Edris Makward

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am very thankful to all the members who called or emailed invaluable information and announcements for inclusion in this double issue of our Newsletter. Members are indeed our best and most reliable source of information. They are also our best and most reliable asset in our continued efforts to secure precious financial resources through their combined research involvement and interest in the region. I wish to thank the 40/50 members who joined us at our WARA general membership meeting in

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Rob Mortimer

NOTES FROM OUTGOING WARC/CROA DIRECTOR

While my term in Senegal was short, it was also sweet. The Center was a busy crossroads during the spring of 1998 and several visiting scholars made good use of its facilities. This was a period of reconfiguring some of our space to create offices for researchers on short-term visits to Dakar. We are now in a position to offer working space to members of the Association who may have projects that lead them to settle in Dakar for relatively short periods of time.

The space that is set aside for the Regional Electronic Database (RED) did not yet look the way that I had imagined it by the time that I departed Dakar in July. What I expect to see there one day is a computer center rather like the one over which our associate Wali Ndiaye presides at the Goree Institute: a server and a set of work stations connected to the resources of the worldwide net. We made some good headway, however, thanks to the site visit of Mark Kornbluh, Richard Moore, and their colleagues from Michigan State

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NEWS FROM THE REGION

Guinea-Bissau: The news has not been good from Guinea-Bissau since early June 1998. Cornelia Gieseng, a German researcher affiliated with INEP (Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa) who has had to return home, has been sending us alarming reports as to the pain and suffering afflicting the people of the

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Fiona McLaughlin

NOTES FROM INCOMING WARC/CROA DIRECTOR

Just when the Kansas winter starts to get tedious I will be putting away my ice-scraper and heading to Dakar in January of 1999 as Director of WARC. Weather aside, I am fortunate to be returning to Dakar and WARC at a time when many of the projects initiated by my predecessors are seeing the light of day after much hard work by dedicated WARA/AROA members on both sides of the Atlantic. Over the years I have watched WARC grow and expand in many different directions, but it was not until last year, when I spent ten months doing linguistic research in Dakar, that I fully appreciated the Center’s role in facilitating research. Being in Dakar, in close contact with WARC’s able leadership, namely Rob Mortimer and Oumar Ndongo, I was also afforded some firsthand experience with the Center’s activities – and growing pains. I am sure that this experience will serve me well, and I look forward keenly to the opportunity to help further the goals of WARC and shape the direction it will take towards the next century.

Each new director brings to WARC the benefits of his or her own disciplinary interests and research experiences in West Africa. While my own research has focused primarily on Senegal, I was also a Fulbright professor at the Université Abdou Moumouni Dioffo in Niamey in 1992-1993.

So, without discouraging those whose interests lie elsewhere, I would like to extend a special invitation to scholars and students whose research focuses on Niger

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WEST AFRICAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1998

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WEST AFRICAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER
FALL 1998/SUMMER 1999

Editor: Edris Makward
Assistant Editors: Chris Willard-Waldo, Kristi Hobson

This Newsletter is published twice a year (Spring and Fall) by the West African Research Association, 1414 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706. It is distributed to all members and associates of WARA. Material for publication in the Newsletter should be submitted to the secretariat (on or before October 15 and March 15). Please send the disquette together with a hard copy of your submission. WARA has the right to reject items that do not comply with the goals and purposes of the organization. This issue was produced with the support of the Department of African Languages and Literature and the African Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Please note the full contact address of WARC/CROA in Dakar:
B. P. 5456 (Fann-Residence)
Dakar, Senegal
Tel: 9-011-221-8-24-20-62
Fax: 9-011-221-8-24-20-58
email in Senegal: director@mail.ucad.sn or atoure@mail.ucad.sn (Astou Touré, WARC Administrative Assistant)

CAORC'S FELLOWSHIPS FOR ADVANCED MULTI-COUNTRY RESEARCH 2000-2001

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) of which the West African Research Association is a member, sponsors the CAORC Regional Research Program which allows scholars to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts an American overseas research center. The program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their doctorates in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences, and who wish to carry out research of regional significance. CAORC member centers to which fellows may affiliate now include West African Research Association (region of West Africa); American Academy in Rome; American Center of Oriental Research (Jordan); W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research (Israel); American Institute of Bangladesh Studies; American Institute of Indian Studies; American Institute in Pakistan Studies; American Institute for Sri Lankan Studies; American Institute for Yemeni Studies; American Research Center in Egypt; American Research Institute in Turkey; American School of Classical Studies at Athens; American Schools of Oriental Research, and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. Affiliation with the American Institute of Iranian Studies and travel to countries which do not host research centers is contingent upon U.S. government restrictions. Application information is available at the CAORC website at www.caorc.org.

WEST AFRICAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
FELLOWSHIP/INTERNSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT
SPRING/SUMMER 2000

• Three (3) research and teaching fellowships are being offered for the Spring/Summer of 2000 in West Africa. These fellowships are offered primarily to provide opportunities for faculty at liberal arts colleges to conduct short-term research and to lecture at an African university in order to enhance and broaden their teaching effectiveness and their course offerings. The competition is open to U.S. citizens who teach in humanities and social sciences at four-year colleges in the United States. This fellowship program has been funded by a grant from the United States Department of Education.

Each fellowship will provide round trip travel to a West African country and a stipend of $5,000 for ten to twelve weeks. The West African Research Center in Dakar, Senegal (WARC/CROA - Centre de Recherche Ouest Africaine), will assist with university affiliation, recommendations for lodging and the establishment of local contacts in the West African country chosen by the fellow.

Candidates must submit an essay (no more than 10 pages)
describing the concept, methodology and significance of their research project, explaining their interest in teaching and conducting research and in showing how the fellowship will help further research and teaching interest at their college or university and beyond; three letters of recommendation by established scholars in their field or specialty; and a curriculum vitae. Successful candidates must submit a detailed report of their work and their findings on completion of their project. This report will be subsequently published in the WARAWARC newsletters.

Please direct inquiries and submit all relevant materials (one original and three copies) to: WARAWARc, 1414 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706. Telephone: 608-262-2487; Fax: 608-265-4151; email: crwillar@facstaff.wisc.edu. Deadline: January 15, 1999.

WARA/WARC IS HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING NEW USIA-FUNDED FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM:

- WARC Scholars-in-residence Collaborative Research Fellowship. The West African Research Center in Dakar, Senegal, is offering two 2/3 month-long fellowships to facilitate the completion of a joint research project between a West African scholar and a North American scholar engaged in collaborative research. The fellowships will spend this period at the Center as scholars-in-residence in order to complete their project. Priority will be given to scholars who have already initiated a collaborative project and who require work time together in order to finish a manuscript such as a book, book chapter, or journal article.

Eligibility: Scholars must have a doctorate and hold a permanent faculty or research position at a West African or a North American educational institution, and have a scholarly record in their field of collaborative research. Scholars must be current members of WARa or AROA.

Terms and conditions: The fellowship will cover round trip air fare from the scholar's home institution to Dakar, a maintenance stipend for 2/3 month's residency ($4,000) in Dakar, and a supplementary stipend for materials (books, software, photocopies, etc.) for the West African fellow. Fellows are required to be in residence at WARC where they will be given an office for the duration of the fellowship. They will also be required to conduct a scholarly seminar on their research project at the Center and to be available for consultation with other scholars associated with the Center. The Center and the Fellowship Program must be acknowledged in any publication resulting from the collaborative project.

Applications: Joint proposals of no more than ten pages in length will be solicited by WARC/WARC with a deadline designed to give reviewers enough time to make a decision and inform the grantees by March 1, 2000. Proposals should, in concrete terms, describe the history of the collaboration between the two scholars on the project at hand, summarize the significance of the research and the resulting publications. A curriculum vitae and letters of reference should also be submitted to the WARC office in Dakar at WARC/CROA, B.P. 5456 (Fann-Residence), Dakar, Senegal (email: atoure@mail.ucad.sn). US-based applicants should send their application materials to the WARC office at WARC, 1414 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706. Telephone: 608-262-2487; Fax: 608-265-4151; email: crwillar@facstaff.wisc.edu. A detailed report, separate from the ultimate publication, must be

• Three (3) Summer 2000 Minority Student Internships are being offered in West Africa in an effort to increase the active participation of minorities in international affairs (African-Americans, Eskimo or Aleut, Native American Indians, Mexican Americans, Native Pacific Islanders, Puerto Ricans). Internships will be awarded to those who, in the judgement of the review panel, have demonstrated ability and potential to succeed in international studies, and have a genuine interest in African Affairs. Students without previous foreign travel are encouraged to submit applications. This internship program has been funded by a grant from the United States Department of Education.

Each internship will provide round trip travel to Madison, Wisconsin, for a three-day spring orientation; round trip travel to a West African country for four to six weeks; and a cost of living stipend of $1,500. The West African Research Center in Dakar, Senegal (WARA/CROA -- Centre de Recherche Ouest Africaine), will assist the intern in locating lodgings, identifying and establishing in advance an appropriate affiliation with an agency, university or other suitable organization.

The competition is open to U.S. citizens who are enrolled in the M.A. program of an accredited college or university in the United States. This year, we wish to strongly encourage students from HBCU's and from institutions with less exposure to Africa to apply. Candidates must submit one original and three copies of the following: (1) A five-to ten page essay explaining his or her interests in international affairs and how the internship will further that interest at their college/university and beyond; the essay should include a discussion of any participation in international programs at home or abroad; (2) College transcripts; (3) Three letters of recommendation by professors; (4) Resume.

Successful candidates must submit a detailed report of their work and their findings on completion of their project. This report will be subsequently published in the WARAWARC newsletters.
WEST AFRICAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
FELLOWSHIP/INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS
PROGRESS REPORT

We wish to thank a number of WARA members who have helped us disseminate the announcement regarding these programs, which resulted in a larger number of strong applications. By the December 15, 1998 deadline, we received fifteen applications from eligible candidates in each program. We completed the compilation of the applications and sent them out to evaluators. We completed the whole process and contacted the candidates by mid-February 1999.

As of this writing, three internships and two fellowships have now been awarded. We congratulate the lucky ones who are listed below with their research topics, institutional affiliation and country of field work. We shall look forward to seeing their reports on their return and will be publishing them in the next issue of this Newsletter. We also wish to thank all the candidates who applied, for almost all the proposals were worthy of an award but the competition was tough. We hereby hope that they will keep their interest in our area of study and in the activities of WARA, and that they will remain faithful WARA members. We would definitely encourage them to reapply for these fellowship and internship programs or for the new USIA funded programs that are announced in this Newsletter and elsewhere.

1999 List of WARA Awards

Fellows

1. Alice Burmeister.  Winthrop University
Department of Art & Design
Rock Hill, South Carolina
“The Art of West African Factory-Printed Textiles”
Niger.

2. Kathryn Lavelle.  Cleveland State University
Department of Political Science
Cleveland, Ohio
“Emerging Equity Markets in Africa”
Côte d’Ivoire.

Interns

1. Solimar Otero.  University of Pennsylvania
Department of Folklore & Folklife
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
“The Study of Santeria in Lagos”
Nigeria.

2. Yasmina Porter.  University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dance Performance
Madison, Wisconsin
“Collecting Primary Source Materials - African Dance”
Ghana.

3. Rashid Shabazz.  Yale University
African Studies
New Haven, Connecticut
“Ethnographic Study of Print Media in Ghana”
Ghana.

While WARA is very proud and honored by the quality and the intensity of the competition for these Fellowship and Internship programs, we would like to see more active representation from HBCU faculty and students in the competition as well. We will make a definite effort to reach these institutions for our next competitions.

Makward—continued from page 1.

Chicago during the ASA Annual Meeting at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.  (Please find below the agenda of that meeting as well as the Executive Board meeting agenda.)

We were very happy to be able to have with us in person in Chicago, Dr. Oumar Ndongo himself. Oumar, who has now acted twice as interim WARC/CROA Director, gave us a very clear picture of current developments and activities at the Center. He worked closely and efficiently in collaboration with Rob Mortimer during the latter’s tenure as WARC Director (January-July, 1998). We are equally confident that he will do likewise when Fiona McLaughlin, also a seasoned West Africa and Senegal hand, joins him in January 1999. Oumar has been and will continue to be an invaluable key player and associate of WARA/WARC.

As several of the reports in this issue of our Newsletter will indicate, we are now very confident that we will be able to secure in the near future, sufficient, reliable funding that will allow us to hire a qualified WARC/CROA Director on a longer term basis. This has definitely been a pressing concern of the WARA Board in the last several years, and I am glad to report that genuine progress is now taking place in the right direction. One other concern that has also been of great importance to the
WARA Executive Board is the implementation of a functional joint WARA/CROA Committee (Commission Mixte). On my return from Dakar last summer (1998), I circulated a tentative composition of that committee among the Board members. On the basis of the feedback I received from several Board members, I plan to work further on this during my forthcoming visit to Senegal. The essential mandate of this joint committee is to plan a research and activities agenda for the next decade, including a fund raising strategy as well as a theme and venue for a second International WARA Symposium to take place in the region, say in Summer 2001.

I will end this letter with my sincere apologies for the late appearance of this Newsletter issue. I am solely to blame for this delay in view of my almost total immersion in the preparations of the historic 25th ALA (African Literature Association) Annual Meeting, March 10-13, 1999, in Fez, Morocco. The theme of that meeting was: Continental North-South and Diaspora Connections and Linkages (Rapports et Contacts Continental Nord-Sud et les Diasporas). It transcended a narrow involvement with literature and the arts to encompass many topical preoccupations with the past, present and future of Africa and the Diasporas. Writers, filmmakers, educators, and scholars from the U.S. and North America, from Africa, Europe, the Caribbean and elsewhere participated in this important international event. Three outstanding speakers were the Moroccan poet, Abdellatif Laâbi, Ahmedou Mahtar M'Bow, the former UNESCO Director General and member of the Royal Academy in Rabat, and Senegalese novelist and journalist Boubacar Boris Diop.

This letter was written back in late December 1998 as I was about to leave for Senegal. We are now in late May and I now have to admit that, due to, as we say in my ancestral Waalo in Northern Senegal, “too many irons on the coals,” I had stretched our very modestly staffed WARA Secretariat in Madison just too thin for anyone to be able to sort through my very rough draft in order to produce a readable Fall or even a combined Fall/Spring Newsletter in early Spring 1999, as we had ultimately agreed to do.

So, at the risk of being boringly repetitive, let me apologize one more time to our faithful and understanding members and move on to announce triumphantly the good news: The happy outcome of our long time effort to bring WARA under the USIA/CAORC Federal Government funding. We received a few weeks ago an official invitation to send in a budget request for WARA activities totalling $50,000 for fiscal year 1999/2000. Deadline: May 14. While there is no guarantee that all the activities outlined in our application will be authorized by CAORC, we are confident enough about the probability of acceptance to announce in this Newsletter some of those activities and even solicit applications from members and other interested individuals.

One first development is that we can now advertize the WARC/CROA Directorship on a long term basis; and we are doing that in this Newsletter issue as well as through other channels, such as, WARA websites at UW-Madison, UPenn, MSU and through other relevant Newsletters such as ASA, ALA and a number of African Studies Programs.

Two other WARA/WARC programs that will be funded through the new CAORC/USIA grant are:
- a WARA/WARC Scholars-in-Residence collaborative research fellowship which will offer a two to three month long fellowship at WARC in Dakar to facilitate the completion of a joint project between a West African and a North American.
- a Research Fellowship for a West African scholar to a North American university or research institution for a two to three month stay and for a North American scholar to a West African university or research institution (or for two West African scholars).

We also hope to obtain authorization to use some this grant money to improve our Center research facilities for visiting U.S. and overseas researchers (computers, books) and to bring to the joint UPenn/Codesria/WARA “Dual Intellectual Citizenship” Summer 2000 session in Dakar, two graduate students from the sub-region. This three year Ford Foundation funded program starts this summer with UPenn graduate students and graduate students from UCAD. Our request is to expand it to the sub-region.

I will close this letter by repeating again my invitation to all WARA members to send us material and information of interest to West Africanists and other Africanist scholars. In turn, I promise -- in the name of Allah and... Shango -- that after the appearance of this double WARA Newsletter issue now, the Fall 1999 issue will be in your hands before our November meetings in Philadelphia... Inch’ Allah!

Edris Makward
University of Wisconsin-Madison

P.S. The WARA Executive Board is now happy to announce that it has successfully completed the search process for a WARA/CROA Director, and our Director is Dr. Wendy Wilson-Fall, an anthropologist (Howard University, Ph.D., 1984 - African Studies/Development Studies) with strong scholarly research and administrative experience in West Africa*. She will be attending our WARA Annual meetings in Philadelphia in November 1999 (Please check your ASA 1999 Annual Meeting Program).

* See pages 15-16 of this Newsletter.

Mortimer-continued from page 1.

University. With Richard, I visited the electronic facilities at Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) under the able leadership of Alexi Korantin. As director of Network Services at MSU, Richard came up with a cost-effective technical solution to the problem of connectivity fees that had been standing in the way of our hooking the WARC up to the
internet. He proposed a radio liaison to UCAD, which is after all only a couple of kilometers from the Center. By installing a radio transmission link between the WARC and the university's computer center, we shall also be providing a major service to UCAD as this would become the first step to inexpensive linkages on campus between the various facilities. Korantin and Moore were in touch -- by e-mail of course -- regarding the implementation of this hook-up when I left.

Kornbluh's delegation from H-Net at Michigan State (including Harold Marcus of the Department of History and Cheikh Anta Mbacke Babou, a Senegalese graduate student in political science) met with several other institutions in Dakar during their mission. These included Codesria, the Institute for Democracy, and INEADE, a center for educational research and policy. They also met with the candidates for the 1998 Summer Institute in connectivity training that MSU sponsored for the second year under a grant from the United States Information Agency. The center took the lead in assembling a strong Senegalese delegation for the workshop. The delegates were Fatimata Ba of the Ministry of Education, Gora Dia, a documentalist at IFAN, Madame Mbaye who will serve as WARC's networking specialist, and Ibrahima Thioub, a historian from UCAD who will spread the word about the internet as a scholarly resource among his colleagues at the university.

In a related vein and with the generous assistance of Wali Ndiaye and the Gorée Institute, the Center and the Association de Recherche Ouest Africaine sponsored a week-long Internet Seminar for members of the Association conducted in Gorée. The workshop provided a valuable introduction to the skills necessary to exploit the worldwide web. It is worth noting that, during last spring's parliamentary elections, the Senegalese Ministry of the Interior posted the electoral registration lists on the web. Likewise, some of the daily papers now have websites. Electronic technology is spreading in Africa, and Senegal is one of the more advanced countries in this regard. So training of and research support to scholars is an important task for the Center to undertake.

Among the scholars to whom the Center provided various services this spring was Meredeth Tursheen of Rutgers University who was in Dakar to organize a conference of women from countries afflicted with civil conflict. She plans to bring together a group of women activists from Casamance, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Nigeria (Ogoniland). Among those working with her on this project is Fatou Sow of IFAN. Meredeth donated several of her books to the Center's M.M. Kane Library, including her recent edited work (with Clotilde Twagiramariya) *What Women Do in Wartime: Gender and Conflict in Africa* (St. Martin's Press, 1998). I heartily encourage other WARA members to follow her good example.

Shaheen Mozaffar of Bridgewater State and Boston University was also in town conducting research under his electoral studies grant from the National Science Foundation. This is a major research project in which he is collaborating with Jim Scarritt of the University of Colorado. Among other personalities, the Center helped to put him in touch with Professor El Hadji Mbojdj of UCAD, and ONEW, the National Electoral Office.

Another visitor, on his way back from the Mande Studies Association in Banjul, was Professor Ralph Austen of the University of Chicago. He gave a provocative talk on the theme of The Holocaust as an Analytic Model for the Slave Trade. It was nice to have Martin Klein of the University of Toronto in town to participate in the discussion. The center also organized a round table on the topic of civil society. Participants included Penda Mbow who prepared an overview paper on the tasks of civil society in the process of democratization and Maitre Adama Guéye, attorney and founder of the Civic Forum. Guéye presented an account of his project with political parties in the run-up to the May Senegalese elections. The Forum invited the leaders of the major parties to present their programs and to respond to the questions of an audience of professionals and opinion leaders drawn from civil society.

The doors of the Center were open likewise to a number of graduate students from such institutions as Northwestern, SAIS, MSU, Texas, Penn as well as many undergraduates on semester- or summer-abroad programs and internships. Fulbrighters, new and old, and other faculty members used the library resources to varying degrees. And the library received an important new literary database thanks to the visit of Virginia Coulon, the bibliographical specialist from the University of Bordeaux.

Certainly the half-year that I spent in Dakar was a very interesting time for a political scientist to be in Senegal. The political campaign and the May legislative elections were important events in the evolution of the Senegalese political system. Likewise the Casamance issue raised significant questions for citizens and scholars alike; by the end of my stay, the government and army were embroiled in an intervention in Guinea-Bissau, the reasons for which lay completely in the Casamance problem. Senegal's implication in the events of Guinea-Bissau was but one element in the regional West African international system that I looked at in my capacity as a researcher during my stay at the WARC. The center is ready and waiting for other members of the association to pursue their research programs through its facilities.

Rob Mortimer

_McLaughlin-continued from page 1._

to become an active part of the WARCA family by joining or renewing your membership in the organization, donating copies of your publications on Niger to the WARC library, considering the possibility of visiting Dakar and presenting your research at the Center, and helping to create a strong regional chapter of AROA in Niamey. As a linguist and
member of ALTA's (African Language Teachers Association) task force on West African languages, my second appeal is to members of the research community who are in any way involved with West African languages either as a research tool, from a pedagogical perspective, or as an object of linguistic inquiry. Please let WARC know how we can best help you, whether it be by compiling an electronic database on language resources in West Africa or providing an infrastructure for language study in the region.

As I prepare for returning to Dakar, I am acutely aware of setbacks and advances in the news concerning research in West Africa. From Guinea-Bissau we hear that, in addition to taking a heavy toll on human life, the tragic war that has been going on since last June has also resulted in the near total destruction of the country's largest and most active research institution and home of the national archives, the Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEP), which was taken over as a military barracks. We are waiting for a balance sheet of the destruction and the INEP council's recommendations for reconstruction.

On the brighter side of things, one of the most exciting electronic initiatives that has just become a reality is the H-WEST-AFRICA listserv which is now up and running. The listserv is sponsored by H-NET at Michigan State University, WARC and WARC, and users have the option of subscribing to an English or a French version. David Robinson, Cheikh Babou, and the many others who have contributed to making this endeavor a reality are to be commended for this important step in facilitating research on and in West Africa.

Finally, I would like to let members know that the WARC tradition of keeping an open door will continue, and that you are always welcome to stop by the Center when you are in Dakar. And if Senegal is not on your travel itinerary in the near future, WARC is still there to serve you and listen to your suggestions and input by e-mail, phone, or fax.

Fiona McLaughlin
University of Kansas, Lawrence

Guinea-Bissau - continued from page 1

country as a whole. There is also the very specific destruction of INEP, the largest and most active research institution in the country. MANSA (Mande Studies Association) published an alarming article on the situation in its Fall 1998 Newsletter. WARA/WARC has also been alerted and will do its very best to help out.

• WARC/CROA Dakar. December 1998. A friendly and stimulating meeting of U.S. Doctoral researchers in the field with Senegalese and West African counterparts was reported in the December 2, 1998 issue of Le Matin, a Dakar daily. This ground breaking gathering was organized by Dr. Oumar Ndongo, WARC/CROA Interim Director, and was attended by about fifty very attentive listeners, and the discussion was very stimulating. Among the U.S. presenters were Jacqueline Wood Park of the University of Texas-Austin (History: West African soldiers in WWII) and Michael Gibson of the University of Georgia (Anthropology and Development Studies).

• Cheikh Hamidou Kane Colloquium. A landmark Colloquium on Senegalese writer Cheikh Hamidou Kane was announced by the Foundation Senghor in Dakar. It was to take place in St. Louis, December 7-9, 1998, to coincide with the 70th birthday of the author of the classic L'aventure ambiguë (1961) and the more recent novel Les Gardiens du Palais (1995). The colloquium did indeed take place in December as planned and was an enormous success. Several U.S. scholars of African literature participated.

• U.S. Visiting Visas for Africans. Several Senegalese and African scholars and prominent figures including a Codesria officer and several Fulbright recipients have recently complained repeatedly about the intrusiveness and the lack of consideration by the current U.S. Consul in Dakar in rejecting legitimate applications for visiting visas to the U.S.

Several WARA associates familiar with Senegal and the region have expressed their concern about the potential damage that such behavior can do to U.S./African friendship and understanding. Fortunately, we have been told that Ambassador Dane Smith, who is definitely a friend and supporter of WARA/WARC and its goals and mission towards an effective collaboration between U.S. and West African researchers and scholars, has intervened "diplomatically" to smooth out the situation to the best interest of all parties concerned and in an amicable way. WARA is reassured by this intervention. The WARA Secretariat at Wisconsin was contacted by several U.S. scholars familiar with the region requesting that we take action. Our response has been that they write to their Congressmen to alert them to this unfortunate situation where a U.S. consular officer disregards completely the value and importance of our mission of better mutual understanding and friendship in the region and takes it upon himself/herself to "protect" America against “Africans.”

• PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INTERNET CONNECTIVITY PROJECT by Cheikh Babou M'Backé.

The 1998 Summer Workshop. From July 3 to 24, MSU and WARA hosted the second workshop of the Internet Connectivity Project. Drawing from the previous year's experience, in 1998, the project focused on training teams of academics, policy makers and librarians from Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, South Africa and Zambia. The major goals of the workshop were:
- to give the twenty-five guests (four from Côte d'Ivoire, four from Ghana, four from Senegal, eight South Africans, and five Zambians) an overview of the important technical skills of connecting to the Internet, with an emphasis on "hands-on" learning of the skills required to use the Internet well. This overview covered the full range of possibilities for communication, instruction, and research on the Internet.

- to provide participants with pedagogical supports that could help them to extend what they have learned once back home.

- to encourage participants to establish important long term networks of contacts for answering questions, solving problems, and facilitating their own institutional and individual interests via the Internet.

- to build a concrete and durable partnership between MSU, WARA and the institutions in the different countries involved in the workshop.

- to provide the guests a forum to share with their African colleagues and MSU counterparts insights into the state of connectivity and the political economy of higher education in their respective countries.

Workshop participants spent two weeks in East Lansing, Michigan, and one week in Washington, D.C., as guests of Howard University. The time at MSU was divided into several different activities: 1) Internet training sessions coupled with special computer-related sessions, 2) brown bag presentations and 3) roundtables which brought together issues of connectivity, civic education, property rights and presentation of projects in progress. At Howard, the participants had discussions and demonstrations with the University faculties. They visited the National Archives and the Library of Congress, engaged in debates with specialists on distance education at the University of Maryland and the World Bank. They also met with specialists from U.S. agencies who are now actively pursuing Internet connectivity programs in West Africa. They also visited funding institutions and learned about fund raising strategies.

The trip to West Africa. As part of the Internet Connectivity Project, a fact finding mission composed of Mark Kornbluh, Executive Director of H-net, Harold Marcus, Professor in the History Department at MSU, Richard Moore, Networking Specialist at the Computer Center and Cheikh Babou, Project Coordinator, visited Senegal, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire from May 13 to 26. The purpose of this visit was to assess the level of connectivity in these different countries, to network with officials and organizations interested in the academic use of the Internet and in the utilization of the new information technology for promoting civil society and democracy, to evaluate the impact of last year's workshop, to meet with local AROA associations and to participate in the selection of participants in the 1998 workshop.

In Senegal, the delegation held meetings with the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the African Institute for Democracy (IAD), the Institut National d'Études et d'Action pour le Développement de l'Éducation (INEADE), Gorée Institute, the West African Research Center (WARC), the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Education and representatives of the Rector of the Université Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar. In Ghana, the mission participated in the Ghana Computer Literacy and Distance Education Conference (GhaCLAD), visited the University of Ghana, Legon, and met with participants in last year's workshop and applicants to the summer Internet training session.

The Côte d'Ivoire portion of the trip was undertaken as an official visit following the invitation extended to MSU by Mr. Saliou Touré, Minister of Higher Education Research and Technological Innovation (MESRIT). During the visit, several meetings were held with the minister and his staff. The group also visited the University of Côte d'Ivoire at Cocody, the National School for Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA), the National Teacher Training School (ENS), the National Pedagogic Institute of Vocational and Technical Education (IPNETP), University of Côte d'Ivoire at Abobo Adjame, the Houpouhet-Boigny National Polytechnic Institute (INP-HB) of Yamoussoukro, and the University of Côte d'Ivoire at Bouaké. The mission also met with the Board of the local CI-AROA (Association de Recherche Ouest Africaine, Côte d'Ivoire).

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATIONS

- Al and Polly (née Mary Nooter) Roberts and their three children spent half the summer (1998) in Senegal for the fifth year running, working on their research project called Passport to Paradise: Sufi Popular Arts in Urban Senegal. A book with this title will accompany an exhibition scheduled to open at UCLA's Fowler Museum of Cultural History in Fall, 2000. Passport to Paradise is a study of arts associated with the Mourides, a Sufi Way local to Senegal. Calligraphy, architecture, and the expressive culture of divination and healing are included, but the main focus is on visual arts, ranging from wall paintings and related street art to devotional works and those created by Mouride artists for national and international art markets. In particular, the project considers Mouride "visual piety" -- the useful phrase recently coined by art historian David Morgan to refer to the ways that arts structure devotion, rather than merely illustrating it passively. An article based upon the project was published recently, L'Aura d'Amadou Bamba: Photographe et fabulation dans le Senegal urbain in the Canadian journal, Anthropologie et Sociétés2, 1, 1998: 15-40; and another, Displaying Secrets: Visual Piety in Urban Senegal, will appear in a forthcoming book on world visualities edited by Robert Nelson for Cambridge University Press.

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Powers: Economic throughout Florence programs the d'Ivoire.

adjustments Regional College challenges democratic conditions context, economic democratic underdevelopment, and the fate Lumumba-Kasongo prior to preview in Dak'Art during the millennium version of Dak'Art, prior to its opening in Los Angeles later that same year.

- Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo published two books recently. In The Rise of Multipartyism and Democracy in the Context of Global Change: The Case of Africa (1998), Lumumba-Kasongo examines the forces that contributed to the fate of multiparty democracy in Africa. These forces include the state, political parties, ethnicity, nationalism, religion, underdevelopment, and the global market. Multipartyism in Africa is not necessarily democratic. However, the processes toward multipartyism can produce democratic discourses if they can be transformed by popular and social movements. As the author points out, almost all social classes have demanded some form of democracy. Yet the sociological meanings and teleological perspectives of those forms of democracy depend on an individual or group’s economic and educational status. The dynamics of the global context, as reflected in the adoption of the structural adjustment programs of the World Bank and the stability programs of the International Monetary Fund, are likely to produce non-democratic conditions in Africa. Lumumba-Kasongo challenges the existing paradigms of democracy and development, so the book is of considerable interest to scholars and policy makers involved with African politics and socioeconomic development.

Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo is Herbert J. Charles and Florence Charles Faegre Professor of Political Science at Wells College and Visiting Scholar in the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University. He has taught throughout Africa and the United States and has published extensively on international relations and structural adjustments in Africa. He is the author of The Dynamics of Economic and Political Relations Between Africa and Foreign Powers: A Study in International Relations (Praeger, 1998). He is also co-founder and director of CEPARRED in the Côte d'Ivoire.

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SPECIAL FEATURES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS


We invite articles, essays, book reviews (of recently published works only, please), original creative works such as short stories, poetry, cover art, dramatic renderings of oral narratives.

Written in languages of Africa (as well as English, French and Portuguese).

Format: Three copies of typed, double-spaced manuscript up to twenty pages and, if possible, a 3.5 floppy disk (Macintosh Microsoft Word or WordPerfect).

Voices is a forum for exploring issues of written and oral artistic production in Africa and the diaspora. Submissions that stretch and challenge such disciplinary boundaries are welcome and will be considered for publication. We will distribute copies of Voices to American universities with interest in African studies and to African institutions which may have more difficulty in developing and maintaining their collections of research in African literatures. We invite submissions from writers world-wide. Voices will be complemented by a website with the aim of cultivating a broad readership and interactive academic network.

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For more information contact Katrina Daly Thompson, Co-Editor, at the above address or by email at: voices@studentorg.wisc.edu.

See our developing website for updates and a preview: http://african.lss.wisc.edu/all/voices.htm

- Action de Solidarit6 Islamique of Senegal announces the preparation of an important International Islamic Symposium to be held in Dakar, 13-16 November, 2000.

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Edris Makward was honored by an invitation to attend an informative meeting about this forthcoming venture with three members of the Organizing Committee (Prof. A. Mahtar Mbow, Dr. Ciré Ly and Prof. Sambou Sarr) during his stay in Dakar (June 8, 1999) where he expressed the candid interest of WARA/WARC.

WARA is happy, therefore, to present below the relevant information received so far and promises to keep our membership posted on further developments of this projected international symposium which should definitely interest many of our members. Interested members and associates are hereby invited to contact directly Dr. Ciré Ly for further information at: Point E Canal IV, BP 2900, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (221) 825.0372 (office) or (221) 824.1573 (house). Fax: (221) 826.06.05 e-mail: asi@matam.com

Call for papers. Deadline: December 31, 1999. Languages of the symposium: French, English or Arabic. Please send your abstracts on or before the above deadline date to:

Professor Bouna Gaye, Comité préparatoire du Symposium, Point E Canal IV, BP 2900, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (221) 825.0372 (office) or (221) 824.1573 (house). Fax: (221) 826.06.05. email: asi@matam.com

Completed papers in one of the Symposium languages (no more than 20 double-spaced pages) should reach the above secretariat on or before June 30, 2000.

The Symposium Organizing Committee is hoping to be in a position to provide transportation and other costs for invited participants who will be presenting papers. However, the scholarly symposium forum is open to all interested individuals or institutions wishing to participate.

Action de Solidarité Islamique: Symposium International Islam, Resistances et etat en afrique de l'ouest (XIXe et XXe siècles)
1 - SOUS LE HAUT PATRONAGE DE: Chef(s) d'Etat
2 - SOUS LA PRESIDENCE D'HONNEUR: Ministre(s) Culture
3 - SOUS LA PRESIDENCE DE: Mme. le Pr. Adama BA KONARE
4 - CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE PROVISOIRE
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• Président: M. Oumar Kane
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Mme. Madina TALL (Bamako)
M. Iba Der THIAM (Dakar)
M. Abou El Caba TOURE (Dakar)

Members' Activities and Publications - continued from page 9


What is the essence of story? How does the storyteller convey meaning? Harold Scheub tackles these questions and more demonstrating that the power of story lies in emotion.

While others have focused on the importance of structure in the art of story, Scheub emphasizes emotion. He shows how an expert storyteller uses structural elements -- images, rhythm, and narrative -- to shape a story's fundamental emotional content. The storyteller uses traditional images, repetition, and linear narrative to move the audience past the story's surface of morals and ideas, and make connections to their past, present, and future. To guide the audience on this emotional journey is the storyteller's art.

The traditional stories from South Africa, Xhosa, and San cultures included in the book lend persuasive support to Scheub's argument. In recounting such stories, a skilled performer can stir emotions despite space, time, and culture.

Harold Scheub is Evjue-Bascom Professor of Humanities and Professor of African Languages and Literature at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. To record oral traditions, he has walked more than 6,000 miles through South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho. He is the author of The Tongue is Fire and the editor of Nongenile Masithathu Zenani's The World and the Word: Tales and Observations from Xhosa Oral Tradition, both published by the University of Wisconsin Press. He is also the author of The African Storyteller.

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• Harlan M. Smith II is on the Editorial Board for the newly established journal, The Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa. In a recent Chronicle of Higher Education (late August, early September), Dr. Valentine James, Director of the African Studies Program at Kalamazoo College (Kalamazoo, MI), published the Initial Call for Papers for the inaugural issue of the journal. More information can be obtained from: Dr. Valentine James, Director, African Studies Program, Kalamazoo College, 1200 Academy Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49006-3295. Tel: 616-337-7406. Email: valjames@kzoo.edu.


In this groundbreaking work Robert seeks to reconstruct the religious and social history of Diola communities in southern Senegal during the precolonial era, when the Atlantic slave trade was at its height. Combining extensive anthropological fieldwork with exhaustive research in French, British and Senegalese government and missionary archives, Baum shows that Diola community leaders used a complex of religious shrines and priesthoods to regulate and contain the influence of the slave trade. His investigation demonstrates how this close involvement with the traders significantly changed Diola religious life.

Robert M. Baum is Associate Professor of Religious Studies at Iowa State University. Formerly a Research Fellow at the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute at Harvard University, he has taught history, religious studies, comparative literature, anthropology and African Studies. Baum has lived in Senegal for nearly four years and has traveled in other parts of Africa. He is a WARAGneet Board member.

• Ahmadou Kourouma: le “guerrier” griot. An important and timely book on Ivory Coast novelist Ahmadou Kourouma by an APELA founding member and distinguished critic of Contemporary Francophone African Literature, Madeleine Borgomano of Université Aix-Marseille.

Ben K. Fred-Mensah

Beyond State Capacity in the African Development Agenda

This is a summary of an ongoing study, “State Capacity or Receptive Societal Capacity?” The study aims to re-assess the contemporary conception of state capacity-building in the era of political and economic liberalization in Africa. It is argued that effective operations of state personnel and state organizations cannot be divorced from the general societal characteristics. The effectiveness of state personnel and state organizations is a reflection of both their quality and the nature of their interaction with the society at large.

It must be recalled that the World Bank in the late 1980s observed that Africans, overall, were as poor as they were in the 1960s. The social ambiance in which this observation was made contrasted well with that of the independence period of the 1960s, the period marked with euphoria, hopes, and expectations. In the 1960s, most African countries could boast relatively high incomes per capita and well-functioning administrative and educational systems, as well as relatively well-developed infrastructural facilities. However, by the late 1970s, most of these infrastructural facilities had deteriorated and the countries had reached the verge of total economic collapse. It was this state of affairs that necessitated the adoption of structural adjustment programs (SAPs). Available statistics show that most of the African countries that adopted SAPs have achieved significant results in the macroeconomic sectors. This has been done mainly through technical adjustment in such areas as money supply, fiscal policies, and trade and exchange rates regimes. However, these countries are yet to attain the structural transformations and growth rates that are capable of generating jobs to improve social well-being.

In a statement depicting a paradox of Africa’s growth problems, Jeffrey Sachs, in the Economist of June 29, 1996, noted that there are “So many good ideas, so few results.” No one can deny the fact that, since political independence in the 1960s, African countries have played host to myriads of “good ideas” for development. One can recall development initiatives like the Basic Needs strategy of the 1970s, the Lagos Plan of Action of the early 1980s, the African Alternative Framework of the late 1980s, structural adjustment programs of the 1980s and 1990s, and a host of initiatives developed by national governments and also under the auspices of the United Nations. The social and economic situations in the region today, have rendered the hopes and expectations associated with these development ideas unfounded.

“Good ideas,” as development resources, are a necessary supplement to material resources, though the expected impact of their combined force cannot be realized in an institutional

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Fred Mensah - continued from page 11

vacuum. There has to be a framework within which to channel and process development resources. This observation partly explains the contemporary concern with the nature of state institutions, that is, the nature of state governance and state capacity, in Africa. This concern derives from the belief that the revamping of the private sector, perceived to be the engine of growth under SAPs, cannot be achieved in an administrative vacuum. Markets are the central signposts of the free-enterprise economy and they need good governance and a capable state to function well. Markets cannot function as expected of them unless those in leadership positions who wield power allow them to do so.

The optimism associated with the dictum of getting policies "right" under SAPs is no longer warranted. The basic conceptual foundations on which most of the governments in Africa are seeking to build their economies are exceedingly deficient, as demonstrated by the widespread policy failures in the region. The reason for this is not far-fetched. Contemporary efforts at building a developmental state in Africa have failed to proceed simultaneously with the building of civil society.

It must be recalled that at the forefront of the analytic and operational initiatives meant to deal with the perceived weaknesses in the nature of governance and the capacity of the state in Africa are the leading international development agencies, notably the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In its Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth, The World Bank, for example, called for a reappraisal of the use of development resources, including technical assistance, and the need to revamp the state by investing in local institutions, which, by the Bank's usual definition, are state institutions.

While the concern with the state in Africa is understandably a response to real problems of public administration, the implicit overconcentration on it by the international donor agencies and the African reformist elite has limited their ability to effectively tailor their analytic and operational works to the understanding of the nature and needs of the society at large. One key question to ask is: Can the perceived poor performance of the state in Africa be ameliorated without a corresponding understanding of the potentials and constraints that may exist in the wider societal systems?

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Ahmadou Kourouma - continued from page 11

Kourouma's third novel En Attendant le vote des bêtes sauvages (1999) recently received very strong critical acclaim and another French literary prize.

- Madeleine Borgoman. Agrégée, docteur d'État, a longtemps vécu en Afrique et enseigné à l'université de Rabat (Maroc) et d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). Auteur de nombreux livres sur les romanciers contemporains, en particulier Marguerite Duras, elle est passionnée d'Afrique et a publié, outre de nombreux articles, une étude sur L'appel des arènes, d'Aminata Sow Fall, et un livre sur les écritures de femmes africaines, Voix et visages de femmes.

Voici un romancier rare, un de ces écrivains exceptionnels qui ne laissent pas leurs lecteurs intacts et font croire aux pouvoirs de la littérature. Et pourtant, s'il est devenu littéralement, "classique" en Afrique et si les africanistes de tous les pays lui accordent une place prééminente dans la littérature francophone, il reste bien peu connu ailleurs dans le monde et largement ignoré en France. Tant il est difficile, pour beaucoup, de reconnaître des écrivains non hexagonaux, surtout s'ils viennent du monde noir.

Ahmadou Kourouma est l'auteur de deux chefs-d'œuvre longtemps mûris: Les Soleils des Indépendances (1968) et Monne, outrages et défis (1990). Ce livre voudrait contribuer à faire lire et aimer cette oeuvre passionnante qui plonge son lecteur au creux de l'Afrique et lui révèle un autre côté de sa propre histoire. Profondément enracinée dans les traditions de la Côte d'Ivoire et du Sahel, et portant critique et subversive, l'écriture de Kourouma fait de la langue française un usage libre et surprenant, la pliant aux rythmes, aux images et aux saveurs d'une langue africaine. Ce noble "guerrier" Malinké, mathématicien de formation, en écrivant sans préjugés ni conformisme, a choisi de se faire griot moderne pour ériger un inoubliable lieu de mémoire africain.

- William Zartman talked to the U.S. Congress' Black Caucus, September 18, 1998 and closed his report on Africa with a good word for WAR/AWARC:

"Let me close on a related subject. We need to become more familiar with Africa and we need more serious study of the continent. Black Americans especially need more opportunities to work on the original homelands. USIA now spends only 7% of its exchanges funding on Africa. The one American Overseas Research Center in Black Africa, the West African Research Association operating its Center in Dakar, under the dynamic leadership of Prof. Edris Makward of the University of Wisconsin, is the only AORC not funded by USIA and so cannot hire a permanent director.

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The main defect in the analytic and operational works meant to address the vexing issues of governance and state capacity in Africa is the failure to take into account what I have termed the receptive and generative capacities of the wider African societal systems. This is because effective operations of state personnel and state organisations cannot be divorced from the general societal characteristics, among which are the quantity and quality of occupational and professional skills, the state of the health, the motivation, and work attitudes of the members of the society. In other words, effectiveness of state personnel and organizations is a reflection of both their quality and the nature of their interaction with the society at large. In the January, 1998, edition of Researching Development by the Danish Center for Development Research (CDR), Poul Engberg-Pedersen noted that “Capacity relates more than macro-economic balances and political will.” He suggested that capacity requires the “existence of knowledge, imagination, collaborative structures, technical capabilities, human interest, and economic resources.”

We need to distinguish between the capacity of the state to adopt a particular policy and its capacity to implement it. This distinction is necessary because, as operations under SAPs have shown, a policy can be put in place by national technocrats with or without the help of international development agencies, though with the backing of the national political elite. However, unless the policy is designed to achieve technical adjustments in such areas as fiscal, monetary, or trade polices that are more amenable to universal neo-classical solutions and require little societal involvement the policy process cannot ignore the existing potentials and constraints that may exist in civil society, if policies are meant to be effective. This observation reminises the general failures of land reform polices in Africa.

By predominantly focusing on the state, contemporary capacity building initiatives rest on the belief that the constraints on the performance of the state in Africa can be effectively addressed through further academic and professional education and restructuring the state organisational environments. But what we often fail to realize is that state personnel and organisation do not operate outside of the society but in it. The ability of the state bureaucracies to carry out assigned responsibilities is deeply affected by broader historical, cultural, economic, and political contexts within which they operate. The failure to recognize this can only lead to disconnective incapacity of the state itself — that is, persistent state incapability as a result of lack of congruency and integration between state's concepts and paradigms of development and those of the relevant sectors of the civil society.

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Congressman Payne has given us his good support, but has not yet been able to achieve the USIA action we need. We need the help of all the members of the Black Caucus, so that Africa can get the same American Overseas Research facilities as the rest of the world. I would be happy to talk with you about this.”

Bill pursued this effort relentlessly. WARA members should know that there has been a collective effort to bring WARA/WARC under the CAORC/USIA funding umbrella. Bill Zartman, Mary Ellen Lane and Edris Makward, who are also members of the CAORC (Council of American Overseas Research Centers) Executive Board, have consistently pressed that agenda with their CAORC colleagues. CAORC President Richard Lerivière has also supported this agenda unfailingly.

As a follow-up to this, let me add that, as announced elsewhere in this Newsletter issue, WARA is now - as of October 1, 1999 - included under the USIA/CAORC umbrella funding, together with another 14 AORC’s (American Overseas Research Centers) around the world. Our initial CAORC/USIA funding level is modest to begin with ($50,000 for FY 1999/2000) but we feel very encouraged by this first step and will continue more energetically than ever, our efforts to increase WARA/WARC resources. WARC is the first and only such center in Sub-Saharan Africa.

John Edward Philips attended an interesting international conference on slave elites in Africa and the Middle East, October 29 - November 1, 1998, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago. John will contribute a brief report on this conference for our next Newsletter.

Rachel Reynolds. As a graduate student in the English Department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, I am specializing in African-English linguistics and rhetoric in the Language, Literacy and Rhetoric program. Beginning next summer, I will be doing full time field work collecting and analyzing Igbo English in particular. By “collecting” I mean making tape recordings of spoken Igbo English in all kinds of settings here in the United States, as well as collecting radio recordings, textbooks, magazines, chapbooks, letters, business notes and any other kind of spoken or written materials produced by Igbo in English. The analysis part -- my dissertation -- will entail both descriptive analysis of the pragmatics of Igbo English (comparative to mainstream American and British English), and the larger social questions surrounding the “legitimizing” of Igbo English at home and abroad.

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Fred-Mensah - continued from page 13

Disconnective state incapacity in Africa is an obstacle to both the building of sustainable nation-wide development strategies and fostering of community values and norms, the latter being the means by which people of different racial, ethnic, religious, and gender groups can peacefully, cooperatively, and productively live together in a country. It is necessary for Africa's policy-makers and their international mentors to take into account the fact that every society has its own set of social norms, values, beliefs, and ideology, and stock of knowledge upon which they can draw in the policy process to improve conditions of the people. As the late Professor Claude Ake of Nigeria noted, people desire and pursue the betterment of their own lives within the context of their understanding and values. If people see clearly that something is conducive to the betterment of their lot, they are most likely to seek it.

Public sector performance in Africa, as elsewhere, will continue to fall below expectation even when the public servants are trained in the use of the most recent technologies, are paid well and provided with well-defined responsibility, and work within a framework of well-structured rules and procedures, if these public servants are conceptually alienated from the wider social systems. It is the widely accepted values that drive legitimacy, social commitment, and behavior. The ability to tailor the development concepts of the state to those of the larger society is, in essence, the litmus test of the development process. The presence of transparency, accountability, political openness, the rule of law, respect for human rights, trustworthiness, vibrant, mobile, and of well-informed civil society characterizes countries that enjoy viable institutional environments—good governance and capable state. It is also these countries that experience sustainable economic growth and a culture of equity.

Ben K. Fred-Mensah
Visiting Faculty
Government Department
Hamilton College
Clinton, NY

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Any input from scholars, from Igbo, from Nigerians or from WARA members interested in the politics of English language use in West Africa at home and abroad would be greatly welcome. I am particularly interested in finding Igbo English materials produced in Nigeria such as locally produced magazines, newspapers or serial chap books. My e-mail address is: ffeynol@uic.edu (That's a number "1" and not an "l" in the sixth alphanumerics in my e-mail address). By mail, I can be reached at University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of English, m/c 162, Chicago, IL 60680.

Note: WARA wishes to apologise sincerely to Rachel Reynolds for the late appearance of this information, which means that any reaction to it now would come to her somewhat late for her summer research project. At any rate, WARA advises that you get in touch with a highly resourceful WARA member on your research topic in the person of my former University of Ibadan "talibe" (disciple), Prof. Phanuel Egejuru, Department of English, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70118. Tel: 504-865-2479.

E.M.


Frederic C. Schaffer challenges the assumption often made by American scholars that democracy has been achieved in foreign countries when criteria such as free elections are met. Elections, he argues, often have cultural underpinnings that are invisible to outsiders. To examine grassroots understandings of democratic institutions and political concepts, Schaffer conducted fieldwork in Senegal, a mostly Islamic and agrarian country with a long history of electoral politics. Schaffer discovered that ideas of "demokaraasi" held by Wolof-speakers often reflect concerns about collective security. Many Senegalese see voting as less a matter of choosing leaders than of reinforcing community ties that may be called upon in times of crisis.

By looking carefully at language, Schaffer demonstrates that institutional arrangements do not necessarily carry the same meaning in different cultural contexts. Democracy in Translation asks how social scientists should investigate the functioning of democratic institutions in cultures dissimilar from their own, and raises larger issues about the nature of democracy, the universality of democratic ideals, and the practice of cross-cultural research.

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Colonial Boundaries

Anyone who reads the accounts of nineteenth century travelers is aware of the African concepts of boundaries before the colonial period. They frequently note that this or that point makes the border between the domains of this or that ruler, and those who travel with trading caravans are reminded in more tangible ways -- they must pay taxes, transit tolls and the like upon making these crossings. Likewise, they were aware of the shifting centers of justice, since travelers were often subject to rulings from local courts. In short, political control was symbolized by these two powers, to tax and to give justice, and they were definitely confined within borders. Refugees, sometimes even whole villages, could escape the jurisdiction of one authority by crossing a river or a forest, and those fleeing justice might be harbored or extradited by authorities who also had this consciousness. But over and over again, we see that these borders were not "ethnic." Mostly one sees that jurisdiction was local, held by a small polity that never had a prayer of being dominant over a whole ethnic group, and to the degree that they aspired to control other groups they did this with their immediate neighbors who might or might not be linguistically or culturally similar. Even large polities, however, usually exercised their control by taking these smaller jurisdictions and agglomerating them into a larger polity over which they might appoint officials or station garrisons, but rarely did they interfere too much.

Colonial rule came about in much the same way. Local rulers, now renamed "chiefs," became the mainstay of local rule, and, before that, their surrender in the form of treaties for the most part marked the jurisdictional formation of colonial states. No colonial state could govern people who did not understand European languages and had no tradition of European law without engaging in the expensive educational operation that no colonial state ever dreamed of, training thousands of people to govern in that language and with that law. All colonial states had to rely on these local rulers, many of whom continued to govern. The biggest difference between direct and indirect rule was the size of the local jurisdictions, the direct rule countries preferring to rule through the lowest level jurisdictions, the indirect rule countries seeking to keep regional powers together as well.

In fact, most colonial borders had to take these small jurisdictions into account, and a good many colonial borders were anchored on the borders of these smaller states. I recall that Osijawu made this point for Nigeria's borders some years ago. There are, of course, borders drawn on degrees of latitude and other arbitrary factors, and it would be very instructive how these borders were reflected in the local polities that might have been split.

In any case, Africans were not ruled by ethnic groups in precolonial times, they were ruled by states of larger or smaller dimensions, and these states were absorbed into colonial governments. Colonial borders were no more arbitrary than the borders of pre-colonial larger states. This does not mean that colonial rulers were good for Africa, or that they did not create some barriers in places where they did not exist before, but only that this is a long standing historical process.

John Thornton
Millersville University

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Director of the West African Research Center
Dakar, Senegal

The West African Research Association (WARA), a scholarly association whose headquarters are at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is seeking a director for its center in Dakar, Senegal. The mandate of WARA is to promote scholarly exchange and research collaboration between the United States and West Africa. WARA currently receives its principal funding from the U.S. Department of Education and the United States Information Agency. Efforts will be pursued vigorously to secure additional funding from other sources.

WARC/CROA (West African Research Center/Center de Recherche Ouest Africaine) is an AORC (American Overseas Research Center) and WARA is a member organization of CAORC (Council of American Overseas Research Centers), headquartered at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

The WARC/CROA director manages a facility of some fifteen rooms located near the Université Cheikh Anta Diop in the Fann-Résidence neighborhood. The Center includes a library and reading rooms, a seminar or lecture room, the Regional Electronic Database and computer lab, several offices for visiting scholars, and administrative offices. The director manages a staff of nine professional and service personnel. The director works very closely with and reports...
Qualifications of candidates should include:
- fluency in English and French;
- prior administrative experience;
- advanced degree and preferably a Ph.D., in an Africa-related field;
- knowledge of American university structures and American as well as international funding agencies;
- experience of living and working in Africa.

Salary will be $21,000-28,000 per annum, depending on experience. The Director is encouraged to pursue his/her own research interest in the region.

An additional research allowance may be allocated on the basis of a sound proposal submitted to the WARA Executive Board.

Candidates should send a letter of interest, a CV, and three letters of reference to: WARA/Department of African Languages and Literature, 1220 Linden Drive, Room 1414 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA. Tel: 608-262-2487 Fax: 608-265-4151.

Application deadline: Review of applications to begin July 1, 1999.

The appointment will initially be for one year, starting October 1, 1999, but renewable on a longer term basis contingent on overall favorable evaluation of performance and continued adequate funding.

Note: We apologize for the late appearance of this announcement. We must say however that it was widely circulated through the Internet in the U.S. and overseas and also through mailings to a broad range of relevant institutions. We have retained 7 strong candidacies and the selection process in good progress.*

* See page 5 of this Newsletter.

PICTURE TOUR OF WARO
(FANN-RESIDENCE)

WARD/CROA Director, Fiona McLaughlin, 1999, at her desk.
WARA President, Edris Makward, with Fiona McLaughlin in one of the WARC Researchers’ offices.

WARC/CROA Courtyard. Lunch break with Oumar Ndongo, Astou Touré, Ousmane Sene and visitors.

WARC/CROA Main entrance undergoing major cleaning up.

University of Minnesota and former Senegal Fulbright scholar, Charles Sugnet, lecturing at WARC/CROA on Senegalese video clips.

A very attentive WARC/CROA audience at Charles Sugnet's lecture, May 1999.

IFAN/UCAD Sociologist Fatou Sou addressing the "Dual Citizenship Seminar" at WARC/CROA, May 1999.
Thanks to a fellowship from the West African Research Association (WARA), I conducted research on female entrepreneurs in Accra, Ghana. I was based at the Development of Women's Studies Program at the University of Ghana-Legon. Takyiwa Manuh, a newly minted IU Ph.D., Research Fellow in the African Studies Program, and co-coordinator of DAWS, coordinated the institutional contact. While I was there, I was assisted by Akoasu Adomako Ampofo, the other co-coordinator of DAWS. I also found S.S. Quarcoopome, a resident historian, quite helpful.

Before arriving in Ghana, I was tentatively going to write book reviews of monographs in my chosen research area. However, I found that I could access many of the local works in American universities. I did, however, collect a variety of useful data from the University's Balme, African Studies Libraries and the National Archives of Ghana. I found the libraries quite useful and accessible. The staff at all the facilities were quite helpful. Oliver, a librarian at the IAS library, was exceptional in aiding my collection of written materials. I recorded and copied a variety of locally produced or hard to access works on gender in the country. After pursuing the stacks for about two weeks, I decided to "go out into the field." I wanted to talk to local women and visit organizations. I am particularly interested in the multiplicity of African women's economic ownership; women hold a variety of economic roles. (I am aware that more African women work in the informal economic sector. However, I am interested in how the growing power of women's business associations and societal changes have influenced women's diversity in entrepreneurship.)

I wanted to apply my research questions for my research in Senegal to Ghanaian women. I wanted to explore the impact of credit access, collateral, kinship, social and political networks, education and resiliency to obstacles. However, due to time constraints, I mainly pursued library research and met with business owners and organizations. I do, however, plan to address these phenomena in greater detail at a later date. Previous studies predominately focus on women's activities in the "informal sectors" of the economy (Clark 1994, Bonnardel 1988, Hamer 1981, Robertson 1984).

Because I specialize in Francophone African history (my research is on urban Dakaroise entrepreneurs), I was not as familiar with Ghana. I chose to study in Ghana to increase my first-hand knowledge of West Africa. I arrived in Ghana with some literature background and two vague contacts -- "Zonta International" and "Esther Ocloo." After talking to a few scholars and local residents, I discovered a few more specifics. Not only did people know Mrs. Esther Ocloo, a friend's mom knew her well and one of my friends is her nephew. It took me about two weeks to finally get in contact with her. When I finally did, she was traveling to the U.S. the same evening. However, due to shared friends, she agreed to meet with me.

She talked to me for a few hours. Nevertheless, I was extremely impressed with her and others' hospitality and receptiveness. Moreover, I became excited about meeting with and discussing with as many business women and organizations as possible in my brief stay. I will discuss highlights from interviews with Mrs. Ocloo and others later in the paper.

**Brief history of enterprise in Ghana.** West Africa has a long tradition of trade. Some of the earliest trade has been traced to the Jenne region of present day Mali from the first century B.C. (McIntosh and McIntosh, 1984). Trade began on the Ghanaian coast long before European contact. The Akan have a long history of trade within the larger Saharan and Savanna networks with northern Africa and the Mediterranean. During the pre-colonial era, women along the coast of Ghana sold fish throughout the region and into the hinterland. In the Accra area, women also pursued salt production. From the 15th century on, Ghanaians had contacts with Europeans. During the 17th century, the main regional export items were gold, fish, salt and slaves. By the 19th century, trade increased with the introduction of European markets and the waning economic and political control of the centrally located Asante. Women began trading small luxury items, and continued trade of meat, vegetables, and fruit.

These luxury items included linen corals, knives, beads, eyeglasses, rings, etc. (Robertson, 1995, 108). Salaga market began in central Accra during the late 17th century. When the British took control of the Gold Coast in 1874, the British added paved surfaces and buildings to the existing Salaga market structure. However, the sanitation was very limited and remains so today. During the late Victorian era until WWI, Ghana was the largest producer of cocoa, thereby dominating the colonial economy (Grier, 1989, 12). Under the leadership of Governor Guggisberg, a deep water port was created at Takoradi in 1928. Most other related development came under the forms of private taxation and enterprise. Moreover, the British were more concerned with extracting natural resources such as gold, manganese, and diamonds (Robertson, 1984, 37).

Women have encountered a number of local changes. These include independence, increased education, and economic crisis. During the 1960s, primary school enrollment of both sexes increased. Girls began diversifying employment interests. Some of the girls took their newly acquired literacy and savings to pursue careers in sewing, hairdressing, or low level bureaucratic employees versus market trade (Robertson, 1995, 111). Claire Robertson argues that African women "are in a relatively good position compared to many western and Islamic women regarding rights to work outside the home, own and convey property, and generally act independently of male permission" (Robertson 1984, 77). However, she finds that two things keep women at an economic disadvantage: lack of education
and gender discrimination in employment practices such as health care and sex segregation (Robertson, 1984, 77).

The Ghanaian economy has fluctuated since the 1970s. Women in salaried jobs are facing increased discrimination and reduction of jobs (Manuh, 1990, 18). During the last two decades, there has been a rise in women's associations and organizations. I attribute this to the recent economic crisis and women's response to this. Informal lending agencies (locally known as the "susu" system) account for "25 per cent of economically active women in the non-agricultural informal sector to invest in businesses and farms...") (Manuh, 1998, 3). Like many African women, Ghanaian women face economic obstacles such as the lack of credit, collateral, technology, training, and education. However, despite these problems, women have proven themselves to be very dynamic in the creation of businesses and organizations.

During the 80s, the national economy grew an average of 5% per year. Inflation decreased and exports increased. President Rawlings instated many of the policies outlined by international lending agencies. In 1983, the economy was consolidated and, starting in 1987, incentives were ensured to attract investment. The IMF and World Bank considered this successful.

However, it's argued that with the growth in the commercial sectors came a decline in local income (Manuh, 11). This included devaluation of the cedi and privatization of state-owned enterprises. However, a number of locally owned industries have been replaced by foreign products. Manuh argues that there is a lack of data on SAP and women's employment and a monitoring agency should be created.

Local business women and organizations. While some of the women's associations existed prior to 1975, many of them were created in response to the UN's Decade on Women. Women were cited as a target group for the development. I will highlight a few women's and business organizations, including WWB, GAWE, NCWD, FIDA, and 31DWM, with mention of a few other local organizations.

Today, Women World Banking (WWB) provides funding and training to businesswomen. Branches of this resource are located in a number of countries. It is a product of the 1975 UN conference in Mexico. It provides non-institutional credit, management training, accounting, planning and marketing (NCWD40). The original guarantee scheme was for the government to contribute 25% of the cost. WWB contributes 50% and the bank (Ghana Commercial bank) loans 25% with the option for up to four other loans of the same amount. However, due to structural adjustments, the government lost control of banks and has impacted the original goals of the support system. Another option WWB provides is the "susu" system of credit accrual. This is a rotating credit system where a group saves and takes turns giving the collection to one member for use. A new subsidiary to the organization has been created, Mutual Susu Limited (MASU), which provides credit, while WWB increases emphasis on training.

The Ghanaian Association of Women Entrepreneurs (GAWE) was founded by a former president of GFBPW (Ghanaian Federation of Business and Professional Women), Lucia Quachev, in 1991. Registered in 1993, GAWE has been very active during the last few years. It provides training on a variety of areas such as staff development and infrastructural development. GAWE is connected to a number of international business associations. In 1994, the organization launched the First Global Women Entrepreneurs Trade Fair in Accra. The second Fair is actually being held in Addis Ababa this month.

In a trip sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women, GAWE toured four major midwest cities for potential contacts this July. GAWE was very receptive to me and allowed me to attend several meetings and events.

I met with Dinah Dadzie at NCWD. This group was created by a government decree in 1975 in response to the UN conference in Mexico. Initially, the Council was governed by an interim management committee. However, in 1994, it was restructured to include a governing board of government appointees. It is governed by an advisory committee containing members from a variety of government ministries such as health, education, social welfare, women in society and foreign affairs. NCWD works with both the government on policy matters and local NGOs to promote women's issues. It provides reports on social issues in Ghana and support to other organizations in the country.

FIDA. The International Federation of Women Lawyers was introduced to Ghana in 1968 and became inaugurated in 1974 as an affiliate of the world body. FIDA was founded by North and Latin American women in 1944 and is called Federation International De Abogades. Since 1985, the organization has provided legal seminars in all regions of Ghana. Between 1985 and 1989 there were 850 attendees. By 1997, the cases totaled 1504. The current Ghanaian president is Victoria Addy. The goals of the organization are to promote the principles and aims of the UN in their legal and social aspects, to enhance and promote the welfare of women and children at home and in society. In doing so, FIDA provides legal aid and counseling, education on legal rights and obligations, and reviews existing laws. FIDA has worked closely with the NCWD, Ghana Law Reform Commission, the Ghana Bar Association and Christian Council of Ghana. In addition, FIDA has been active in the following legislation: 1985 interstate Succession Law 111 which aids women with the matters of the deceased husband's estate and Customary Marriage and Divorce Law 112.

GFBPW is headed by Vera Kpeto. AFWE provides matching funds to women to help insure credit, provides linkages between the informal and formal economic sectors and aims to firmly position African women in the growing global economy. Zonta International also provides support to women's economic and social activity in the country.

31DWM (The 31st December Women's Movement), Nana Ageyman Rawlings, President. Founded in 1982, the slogan was “Total
Liberation by any means possible for Ghanaian women.” The symbol was a woman wielding a gun. It is open to all Ghanaian women over eighteen years of age. It focuses on political, social and economic empowerment. The income generation activities included numerous food processing ventures: gari processing plants, palm and kernel oil, and other areas such as tie and dye.

The organization also provides day care facilities for women, environmental and health programs, and is highly active in elections, particularly voter registration. Like FIDA, one of the group’s main constituency is queen mothers. 31DWM receives a large amount of criticism. Some of this includes: 1) Rawlings has used the organization to create a constituency base for his wife to serve his political ends and 2) PNDC (Provisional National Defense Council) is hostile towards women until they see a need for the political recruitment of women.

Other support networks for Ghanaian women are the National Council on Women and the Association of African Women Entrepreneurs (AFWE). In addition to the organizations that I reviewed, there are numerous self-help groups, and market associations that aid women in economic activities.

**Ghanaian Business owners.** One of the most prominent local business women is Mrs. Esther Ocloo. Ocloo began working out of her home in 1942. She could not access money from formal lending agencies and received initial funding from an aunt. Her entrepreneurship has grown into several ventures, one of which is Nkulenu Industries. This company preserves indigenous foodstuffs. Nkulenu produces fruit drinks, jams, marmalades, soup base for palm soup and palm wine. She hires as many as fifty persons at a time. The products are marketed in different countries with the U.S. being the largest market. She is a former advisor to the National Council of Women and Development. She has had a hand in numerous women's support organizations and training. She was the first chairperson of Women World Banking and founder of the Ghana Federation of Business and Professional Women (GFBPW). She currently has a women's training center at her business site. She trains women in areas such as trade, accounting methods and marketing.

There are a number of other prominent women entrepreneurs in Ghana. I will offer a brief perusal of some of the ones I met or collected data from. Mary Tweneboah-Kodua is an officer at GAWE. She is a retired teacher who owns Afromangansa, a garment industry. She was trained in Montreal, and manufactures clothing, handicrafts and batiks. She exports internationally. The Vice President of GAWE, Sarah Hage-Ali, is the owner of Faytex. Faytex produces feminine hygiene products in Accra. Lois Nelson is also a member of GAWE. She left Liberia during the war. She is the sole distributor of Derma Claire skin products in Ghana. She began by slowly marketing the products in the local markets. She told me of her difficulties of breaking into the Ghanaian market. However, she has become quite successful and now owns a salon/distribution center in Accra. Barbara Baeta Enchill is another well-known business woman. She started Flair Catering in 1968. She started the business through a bank loan. Today, she has an extensive staff and caters banquets for embassies, weddings, business dinners, etc. She also has instituted a catering school which provides three scholarships each year (Phillips, 1987). This is only a minor representation of urban female entrepreneurs. Women own a variety of businesses that also include furniture, pharmaceuticals, horticulture, real estate, consulting, publishing and production of household goods and equipment.

As always, my research seems to be a continuous work in progress. I was very pleased with my warm reception, contacts made and information collected. After leaving Ghana, I worked as an Intern for the U.S. Embassy in Dakar. While there, I was pleased to work on a similar project. Even better, the Embassy provided linguistic and travel support. I increased my knowledge of the subject matter. I was well received by the interim Director of the West African Research Center (WARC), Oumar Ndongo, who provided contacts and guidance for my continuing research. In the future, I would like to return to Ghana to assess more first-hand observation of the relationships between women's employment and social and family roles. In addition, I would like to create a comparative study of Ghanaian and Senegalese entrepreneurs.

Donna Patterson
Maxine Downs
WARA Intern - Mali, Summer 1998

Thanks to the generous support of WARA, I spent this past summer networking with Women's organizations in Dakar, Senegal; Bamako, Mali; Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

I started this visit spending a few brief days in Dakar speaking with several women's groups. I continued on to the MANSA conference (West Africanists researchers working amongst the Mande). This year the international conference (sponsored every three years) was held in Banjul, Gambia, in late June. I was very excited and full of curiosity and enthusiasm. This was my first international conference, not to mention my first meeting with MANSA members. I found the presentations stimulating and culturally informative. The members ranged from anthropologists, historians, geographers, bibliographers, as well as non-academics, all enthralled with Mande culture. Everyone was warm and welcoming. I was encouraged to think about presenting my research at the next international conference.

From Gambia, I proceeded on to Bamako, Mali, my research site. This summer trip was used as a preliminary research visit. I collected data for my dissertation fieldwork which begins the summer of 1999. I chose Mali as the country of my research because of the sparse availability of literature written about Francophone West African women in English. My intention is to add to this limited body of literature. As an economic anthropologist, I am interested in working with women who organize around economic issues. I am also interested in the democratization process of Africa, more specifically, how this transition is affecting Malian women. This is an exciting time to be doing research in Africa. Africa is in a state of tremendous flux and uncertainty. African political leaders are feeling pressured from the north to include in their governments the needs and voices of its constituents: women, the impoverished and other marginalized groups. Malian women see this as a window of opportunity, allowing their needs to be heard and responded to.

As a research topic, I am exploring the impact of formalized credit on these women entrepreneurs, as well as its overall affect on Malian culture. International NGOs (non-governmental organizations) working locally in Bamako, have expressed the need for research analysis, demonstrating the socio-culture impact of these lending programs on women's earning ability. A study tracing the development or altered economic status of these women has yet to be done. While conducting interviews, I spoke with governmental representatives of the Commissariat a la Promotion des Femmes (CPF) and they too expressed an interest in and a need for research among this targeted group.

I stayed in Bamako for eight weeks interviewing an array of women entrepreneurs. Traditionally, Malian women sell a variety of different products, mostly low profit items, i.e., handmade soap, fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried fish, traditional medicines, local handicrafts and dyers and pattern makers of Basin, a typical cotton fabric worn in West Africa. It did not take long to discover that dyeing and selling Bazin was a major income-generating revenue for Malian women. The local market women I interviewed, who sold Bazin, spoke about it with a sense of cultural pride. My curiosity heightened. The more attention I paid to locals and what they were wearing, the more I realized almost everyone wore Bazin!

It is among this group of women that I have chosen to conduct my research. I chose this particular population because of the vastly different income levels and business strategies these women have created and used to market their fabrics. Moreover, women working with Bazin can also be found in urban and rural areas, adding further diversity and distinctions to the research.

During my stay, I interviewed three types of women who work with Bazin: (1) women who sold exclusively in the market (usually younger less experienced, poorer women); (2) women working at home (supplying market women with merchandise) or serving neighborhood clients and special orders; and (3) women who created a work collective and organized around issues of marketing and product development. It was with this latter group of women that I traveled to Abidjan for an exposition where they sold their fabrics and gained exposure, in turn widening their client base.

I found the Malian people to be helpful and kind. Thank goodness I was able to find a research assistant the second day I arrived in Bamako. I found someone who had multiple connections with women who sell and dye Bazin. And because of this invaluable informant, the research moved very quickly and my time was well spent. The women were excited to tell their stories. The women who were organized (veteran entrepreneurs) understood the necessity of being written about. They hoped for international exposure which they interpreted as bringing attention to themselves and other African countries where the women are undertrained, underpaid and in need of assistance.

Once again, I owe a debit of gratitude to WARA, nationally as well as the international office for making this preliminary research trip possible. Keep up the good work, WARA!

Maxine Downs

Note: WARA thanks Donna Patterson and Maxine Downs for sending in their reports early enough. We hope to be able to publish more of the interns’ and fellows’ reports in the Fall 1999 WARA newsletter. Inch’ Allah!
JOIN WARA
OR RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION 1999-2000

With your membership you become eligible to participate in the activities of the West African Research Association (WARA), receive first-hand information about grants and fellowships sponsored by WARA, and gain access to the facilities of the West African Research Center (WARC) in Dakar, Senegal. In addition, you will receive the WARA newsletter. The WARA membership year extends from October 1 through September 30. Please type or print clearly and return this form with your check payable to the West African Research Association.

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