



AFRICANA LIBRARIES NEWSLETTER

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Africana Libraries Newsletter (ALN) is published quarterly by the Michigan State University Libraries and African Studies Center. Those copying contents are asked to cite *ALN* as their source. *ALN* is produced to support the work of the Archives-Libraries Committee (ALC) of the African Studies Association. It carries the meeting minutes of ALC, CAMP (Cooperative Africana Microform Project) and other relevant groups. It also reports other items of interest to Africana librarians and those concerned about information resources about or in Africa.

Editor: Joseph J. Lauer, Africana Library, MSU, East Lansing, MI 48824-1048.

Tel.: 517-355-2366; E-mail: 20676afr@msu.bitnet; Fax: 517-336-1445.

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

The first issue of *ALN* from Michigan State University was slightly behind schedule. In the rush to finish, I forgot to thank those involved in proof reading and the selection of graphics: Theresa Moore, Kalala Ngalamulume, Almaz Zwede and Katherine Matsika.

With this issue, there is a return to the regular schedule: January, April, July and October. Thanks to Moore Crossey, Onuma Ezera, Guy Marco, Anthony Olden, Nancy Schmidt, Yvette Scheven, Gretchen Walsh and others for contributing material. And thanks to Lawrence Rupley (Akron, PA) for his contribution towards mailing costs.

A revised schedule for the meeting in St. Louis appears on page 2. Other features include serials cancellations, a trip report, a review essay about collection evaluation, and notes on new books and serials.

ACRONYMS

ABC - African Books Collective; or Africa Book Centre

ALA - American Library Association (Chicago)

ALC - Archives-Libraries Committee (of ASA)

ASA - African Studies Association (U.S.)

CAMP - Cooperative Africana Microform Project

CRL - Center for Research Libraries (Chicago)

IFLA - International Federation of Library Associations

LC - Library of Congress

MELA - Middle East Librarians Association

MSU - Michigan State University

SCOLMA - Standing Conference on

Library Materials on Africa

U. - University

UCLA - University of California, Los Angeles

ARCHIVES-LIBRARIES COMMITTEE / CAMP NEWS

CALENDAR OF FUTURE MEETINGS

November 23-26, 1991, St. Louis - ASA Annual Meeting.
 April 23-25, 1992, Iowa City - ALC/CAMP Spring Meeting.
 Fall 1992, Seattle - ASA Annual Meeting.
 Fall 1993, Boston - ASA Annual Meeting.

SCHEDULE FOR ALC MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS

	ROOM
Nov. 23, 1991 (Sat.)	
7:30 - 8:45 am Cataloging Subcommittee	PB-A
9:00 - 11:00 am Panel (see below)	PB-A
Nov. 24, 1991 (Sun.)	
7:30 - 8:45 am ALC Executive Committee	DR41
9:00 - 11:00 am Bibliography Subcommittee	DR24
11:15 - 12:45 ALC Business meeting	PB-D
Nov. 25, 1991 (Mon.)	
7:30 - 8:45 am CAMP Business meeting	DR29

Room Notes: PB = Promenade Ballroom (A or D);
 DR = Directors Row

PANEL ON SATURDAY MORNING

Title: Africana Journals, an Endangered Species? Coping with Periodical Costs, Cancellations, Resource Sharing, and New Forms of Publication.

Peter Malanchuk (U. of Florida), convener.

Gretchen Walsh (Boston U.), *Cutting Serials Titles: Experiences from the Chopping Block*.

Charles Hamaker (Assistant Dean of Libraries, Louisiana State U.), *Journal Costs Then and Now, with Alternatives and Possible Solutions for Academic Research of the Future*.

Gary Brown (Faxon Company), *The Role of Information Supplier: Access, Analysis and, Service, in the Electronic Information Age*.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA FOR BUSINESS MEETING includes:

LC West Africa Office: status report (Armstrong)
 By-laws Review: Discussion and Vote (Baumann)
 Nomination/Election of ALC officers
 Book Famine Task Force Report (Walsh)
 Serials Task Force Report (Mwalilino)
 Institutional Budget Survey (Baumann)
 Africana Bibliographer/Oral Tradition Archives (Gray)
 Institutional Reports

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ALC BY-LAWS

Options prepared by Helene Baumann of Ad-Hoc Bylaws Committee for discussion in St. Louis. See note at end of this section and ALN August 1991, p. 3-4, for discussion in Washington.

1. Name

Section I: current wording: The name of the committee shall be the Archives-Libraries Committee of the African Studies Association. Reason: According to Delaware law, where ASA is incorporated, the name "committee" can only designate groups whose voting members are elected by the ASA Executive Board. Since any ASA member interested in librarianship can participate in our group, we need to change our name. A preference was expressed to preserve the acronym ALC and to emphasize people (librarians) rather than things (libraries).

Problem: new name leaves out archivists. -- "Caucus" would parallel "Women's Caucus".

Proposed new name: 1. Africana Librarians' Council; or
 2. Africana Librarians' Caucus

2. Newsletter

Section II D: current wording: Support a newsletter carrying information on resources for African studies.

Reason: ALC does not support the newsletter; the institution where the editor works supports it.

Proposed wording: -- Select a member who will edit and publish a newsletter to provide regular reports on the activities of the [Council or Caucus or ...]

3. Chair's length of term

Section IV C: current wording: The Chairperson will be elected at the annual meeting of the A.S.A. and shall serve for one year.

Reason: One year too short: lack of continuity, inability to pursue long-term projects. One year long enough: both chair-elect and past chair have distinctive duties, which result in commitments for a total of three years.

Proposed options: 1. ...shall serve for two years.
 2. (leave as is)

4. Seat on the Executive Board for the ASA Publications Committee Liaison

Section IV G: current wording: Ex-officio members shall be selected to represent the Library of Congress, the Africana Libraries Newsletter, the Cooperative Africana Microfilm Project and others as needed.

Reason: Stating what has been past practice.

Proposed wording: --Ex-officio members ... Africana Microform Project, the A.S.A. Publications Committee Liaison and others as needed.

5. Announcements of meetings

Section VI C: current wording: Announcements of meetings, agenda, and minutes shall be printed in the *African Studies Newsletter* and the *Africana Libraries Newsletter*.

Reason: *African Studies Newsletter* is now called *ASA News*. Also, announcements of meeting schedules and agendas for ALC are usually not published in *ASA News*, only in *ALN*. *ASA News* publishes a condensed version of minutes only.

Proposed wording: Announcements of meetings, schedules, draft agenda and minutes shall be printed in the *Africana Libraries Newsletter*, and should be submitted to *ASA News* if appropriate.

6. Priorities at business meetings

Section VI D: new

Reason: Time management at meetings is often difficult because chair does not know what will be brought up.

Proposed addition of VI D.: Priority will be given to agenda items which have been submitted in writing in advance of the meeting, and for which documentation has been distributed, where relevant. Documentation must be provided if the issue in question calls for a vote.

7. Subcommittees

Section VII: current wording (last two sentences): The Chairperson shall select persons to head these subcommittees and they in turn shall recruit members of their subcommittee. All subcommittees shall be reviewed every two years.

Reason: This whole section needs revision. If ALC becomes a "Council" or "Caucus", the standing subcommittees become "committees". The last sentence does not reflect actual practice. Also, length of service for committee chairs and secretaries is not mentioned. If secretaries are appointed it will assist them in obtaining travel funding from their respective institutions.

Proposed wording: -- The ALC chair shall select persons to head these committees. They in turn shall recruit secretaries. There should be two-year terms for committee chairs and secretaries, with re-appointment possible.

All committees shall be reviewed every four years, or sooner if the need arises.

8. Voting

Section IX A and B: current wording: A. Items requiring a vote should be included in the agenda distributed in advance of the meeting. Approval shall be by majority vote of those members present. The advance notice requirement may be waived by a 3/4 vote of those members present. -- B. Votes that represent policy decisions in the opinion of the Chairperson require approval of 2/3 of those members present at a meeting of the full committee. Voting on policy decisions shall be by secret ballot.

Reason: Complicated: Simple majority of those present for "items", 3/4 majority for policy decisions. Also, the question of a quorum is not addressed. Requiring a quorum would prevent representatives from a few institutions making decisions that affect all of us. Problem: do we have an official list of member institutions in order to determine a quorum?

Proposed simplification: -- A. (1) Numbers necessary for council or committee action should be a 2/3 majority of members present. (2)...a 2/3 majority of a quorum (at least one representative from a majority of member institutions).

-- B. Voting on policy decisions shall be by secret ballot.

9. Amendment 3: on Bylaws Review

Section XI (new) or add to Section VIII: Amendments.

Reason: While new amendments to the bylaws can be proposed by anyone, a regular review of bylaws is not mentioned.

Proposed wording: -- A review of these Bylaws shall take place every five years, or earlier if needed.

Note: Alternatives always include leaving the bylaw as it is. We will vote on each bylaw separately after discussion in St. Louis has resulted in either acceptance of above proposed or appropriately changed wording. We also proposed to replace "chairperson" with "chair" and "by-laws" with "bylaws" throughout the document.

CAMP

John Howell, the chair, recommends that all members read the CRL memorandum of June 10, 1991, entitled: Strategic Plan for Collection Development and Management, 1991-1995. See especially pages 6-10. The Chair has been approached by some interested in the cooperative purchase of CD-ROMS, videos, films, and taped recordings. The chair will entertain additional opinions by members at this time.

RECENT MEMBER PUBLICATIONS

See also Reference Books below.

Black Bibliophiles and Collectors: Preservers of Black history, edited by Elinor des Verney Sinnette, W. Paul Coates & Thomas C. Battle (Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1990) includes the following: "Black antiquarians and bibliophiles revisited, with a glance at today's lovers of books and memorabilia," by Dorothy Porter Wesley (pp. 3-20); "The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture," by Jean Blackwell Hutson (pp. 69-80); "The arrangement and care of small book collections," by Valerie Sandoval Mwalilino (pp. 181-191).

Henige, David. *In Search of Columbus: The Sources for the First Voyage*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1991. 359p.

Scheven, Yvette, and Anthony Olden. "Sub-Saharan African Collections," *Advances in Librarianship* v. 15 (1991): 252-8.

Walsh, Gretchen. "Publishing in Africa: A Neglected Component of Development." Boston: Boston University African Studies Center (Working paper series), ?1991.

Westley, David. "Choice of Language and African Literature." Boston: Boston University African Studies Center (Working paper series, 145), ?1991.

Westley, David. "An Annotated Bibliography of Hausa Oral Traditions." Boston: Boston University African Studies Center (Working paper series), ?1991.

Westley, David. "Bibliographic update, 1974-present." In *Black Writers in French*, edited by Lilyan Kesteloot (Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1991).

SERIAL CANCELLATIONS

Goal of sharing information before action is obviously defeated by long delays before this information reaches the intended audience. Is there a better system? Is this type of "clearinghouse" practice acceptable?

Indiana University canceled the following:

Colin Legum's Third World Reports

France Afrique

Fraternité matin

Revue du géographie du Maroc

Southern Africa: Annual Review

(duplicates *Facts and Reports*)

Washington Report on Africa

Boston University announces the following cancellations:

ACASA Newsletter
AED
SFP Sahara
Africa Insider
African Concord
African Defence Journal
African Urban Quarterly
Afrique agriculture
Asian and African Studies
Background Notes
Bulletin (Brit. Soc. ME St.)
Cahiers des religions africaines
Cahiers d'outre-mer
Change
Colin Legum's Third World Reports
Community Development Journal
Daily Times
Development and Change
Ehuzu
Financial Mail
Food First News
Hommes et migrations
Journal of African Languages and Linguistics
SOAS Bulletin
Maghreb Review
Marches tropicaux
National Concord
New Nigerian
Nigerian Field
Nigerian Management Review
Raw Materials Report
Revue d'histoire maghrebine
Revue du monde musulman
Revue juridique du Rwanda
Spear
Weekly Spectator

Michigan State University plans to cancel:

AFER (Gaba pub.)
Bulletin de l'Afrique noire
France Afrique
Internationales Afrika Forum
Nigrizia
Signes du present
Today in Africa (African Inland Church, Kenya)

The University of Florida canceled the following serials, cutting 11.4% of its Africana serials budget:

Africa News
African Concord
African Tax Systems
AfricAsia
Afrique nouvelle
Annals of Borno
Country Profile [selected]
Country Report [selected]
Mois en Afrique
NewsWatch (Ikeja)
Revue camerounaise de management
Revue du monde musulman
Second Order
Signes du present
Washington Report on Africa



OTHER NEWS

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

CALENDAR

ALA:

Jan. 25-30, 1992, San Antonio - ALA Midwinter meeting.
 April 12-14, 1992, Salt Lake City - ACRL National Conf.
 June 25-July 2, 1992, San Francisco - ALA Annual Conf.
 Sept. 2-6, 1991, Columbus - Black Caucus National Conf.
 Jan. 23-28, 1993, Denver - ALA Midwinter meeting.
 June 24-July 1, 1993, New Orleans - ALA Annual Conf.

IFLA Annual Conference:

Aug. 18-24, 1991, Moscow.
 Aug. 30-Sept. 5, 1992, New Delhi.

MELA annual meeting:

Nov. 23, 1991, Washington, D.C.

ARLIS Session on African Art

The 20th Annual Conference of the Art Libraries Society of North

America (ARLIS/NA) will be held in Chicago, February 6-13, 1992. A session entitled "African Art - What do we Need to be Thinking?" is scheduled for the Hilton Hotel, February 11, 1991, 2-4 pm. Panelists include Hans Panofsky (Emeritus Curator, Northwestern U.), Julie Hausman (Curator of Slides, U. of Iowa), Raymond Silverman (Art History, MSU), and Christraud Geary (Curator of Eliot Elisofon Collection, National Museum of African Art). For further details, contact Jan Simpson, Curator, Visual Resources Library, MSU (517)-355-7640.

Association of Research Libraries announced in July that their proposal for a study of the foreign acquisitions ("Scholarship, Research Libraries, and Foreign Publishing in the 1990s") attracted a \$195,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The project will include collaborative studies by scholars and librarians and pilot tests on several geographic areas; establish a working group on foreign materials in concert with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences-Midwest Center; and operate strategy sessions involving library, academic, and government leaders, all in an effort to determine the breath of the foreign acquisitions dilemma. The

proposal identifies four areas requiring information: 1) rates of foreign acquisitions in American research libraries; 2) outlook for foreign publishing; 3) scholars' needs; and 4) impact of emerging technologies for improving access to materials.

Cataloging Discussion Group: Janet Swan Hill distributed the following information on Sept. 17, 1991 concerning the problem of retrieving words with clicks regardless of how the user inputs them: ! is used to represent a post alveolar click in the newly revised IPA chart. It may occur internally or in the middle of a compound word. In Nama, ! occurs primarily at the beginning of words, and ever at the end. In Bantu languages, plural pronouns such as e!a and i!a occur. There are as many as five or more different clicks (e.g., voiced, nasalized, aspirated, etc.). Clicks may be represented by !, /, =(overstrike), //, ///, and apparently O (overstrike). Most clicks have been assigned an alpha equivalent in orthography (such as c, q, qh, qg, etc.) but LC does not "replace" them with the orthographic equivalent. And ! and / do not display on LCSH on CD-ROM. To participate in this discussion, contact Janet Swan Hill, Associate Director for Technical Services, University of Colorado (Boulder) at HILL_J@CUBLDR.COLORADO.EDU.

Middle East Librarians Association (MELA) will hold its annual meeting on November 23, 1991, at the Library of Congress. The morning business meeting chaired by Fawzi Khoury (U. of Washington) will be followed by a Round Table discussion of RLIN's Arabic, and a MEMP meeting. On November 24th, MELA and MESA (Middle East Studies Association) will sponsor a panel entitled Middle East Studies Research Resources in Washington, D.C.

Research Libraries Group, Inc. announces the addition of Arabic-script capability to RLIN. With an IBM PC/AT or compatible computer and RLIN terminal-emulation software, RLIN users can now enter, search, display, and retrieve records written in Arabic script. No special keyboard is required. Contact RLIN Information Center, RLG, 1200 Villa St., Mountain View, CA 94041-1100.

FREE MATERIALS OFFERED AND REQUESTED

AAAS Sub-Saharan Africa Journal Distribution Program continues to provide subscriptions to more than 200 scientific, engineering, and other scholarly journals to some 175 university and research libraries in 35 countries. The journals provided this program are primarily published by AAAS affiliated societies and are made available to AAAS at little or no cost. For further information, contact Lisbeth A. Levey, Manager, AAAS Program, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1333 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

Boston University's African Studies Library has following sample issues:

Igbo: Journal of SPILC, no. 1 (March 1982)

African Musicology (Nairobi), 1:1 (Sept. 1983)

Makerere Adult Education Journal, no. 3 (April 1987)

Are these still "live"? Do other libraries have more issues? Gretchen Walsh is willing to give away issues that fill in gaps.

Intra-African Book Support Scheme is a new book donation program announced in a 15 August press release from the African Books Collective Ltd. (ABC). Comic Relief donated £50,000 for

the purchase of some 400 titles published between 1987 and 1989/90 by the 20 member publishers of ABC, and Ranfurly Library Service will distribute these to twelve major academic libraries in Africa. (See list of participants below.) DANIDA (Denmark) donated Dkr.200,000 (ca. £17,000) to supply the same libraries with a copy of each new title distributed by ABC. Each library will receive approximately 120 titles over the next twelve month.

This is probably the first time a significant component of African imprints have been included in a book donation project. The scheme provides practical support on three fronts: It helps overcome the book starvation caused by foreign exchange constraints. It promotes an intra-African flow of books. And it provides hard currency sales for African publishers.

Ranfurly Library Service is Britain's largest book aid charity. It is an independent voluntary organization, working in over 70 countries to provide relevant books. African Books Collective began operation in May 1990 as a self-help initiative by a group of African publishers to promote and distribute their books in the main English-language speaking markets overseas. ABC is donor-organization supported and non-profit making on its own behalf and only aims to recover its operational costs.

For more information, contact: Hans M. Zell or Mary Jay, ABC, The Jam Factory, 27 Park End St., Oxford OX1 1HU; or Sara Harritty, Director, Ranfurly Library Service, 2 Coldharbour Place, 39/41 Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, London SE5 9NR.

Recipient Libraries

Addis Ababa University Libraries
Balme Library (U. of Ghana)
University of Nairobi Libraries
University of Malawi Libraries
Arquivo historico de Mocambique
Academy Library & Information Service (Namibia)
Ibadan University Library
Fourah Bay College Library (U. of Sierra Leone)
University of Dar es Salaam Library
Makerere University Library
University of Zambia Library
University of Zimbabwe Library

ABC Member Publishers (as of 8/9)

Centre for Social Research (U. of Malawi)
CODESRIA (Dakar)
Dar es Salaam University Press
Fourth Dimension Publishing Co. (Enugu)
Ghana Publishing Corp.
Ghana Universities Press
Heinemann Kenya Ltd.
Ibadan University Press
Malthouse Press Ltd. (Lagos)
Multimedia Zambia
New Horn Press Ltd. (Ibadan)
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
Obafemi Awolowo University Press (Ile-Ife)
Skotaville Publishers (Johannesburg)
Tanzania Publishing House/University of Lagos Press
University of Port Harcourt Press
University of Nigeria Press
Update Communications Ltd. (Lagos)
Woeli Publishing Services (Accra)

RESOURCES AT LIBRARIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS

Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement (IAAM) moved on 1 September to POB 38, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland. A year's subscription to their newsletter and annual report costs £8.

United Nations Environment Programme (POB 30552, Nairobi) announces that its DESIS (Desertification Control Information System) is available free of charge to any user. Included in the system are databases for organizations, library holdings, projects and a thesaurus relating to desertification.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Northwestern University Library announced on August 28th the appointment of **David L. Easterbrook** as Curator of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, effective December 9, 1991. Since 1986, David has been Principal Bibliographer at the University of Illinois at Chicago, with direct responsibility for collections

budget and policy for the University Library. He also held the position of Bibliographer for Professional Studies at UIC from 1983 through 1990. Prior to coming to UIC, he was African Studies Area Specialist at Indiana University Libraries (1980-83) and Africana Bibliographer at Syracuse University Libraries (1975-79). David has taken a leadership role within these libraries in matters as diverse as collections policy, library automation, faculty affairs and personnel collection development activities within Illinois. He has also served as Chair of the Asian and African section of ACRL (1986-87), Chair of ALC (1978-79), and Chair of CAMP (1981-83). David holds a B.A. degree in history from Kalamazoo College, and an M.L.S. from the State University of New York at Albany, and did advanced study in African history at Syracuse University. He is the author of numerous publications in Africana and international librarianship and bibliography. In 1989 he received a Fulbright award for study at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Michael Hopper is now Islamic Studies Library at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

RESEARCH ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The following items have come to the attention of the editor.

REVIEW ESSAY: EVALUATING AFRICANA LIBRARIES

Olden, Anthony, and Marsh, Spencer S. "An Evaluation of the Extent to Which the Holdings of Four United States Research Libraries Would Have Supported the Writing of Award-Winning Books on Africa." *International Journal of Information and Library Research*, v. 2, no.3 (1990): 177-193.

Olden and Marsh have produced an important survey of resources used and the extent to which they can be found in American libraries. They used the bibliographies of twenty-two Herskovits Award winners from 1965 to 1985. Of the total of 4821 items, 22.44% were published, delivered or written (if unpublished) in Africa. They then established random samples of 285 items of those produced in Africa and 351 for the 77.56% produced elsewhere. These 636 citations were checked in four American research libraries and analyzed by form (books included monographs in series and chapters in books), date, and place of publication. Incomplete entries and complex catalogs made checking very difficult. But this did not keep the authors from reaching a variety of interesting conclusions. African imprints tended to be relatively more often serials [presumably because of government documents and newspapers], somewhat older, and less likely to be found in American libraries. Items not owned by Northwestern were mostly not available in the other three. The U.S., U.K. and all other non-African countries each accounted for about 26% of the items, but no attempt was made to determine what share of these were titles about non-Africana topics. Some of the results are presented below as percentages, with the overall figure being an editorial approximation based on weighted averages:

	Produced in Africa	Produced elsewhere	Overall
Material Types:			
Books	52%	68%	64%
Serials	42	29	32
Other	6	3	4
Items owned by library:			
Northwestern	73	94	89
Books	63	98	92
Serials	90	93	91
Yale	59	90	83
Books	53	91	84
Serials	74	96	89
Indiana	52	85	76
Books	43	87	79
Serials	69	87	82
Illinois	40	78	69
Books	34	78	70
Serials	54	86	77
Owned by all four	34	72	63
Books	26	74	65
Serials	49	74	67
Owned by none	22	3	7

Because the authors' conclusion are based strictly on their sample rather than what their stratified sample says about all items in the bibliographies, their totals and the numbers used in their text differ from the overall figures I use. They understate the success by failing to weight for the much larger number of non-African imprints and by inclusion of unpublished material in totals. Thus, I find that holdings of published material ranged from 72% (at Illinois) to 92% (at Northwestern); or much better than the 61-85% reported in their abstract. The authors make a number of other valuable points, and they cautiously describe their study as exploratory. By presenting their data, they leave the reader to ask even more questions: Is there any evidence of a cooperative acquisitions program? Given poor entries, how much do scholars rely on libraries (and their catalogs) as opposed to personal resources (and browsing in many libraries)? I will explore the following issues:

1. How representative are Herskovits Award winners of American scholarship or the population being served by the libraries that were investigated?

Having suggested this sample (in a mid-1980s conversation with Olden), I now see some problems. Some disciplines such as economics, linguistics or literature are poorly represented among the winners, partly because their work mostly appears in journals. Second, not all of the winners were residents of the U.S., as (it is my understanding that) any scholarly book published or distributed in the U.S. is eligible. Third and significantly for evaluating the results by library (which Olden and Marsh do not do), the four universities are not equally represented among the winners. A quick check turns up five winners connected (i.e., faculty at or degree from) with Northwestern; three with Yale; 2 with Indiana; and none with Illinois. In passing, one should note that aside from no title on Northern Africa, there was a generally fair representation of the different regions of Africa.

2. What does owning 72-92% of the published items mean in evaluative terms? The authors are properly cautious, but I think it would be useful to compare it with data from other areas. Unfortunately, only a few studies are readily available. R.P. Coale (*Library Quarterly*, 35(1965):173-84) reported 75-85% holdings at the Newberry and other research libraries for references in English-language monographs about Latin American colonial history. When the monograph being analyzed is in a foreign language, holdings are much lower. Popovich ("The Characteristics of a Collection for Research in Business/Management," *College and Research Libraries*, 39 (1978), 110-7) examined references in 31 dissertations and found 88% ownership for those done at university being evaluated and 84% holdings for those done elsewhere. Samples drawn from "standard" bibliographies will give consistently lower results. Gwinn/Mosher (*College & Research Libraries*, 1983, p. 136-8) reported 76-86% of English literature titles are in major research libraries. Larsen (*Collection Management*, 6 (1984): 97-114) found 55-62% of French literature citations in the top 6 libraries. The reader obviously has a choice. Option 1 is to argue that budgets should be increased so that all libraries have 90-95% of the published material cited by their potential clients. Option 2 would be to acknowledge success.

3. Does it take 50 or 100% more money to raise success rate by 6%, or whatever? Answering this question would require good data on budgets and more faith in the hierarchy than the authors intended. However, I will suggest that spending at Indiana and Illinois have been roughly equal over past 20 years, while Yale was spending at least 50% more and Northwestern's budget was 2-3 times those at Indiana or Illinois. And except for Illinois for reasons noted above, this spending is reflected in this survey.

THESES

Mlekwa, Victor Msikela. "Literacy training, the state and development in Tanzania: A study of policy and performance, 1967-1989." Ph.D., University of Alberta (Canada), 1990. Abst.: In contrast to the coordinators and literacy teachers, adult learners did not believe that literacy training had a significant connection to nor beneficial influence on their daily lives or future prospects. (DAI 51A:3652)

Park, Sung Gwan. "The role of the world system and national political economy in the informatization of developing nations." Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University, 1990. 281pp. Abst.: Tests of economic and political impact on the development of information technologies found that public libraries and telephones (but not computers) positively affect economic growth, suggesting that these are more "appropriate" for developing nations. (DAI51A:3549)

Simmons, Wendy Ann. "Volunteer intermediaries in rural information services: A study of Seke District, Zimbabwe." Ph.D. thesis, University of Maryland College Park, 1990. 242 pp. Abst.: Volunteers who provided legal advice and referral for rural people performed adequately but most problems were not solved within a year. Although the volunteers and most clients were literate, printed material was not part of their everyday life, and it was not the means they used to find information. (DAI51A:3545)

BOOKS & DOCUMENTS

Abidi, Syed A.H. *Communication, Information and Development in Africa*. Kampala: Bano Abidi Publications, n.d. Includes chapters on libraries in Uganda. Available for \$15 plus overseas postage from author at East African School of Librarianship, Makerere University, PO Box 7062, Kampala.

Levey, Lisbeth A. *Computer and CD-ROM Capability in Sub-Saharan African University and Research Libraries*. Washington: AAAS Sub-Saharan Africa Journal Distribution Program, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1991. 45p. This report is based on a 1990 survey (106 responses), correspondence with librarians, and site visits. Only 48 libraries had computers, but many others expected to acquire them soon. Somewhat more than half were purchased through grants. Service and training was a problem for most. Almost every library uses CDS/ISIS, which is a database program developed by UNESCO and provided free to developing countries. The survey uncovered several major documentation projects. CD-ROM units were held by 16 libraries. Appendices include list of respondents and "Documentation of Indigenous Literature."

Tallman, Julie I., and Ojiambo, Joseph B., eds. *Translating an International Education to a National Environment: Papers Presented at the International Doctoral Student Conference Sponsored by the Doctoral Guild at the University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science, September 23-25, 1988*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1990. 237p. \$29.50. Reviewed by Anthony Olden in *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, v.42(1991):538-9.

Wise, Michael, and Olden, Anthony, eds. *Information and Libraries in the Developing World. 1. Sub-Saharan Africa*. London: Library Association, 1990. Contributors: B.U. Nwafor, Seth

Manaka, Henri Sene, Jacinta Were, V.N. Ozowa, Sam E. Ifidon, Gloria E. Dillsworth, I.M.N. Kogongo-Bukenya, Maurice C. Lundu, R.H. Milimo, Shiraz Durrani, Thomas M. Kimbunga and R.J. Prichard.

Indiana University has issued a call for manuscript proposals for their monograph series on Africana librarianship. They seek monographs of 40-60 pages dealing with research or project which are of *general* interest in Africa. Send proposals to the Editor, Nancy J. Schmidt, African Studies Program, 221 Woodburn Hall, Indiana U., Bloomington, IN 47405.

JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science is published twice yearly, starting with vol. 1, No. 1 (April 1991), by Archlib & Information Services Ltd. U.I., POB 20492, Ibadan. Price: N40 & N60 (or \$20 & \$30) in Africa; \$30 & \$40 in US; £15 & £30 in UK.

Journal edited by L.O. Aina provides a forum for professionals in Africa to report their research findings. Articles include "The Preservation of Traditional Library and Archival Materials in the 'Harsh' Ghanaian Environment" (Harry Akussah); "A Survey of Task Performance in Library and Information Work: The Nigerian Perspective" (Olu Olat Lawal); and "Characteristics and Careers of Past Postgraduate Diploma Students of the Department of Library and Archival Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, 1981/82-1987/88" (A.A. Alemna). Includes abstracts from six information journals published in Africa.

African Research and Documentation, no. 55 (1991), published the papers of the Nigerian Field Society (UK Branch) Symposium on Nigerian Archives, held at Rhodes House, Oxford in June 1990.

Information Trends - News Magazine (Review of Developments in Information Studies in the Eastern and Southern African Region), vol. 3, no. 3 (October 1990), published in Gaborone and Bonn, includes the following: "Planning a library user education programme," R.E. Occhoggia; "Do Kenyans read?" by J. R. Njuguna.

Innovation: Appropriate Librarianship and Information Work in Southern Africa appears twice a year. No. 1 (Dec. 1990) is supplied from of charge. A subscription for nos. 2 and 3 (June and Dec. 1991) is \$10. Write to: Editorial Collective, Innovation, University Library, POB 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200, South Africa.

International Library Review, v.23, no. 2(June 1991) carries the following: "Automation of Academic and Special Libraries in Nigeria: The State of the Art," Z. Mohammed; "Deterioration of Library and Archival Materials in the Delta Region of Nigeria," P.C. Aziagba; "The Role and Management of Newspapers in Nigerian University Libraries," M.E. Ojoigbinoba; "Library and Information Services in a Changing World: An African Point of View," A.O. Banjo; "The Generalist versus the Subject Specialist Librarian: A Critical Choice for Academic Library Directors in Nigeria," A. Ochai; "Collections Development in Academic Libraries: The Case of Nigerian University Libraries," O.M. Okoro; "Faculty Status for Professional Librarians: A survey of Nigerian University Libraries," S.A. Ogunrombi.

Third World Libraries is published twice a year by Rosary College (Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 7900 West Division St., River Forest, IL 60305). Editor: Guy A. Marco. Subscription: \$35 for First World countries; \$15 elsewhere. Vol. 1, no. 2 (Winter 1990-91) includes research summaries by Joan Agumanu (The Choice of Librarianship as a Career in Nigeria), Kosi A. Kedem (The Impact of Legal Deposit and Copyright Laws on Ghanaian Libraries) and S.K. Ng'ang'a (Mobile Library Services in Kenya); and several reviews of Africana titles.

Agbodike, Emma. "Problems of Library Resource Centres (LRCs) in Nigeria." *Anvil, Awka Journal of Educational Studies*, v. 2, nos. 2&3 (1990): 41-45.

Agbodike, Emman O. Dike. "Bibliographic Identification Problems of Local Publications in Igbo or English in Nigeria." *Awka Journal of Education*, v. 2, no. 1 (1989): 20-32.

Alemna, A. Anaba. "Collection Development in University Libraries in Ghana: Some Observations." *Collection Building*, 10(1-2): 47-.

Eilts, John A. "Middle East Collections," *Advances in Librarianship* v. 15 (1991): 258-61.

Havard-Williams, Peter, and Guy A. Macro. "Time, Development, Africa." *Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues* (Gower Publ.), 3 (1991):81-88. Argues that need for information and libraries will increase after other changes.

Herubel, Jean-Pierre V.M. "Internationality in Journals as Demonstrated in the *International Library Review* and *Libri*." *Collection Management*, 13(3) (1990):1-10. Three countries (USA, Nigeria and England) were well represented in both journals.

Nweke, K.M.C. "Legal Deposit Laws in Nigeria and Bibliographic Control of Nigerian since 1950." *Government Publications Review*, 18 (1991): 339-346.

Westra, P.E., and R.B. Zaaïman. "The Two National Libraries of South Africa." *Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues* (Gower Publ.), 3 (1991):101-120.



NOTES ON REFERENCE SOURCES

The following items or issues are noted. For more titles, see the annual "Africana Reference Books" in The African Book Publishing Record, no. 2.

Curto, José C. *Bibliography of Works by Canadian Historians on Africa*. Montreal: Canadian Association of African Studies, 1991. 38p. (Bibliographic Series: Canadian Contributions to African Studies)

Curto, José C. "A Preliminary Bibliographical Report on Crime in Africa." *Criminologica*, v.4/5 (1988-89): 53-94.

Dissertation Abstracts International will include abstracts of MIT doctoral theses, starting with those from 1990-91. For copies of MIT theses in full-size paper format, contact Microreproduction Laboratory, MIT Libraries, Cambridge, MA 02139. Phone (617) 253-5668.

Quarterly Index to Periodical Literature, Eastern and Southern Africa. ISSN 1018-1555. Vol. 1, No. 1 (1991) carried 456 entries, arranged into 27 categories. Author, geographical, subject, article title and journal title indexes. Covers scholarly periodicals acquired by the LC-Nairobi Office from 22 countries (including Ethiopia and Zaire; excludes South Africa). Initially free of charge; from Field

Director, Library of Congress Office, P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya.

Réseau Tchadien de Documentation. *Bulletin Bibliographique*. Série 3: Sciences Economiques et Sociales. v.1, no.1 (Avril 1991) is a 34-page indexed list of 98 recently acquired documents at 5 Chadian documentation centers. Price outside of franc zone is \$30 (plus shipping) for 4 issues from CEFOD-Dokumentation, Centre d'Etude et de Formation pour le Développement, BP 907, N'Djaména, TCHAD. Série 1 (Energie et Technologies Appropriées) and série 2 (Sciences Animales et Végétales) are available from CRA-Service Documentation, Centre de Recherche Appliquée, BP 1228, N'Djaména, TCHAD.

Rosary College is assisting in the creation of a database of African librarians and information specialists. This is an IFLA project, approved as part of the ALP (Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World) program, and initiated by B.U. Nwafor, University Library, University of Jos. Current or former practitioners of librarianship in Africa who are interested in offering assistance on request should write to Guy A. Marco, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Rosary College, 7900 W. Division St., River Forest, IL 60305.

LETTERS & OPINIONS

In this section, the editor hopes to publish letters and essays that challenge prevailing practices or beliefs. In all cases, the opinions expressed are those of the writer. No endorsement by the editor or ALC or MSU is intended.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FIELD OFFICES IN AFRICA

LETTER FROM HANS ZELL (26 Sept. 1991)

Dear Editor: Permit me to make a number of comments on the letters by Christopher Boyd and David Hogarth in *ALN* August 1991, and on the activities of the LC's proposed West African office. First, I think it is clear to all of us that in these times of dwindling resources and dramatic budget cuts, every library has the right to shop around and obtain their requirements for African-published material from the most economical and at the same time most reliable source, whether this is through a dealer, ordering direct from publishers, or using the services of an LC acquisitions office. Having said this, I believe both Christopher Boyd and David Hogarth make some valid points, and I would tend to agree with much of what they say. I have not been able to examine in any detail the motivation for the setting-up of an LC West African office, and I don't know what, precisely, the rationale is, other than that it will presumably aim to improve acquisition of West African imprints and make them available at lower prices. Well, the prices will certainly be lower if purchased at local prices and then shipped to the US, and they will no doubt be lower than ABC current overseas list prices. African Books Collective's overseas list prices are established in consultation with member publishers and are based on

what we feel the market will bear (and compared to, say a US-published academic monograph or literary work). Some two thirds of the net receipts then go back to the African publisher, who therefore benefits from the mark-up and receives sales earnings in hard currency--and which in turn can be ploughed back into local publishing activities.

Obviously no commercial dealer or local bookseller, nor indeed ABC even though it is a non-profit making organization on its own behalf, will be able to compete with a subsidized operation where staffing, rent, utilities and operational overheads will probably not be significantly reflected in the costings which determine the final prices for the LC's participating libraries in the US. However, I fear the notion that books can actually be supplied cheaper may well be fallacious reasoning, and as Chris Boyd points out, it will be the American taxpayer who will foot the bill at the end of the day.

We have no major quarrel with the LC, but it is clear that if they were to set up, e.g. a UK office to facilitate acquisition of British books, there would no doubt be a major outcry by British booksellers and dealers. So why should it be acceptable for African imprints? (other than for difficult-to-get government and official publications and/or grey literature.) I notice for example (and as reported in *ALN* Aug. 1991, p.3) that the LC Nairobi office will now provide Kenyan monographs and trade books to participating libraries, and offers blanket orders, etc. In so doing, the LC offices more and more assume the role of a vendor; and there does seem to be something fundamentally wrong with this concept.

From ABC's perspective, the net result will be that the American taxpayer will subsidise libraries to give lower returns to African publishers, and in local, rather than much needed foreign, currency. This sits ill with the work of far-sighted donor organizations in the

US and elsewhere seeking to strengthen African publishing, and the commitment of many individual librarians to support African publishing. We would wish to support and cooperate with any venture designed to increase the availability of African books. Whilst therefore welcoming the concern of the Library of Congress about such availability, we question whether they have fully realized the wider, and potentially damaging, implications of their present proposal.

- Hans Zell
African Books Collective Ltd.

KENYAN IMPRINTS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: NOTE BY EDITOR

Will American libraries tilt their resources to Kenyan imprints as a result of the LC cooperative acquisitions program? Total cost for full participation (including 50% administrative charge) is estimated at \$3288 for 1991/2, and this would exclude non-commercial monographs. If Dar newspapers are removed, subtract \$268.50. Add something for non-commercial monographs, and an estimate of \$3-

4000 for Kenyan imprints seems to be what participants would spend.

What is a reasonable percent of a library's Africana budget for Kenyan imprints? Kenya accounts for 3.3% of Africa's population; its share of specific country monographs was about 6.5% in the JALA 1978-83 microfiche. But African imprints account for only about 40% of the entries in JALA 1978-83. The resulting estimate of 2.6% of the total for Kenyan imprints is approximated by the numbers reported by Olden and Marsh. They found 22.44% of the references in a sample of Herskovits Award winners were African imprints. Of these, 13% (or about 3% of the total) were Kenyan imprints. (If 20% of non-African imprints are not Africana, then Kenyan imprints would be 3.5% of all Africana. But the fact that three of the 22 books in the sample were about Kenya also distorts the numbers in Olden and Marsh.) Therefore, 3% seems a generous figure for Kenyan imprints.

Libraries with budgets of less than \$100,000 for Africana are emphasizing Kenyan imprints when they join the program as full participants. This means they most likely will have less money for Africana titles from other countries.

- J. Lauer

NOTES ON MATERIALS AND VENDORS

VENDOR ANNOUNCEMENTS

Africa Book Centre Ltd. (ABC) and the *Institute for African Alternatives* (IFAA) have jointly produced a new serial, *Africa in Print: A Review and Listings of Books on Africa*. ISSN 0953-0746. No. 1 (August 91) has about 300 annotated titles, divided into 21 categories. Most are English-language 1991 imprints published in Europe and the U.S. There are also three signed book reviews, plus a summary of four titles about food and hunger. The first issue has 22 pages, with a spiral binding. Frequency and price are not listed, but an enclosed invoice (for 35.00) described it as a quarterly. According to an August flyer, annual subscription is £65 in the UK and £80 elsewhere.

[The publishers' goal of "a comprehensive guide to new books on the continent of Africa and to books on social and economic development relevant to Africa" is unrealistic. The *Joint Acquisitions List of Africana* lists about 6000 new titles per year, and it does not claim to be comprehensive. The listings are generally reliable, although some parts of subtitles are left out and the pagination often differs from library records.]

AiP's emphasis is on books available from ABC (38 King St, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8JT), a specialist bookshop serving libraries and individuals. *AiP* is distributed by IFAA (23 Beviden St, London N1 6BH), which was established in 1986 to encourage research and discussion on contemporary problems in Africa. IFAA's book listings, edited and compiled by Magnus John, will be a part of this new publication, and an indexed database is being created.

Fash-Enterprise Books (P.O. Box 461, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S9, CANADA (tel: 416-944-8470) offers Yoruba illustrated dictionary and grammar by Joseph Ajayi Fashagba, plus Yoruba/English cassette tapes. Also, illustrated books about Mandela.

Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Program for East Africa has expanded its coverage of Kenyan (and some Dar) serials to include 7 dailies, 10 weeklies, 1 fortnightly, 23 monthlies, 1 bimonthly, 11 titles appearing 2-4 times per year, and 11 annuals. Cost for all 53 titles is \$1,242 plus 50% administrative charge for FY 91/92. Kenya commercial monographs are also offered, with an estimated cost of \$950 plus 50% for full coverage. For details, contact James C. Armstrong, Acting Chief, Overseas Operations Division at 202-707-5273.

Norman Ross Publishing announces that the microfiche of the Bascom Yoruba Library (University of California, Berkeley), including three volumes of Bascom's field notes from the early 1940s, is scheduled for this fall.

Thurmay Associates (Nig.) (Onwudiwe Ave., P.O. Box 6, Ogbunka, Orumba L.G.A., Anambra State) has a list of 23 inexpensive books, mostly from Nigeria.

TRIP REPORT

COLLECTING AFRICANA MATERIALS IN KENYA: A TRIP REPORT

by Razia Nanji (U. of Florida Libraries)

This paper describes a June 1990 trip to Kenya and attempts to examine the accessibility and availability of vast amount of printed material, often in cyclostyled form. In addition the paper will attempt to define tools used to identify publications, as well as institutions and organizations in Kenya that publish such materials, and how they may be obtained.

A large amount of material is published by private commercial firms, by agencies that are supported wholly or partly by the

government, and by universities and research institutions. At present there are four universities, with University of Nairobi being the largest. The others are Moi University, Kenyatta University, and Egerton University. Each department at the university is a prolific publisher of materials such as reports, theses and unpublished papers. While these are found at the library, they are not listed in any bibliography or index. Most of them are papers written as senior theses by graduating honor students and some of them are excellent resources of current research in various areas. Although all departments publish their respective research papers the Institute of Developmental Studies (IDS), the African Studies Department and the History Department have separate publishing units.

IDS is perhaps the most organized in terms of its publications. It publishes papers in the following categories: Working papers, Occasional papers, Discussion papers, Consultancy papers, Subject bibliographies, and Technical papers. Some of these are edited proceedings of workshops and conferences organized by IDS and are quite substantial reports of research. Others are less substantial research reports consisting a few pages of research findings. IDS publishes a catalogue which lists all publications since 1965. Libraries interested in establishing an exchange can write to Ms. Wakari Gikenye, Institute of Development Studies Library, University of Nairobi. P. O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

The University of Nairobi Library is now housed in a new building with so much space as to be the envy of many libraries in the U.S. The library has an excellent collection of archival records of the East African Commission as well as current materials dealing with East Africa as a whole and Kenya in particular. The Africana Collection at the library is also very extensive and is used heavily but does have restricted access and most items have to be paged. The library publishes a listing of higher degrees and dissertations of the University of Nairobi, and the latest volume published for 1980-85 can be obtained at no cost.

The Institute of African Studies located near the National Museum of Kenya, and at some distance from the main campus, also publishes its seminar and discussion papers which are available for sale. A list of publications is available. Additionally all the major departments publish seminar papers but not all departments have all their publications available for sale. The Kenyatta University as well as Moi University also publish material, and some of it is cited in LC's Accession List.

Important research is also carried out by governmental organizations such as Kenya Rangeland Monitoring Unit (KREMU), Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture, and almost all other government ministries. Research is also carried out by state supported institutions such as Kenya Medical Research Institute (KMRI) or Agricultural Research Institute as well as international organizations such as International Centre for Insect Physiology, the International Laboratory for Research in Animal Disease, and International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF). Most of the publications of these organizations like the government organizations are internal, but some are listed in the Accession List and are available for sale. Most of these institutions also publish their own journals, e.g., East African Medical Journal, East African Agriculture and Forestry Journal, African Journal of Ecology.

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are located out of town in a very large complex. The Information Officer let me browse among the publications in the stock room and gave me many free publications such as the annual reports. Catalogs available include Environment in Print, and HABITAT Publication Catalog.

Numerous bibliographies dealing with the environment and human settlement are also available.

The government of Kenya itself is a publisher of a large number of documents which are available from the Government Printers on Haile Selassie Ave. Unfortunately one cannot browse and you have to have a list ready to hand to the clerk at the desk. However, the printing office does have a shelf of older materials and occasionally one can find something of special value. While some of the older items are by now out of print, many of the newer items such as the budget estimates, economic surveys and legislative reports are readily available. Most of the publications for sale by the printing office are listed in a bibliography which was published in 1977. There is no indication if a publication is out of print. On the long walk back into town one can stop at the Public Map Office near Harambee House and purchase whatever maps are available. Generally these are not considered security risks. Many of the topographical maps are only available from the Department of Surveys. Because of security reasons the Survey Department now requires an official application to be made at least a couple of months in advance specifying the reasons, with a list of the maps you want to purchase. The new atlas to be published by the Department of Surveys was still not out by June 1990, but was to be published in the near future.

The Kenya National Archives is the Custodian of all government records and archives which have been selected for permanent preservation. It has the highest concentration of official documents in the form of correspondence, files and reports. Most of the collection is open to the public except those correspondence files that come under the 30-year rule. In order to facilitate use of this collection several guides have been published and are available for purchase. In addition, the following are awaiting publication: A Guide to Private Papers in the Kenya National Archives; A Guide to Reports in the KNA; A Guide to Records in the KNA relating to Religions; A Guide to Records in the KNA relating to Land Tenure in Kenya; and A Guide to Records in the KNA relating to East African Community.

The Central Government Reference and Legal Deposit Library is also located here and houses all official publications of the Government of Kenya and includes one of the most comprehensive Africana Collection including the Joseph Murumbi Africana Collection, which Mr. Murumbi had donated to the Archives prior to his death in June of 1990. Although some efforts have been made to preserve archival materials permanently through various co-operative efforts such as the Syracuse University project and more recently through British and German organizations, much work still needs to be done in the area of newspapers and archival preservation. Mr. Musembi, the Director, pointed out the archives and its users would benefit greatly if there was an automated bibliographic control of its materials.

The National Museum of Kenya located at Fort Jesus in Mombasa has many obscure items, some of which can be purchased at the bookstore. The National Museum also includes an Archival Center with a fairly good African collection as well as numerous correspondence and archival materials relating to the coast which can be photocopied with their permission. There are plans for a Regional Centre for the Study of Urban Origins in Eastern and Southern Africa to be established in the Old Laws Court building in Fort Jesus. The Centre will house a collection of materials dealing with the material culture of Eastern and Southern Africa and will also include and archaeology and conservation laboratories. The National Museum in Mombasa was also preparing to receive the James deVere Allen collection of Swahili materials. The collection had been sent to Nairobi for de-bugging and safe storage in cool climate.

until the Old Law Courts building is renovated to house the Allen Collection as well as the existing Museum collection.

In June of each year Nairobi also hosts the Nairobi Book Fair which allows one to purchase many of the publications published by such publishers as the Kenya Literature Bureau, Book Sales Publications, Heinemann and Longman of Kenya as well as from distributors such as the Book Distributors Ltd. and the Text Book Center, which normally represent many of the smaller publishers. One can also pick up stock lists of all of many of the publishers which serve as bibliographies. In addition numerous bookstores in Nairobi and Mombasa provide a good selection of Africana published in Kenya as well as outside of Kenya. The numerous bookstands lining the streets of central Nairobi also provide an important source for magazines and periodicals published in Kenya.

In conclusion, it needs to be emphasized that pre-planning is essential. After arrival, it is best to check on the personnel in charge and make official appointments. Most institutions and individuals were very helpful and willing to provide further contacts and assistance. While in the country itself, it is advisable to exercise some patience and to be alert for local events and sources. It is here that contacts with established institutions and academics can prove invaluable. Local knowledge can fill a lot of gaps missed during pre-planning and makes the overall task of acquiring books an adventure, rather than a chore.

LITERATURE ON THE BOOK TRADE

The African Book Publishing Record, vol. 26, no. 4 (1990), includes Laura Czerniewicz's "Publishing in Zimbabwe" (pp.235-238) which notes the growth of publishing since 1980, largely in response to the expansion of education and the creation of the new syllabus.

ABPR 27,1 (1991) includes the conclusions from the "Conference on Publishing in the Third World" (Bellagio, Italy, 4-8 February 1991) and "Publishing in Another South Africa" by Susan Joubert.

SERIAL CHANGES

Michigan State University Press plans to publish a new journal, *African Rural and Urban Studies*, starting in 1992. This will replace the suspended *African Urban Studies* (no. 21 (Spring 1985) appeared in 1989) and *Rural Africana* (no. 28/29 (Spring-Fall 1987) appeared in 1989), which were published by the MSU African Studies Center. Details will appear in a future *ALN*.

Northeast African Studies is still published by the MSU African Studies Center. Vol. 11, no. 1 (1989) was mailed in September 1990, before vol. 10, no. 2/3, which went out in February 1991.

Portuguese Studies Newsletter ended with no. 23 (Fall-Winter 1990-91), being replaced by *Portuguese Studies Review*, vol.1, no.1 (Spring-Summer 1991), an interdisciplinary, bi-lingual, international, cooperative academic journal with articles, bibliography and research news on the study of Portugal and of the Lusophone world. Contact International Conference Group on Portugal, University of New Hampshire, Dept. of History, HSCC 408, Durham, NH 03824.

Times of Namibia stopped (August 1991) as a daily and became a weekly news magazine on Sept. 4 (v.1, no.1). POB 1794, Windhoek 9000. Other changes in the Namibian press include crash of

Windhoek Observer in late August and SWAPO's *Namibia Today* becoming a weekly.

NEW SERIALS

African Markets. Vol.1, no.1 (August 1991). A monthly selection of material from *Marchés tropicaux*.

Agricultural Systems in Africa = *Systèmes agricoles en Afrique* is a new (1991) semi-annual journal published by the West African Farming Systems Research Network, with financial help from the Ford Foundation. Editor is Jacques Faye. Address: WAFSRN, c/o OAU/SAFGRAD, 01 BP 1783, Ouagadougou 01.

AIDS Analysis Africa is a new bi-monthly newsletter costing £115 a year. It is produced by the editors and correspondents of *Africa Analysis* at 38 Charterhouse St., London EC1M 6JJ.

Challenge is a new monthly, with joint issues for June/July and Dec./Jan., that was scheduled to appear August 1991. It is a popular magazine about current events produced by the Institute for Contextual Theology (Braamfontein) for committed Christians concerned about Southern Africa. Subscriptions vary from R22 in South Africa to \$50 in the North. Add.: POB 32047, Braamfontein, 2017 South Africa.

Chinafrica is distributed free by China International Book Trading Corp. (GUOJI SHUDIAN), P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China. Vol. 1, no. 2, was April 1991.

Eko Magazine. Nigeria's first regional news magazine for Lagos State began with issue for August 3, 1991. Published by Newswatch, PMB 21499, Ikeja, Lagos.

Kobus International a newsletter for overseas supporters of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia. Contact the Society's International Branch Secretary, Robin Stephenson at 13 Hall Park, Berkhamsted, Herts. HP4 2NU, England. (News from Zambia, no. 572)

Libertitres (Selection de la presse africaine). No. 4 (Juillet-Août 91) continues *Intertitres*. 10 issues per year, 20 pages per issue, costs 300FF. Contact Periscoop, Parc Scientifique Agropolis, 34980 Montferrier-sur-Lez, France.

Miroir (Bamako) is a new twice monthly newspaper started by Bakary Traoré, formerly with the Agence malienne de presse. (MTM, 5juil.91).

Namibia Development Briefing, v.1, no.1 (July 1991). Monthly from Namibia Support Committee, 37-39 Great Guilford St., London SE1 0ES. Annual subscription rates: Individuals £16 (Europe) and £20; Institutions £24 (Europe) and £30. Sept. 1991 has 4 pages of news, including notes on the press.

Sudan Monitor is an independent, monthly newsletter which aims to provide in-depth reporting that focuses on the deteriorating human rights situation in the Sudan. Vol. 1, Issue 12 (June 1991) is 8 pages. Annual subscription: \$60 (individuals) or \$90 (organizations); lower for UK, Africa and students. Published by Research

and Communications International, 7 Bury Place, London WC1A 2LA, UK.

UNESCO Africa is a new quarterly journal of the Regional Office in Dakar, starting in March 1991. Features include analytical articles, selected UNESCO documents, and information of the activities of the Regional Office. This last includes liaison bulletins for the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa ("ALPHA 2000") and for the Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa ("NEIDA information," which replaces the separately published newsletter). ISSN 0850-1432. Address: B.P. 3311, Dakar.

West African Journal. 1,1 (April 1991) sold for \$2.50. Monthly. Managing Editor: Joe S. Kappia. Address: POB 110311, Campbell, CA 95011-0311. Tel: (408)379-7956.

VIDEOS

Sudania Inc. is now at 5835 Lou St., Columbus, OH 43231; tel: 614-899-9653. Emeka Angiagolu writes that they have reduced the price of their thirteen-hour film series "Things Fall Apart" to \$1300, plus \$20 for shipping and handling. They have also prepared a 90-page *Viewer's Guide*. Distribution problems from the older Worthington (Ohio) address have been resolved. A librarian who reviewed the whole film reports that it is of good quality and was enjoyed by the entire family.

SELECTED NEW BOOKS

This section will be generally limited to titles outside the regular book trade. Many more titles and/or details on publisher addresses can be found in Joint Acquisitions List of Africana (Northwestern University Library), The African Book Publishing Record (Hans Zell Publishers), American Book Publishing Record (Bowker), Accessions List: Eastern Africa (Library of Congress Office, Nairobi), or in one of the current national bibliographies.

Arbousset, Thomas. *Missionary Excursion into the Blue Mountains*, edited and translated by David Ambrose & Albert Brutsch. Morija: Morija Archives, 1991. 219p. \$30 or £16 or R48. Translation of 1840 ms. Address: POB 12, Morija 190, Lesotho.

Bridges, A.F.B. *So We Used to Do*. Edinburgh: Portland Press, 1990.

Conference on Women and Gender in Southern Africa *Papers* are available from the Gender Research Group, c/o Shireen Hassim, CSDS, University of Natal, King George V Ave., Durban 4001, South Africa. Cost is R3.00 per paper, with 64 papers in the complete set.

L'Edition scientifique en Afrique francophone. Dakar: Association des redacteurs et editeurs scientifiques d'Afrique francophone. 70FF/\$15 outside Africa. Address: P.B. 5451, Dakar-Fann.

Land and People of Nigeria: Rivers State, edited by E.J. Alagoa & Tekena N. Tamuno (Port Harcourt: Riverside Communications, 1989, 253p.) is available for \$25 plus \$2 for postage & handling from Lisa Aronson, Dept. of Art, Skidmore College, Saratoga Spring, NY 12866.

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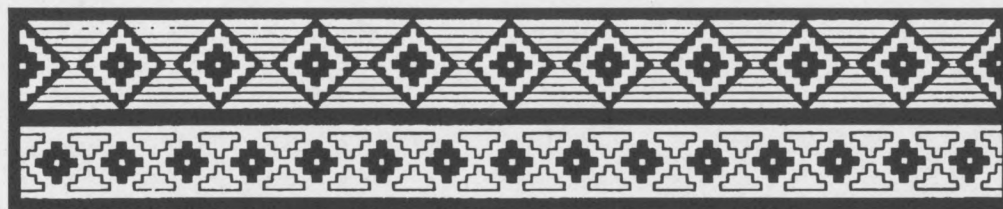
SPECIAL ISSUES OF JOURNALS

CODESRIA Bulletin no. 1-1991. Special issue on the conference, Academic Freedom, Research and the Social Responsibility of the Intellectual in Africa, held in Kampala, November 26-29, 1990.

Royal Commonwealth Society *Library Notes*, n.s., no. 301 (1991): "Broadcasting, Politics, and the Story of African Independence," by Charles Armour.

Studies in the Linguistic Sciences (Urbana), v. 19, no. 2 (1989). The Contribution of African Linguistics to Linguistic Theory: Proceedings of the 20th Annual Conference on African Linguistics.

Ultimate Reality and Meaning, v. 14, no. 1 (March 1991). Issue on Africa, with essays mostly by African authors.



LATE NOTICE

The Arid Lands Information Center (ALIC) is developing a special document collection focusing on five target countries (Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Angola, and Mozambique) and covering nine topics: early warning systems, rapid assessment, gardening strategies, cropping systems, livestock preservation, water resources, cash- and food-for-work programs, marketing interventions, and conflict modification. This is part of a project at the University of Arizona's Office of Arid Lands Studies (OALS), which received a grant in April 1991 to assist the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) expand its famine mitigation capabilities.

Initial collection activities included searching online databases, such as CAB Abstracts, AGRIS, AGRICOLA, and NTIS, in addition to the collections at the University of Arizona Libraries. Additional materials were identified and acquired from visits to libraries at FAO and the U.N. International Fund for Agricultural Development

(IFAD) in Rome, the Institute for Development Studies (U.K.), and various libraries in the Washington, D.C., area including USAID, OFDA, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Peace Corps, World Bank, and the National Agricultural Library.

A large number of the 1100 documents currently in the collection are non-traditional in format, including technical and field reports, project papers, and reports from private voluntary organizations (PVOs) involved in various food relief programs. Documents are accessible through a card catalog and a Pro-Cite database. In 1992 the complete bibliography will be published. In addition, subsets on specific topics will be attached to a series of famine mitigation strategy papers and country profiles are also being compiled. Following the completion of these papers, teams of experts will be formed to design and field test interventions to alleviate adverse conditions before a state of disaster is reached.

For more information, contact Barbara Hutchinson, ALIC, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719. (602) 621-7897.

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