is now available in book form. The survey of African field recordings of music and oral data, conducted at the Archives, has also recently been published (Stone and Gillis). It indexes the holdings of the Archives, of similar centers such as at the Library of Congress, Columbia University, and the Institute of Ethnomusicology at UCLA, and of individual collectors.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES:**


**PERIODICALS:**


*Ethnomusicology.* 1953-. Ann Arbor.: The Society for Ethnomusicology, Inc. 3 x yr.

Features a "current bibliography and discography," book and record reviews, articles, reviews, notes and news.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:**


Entire issue devoted to the study of music in urban Africa.


Deals with the influence of Afro-American music on modern African music.


**Folklore/Oral Literature**

The study of folklore in Africa, which has usually concentrated on verbal expression (tales, songs, proverbs, riddles, narratives), overlaps with studies in literature and drama, anthropology and linguistics, history, and religious expressions and beliefs. Additional references may be found under those headings.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES:**


Scheub, Harold. *Bibliography of African oral narratives.* Madison, Wisconsin:
See the section on "oral literature."

PERIODICALS:
Many articles on African folklore are published in Africa (International African Institute, London), African studies (Johannesburg), and Research in African literatures and the arts (Austin, Texas), all described under other headings.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:
Papers given at a conference at Indiana University are introduced by Professor Dorson and complemented by verbal texts.

LITERATURE
One of the most effective ways of achieving an in-depth understanding of Africa is to read novels by African writers. Many titles have appeared in the last two decades; however, no attempt has been made to list them below since the major ones have already been cited and discussed in the context of Emil Snyder's chapter. Other titles are listed in the bibliographies.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:
These can be found in the Journal of Commonwealth literature and African literature today, both described below.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:
Baratte-Eno Belinga, Thérèse. Bibliographie, auteurs africaines et malgaches de
Research in African literatures. 1970-. Austin, Texas: African and Afro-American Research Institute, University of Texas at Austin. Semiannual. Emphasis on theoretical, historical, and biographical articles; bibliographies and bibliographical essays, research, discographies, filmographies.


Présence africaine. 1947-. English and bilingual editions, 1967-. Paris. Early champion of Négritude, with articles on literature, the arts, history and African culture; also prose, poetry, and drama featured.


SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:


BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

ANTHOLOGIES:


Languages and Literacy

Four main areas of concern under this heading are the classification of African languages (Greenberg), the study of African languages (Blass, Johnson, and Cage), the problem of literacy (Goody, Unesco publications), and the role of language in the development of African nations (Whiteley).

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:
Permanent International Committee of Linguists, Bibliographie linguistique des années ... 1939-. Utrecht. Annual.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Bibliography of dictionaries, grammars, and other teaching aids for a number of African languages.


PERIODICALS:
A new journal, concerned with educational, literary, cultural, historical, and sociolinguistic aspects of African languages, as well as with descriptive and comparative studies.

**African studies.** 1941-. Johannesburg, South Africa: Witwatersrand University Press. Quarterly. (Formerly Bantu studies.)

Articles on linguistics, social aspects of African languages, as well as anthropology, folklore, government.

**Journal of West African languages.** Ibadan, Nigeria: Published by the West African Linguistic Society at the Ibadan University Press. Semiannual.

**Kiswahili.** 1930-. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania: Institute of Swahili Research, University of Dar-es-Salaam. 2 x yr.

Articles on the language, literature, and linguistic studies of Swahili; reviews of literature in Swahili.

**Studies in African linguistics.** 1969-. Los Angeles: Dept. of Linguistics and African Studies Center, UCLA. 3 x yr.

Linguistic studies.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:**


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In the past, religious studies have either been written by Christian missionaries in Africa or by anthropologists who have leaned toward a functional interpretation. Many of the recent works have been written by Africans (Idowu, Nhibi) who are concerned with establishing an African theological focus. This section includes sources for the study of Islam and Christianity, as well as for traditional religions.

**CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

International bibliography of the history of religion. 1952-. Leiden: Brill, 1954-.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES:**


**PERIODICALS:**

AFER: *African ecclesiastical review.* 1959-. Eldoret, Kenya (P.O. Box 908): AMECIA Pastoral Institute (Gaba). Bimonthly.

Articles on Christianity (especially Catholicism) in Africa; occasional articles on traditional religions.

*Cahiers des religions africaines.* 1967-. Kinshasa, Zaire: Centre d’Etudes des Religions africaines, Université Nationale du Zaire.

Bilingual; scholarly articles and bibliographies.

*Cahiers philosophiques africaines.* 1972-. Lubumbashi, Zaire: Département de Philosophie, Université Nationale du Zaire. Irreg.

Bilingual; regular bibliography on philosophy in Africa.


**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Journal of religion in Africa.* 1967-. Leiden: Brill, 3 x yr.


"... aims at an interpretation and understanding of African tribal religion, Christianity and Islam..."; *Orita* in Yoruba means "where the ways meet."


**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:**


*"This book is a study of the interaction between Africans in East Africa and the

**Bibliography**

European missionaries in a colonial situation and after independence."


**Films**

In the colonial period, films made about Africa were usually Eurocentric and often appeared to reinforce the worst stereotypes of the "Dark Continent." Some of these films can still be used, however, as documentaries which show the colonialists' view of Africa. Since independence, many new films that are dynamic statements about the African experience have been made. In particular, films by African producers, such as the Senegalese Ousmane Sembene, give new perspectives and insights.

**Filimographies:**


The most comprehensive listing of films on Africa available; approximately 1,300 16mm films distributed in the U.S. and Canada, with the following information: title, date, producer and filmmaker, location, distributor, synopsis; bibliography.


List of films available in the midwestern United States, with descriptions provided by distributors; also recommendations by category from other U.S. Africains; suggested age levels of usage also included.

Hennebelle, Guy. *Les cinémas africains en 1972.* Dakar, Senegal: Société afri-
Travel

For those lucky enough to travel in Africa, or for the armchair traveler, travel guides can be useful and interesting. The books listed here generally give some useful advice and impressions, although prices may be higher with inflation, a few restaurants and hotels may no longer be in business, and some new ones may open.

The African American Institute’s Educators to Africa Association (833 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017) and several colleges and universities offer low-cost trips to African countries. Sometimes these also include the opportunity to take courses at an African university.

Suggestions for Further Reading:

Cookbooks

The following list will allow gourmets to broaden their culinary horizons. Some cookbooks give Western equivalents for African ingredients which are difficult to obtain, and the book by Hachten has a selected list of stores in the United States that carry the ingredients for African recipes.


Instruction

The following works are guides for teaching about Africa at the elementary, secondary, and college levels.


Introduce by 13 essays by Africanists, this work has sections on resources and materials, approaches to teaching about Africa, and teaching strategies.


Volume II provides a syllabus for college teaching; other volumes include essays, bibliography, and a guide to resources.


Other Sources

African American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. (212) 661-0800

A private organization whose purpose is to further African development and strengthen understanding between the United States and Africa. Its programs bring African students to U.S. universities and African leaders, specialists, and educators for short-term study and travel. Other programs for the Educators to Africa Association, offering low-cost travel plans to Africa; African Study in Africa; Africa Policy Information Center; and its School Services Division.

Publications: *Africa report*; various teaching materials.

African Studies Association, 218 Shiffrnan Center, Brandeis University, Weltham, Massachusetts 02154. (617) 899-3079

Professional association for Africanists in the United States. Attempts to promote, integrate, improve, and facilitate research on Africa; gathers and distributes data and search on Africa, informs researchers of research regulations and priorities of various African countries; annual meeting.