

CROSSROADS PRESS/ASA PRE-PUBLICATION SALE

Crossroads Press announces with pride that it is co-publishing with UCLA/African Studies Center and Charles R. Drew Post-Graduate Medical School:

African Healing Systems. Edited by P. Stanley Yoder. 1982. Approximately 250 pp. Hardcover. \$30.00.

From the Ground-breaking Seminar on *African Healing Systems* held in Spring, 1981, P. Stanley Yoder has edited the most distinguished papers of eminent scholars on this Central Research Concern for Contemporary Anthropologists, Public Health Specialists, Sociologists, Medical Practitioners, Historians and Africanists.

Included in this volume are essays by Allan Young, "The Amhara Medical System"; John Janzen, "Lubanzi: The History of a Kongo Disease"; Alfred Neumann, "Planning Health Care Programs in a Pluralistic Medical Contest: The Case of Ghana"; Dennis Warren, "The Techiman-Bono Ethno-Medical System"; Joyce Kramer and Anthony Thomas, "The Modes of Maintaining Health in Ukambani, Kenya"; Patrick Twumase, "Improvement of Health Care in Ghana: Present Perspectives"; Marlene Reid, "Patient/Healer Interactions in Sukuma Medicine"; Giles Bibeau, "A Systematic Approach to Ngandi Medicine"; P. Stanley Yoder, "Issues in the Study of Ethnomedical Systems in Africa"; and Horacio Fabrega, Jr., "A Commentary on African Systems of Medicine."

Steven Feierman, Professor of African History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and author of *Health and Society in Africa: A Working Bibliography* (Crossroads Press, 1979), has commented on *African Healing Systems*: "I think that the quality of the best essays . . . is extremely high . . . In my opinion, the articles by Allen Young and John Janzen are highly original and represent some of the best thinking in the field; the article by Giles Bibeau is subtle and rich; and the article by Kramer and Thomas raises issues which are of central importance yet rarely discussed."

Special Pre-Publication Sale: *African Healing Systems* Will Be Available by March, 1983. On all orders received by February 1, 1983, we offer a special sale price of \$25.00. After that date, the book will sell for \$30.00.

LETTERS

On May 1, 1982 the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association published the following Resolution, and distributed it to African Studies Centers and Programs in the United States:

Resolution regarding the proper relationship between Africanists and the Defense Intelligence Agency. Passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association at their Spring Meeting at the University of Chicago, April 2-3, 1982:

"The Board of Directors of the African Studies Association notes with deep concern the recent establishment of a program to support academic research in Africa and other Third World regions by the Defense Intelligence Agency. Both educational institutions and individual scholars have been invited to apply to the agency for such support.

Believing that the credibility and integrity of American university-based scholarship in the African Studies field depend upon arrangements which ensure the independence of

academic research and publication from the military and political interests of the government; and

Being convinced that the basis of such independence is undermined by direct patron-client relationships between the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Africanist community;

The Board calls upon Africanist scholars to refrain from participation in the Defense Intelligence Agency's program for research and support and to oppose participation in that program by their universities and research institutes."

President Richard L. Sklar asked that the statement be distributed among faculty, students and other interested persons, and that endorsements be published by the Association. As part of that effort, we shall publish all individual and organizational names submitted to us in this publication. We urge all those who have not yet done so, to reply to the Board's Resolution.

Editor's Note: If you endorse this resolution by handwritten signature, please add either printed or typed name. Several undecipherable signatures simply could not be added to this list.

MORE D.I.A.

On behalf of the African Studies Program at Ohio University, I write to endorse the resolution adopted by the ASA Board at their April 2-3, 1982 meeting and printed in full in your memo of 17 August, 1982.

We believe DIA recruiting of Africanist scholars is alarming and a threat to the integrity of Africanist research. You have our authorization to publish our endorsement.

Bob J. Walter, Director
African Studies Program, Ohio University

At its meeting of September 7, 1982, I am pleased to announce that the Wisconsin African Studies Center unanimously endorsed the ASA Board statement opposing the DIA-sponsored research by Africanist scholars. In a time when the loss of unencumbered funding sources for Africanist programs and research is only matched by the rise of a certain opportunism if not outright gangsterism in such research, we believe that few matters take greater precedence over taking a clear stand on this issue. Guarding against both the fact and the appearance of the loss of intellectual integrity and credibility in our individual research and scholarly affiliations should always be on our agenda.

You are authorized to publish our endorsement. We will watch with interest continuing developments in this area.

Richard D. Ralston, Director
African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison

I fully endorse your resolution regarding the proper relationship between Africanists and the Defense Intelligence Agency, and deeply regret the unwillingness of the Harvard University Committee on African Studies to do likewise.

Nancy J. Schmidt
Peabody Museum, Tozzer Library

OVERDUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dear Dr. Cosentino:

Now that the ASA has moved and settled down at UCLA, I am writing to correct an old grievance.

As an Africanist librarian and an ASA member since 1973, I am particularly troubled when my work is listed inaccurately. I am referring to no. 123 of the Crossroads/ASA publication list distributed at the 1982 annual meeting. A check of the title page as well as the cover of this bibliography, *American & Canadian Doctoral Dissertations & Master's Theses on Africa, 1886-1974* will show my name printed as co-compiler. For some reason my name has been excluded from the entry for some years. I have written before about this matter, but nothing has changed.

In fact, this is particularly disturbing because I did almost all the work on this second edition. Michael Sims was brought in at the very end of the effort. If justice had been done, my name should have appeared in the first position, if not alone.

I am asking that my name appear on all future lists. An apology is in order. I await your reply.

Sincerely,
Alfred Kagan

Dear Mr. Kagan:

Thanks for your letter of 11 November. I also would be vexed if my name was not affixed to a publication as a co-compiler. Of course that original omission had nothing to do with this office, so your real complaint would have to be lodged with the ghost of editors past. But enough buck passing. When next we revise the catalogue (perhaps next spring), the correction will be made. And I will see that a notice goes in the *ASA News*. The Mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

Sincerely,
Donald Cosentino

ACASA SECRETARY/TREASURER SAYS THANKS

On behalf of the "California Working Group," the National Steering Committee, the Executive Board and the entire membership of ACASA, I wish to thank John Povey and Mike Lofchie of *African Arts* and UCLA's African Studies Center for their sustained assistance—through staff support and help with production and postage costs—in bringing the organization into being. Don Cosentino, Executive Secretary, ASA, also gave useful advice at several stages in our deliberations. Nii Quarcoopome acted as my clerical and secretarial assistant. As Chair of the "California Working Group" and the National Steering Committee, I wish to thank the members of those committees for the time and energy they invested. Finally, the comments and suggestions of those colleagues who took part in the preliminary "brainstorming" sessions held in Bloomington, Iowa City, and Los Angeles are gratefully acknowledged.

Sincerely,
Arnold Rubin

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS CHAIR SAYS THANKS

Dear Don and Eddie,

Having finally recuperated from the conference, I wanted to thank you and your staff—Maxine, John, Susan, and Debbie (magnificent fingers)—for all your help and assis-

tance throughout the planning and implementing of what I believe was a very successful ASA meeting. I think the whole effort will prove to be mutually beneficial to Howard and the ASA.

Best wishes,
Bob Edgar

ACADEMIC CRISES IN KENYA

Ed note: We have received the following letters and memos regarding academic conditions in Kenya, over the last months. The first, regarding the detention of Al-Amin Mazrui, was received from Prof. Will Leben, Chair, Committee on African Studies, Stanford University, dated 30 August, 1982.

We learned recently that Al-Amin Mazrui, a Kenyan national who served as lecturer in linguistics at Kenyatta University College since receiving his Ph.D. from Stanford, is being detained indefinitely without charge or trial under the Preservation of Public Security regulations of Kenya. Amnesty International considers him to be a prisoner of conscience, detained for his political views. He was arrested on June 7 without explanation. At the time of his arrest, he was suffering from chronic severe asthma, high blood pressure, and a post-operative heart complaint requiring regular medication. We do not know whether attempts by his family to leave medicine for him have succeeded, because Mazrui is being held incommunicado, and his whereabouts in prison have not been revealed.

Those of you who know Mazrui or who share our concern for him may write an appeal to:

His Excellency the Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
Office of the President
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

The Hon. Charles Njonjo
Minister of Constitutional Affairs
Ministry of Constitutional Affairs
P.O. Box 30007
Nairobi, Kenya

Copies of appeals may be sent to:

Mr. Lee Muthoga
Chairman
Kenya Law Society
P.O. Box 72219
Nairobi, Kenya

Sept. 7, 1982

Dear Professor Sklar:

I write regarding the blatant violation of human rights and academic freedom which now characterize the relationship of the Kenya government to its institutions of higher education. Between June 24 and July 16, 1982 four University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University College lecturers were detained. Their offices have been searched and their families harassed—all under the guise of maintaining public security. One of the detainees

is elderly and suffers from severe angina and asthma. Friends and relations fear he may not survive the likely harsh conditions of detention.

My contacts at Kenyatta write of a repressive and highly demoralizing atmosphere on both campuses. In-coming and out-going letters are being censored. Those who care deeply about the well-being of the detainees and of university education in Kenya are asking that the American public be informed of the situation. The hope is that such international pressure and protest will force the Kenya government into attending to their campus problems in a more open and accountable fashion.

As a former colleague and close friend of three of the detainees, I write on their behalf. Isn't there something A.S.A. can do to raise American consciousness about the Kenyan situation? I have written to the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights at the State Department. What else might be effective? I seek your counsel.

Sincerely,

Frank E. Bernard, Professor and Chairman, Department of Geography, Ohio University

18th June, 1982

His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi,
State House,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear President Moi,

It is with great distress that I have learnt about the action that has been taken against University lecturers in Kenya—apparently ranging from dismissal to detention. I am too far away to know the details of and the background to these recent sanctions against specified scholars in Kenya, but I am alarmed by the prospect of shrinking intellectual freedom in our beloved country. We had for so long been the freest and most liberal of all countries in Eastern Africa. For example, we have had the fewest political detainees in Eastern Africa. Why are we now trying to catch up with our less tolerant neighbours?

Some of those you have acted on are former students of mine; some are fellow academic colleagues, all are fellow citizens of Kenya, and one is a relative. I do appeal to your government to reconsider the course you have taken. When a government turns against both political opponents (like politicians of Western Kenya) and scholarly critics (like university lecturers), the government could be on the sad road towards tyranny. Can we not reverse this trend before it is too late?

Some of those who have been detained may in addition, have special health problems. My sister's son, Al-Amin Mazrui, suffers from asthma. He may also suffer from a heart condition and high blood pressure. Although much older than Al-Amin, I might be healthier than him. If it made sense I would even be prepared to take his place in detention and pay for whatever political sin he might have committed. His health may not be able to sustain a prolonged detention.

On humanitarian, as well as ethical grounds, I do appeal for his release as a matter of urgency.

But in the final analysis I am not making a plea just for a nephew. You know I have previously pleaded with you on behalf of Ngugi Wa Thiongo, who is in no way biologically related to me. I do love Kenya. And I am convinced that our country stands a chance of being a model of tolerance and humanity. Why must we follow the cheap example of tyranny elsewhere? Why can't we love our people so deeply that we refuse to brutalise individuals in the name of the state?

As a citizen I call upon the Government of Kenya either to bring to trial those who have been detained or to release them right away. Let Kenya demonstrate to the world that it is indeed a just society and intends to remain so.

Yours sincerely,
Ali A. Mazrui, D.Phil. (Oxon)
Research Professor, University of Jos, and
Professor, The University of Michigan.

October 11, 1982

His Excellency the Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
Office of the President
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear President Moi:

I am prompted to write by the very troubling reports of punitive and repressive actions against members of the academic staffs of the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University College. It is deeply disturbing to think that Kenya's excellent reputation for academic and intellectual freedom may have been put in jeopardy.

I do recall with great pleasure meeting you at a luncheon last year at the home of Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. Your remarks that day inspired hope for the development of Kenya as a free and compassionate society. Might I now, humbly, suggest that intellectual freedom requires your personal consideration of the several cases in which lecturers have been detained. I am especially anxious about the fate of a lecturer, Al-Amin Mazrui, who is in very bad health and whose life may be endangered by the conditions of detention.

My deep respect for and knowledge of your role in Kenyan and African politics leads me to believe that you will receive this plea in the humanitarian spirit in which it is made.

Sincerely yours,
Richard L. Sklar, President, ASA

Resolution on "The Current Crisis in Kenya" passed by the Ad Hoc Assembly of concerned Africanist scholars at the African Studies Association 25th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., November 4-7, 1982.

This special assembly, convened under the auspices of concerned scholars attending the 25th ASA Conference in Washington, D.C., on the 5th of November 1982, having discussed the current crisis in Kenya, registers its protest at the increasing repression of democratic and human rights of the Kenyan peoples. The assembly condemns, in particular, the imprisonment and detention without trial of university lecturers, students, politicians and other Kenyan citizens. It also registers grave concern over the dissolution of the only institution of higher learning in the Republic of Kenya; the University of Nairobi.

This assembly further resolves as follows:

1. That the Kenya government should release, with immediate effect, all detainees and political prisoners. We note, especially, that there are political detainees in very poor health, e.g., Alamin Mazrui, whose life is in danger.

2. That the government should, with immediate effect, reopen the University of Nairobi and other institutions of higher learning unconditionally. The continued closure of the University denies opportunities to students, especially poor students, from pursuing their studies and relieving their parents of the responsibility to support their households.
3. We call upon the Kenya government to stop the authoritarian measures it has taken to ban school plays and detain journalists and academics as a way of stopping dissent in society. This assembly notes, with great concern, that a peoples culture cannot flourish, nor can development be undertaken without political, academic and artistic freedom.
4. We call upon the U.S. academic and artistic community to cease and suspend all forms of academic and intellectual cooperation with the Kenyan government by undertaking the following measures:
 - a) To turn down any offer of academic appointment, including research activities, in Kenya
 - b) To boycott academic conferences or seminars organized or held in Kenya
 - c) To suspend all forms of assistance, monetary or otherwise, supporting the university system until the University of Nairobi is unconditionally reopened.

November 24, 1982

His Excellency the Honorable Daniel T. arap Moi
President of the Republic of Kenya
Office of the President
P.O. Box 30510
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear President Moi:

I have been mandated by the Board of Directors of the Association to write you to express our deep concern aroused by reports of additional repressive actions concerning the University of Nairobi.

You will have recently received a letter, dated 11 October 1982, from my predecessor, Richard Sklar, recording our dismay at earlier punitive actions taken against members of the academic staffs of the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University College.

At our recently convened annual meetings, held from 3-7 November in Washington, D.C., a large group of participants held a special meeting to discuss the current university situation in Kenya. Those present adopted a comprehensive statement articulating their distress.

Of particular concern to the Board were the reports of the dissolution of the University of Nairobi. This and related measures further reinforce the peril of lasting damage to the excellent reputation of Kenya for maintaining a climate of academic and intellectual freedom.

I fully share the sentiments expressed by Richard Sklar, when he stressed his high respect for your role in Kenyan politics and for Kenya's accomplishments since 1963. It is within the framework of this respect for your country that we express our concern.

Sincerely yours,
M. Crawford Young, President, ASA