

**Operationalizing Barriers to Dissemination of African Research and Scholarship: Case Study, *Research Review* (Ghana)**

**Report to OCLC as fulfillment for the ALISE/OCLC Research Award**

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January 3, 2003**

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## *Acknowledgments*

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I am grateful for the support and assistance provided by OCLC, ALISE, Fort Valley State University and the University at Buffalo.

Lorna Peterson      January 2003

## **Abstract**

Reports the results of bibliographic searching, indexing and citation analysis of the Ghanaian journal *Research Review* for defined elements of barriers to access. Barriers to the dissemination of information are defined as: lack of indexing, lack of abstracting, lack of abstracting in a culturally relevant way, lack of a culturally relevant thesaurus, lack of holdings/purchasing by European and North American libraries, lack of citing indigenous African authors publishing in indigenous journals, and lack of preservation of originals for long term access. Results from searching WorldCat and RLIN indicate that *Research Review* is held by 48 libraries in North America and Europe. *Research Review* is indexed and abstracted, but not consistently and not in sources that are easily accessible, suggesting that barriers do exist regarding its dissemination that similar European or American journals do not face. Comments are made on citation analysis of selected writers as authors and cited authors. The physical condition of the journal and the efforts to digitize its contents are addressed. Recommendations for increasing the visibility and accessibility of the journal are made.

## **Operationalizing Barriers to Dissemination of African Research and Scholarship: Case Study, *Research Review* (Ghana)**

Lorna Peterson, University at Buffalo, Department of Library and Information Studies

### **Overview**

Activities included in this research project are: the conduct of the research as outlined in the submitted proposal, travel and presentations to Fort Valley State University, Fort Valley, GA, African World Studies Institute, January 2002 and December 12, 2002; the National Council for Black Studies, San Diego, CA, March 2002, panel “The Digitalization of Knowledge: Operationalizing Barriers in Dissemination of African Research and Scholarship;” and networking with experts in this field at Culture Keepers: 5th National Conference of African American Librarians, Fort Lauderdale, FL, August 2002.

This report presents results on bibliographic searching, indexing and citation analysis of the Ghanaian journal *Research Review*. Appendices provide the raw data used in this work.

Barriers to access are defined as:

- lack of indexing
- lack of abstracting
- lack of abstracting in a culturally relevant way
- lack of a culturally relevant thesaurus
- lack of holdings/purchasing by European and North American libraries
- lack of citing indigenous African authors publishing in indigenous journals
- lack of preservation of originals for long term access

The concluding paragraphs of this research report will address the results of these seven points.

## **Introduction**

Scholars in developing and developed nations often decry the lack of access to Third World research and especially that of Africa (Gibbs, 1995; Yankah, 1995; Agada, 2000; Annan, 2000; Cobb, 2001). Although there are detractors (Stankus, 1996) regarding the significance of the problem, there is little that operationalizes and measures what specifically these barriers are and their magnitude. A research grant from OCLC, Inc., allowed for the exploration of indexing, abstracting, abstracting in a culturally relevant way, identifying a culturally relevant thesaurus, citation analysis and library holdings of the journal *Research Review*, a social sciences and humanities journal published by the University of Ghana, Legon since 1965 and as “New Series” v. 1, no. 1 1985.

## **About the journal: *Research Review***

The inaugural issue was published in 1965, and in 1985 it began as *Research Review, New Series v. 1, no. 1*. It is a publication of the Institute of African Studies, established in 1963 at the University of Ghana, Legon. From its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary proclamation we learn “In addition to publishing the results of its research in a form in which it will be available to scholars, the Institute must be concerned with its diffusion ...” (P. 18, University of Ghana, 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration. African Studies: The Vision and the Reality. Kwame Arhin, Director of the Institute, March 1992). It is a peer-reviewed, inter-disciplinary scholarly journal of the humanities and social sciences in Africa, appearing twice a year. The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is ISSN 0855 4412. This number was not assigned until 1993 when the Institute applied for and received its ISSN (phone conversation with general editor Mary Esther Kropp Dakubu, December 12, 2002). Because it did not have an ISSN until 1993, subscription,

purchasing and publisher information for the journal does not appear in *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* until that time.

From 1965-2000, 298 articles, 12 book reviews, 152 research/project reports and research notes, 13 library and museum reports, 39 institute news and publications, and 60 miscellaneous, unsigned reports are in this journal run (Johnston, 2002). Through the Database on Culture Transmission in the African World (DCTAW) based at Fort Valley State University, Georgia, 152 abstracts of articles in *Research Review* are available online. DCTAW is a prototype database which is not complete and has not been marketed. It is available online, free, without restriction, at: <http://www.directcenter.org/>.

“DCTAW is guided by a vision of providing access to a broad range of publications from throughout the African world. The *Research Review* dissemination project is our initial endeavor to demonstrate the vast potential for scholarship that ensues from broadening the base of knowledge about the African world that is accessible to researchers.” Although this database provides subject and keyword searching access to the journal, and abstracts but not full text access to the articles, it is not widely known by scholars in the area of African research and scholarship.

Currently, New Series Volume 16 Number 2, 2000, New Series Volume 16 Number 1, 2000, New Series Volume 15 Number 2, 1999 and New Series Volume 15 Number 1, 1999 are available online at African Journals Online, (AJOL) <http://www.inasp.org.uk/ajol/index.html>. *Research Review* is listed under “Social Sciences– General” in the AJOL “list of journal titles.” A search box is available with keyword searching capability. A keyword search directs the user to the title page of a journal and from there you can determine the title of the article. Articles are available by photocopy request at \$10 per article. Table of Contents of *Research Review* are

posted on H-Africa, an electronic mailing discussion list that is a member of H-Net's consortium of scholarly lists. H-Africa encourages discussion of Africa's history, culture, and African studies. The list is available at: <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~africa/>.

## **Availability**

In some sense, *Research Review* appears to have a broad availability for scholars— it is held by major research libraries, it is indexed, it is abstracted, and it is partially available online. But this is only a slice of the picture. Measures of journal indexing and library title holdings can show there is a knowledge divide between developing and developed nations. Determining the magnitude of these measures can be used as evidence to increase the visibility and representation of developing areas— in this case— African, scholars' contributions to the world's scholarly discourse. Operationalization, the process of describing constructs or variables in concrete terms so that measurements can be made, can move the discussion of dissemination of African scholarship and its barriers from assertion to research. The following activities were conducted to establish a measure of bibliographic barriers to reaching the rich content of *Research Review*.

## **Results**

### *Library Holdings*

A search of WorldCat, OCLC's bibliographic catalog containing over 50 million records of books, serials, media, and other materials, held by more than 20,000 libraries worldwide, revealed that 44 libraries own *Research Review*. Four of the libraries that are not in the United States are: the University of Alberta, Canada; Edinburgh University Library, Scotland; Kongelige Bibliotek, Denmark; and University of Oxford, England. Volume holdings for each

library was not conducted. A complete list of the libraries is provided in the appendices. The Research Libraries Information Network bibliographic catalog (RLIN) of the Research Libraries Group was also searched. Fourteen libraries showed holdings of *Research Review*, and of that 14, four are not included in the OCLC database search for this title (University of Chicago, Pennsylvania State University, University of Pennsylvania, and CONSER). During the December 12, 2002 audio-conference with the Oversight Committee for the linkage agreement between the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana-Legon and the African World Studies Institute, Fort Valley State University, general editor of the *Research Review*, Mary Esther Kropp Dabuku expressed surprise at the number of North American and European libraries with holdings. She also added that several German libraries subscribe. This serves as a caution to remember that American bibliographic utilities are not wholly representative of world library holdings, and that universal bibliographic control cannot be determined by using these databases. Identifying world wide library holdings for this journal remains elusive, but compare the holdings in OCLC/WorldCat for the United Kingdom serial publications *Africa* (1928-) with 509 libraries showing they own that item and *Journal of African History* (1960-) with 958 libraries showing ownership, and the limited availability of *Research Review* becomes apparent.

### ***Indexing***

How has bibliographic control for the contents of *Research Review* been established? The journal provided access through: "Index to the Research Review (Old Series) v.1. (1965) - V.12 (1980) which appears in V. 2, No. 1, (New Series) January 1986, pages 83 through 103, compiled by Fred Bannerman-Williams of the Institute Library. This index is an alphabetical



listing of authors and their article citation; there is no subject access. There is also no indication that the index will be updated and produced regularly.

Cataloging records produced under Anglo-American cataloging rules indicate that *Research Review* is indexed by the Modern Languages Association, *MLA International Bibliography*. A journal title search in this database results in 36 citations dated from 1967 to 1973 and one citation for 1988. As a social science and humanities journal, it is not expected that every article would be indexed by *MLA International Bibliography* but literature, drama and theater articles were published in *Research Review* post 1988 but are not indexed in this database. A search of the new title, *Research Review. New Series* results in only one 1988 article, a duplicate citation of the search that yields 36 citations. Searching under *New Series* results in zero citations.

*Social Sciences Citation Index*, produced by ISI (Institute of Scientific Information) provides access to current and retrospective bibliographic information, author abstracts, and cited references from more than 1,700 of the world's leading scholarly social sciences journals covering more than 50 disciplines. *Research Review* is not one of the indexed journals. *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*, also produced by ISI, is an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary index covering the journal literature from the arts and humanities. It indexes 1,144 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals, and also covers selected, relevant items from over 6,800 major science and social science journals. Again, *Research Review* is not one of the indexed journals. Other databases checked where it was found that *Research Review* was not indexed are: *The International Index to Black Periodicals Full Text*, and *JSTOR (Journal Storage: The Scholarly Journal Archive)*. In *JSTOR*'s email survey conducted April 2002, librarians were polled at participating institutions worldwide, asking them to describe what disciplines, both new and existing, they would like to see developed in *JSTOR*. Over 850 librarians

responded and Africa and the inclusion of African journals did not even hit the radar screen (see “About Us” page <http://www.jstor.org/about/future-collections.html>, active as of October 31, 2002). *JSTOR* does have participating institutions from the African nations and regions Ivory Coast, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia. An interesting follow up survey might be to query librarians specifically on the availability and inclusion of African journals.

*African Abstracts/ Bulletin Analytique Africaniste* published by the International African Institute in London, England, does provide some indexing to *Research Review*; for example, its volumes for the years 1966, 1968, 1970 and 1972 are abstracted but there is limited subject access. These abstracts are arranged by region and appear in *African Abstracts* under the subject heading “West Africa– Ghana.” A user would have to know that *Research Review* is a Ghanaian journal in order to retrieve information. Universal subject searching on specific topics is not possible with *African Abstracts*. The indexes *African Studies* (*NISC– National Information Services Corporation*) and *Quarterly Index to Periodical Literature*, are bibliographic sources for African literature and were not checked during this stage of the research project. From the NISC homepage [http://www.nisc.com/Frame/NISC\\_products-f.htm](http://www.nisc.com/Frame/NISC_products-f.htm): “*African Studies* is an exclusive combination of 16 databases from three continents providing access to multi-disciplinary information on Africa. Combining 16 databases from three continents searchable together for the first time, this premier information resource contains over 756,500 indexed references, many with abstracts. Records are derived from books, periodical articles, pamphlets, maps and music recordings. Topics include politics, history, economics, business, mining, development, social issues, anthropology, literature, language, law, music ... [information sources may be searched], from Africa, Europe, and the USA ... Published by NISC

South Africa” (www.nisc.com, 2002). *Quarterly Index to Periodical Literature* is an index to approximately 300 periodicals which are acquired regularly from the 24 eastern and southern African countries; since Ghana is a west African country, it does not fit the selection criteria and *Research Review* should not be covered, but the Africana librarian at Yale University states that some west African nations are covered and that citations to *Research Review* appear here (Woodson, email message, 2001).

### *Quality of Indexing*

*MLA International Bibliography* uses very broad terms for its subject control of the articles indexed from *Research Review*. The subject heading “Africa” appears as one subject heading for all thirty-six items indexed. Shujaa defines this as a problem of not having culturally relevant subject access (Shujaa, 2001, A Progress Report: Online Dissemination & Preservation of the *Research Review*). An example of the lack of culturally relevant subject access is the citation “Agofi, Kofi Ermeleh, The Aesthetics of Creative Communication in African Performance Situations *Research Review (Ghana)*. 4(1):1-9. 1988”– the subject access provided through *MLA International Bibliography* is three subject headings established in the thesaurus: folk rituals; folk drama; Africa. “Africa” pulls up 6316 citations; “Folk Rituals” pulls up 10,487 citations; “Folk Drama” pulls up 1526 citations. Combining the three subject headings results in 131 citations– certainly less daunting to sort through, but the lack of depth in indexing obscures this particular citation. “African performance” as a keyword search results in 6 citations of which Agofi’s article is one. Certainly keyword searching is powerful tool, but it cannot always be relied upon as the only way to retrieve information. With keyword searching there is the problem of false drops, variant spellings, and eliminating materials by language, for you are only

searching in the language of the keyword used. In the case of articles in *Research Review*, performing searches in *MLA International Bibliography* by both thesaurus terms and keyword will only result in citations published in 1966-73, and 1988. *Research Review* suffers from a lack of breadth, depth and continual coverage of its language and literature research by this particular index.

Name authority also presents a problem. In the publication *Research Review*, the above author is given as K.E. Agovi, and not Agofi as *MLA International Bibliography* lists. I do not know if this is a typographical error or an establishment of name authority for the spelling of his name in *MLA International Bibliography*.

#### *Citing African authors publishing in indigenous African journals*

Because *Research Review* is not adequately indexed in the North American and Western European bibliographic tools, it is not a surprise that authors publishing works in *Research Review* generally do not have these works cited. A cited reference selection search in *Social Sciences Citation Index* (SSCI) returned 80 references for *Research Review*. The same type of search in *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* (AHCI) produced 35 references for *Research Review*. Compare the results for an American or European journal such as *Africa* which produces more matches than the SSCI system can handle or 209 in *SSCI* for the journal *History in Africa*.

A search of authors published in volume 3, number 2, 1967 *Research Review*, and the New Series volume 1, number 2, July 1985 and volume 6 number 1, 1990 in *SSCI* reveals the following:

K.N. (Kwabena N.) Bame, an author appearing in the 1967, volume 3 *Research Review* appears as a cited author 14 times, or 14 hits, in the *SSCI*. Bame's works such as books (either published in North America, Europe or Africa) and articles published in non-African journals are represented. Only one article from *Research Review* is pulled up. Eboe Hutchful, a Nigerian scholar, cited a volume 7 *Research Review* article by K.N. Bame in: "The development of the army officer corps in Ghana, 1956-1966, *Journal of African Studies*, 2 (3): 163-173 Fall, 1985 (Hutchful, E., University of Port Harcourt, School of Social Sciences, Port Harcourt, Nigeria). Bame's works though have a better chance of being cited if they appeared in a non-African published journal.

Five authors, Agovi, Arhin, Baku, Awedoba, and Asimeng, all appearing in the 1990 volume 6, number 1 New Series were checked in *SSCI*. For Agovi, no articles by him were found (spelled either Agovi or Agofi), but four hits were pulled up for five articles that cited his work. Arhin had ten articles as an author, and 20 hits as cited references and all in non-African journals. Baku had no articles in *SSCI* as an author and no hits as a cited author. Awedoba had five articles as an author, and three hits as cited references, two of which are theses (Ghana and Oxford). Asimeng had no citations as an author or as being cited. Seven authors, Addo-Fening; Arhin; M. Olaseboye Olasehinde; Wyllie, Sackey, Dakubu and Awedoba, in the volume 1, number 2, July 1985 issue were also checked. Arhin and Awedoba overlap so the five remaining authors were checked. Addo-Fening had no hits as an author or cited author. Olasehinde had one article listed and no hits as a cited author. Wyllie has ten articles listed as author and twelve hits as a cited author. Sackey has no articles as an author or hits as a cited author. Dakubu has three articles as author and ten as a cited author but these appear in non-African publications. Other studies have noted the phenomenon that to be recognized, the best chance for a scholar's

research to be cited is to place it in a North American or European publication. This marginalizes the indigenous African publication (Silver, 2002; Rosenberg, 2002).

The same search of authors in *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* (AHCI) reveals the following:

K. Bame has one article as author and seventeen references as a cited author. Agovi has two as author in a non-African journal and seventeen references as a cited author. Arhin has eight as author all in non-African journals and eighty-six references as a cited author. Baku has one as an author in a non-African journal and no references as a cited author. Awedoba has one citation as author in a non-African published journal and no references as a cited author. Asimeng has no articles as author or cited author. Addo-Fening has one article as an author and none as a cited author. Olasehinde has no articles as author and no articles as a cited author. Wyllie has four as an author and seven references as a cited author. Sackey has one as author and four as a cited author. Dakubu has one as an author in a non-African journal and fourteen references as a cited author. Awedoba has one as an author in a non-African journal and no references as a cited author. As authors, publication takes place in journals about Africa but published in Europe or North America. Although some indigenous African journals are represented for these authors cited in other works, overall, the chances for being read and cited are improved if they publish in European or American journals and not indigenous African journals. Also, as cited authors, it is often by other Africans who may have access to the works through their universities or personal contacts. European and American authors tend not to cite these authors if their works appeared in African journals. This suggests that there is an insularity of dissemination of indigenous published research and scholarship.

*Research Review* is not indexed by *Arts and Humanities Citation Index*, but in the cited reference selection 35 matches result for *Research Review*.

### *Lack of preservation of originals for long term access*

Volumes of the New Series were made available for my use. The issues published in the 1990s have a glossy white cover, pages are stapled in, and the paper used is of a quality that has not resulted in yellowing and breakage. The quality of paper suggests that these volumes will hold up well. The efforts to digitize the more recent issues of *Research Review* also provide additional access. Unfortunately, the issues published in the 1980s are not in as fine a condition. The covers are of card stock in light blue, or yellow that are brittle. There is foxing and breakage of the covers and the bound pages. The July 1985 issue's paper is brown with age, in some cases the printing has faded and is very difficult to read. In a conversation with Mwalimu Shujaa regarding the premier issue (1965) that he saw in the University of Legon library, it was brittle, falling apart and held together by strings (personal interview, March 2001). Care of the original paper copies needs to be a priority. Although digitalization is one solution, it should not be the only solution. The original paper copies need preservation to represent the uniqueness of the journal, its historical development and significance to modern African research dissemination. Nicholson Baker (2001) makes the strong case for the need to protect originals as well as making surrogates (whether by microfilming or digitizing) as the hallmark of preserving cultural heritage. *Research Review* is in great need of preservation attention.

## ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

***Indexing, Abstracting, Relevant Thesauri*** : It is not enough to say that an item is indexed and/or abstracted. Depth of indexing, availability of the abstracts, cultural relevancy, and continuity are also elements that need to be measured and advocated for. Also availability of the bibliographic tools needs to be greater and more user friendly. For example, ***African Abstracts/Bulletin Analytique Africaniste*** is a specialized source that is best used by sophisticated bibliography researchers. There is no “in-between” source for researchers that lack the searching sophistication of subject specialists. Greater dissemination of the rich content in ***Research Review*** would be improved if a variety of American indexing and abstracting commercial services would include the journal in their universe of international journals indexed and/or abstracted. Many American journals are indexed and abstracted by a variety of bibliographic tools arranged to meet the needs of a diverse level of audiences. There is no reason that this could not be done with selected African journals, particularly the ***Research Review***. Perhaps it is lack of knowledge regarding the existence of such an indigenous African journal, or a bias that the journal is lacking in quality because it is an indigenous African journal, that precludes this particular journal from being indexed and abstracted by SSCI and AHCI and other indexing and abstracting services. It must be acknowledged that the American general magazine index, H.W. Wilson’s ***Readers’ Guide to Periodical Literature*** did not index black American owned and published magazines such as ***Ebony, Jet, Essence, Black Enterprise***, etc. until pressure was placed upon the publishing company by black and white librarians to do so. This was in the late 1960s. Previous to this time, black American librarians created specialized indexes to the periodicals, magazines and newspapers by and about blacks that white American indexes ignored. Both black and white librarians placed pressure on mainstream indexes to be



more inclusive of the diverse American voices, and what the mainstream did not index, maverick librarians created *Alternative Press Index* in 1969 to fulfill this need. This index continues to provide access to over 400 non-mainstream publications on a wide variety of topics related to cultural, economic, political and social change. There should be little surprise then, that less than 40 years later of broadening access to rich the research and writings of minorities and the marginalized of the United States, that the international arena regarding equitable access to developing nations' research and scholarship continues to lag. Although the creation of specialized indexes by self-interested parties is necessary and laudable, it is recommended that along with the specialized efforts, more mainstream, American indexing services take on indigenous journals, and especially the title in this case study, *Research Review*. OCLC would do well to provide that access through its services.

### ***Library holdings***

Diminished library budgets for acquisition of materials, especially serials, presents a challenge for increasing North American and European library holdings. Forty-eight libraries were identified as owning *Research Review*, a number which surprised the general editor Mary Esther Kropp Dakubu as being far greater than she expected. The ability to acquire this particular journal title does not seem to be problematic for North American and European libraries. It would be interesting to see if developing nations, especially those on the continent of Africa, are able to purchase and catalog this title for its collection. A recommendation regarding library holdings would be to increase the dialogue on the North American and European market for African research and scholarship so there is understanding about the budget constrictions libraries in the developed world face. It is also recommended that *Research Review* find a way

to get its paper copies to more African libraries. Perhaps the expensive digital efforts that are being done in Europe and America would see a better use of the money by providing subscriptions to African libraries. It is not recommended that digitizing efforts for African research and scholarship be halted, for digitizing materials is an important aspect towards increasing access (Katundu, 2001). But a percentage of money devoted to high-technology projects should be earmarked to continue paper subscriptions that African libraries are still in need.

African publishers should also be made aware of the importance of obtaining ISSNs and being listed in directories such as *Ulrich's*. This would increase knowledge about a publication's availability.

### *Citing indigenous authors in indigenous journals*

Scholars in developing nations need incentives for publishing their research in developing nations journals. The insularity and marginalization that is feared is real. Indigenous developing nations journals would be strengthened if they were indexed and abstracted broadly. Cited authors from these journals are likely to have been cited because of personal knowledge about the research and/or footnote chasing. If these authors publishing in indigenous journals were included in American and European indexes, it would increase dissemination beyond the personal knowledge.

### *Lack of preservation of originals for long term access*

The rush to digitize and devote expensive technological solutions to this problem is an unfortunate solution. If a percentage of grant dollars could be earmarked for ways to preserve in traditional as well as electronic ways, long term access could be guaranteed. *Research Review* needs careful paper preservation, it needs cataloging by the institutions that have it but haven't provided bibliographic access, it needs to be made available to institutions where a paper copy, and not a digital copy, is the most appropriate, resourceful way to provide access. For developing nations, there is the anxiety of not having the advances of the developed nations and a fear of being forever behind. But sometimes it is not appropriate to have the highest technology devoted to something that inexpensive, workable, low technology can do. Digitizing the journals is not the only answer, and it is hoped that an emphasis will be placed on how to best preserve the paper copies, particularly on the African continent. Diana Rosenberg found that African journals were important to the research and teaching of 70% of scholars in Africa (1999); therefore, making African journals accessible in a variety of ways could break the barriers to the

dissemination of African research and scholarship. The preservation of African research and scholarship should not be an either/or proposition of digital versus paper. There is no reason that both cannot be supported and nurtured.

Barriers to the dissemination of African research and scholarship are surmountable. Improved indexing, inclusion of African published materials by American and European international bibliographic tools can be accomplished and would help to dissolve this knowledge barrier.

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# Memorandum

TO: Dr. Lorna Peterson  
FROM: Georgina Johnston, Graduate Assistant  
DATE: 09/19/02  
RE: Master Listing of Research Review Journals

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The attached tables identify the type of content published in the *Research Review* since 1965, as designated by the editors of the *Research Review*, and the number and types of published issues of the *Research Review*.

As of September 19, 2002, the current collection of *Research Review* articles, dating from 1965 to 2000, housed at the African World Studies Institute totals to 68 out of the known 80 issues of the review, including 9 out of 13 journal supplements. This total contains 298 articles, 12 book reviews, 152 research reports & project reports & notes, 13 library and museum reports, 39 institute news and publications, and 60 anonymous reports, contained in the Institute's collection. Currently there are 152 abstracts of *Research Review* articles and reports available online.

cc: Dr. Mwalimu Shujaa  
Dr. M.E. Kropp Dakubu  
Dr. Carol Taylor  
Mrs. Olive Adjah

Edition	Year(s)	Title Indexed?	ISSN Indexed?	Vol. And P.#
11th	65-66	No	No	NA
12th	67-68	No	No	NA
13th	69-70	No	No	NA
14th	71-72	No	No	NA
15th	73-74	No	No	NA
16th	75-76	No	No	NA
17th	77-78	Unknown— missing from UB		
18th	79-80	No	No	NA
19th	1980	No	No	NA
20 <sup>th</sup>	1981	No	No	NA
21 <sup>st</sup>	1982	No	No	NA
22 <sup>nd</sup>	1983	No	No	NA
23 <sup>rd</sup>	1984	No	No	NA
24 <sup>th</sup>	1985	No	No	NA
25 <sup>th</sup>	86/87	No	No	NA
26 <sup>th</sup> *****	87/88	No	No	NA
27 <sup>th</sup>	88/89	No	Yes (vol 3, p. 3676)	NA
28 <sup>th</sup>	89/90	No	Yes (vol 3, p. 3977)	NA
29 <sup>th</sup>	90/91	No	Yes (vol 3, p. 4305)	NA
30 <sup>th</sup>	91/92	No	Yes (vol 3, p. 4959)	NA
31 <sup>st</sup>	92/92	No	Yes (vol. 3, p. 5392)	NA
32 <sup>nd</sup>	93/94	Yes (p. 7494)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 3254
33 <sup>rd</sup>	94/95	Yes (p. 8184)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 3589
34 <sup>th</sup>	1996	Yes (p. 8362)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 3936
35 <sup>th</sup>	1997	Yes (p. 9046)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 4171
36 <sup>th</sup>	1998	Yes (p. 9414)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 4364
37 <sup>th</sup>	1999	Yes (p. 8852)	Did not check	Vol. 2, p. 4130

In the 26<sup>th</sup> edition, the publication was listed under the University of Ghana (vol. 2, p. 2332)—I will put a photocopy of this page in your mailbox. After this edition, Research Review (0020-2703) was listed in the ISSN index, but there was no entry for it until the 32<sup>nd</sup> edition. At this time, I stopped looking for ISSNs because the Journal title is indexed. shw

**Numbers of Published Issues of the Research Review by Publication Series as of September 2002**

Publication Series	Total Number of Published Issues of the Research Review	Number of Issues Available at AWSI
Research Review Old Series (Known)	32	26
Research Review New Series	35	33
Supplements	13	9
Total	80	68

Table Compiled by Georgina Johnston  
September 2002



### Types and Quantities of Research Review Content According to Editors' Designation

<b>Type of Content by Research Review Editors' Designation</b>	<b>Count derived from 1986 Index of Old Series v.1 n1-v.12 n. 1 (1965-1980, including supplements: 2-4 )</b>	<b>Count derived from physical examination of Old Series v. 12 n. 2&amp;3 - New Series v. 16 n. 2 (1986-2000, including supplements: 5-14)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Articles</b>	102	196	298
<b>Book Reports</b>	3	9	12
<b>Research &amp; Project Reports &amp; Notes</b>	119	33	152
<b>Library &amp; Museum Reports</b>	13	0	13
<b>Anonymous Reports</b>	49	11	60
<b>Institute News &amp; Publications</b>	34	5	39
<b>Total</b>	320	254	574

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