

ASAUK AGM and Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture

The ASAUK Annual General Meeting will be on Monday, 23rd October 2017, 5-6 pm, in Room T102, 22 Russell Square, SOAS, London, to be followed by the Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture.

Dr Duncan Mainye Omanga of Moi University, Kenya, will deliver the Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture entitled, 'Social Media and Democracy in Africa: 'The Nakuru Analysts' WhatsApp group and the Evolution of Participation in County Governance in Kenya'. The lecture will take place after the ASAUK AGM at the Khalili Lecture Theatre, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London, WC1H, OXG, 7pm followed by a reception, 23rd October 2017.

This lecture is open to all ASAUK members and the general public. Please support this important event in the ASAUK calendar.

The growth and penetration of the internet in Africa, coupled with the popularity and ubiquity of the mobile phone, have positioned social media platforms as the new spaces through which Africans organize and imagine both political discourse and action. This lecture highlights the role of WhatsApp groups in Kenya's Nakuru County in convening citizens for political deliberation and civic action in County government affairs. In the context of political and economic devolution in Kenya following the promulgation of a new constitution in 2010, this lecture shows how social media plays a critical role in localizing both formal and informal political discourse and action.

The presentation narrows focus to (possibly) one of the most organized WhatsApp groups in Kenya, 'The Nakuru Analysts'. The analysts, as they are popularly known, have used the affordances of WhatsApp, such as the ability to carry text, picture and video at very low costs, and the possibility of the platform to convene groups for 'talk', to emerge as one of the most notable spaces for deliberation, agitation and for mobilizing for social, legislative and political action in the city of Nakuru.

The presenter will historicize how 'The Nakuru Analysts' came into being, highlighting the specific contingencies that made it possible for 'The analysts' to become what they are today. Furthermore, the lecture offers an empirical insight into how WhatsApp groups are organized and the many ways through which they articulate their agenda. In doing so, he will show why 'The Nakuru Analysts' have emerged as the most effective 'check' of the County government and why they have succeeded in 'modulating' Nakuru County politics. The lecture will also reveal the various digital roles taken by the 'administrators' and selected participants of these platforms, and how these positions shape grassroots politics in Nakuru. More important, Dr Omanga will highlight the real and perceived achievements of the analysts, thereby giving insights into how members draw from this critical digital space to set the local political agendas.

Call for Panels and Papers: Thematic streams at the ASAUK Conference, University of Birmingham, 11-13 September 2018

The organisers are calling for papers and panels for the ASAUK 2018 conference, to be held at the University of Birmingham on 11-13 September 2018. The conference celebrates the diversity and interdisciplinarity of the study of Africa. Panels and papers on any topic relevant to the study of Africa can be submitted (submission to 'Open Stream').

To build networks among scholars interested in similar topics or fields, the conference includes several thematic streams. Papers and panels can also be submitted to the streams below.

For more information please check the ASAUK website at <http://www.asauk.net/>.

Here is a list of thematic streams:

1. Addressing Inequality: New Forms of Welfare, Social Protection and Citizenship in Africa
2. Africa 90 years on
3. Africa Reads
4. African Cinema Audiences
5. African Feminisms
6. African Historiography, Vernacular Epistemology, and the Invention of An Archive in Toyin Falola's Scholarship
7. African Literature: Communities, Collaborations, Crafts & Crossings
8. Celebrating the work of Karin Barber
9. Challenges and Survival Strategies within the Neoliberal Context for a Civilized Africa
10. Constitutions, Law and Justice
11. Doing Fieldwork in the Bureaucratic Academia
12. Entrepreneurship Education in Africa
13. Gender and Sexuality

14. Honouring Abdul Raufu Mustapha
15. Illicit Financial Flows and Africa's Development
16. Inhabiting Paradoxes: Religion in African Urban Worlds
17. International Security in Africa in the 20th and 21st Centuries
18. Lagos Studies Association
19. Land Policy Transformation, Accumulation and Dispossession in Rural and Peri-urban Africa
20. Legal Bureaucracies
21. Living as Women and Girls in 21st Century African Societies
22. Media and Politics in Africa
23. Methodological Issues in African Studies - Cross-Disciplinary Research Collaboration and Policy Impact
24. Muslim Written Intellectual Tradition in Africa
25. Natural Resource Governance and Sustainable Human Development in Africa
26. Navigating and Negotiating Marriage
27. New Perspectives on African Regions and Regionalisms
28. Open Stream – for panels and papers not linked to registered streams
29. Political Legitimacy and ‘Customary’ Rule in Local African Contexts
30. Portuguese-Speaking Africa Beyond Borders: Comparative and Intercultural Approaches
31. Precarious Prospects: Corridors, Grabs and Extractions at the Pastoral Margins
32. Raising Children in Times of Hardships
33. Slavery and Marriage in African Societies
34. Space, Pace, Ace: Navigating Creative Rooms For Productivity in Africa
35. Text, Paratext and Context in African Autobiographical Narratives.
36. The Environment in Contemporary African Literature, Film, Music and Art
37. The Everyday in DR Congo: Negotiating Change and Continuity in Precarious Times
38. The Infrastructure Question
39. The Interrelationship between Redistributive and Status-Based Equality: Poverty, Socio-Economic Rights and Access to Justice
40. The Political Economy of Development in Africa: Domesticating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
41. The Political Economy of Development in Africa: The Politics of Economic and Social Transformation
42. The Politics of Development in Africa
43. Transnational Corporations in Africa: Critical and Emancipatory Appraisals
44. Unearthing New Scholarship on the Central African Copperbelt
45. Women and the Environment in the African Arts

ASAUK Distinguished Africanist Awards

The Distinguished Africanist Award was inaugurated by the ASAUK as a way of paying tribute to people who have made exceptional contributions to the field of African studies: scholars who have in one way or another expanded and disseminated knowledge of Africa, and interest in Africa. The award is not confined to academics. It is intended for people who have contributed largely to African Studies in the UK, or who have strengthened links between African Studies here and in Africa itself.

The first awards were made in 2001 to Basil Davidson, John Fage, and Douglas Rimmer. Subsequent awards have been made to Lionel Cliffe, Eldred and Marjorie Jones, Shula Marks, Roland Oliver, Terry Ranger, Tony Kirk-Greene, John Lonsdale, George Shepperson, John McCracken, James Currey, Robin Law, Kenneth and Pravina King, Lalage Bown, Gavin Williams, Nici Nelson, Richard Hodder-Williams and John Peel.

The next two winners of the Distinguished Africanist Award will be announced at ASAUK Biennial conference to be held at the University of Birmingham, 11–13th September 2018.

Nominations must come from the membership. They should consist of a concise one-page single spaced statement by the nominator, outlining the range of contributions by the nominee to African Studies in the UK; a selective one page CV, with major book publications; and statements of support by no more than two other members (maximum of one page each). The nominated person should be consulted as to whether they are willing to accept the award if they honoured by ASAUK.

Please send nominations by the 31 March 2018 to Nici Nelson. Hon Secretary, ASAUK: n.nelson@gold.ac.uk and Lizzie Orekoya, ASAUK/Royal African Society administrator: ras@soas.ac.uk The ASAUK Council will make the selections at its meeting in May 2018.

The ASAUK Fage & Oliver Monograph Prize

Professor John Fage (1921–2002) and Professor Roland Oliver (1923–2014) were pioneers of British African Studies. After a decade teaching in the University of the Gold Coast, Fage spent the rest of his career at Birmingham University where he founded the Centre for West African Studies (CWAS). With Oliver, he founded *The Journal of African History* (1960). Oliver taught at the School of Oriental and African Studies (1948–1986). He was one of the founders of the ASAUK in 1963, and played a major role in the establishment of the British Institute in Eastern Africa.

ASAUK invites publishers to nominate titles for the second Fage & Oliver Monograph Prize. ASAUK presents the Fage & Oliver Prize to the author of an outstanding original scholarly work published on Africa during the preceding two years. A list of the finalists for the Prize will be published in the programme of the conference and on the ASAUK's website.

The two inaugural winners in 2016 were: Deborah James, *Money from Nothing: Indebtedness and Aspiration in South Africa* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2015) and Terri Ochiagha, *Achebe and Friends at Umuahia: The Making of a Literary Elite* (Oxford: James Currey, 2015).

Nominations must be made directly by publishers, who may nominate up to three titles. Eligible titles must be original non-fiction scholarly works published in English (or translated into English) and distributed in the United Kingdom. The subject matter would have to significantly deal with Africa and/or related areas (Cape Verde, Madagascar, or Indian Ocean Islands off the East African coast). Collections and compilations, proceedings of symposia, new editions of previously published books, bibliographies, and dictionaries are not eligible. Entries from publishers around the world which meet these criteria are welcome; ASAUK especially welcome nominations from small and independent publishers.

Only books with a 2016 or 2017 copyright are eligible for the 2018 Prize. A panel of judges, chaired by Professor Tunde Zack-Williams, which includes Dr Terry Ochiagha, Professor Ola Oduku, Dr Toby Green, Professor Karin Barber and Professor Ray Bush, has been convened to judge the entries and make its recommendation to the ASAUK Council meeting in May 2018. The prize will be announced at the ASAUK Conference at Birmingham, 11–13th September 2018.

Publishers should send three copies of each monograph by 31 December 2017 to: Professor Insa Nolte, ASAUK President, Department of African Studies and Anthropology, Arts Building, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

Audrey Richards Prize for the best British Doctoral Thesis in African Studies

Dr Audrey Richards, CBE (1899–1984) was a pioneering British social anthropologist who worked mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, notably Zambia, South Africa and Uganda. She held lectureships and directorships at LSE, Witwatersrand, Makerere, and Cambridge. She was the Second President of ASAUK.

The Audrey Richards Prize is awarded biennially for the best doctoral thesis in African Studies which has been successfully examined in a British institute of higher education during the two calendar years immediately preceding the next

ASAUK Conference. The next prize will be for theses examined between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017.

The prize is something which will enhance any graduate's CV and is accompanied by a certificate and an attractive package of book and journal vouchers from the generosity of our publisher donors.

The most recent prize winner was Jesse A. Zink's thesis, 'Christianity and Catastrophe: Sudan's Civil Wars and Religious Change Among the Dinka', while the two runners-up were Maggie Dwyer, 'Anticipating the Revolt: Trends in Military Mutinies in West and Central Africa, 1960-2012', and Rebecca Jones, 'Writing Domestic Travel in Yoruba and English Print Culture, Southwestern Nigeria 1914-2014'.

Nominations must be made by supervisors or examiners, with the permission of the candidate. Nominations should be accompanied by a supporting letter of up to 300 words, an electronic or hard copy [hard copies will be returned to the author in due course] of the thesis, and where possible a copy of the examiners' report, and sent by 31 March 2018 to Professor Ambreena Manji, School of Law and Politics, Cardiff University, Law Building, Museum Ave, Cardiff, CF10 3AX or ManjiA1@cardiff.ac.uk

The recommendation for the award will be made by a small committee headed by Professor Manji, the Vice-President of ASAUK, and confirmed by the ASAUK Council. The prize will be presented at the Biennial Conference at Birmingham in September 2018.

Call for Applications for Small Grants for Conferences

ASAUK administers a fund provided by the Royal African Society for workshops and conferences to be held in the UK. The grants are normally in the range of up to £800. Past awards have contributed towards an African participant's travel costs or allowed the subsidized participation of a number of UK-based postgraduate students at an event. Applications should include a short description of the intended event, the amount requested, and details of what the funds would be used for. All that ASAUK requires in return is that the organisers acknowledge ASAUK/RAS support in all their advertising and conference material and that they send the Council a short summary of the Conference afterwards for inclusion in the newsletter. There is no closing date; applications will be discussed at the next ASAUK Council meeting following the receipt of the application. As the next meeting of the ASAUK Council will be on 15 December 2017, applications should be submitted by 30 November 2017 to Nici Nelson, Honorary Secretary, ASAUK: n.nelson@gold.ac.uk

Call for Applications for an ASAUK Teaching Fellowship, 2018

ASAUK is offering up to £9,000 to support a teaching fellowship in the Social Sciences or Humanities for a UK-based academic to work in an African university. We are looking for applications from early career academics who have finished doctoral degrees on African topics in British universities in the past five years. The award is open to applicants of any nationality who have graduated from a British university. The award is designed to cover 3-4 months' subsistence with additional travel expenses provided for one international airfare.

Past teaching fellows have included Dr Marie Gibert at Cheikh Anta Diop University, Senegal, Dr Winnie Eckhardt at the National University of Rwanda, and Justina Dugbazah at the University of Ghana, Dr Machiko Tsubura at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Dr Styliannos Moshona at the University of Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We are a flexible approach to the award and would be keen to support co-funding or exchange arrangements to sustain a longer placement period. In addition to their agreed teaching duties, the successful candidate will be encouraged to organise an ASAUK Writing Workshop. If such a workshop is accepted for funding by us, fellows will be paid an additional sum to cover their additional time and administrative work.

In applying for a teaching fellowship, applicants should submit: a two page CV; a two page description of research plans, teaching experience, evidence of a partner in the host institution, teaching plans, and any co-funding or partnership arrangement; a letter of support from a sponsor in an African institution; a letter of support from a supervisor or other referee in the UK. Applications by 31 March 2018 to Nici Nelson: n.nelson@gold.ac.uk

Conferences Future...

UNITED KINGDOM

'Criminal Justice and Accountability in Africa – National and Regional Developments', Queen Mary University, London, 26–27 October 2017. Organised by Queen Mary University of London's Criminal Justice Centre in collaboration with the Centre of African Studies at SOAS, University of London, this conference seeks to bring together insights from across disciplines to engage with emerging trends in regional justice mechanisms in the quest to strengthen justice and accountability for international crimes. The aim is to provide a forum that shifts the discourse away from the devaluing of African initiatives and approaches, while also taking into account gaps and challenges that affect the development of regional criminal justice and accountability systems. The

conference will look into the strengths and weaknesses of international criminal law as it has been applied and the potential of regional mechanisms and responses. Although the ICC is not the focus of the conference, consideration will be given to relevant issues that will shape and enhance discussions on regional and national accountability mechanisms. The emphasis is to discuss how regional systems can contribute to the international system and advance accountability and justice. The discussion will focus on regional initiatives and efforts to address criminal liability and end impunity, including reflecting on the trials, courts and mechanisms - both proposed and established at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

While African systems are the main focus under discussion, the functioning and practices of other regional systems will also be discussed in order to reflect on how justice and accountability are promoted, and the emerging practices and lessons learned.

Tickets from: <http://store.soas.ac.uk/product-catalogue/conferences-events/international-academic-conferences/criminal-justice-and-accountability-in-Africa-national-and-regional-developments> Tickets cost: £20 Standard per day, £35 Standard per two days, £5 SOAS/QMUL students per day, £10 SOAS/QMUL Alumni per day. For more information contact: CJAAconf2017@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL

‘The Toyin Falola @65 Conference: African Knowledges and Alternative Futures’, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 29–31 January 2018. What makes alternative knowledge systems possible? How can new knowledge manifestoes be produced? How will cultural imperialism be demolished? Must Africa be bound by the logic of neoliberal capitalism? Must globalization be a one-sided Western agenda? These and other questions relating to how knowledge is produced, circulated and converted to policies will constitute the core of the conference, which is meant to critically interrogate the state of knowledge production in Africa, and to review the state of cumulative knowledge about Africa. The objective of the conference is to insert Toyin Falola, one of Africa’s most prolific and profound scholars, into the discourse that relates knowledge to policies, and thereby suggest ways to move Africa forward. Toyin Falola’s scholarship is significant because he has not only been a major theorist of the historical, philosophical and socioeconomic forces and factors that have created the African predicament, but he has also vigorously enunciated a critical Pan-Africanist alternative agenda that could serve as the basis for reinventing the continent.

Knowledge production in the post-Enlightenment era has been a reflection of the interests, values, and epistemologies of the dominant powers, undoubtedly represented by the Euro-America hegemonic world. In this context, pluriversality was replaced with a universalist framework in which the cultural matrices of the dominant powers became the standard elements for defining the universal, with regard to the construction of concepts, theories, and methods. The Euro-American Empire denies or undervalues the existence of other legitimate forms of knowledges, especially those that come out of Africa. Hiding under racist anthropological and philosophical discourses and ideologies, leading scholars and intellectuals in Europe, including early figures such as Kant and Hegel, denigrated the personality of the black race, denied and rejected Africa's knowledge systems and dehumanized the entire black race. The colonial project in Africa was constructed around the "civilizing" and "modernizing" missions meant to bring light to what Joseph Conrad characterized as the "Heart of Darkness." In order to achieve this objective, the West has sustained centuries-long epistemic violence against Africa. Colonial education itself obliterated anything that was local or indigenous to Africa both in the design of curriculum and in the language of instruction. Institutions of higher learning that were established during the colonial era were based on the epistemology of the West and were designed to produce graduates who saw the West as the standard and the ultimate in the production of knowledge. With few exceptions, post-colonial Africa has maintained this trajectory of epistemic inferiorisation both in the design and execution of education policy. However, historical evidence shows massive knowledge systems in pre-colonial Africa, which influenced the organization of the society through the establishment of political institutions, justice system, agricultural practices, and so on.

Over the past thirty years, Professor Toyin Falola has broken the boundaries of disciplines, undermined existing orthodox narratives and reconstructed knowledge production on Africa. As he turns 65 on 1 January 2018, the conference and festschriften around the theme of the global politics of knowledge production in Africa, organized in his honour, will provide a unique opportunity to critically engage with his oeuvre through the re-interpretations of their contexts and impacts on historical and contemporary realities of the African continent and its peoples, including in the Diaspora.

The theme of the Conference will focus on the following areas of knowledge production to which Professor Falola has made significant contributions: global politics of knowledge production: theories and concepts; Indigenous Knowledge systems; indigenous systems and policies; pre-colonial political economy; trans-Atlantic slavery; African epistemologies; (re-)writing African history and politics; the Yoruba from their origins to the present; colonial education systems; colonial knowledge production; colonial knowledge and politics; women and knowledge production in Africa; African political economy; post-colonial education; African

languages and knowledge systems; history of Nigeria; women in African history and politics; Africa in the global system; Africa and its diasporas; gender politics and politics of gender in Africa; ethnicity, identities and nation building in Africa; borders and identities in Africa; bureaucracy and development in Africa; Pan-Africanism and African citizenship; migration and development in Africa; intellectuals and African development; African arts and cultures; resistance, social movements and development in Africa; African security in a unipolar world; and development issues. 250 word abstracts by 30 October 2017 to: conference65@toyinfalolacenter.org

‘African Literature and the Press’ Conference, Université Paul Valéry, Montpellier, France, 19–20 March 2018. As part of an ongoing project on Popular print and reading cultures in Francophone Africa, financed by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK), this conference will reflect on the reciprocal relationship between the press and African literature of the 20th and 21st centuries. From colonial news bulletins to online magazines, via illustrated glossy magazines and daily papers created after the independences, the press has been a decisive mode of dissemination for African writers. Research in literary, social and cultural history has highlighted in recent decades the multiple contact points between the press and literary form on the African continent, though to more a limited extent in francophone contexts. The press published in Africa has offered a significant space to African writers since the end of the nineteenth century. In the francophone context, Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink’s pioneering work invites us to reframe early African literary history by expanding the canonical francophone African corpus. Elsewhere, Stephanie Newell theorises the innovation and creativity of authors and their publics in the press produced in British West Africa between 1880 and 1940. Beyond the colonial period, what continuities and discontinuities might emerge in the African press up to the present day?

The primary focus in this conference will be on the presence of African writers in the press produced on the African continent, and/or aimed principally at an African or diasporic audience. While intellectual journals such as *Présence Africaine* or *Black Orpheus* and the South African magazine *Drum*, have been amply studied, newspapers (such as *Dakar-matin*, which became *Le Soleil*) and ‘big’ magazines (such as *Bingo: l’illustré africain*, *Awa: la revue de la femme noire*, *Jeune Afrique*, or in English, *African Parade* and *Joe*) have only recently begun to be analysed in terms of their interaction with contemporary literary production. These are crucial spaces where debates and social networks leave their trace alongside dynamic exchanges with oral and written literary texts.

Inscribed in a politicised public space, how does the press nourish African literary production via its references and intellectual debates, the impulse to entertain, certain rubrics and literary forms (poetry, *conte*, short stories,

serialisation), and the interventions of writers as journalists? What are the real and imagined geographical spaces of these publications in terms of their distribution, the location of their readership, their choice of language, and the space they reserve for a cosmopolitan imaginary? How does the ephemeral and often transnational character of the African press modify the inscription of literature in time and space, beyond dynamics of centre-periphery? How might the African press 'world' literature differently to the circuits of literary publishing located in the Global North?

The organisers welcome proposals drawing on empirical material: a periodical or a particular moment, specific journalists, authors or columnists and their writing styles in the press (and in turn what their subsequent or parallel literary writing might owe to that work in the press); and analysis of literary texts presented in these publications in French, English, and African languages. Papers exploring methodological issues are also welcome: how can we study this abundant corpus (archives, digitization, databases, literary analysis, historical and social contextualisation); the circulation of models, rubrics, texts (including from one language to another, on a diasporic and transatlantic scale); modes of encounter, exchange and networking between writers, journalists, financiers, publishers; the role of the press in the promotion, circulation, institutionalisation, and forms of African literature; and social trajectories and presence of African writers in the press: interviews, portraits, literary criticism and journalism. The principal language of the conference will be French. 300 word abstracts and 50 word biography by 1 December 2017 to: colloquepresseafricaine@gmail.com

'Cross River Akwanshi: The Conservation and Interpretation of Indigenous Cultural Stones', International Humanities Conference, University of Calabar (UNICAL), Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, 26–28 March 2018. The Cross River Akwanshi carved monoliths, believed to be over 1,000 years old, are a key West African example of world heritage represented by cultural stones. Like other such phenomena, they are beset by problems of conservation as well as of contextual interpretation. Despite their declaration as national monuments, the Akwanshi are now being looted and destroyed at an accelerating pace, along with their natural and social setting of the Cross River rainforest and its indigenous inhabitants. In response to this unfolding emergency, we are calling together all interested scholars, heritage and museum specialists, community leaders, and representatives of government agencies to learn about the current status of the stones and the growing threats to their environment and host communities.

While the Nigerian case is acute, other cultural stone sites globally are also threatened. How best can individual scholars and community leaders respond effectively? How can concerned international agencies help? Co-sponsored by UNICAL's Department of History and International Studies and the Bassey

Andah Institute for African and Asian Studies, as well as The Trust for African Rock Art (TARA) and The Factum Foundation for Digital Technology in Conservation, the organisers welcome scholars to present their own case studies, whether from Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. Through sharing current research, the organisers seek to create a collective database to support the efforts of concerned people, institutions and relevant agencies.

Possible topics for presentations could include the Akwanshi carved Monoliths (Bakor Communities, Cross River State), Okwa Judicial Stools (Éjághám communities, Nigeria and Cameroon), Royal Stones (throughout Nigeria and Cameroon), Ékpe/Mgbe 'leopard' society stones (SE Nigeria and SW Cameroon), Yorùbá thunder stones for Sango thunder god (Yorùbáland and its Caribbean Diaspora), rock arts (carvings and paintings on stones and cave walls globally), cult stones (examples, Obasinjom, Nfam in SE Nigeria and SW Cameroon), as well as topics for conservation: theories and practice of spatial archaeology (GIS database applications), best practices for community participation, conservation of monoliths in museums; and creating a global database on cultural stone conservation. 200 word abstracts by 15 January 2018 to Dr Abu Edet: abu_edet@yahoo.com and Dr Ivor Miller: imiller@hampshire.edu

'Sports Africa 2018 – Pan-African Sports Studies: Beyond Physical Education', School of Education, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, 26–28 March 2018.

Research and scholarly work on sports in Africa has increased over the past decade taking both a local and global character. With an aim to promote and champion African Sport studies as a valuable interdisciplinary arena, the Ohio University hosted the first edition of 'Sport in Africa' Conference in 2004. Over the subsequent 11 editions of this conference, a variety of themes were addressed, including Youth, Gender, Health, Communication, Development, Politics, Globalization and Global South and Subalterns, bringing together sport scholars and practitioners from African, American and European Universities.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Physical Education and Sport has received increased global attention as an important subject leading to the United Nations to declare 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education. However, there is a need for a deeper and broader engagement in sports studies beyond Physical Education to fully comprehend sports and its role in African past and contemporary societies. This will build on the important works that scholars have done on sport as a tool for Europeans' 'civilizing mission,' Africans' seeking independence, national and supranational unity, international and development politics and conversing on the performance of African states and athletes on the international stage.

Conference organizers invite papers on the following topics: sport education and accreditation systems; trans-national and transcontinental athlete migration;

sports geopolitics and neoliberalism; sports media and communication; colonial and postcolonial policies in sport development; access to sport in urban and rural Africa; sport infrastructure and stadiums; sports management and business; sport as a contested space; para-athletes and paralympics; gendered sites of sport; sexuality in sport; fan culture and consumption of sport; memory and heritage; (un)fairness and social (in)equalities; sporting citizenries, citizenships and identities; sports governance and politics; beyond youth sports; reflexive and auto-ethnography; and sports in art, media, film and literature. 300 word abstracts by 20 December 2017 via the website: <http://sportinafrica.org/conference2018/abstracts-submission/>

‘Toward the Building of a New Africa: Weaving the Past, the Present, and the Future’, 22nd Annual Conference of the African Studies and Research Forum (ASRF), University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Georgia, USA, 29–31 March 2018. This conference invites participants to present papers on ways to build a new Africa by addressing past, present, and future issues pertaining to the African continent, people of African descent, institutions in the continent and the Diaspora, and relationships between Africa and other countries and regions around the world. The conference seeks to bring together researchers from around the globe and from various disciplines to take stock of current research and foster communication across approaches to the study of Africa. In keeping with the spirit of diversity, the organisers welcome abstracts for individual papers and colloquia that engage with various topical and theoretical foci, types and sources of data, methodological questions, and practical applications. Selected papers will be considered for the ASRF’s journal and book series. 300 word abstracts by 22 December 2017 with “ASRF 2018 Abstract” in the subject line to Abdul Karim Bangura: asrf2018bangura@gmail.com For information on ASRF, visit: <https://asrfonline.org/>

‘Transformations in African Environments’, Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS), Queen’s University, Kingston, Canada, 4–6 May 2018. CAAS is convening its next conference under a very broad theme after the great success of last year’s conference at Ryerson, and still aiming to address themes of greatest importance to its members, CAAS is asking conference attendees to set the agenda by first proposing full panels around themes of interest to you. The organisers are therefore sending out an early call, not for papers, but for panels.

Once the conference organisers have panel proposals and potential panel contributors, the organisers will post the themes around which these are organised on our conference website and then issue a general call for papers. Paper proposers may then select the themes/panels to which they hope to contribute (from those posted) or they can propose individual papers and allow the organisers to do the work of organizing papers into panels. If your panel

theme attracts more than four presenters/papers, the organisers will endeavour to set up a series of panels to be held consecutively so that those interested in these themes can attend all panels on those themes.

Environments in Africa are changing, sometimes with dizzying speed. In biophysical terms, global climate change is expected to disproportionately affect the continent with higher average temperatures, coastal erosion, and weather extremes such as flooding and drought. Knock-on deleterious impacts will be felt upon food security, habitat/biodiversity loss, and human health. The built environment is changing as well, as the number of Africans living in urban areas is expected to triple in the next three decades, often concentrated in informal and unserviced settlements surrounding the continent's megacities. The information and communication technology revolution is meanwhile connecting Africans in even the smallest villages to online global networks with unpredictable implications for the social, cultural, economic and political environments within Africa. As elsewhere in the world where technology is now transforming the most intimate environment of all – our bodies, our sexuality – Africans will need to adapt to cultural, political and ethical challenges. The conference this year will examine ways that these changing environments have historically, are currently, or may in future be impacting lived experience in Africa, and vice versa.

Panel abstracts up to 200 words and abstracts of 200 words for up to four papers in the panel by 31 October 2017 to: CAASACEA2018@queensu.ca A call for individual papers will be issued soon after.

'Futurity in Lagos Scholarship, the Arts, Advocacy, and Social Enterprise', 3rd Lagos Studies Association Conference, University of Lagos Guest House and Conference Centre, University of Lagos, Nigeria, 14–16 June 2018. The Lagos Conference is gradually establishing itself as a significant avenue to shape scholarly and non-scholarly engagement of Lagos by practitioners working across multiple fields and disciplines. The third edition of the conference seeks to engage the idea of futurity—a forward-looking drive, influenced by a deep understanding of the past and the present. How do we imagine or picture the state of knowledge in our respective fields in the future? What are the contemporary and historical dynamics capable of shaping how we conceptualize, study, write, design, imagine, govern, or mobilize for collective action in Lagos of the future? How do popular and exclusive dynamics operating at diverse levels of the society and across gender, class, ethnicity, race, location, and power formation, among others shape how we produce knowledge, art, and organize for social good? Massive political, demographic, artistic, technological, and economic transformation have compelled us to revisit established narratives and assumptions about the place of Lagos in Nigerian and global construction of the future. As we reflect over the current status quo in our respective fields and

vocation, we are equally confronted with our potential and active roles as shapers of the future.

The conference organisers invite proposals for panels, roundtables, and workshops from practitioners of Lagos across fields and disciplines. Proposals from scholars working on other African and Nigerian cities are also encouraged in order to better place the intersections of futurity and popular and academic production of ideas in regional and pan-African perspectives. The sub-themes includes: arts, biographies of people, place, and things; business administration, banking, and public finance; cyber culture, digital humanities, and information technology; decolonizing knowledge: African philosophy in local and global narratives; education and intellectualism; environment, sanitation, and conservation; ethnicity and identity construction; filming and performing Lagos: Nollywood, theatre, and expressive culture; labour and entrepreneurship; Lagos pedagogy: teaching the city in/and outside the classroom; law; library, archive, and information science; literature and language; material culture and materiality; public administration and politics; public health and medicine; public science; religion, religiosity, and spiritual communities; social activism; sustainable development; urban planning, process, and governance; women, gender, and sexuality; and youth culture. 250-word abstracts by 31 October 2017 to: lagosstudiesassociation@gmail.com

...Conferences Past

'Marriage in Africa' programme, Department of African Studies and Anthropology, University of Birmingham, 2 May–2 June 2017. The DASA hosted its annual Cadbury research programme, with this year's theme of 'Marriage in Africa'. The DASA was fortunate to receive many high quality applications for its Cadbury visiting research fellowships, and to identify two talented early career scholars as our 2017 Cadbury fellows. These were: Rose Anne Njiru, from the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, who was working on HIV transmission within marriage in Kenya; and Rosemary Obeng-Hinne from the University of Ghana (Legon), who was working on consensual unions in Accra.

During the month of May, the Department organised four half-day reading group sessions, to which faculty members, graduate students and visiting researchers were invited. The readings linked to the broader theme of Marriage in Africa, and provided opportunities to discuss, compare and theorise findings from participants' own research in a range of African countries. The topics included: performing 'gender', defining 'family' and 'household', marriage in matrilineal societies, courtship and the selection of marital partners, and

marriage by force. Members of the Department took turns to lead these sessions, and the contributions of Benedetta Rossi, Insa Nolte, Jessica Johnson and Katrien Pye were much appreciated. A comparative angle was introduced by Ammara Maqsood (Oxford University), who presented her research on intimacy, aspiration and the family in middle-class Pakistan, and generated a lively discussion.

The programme culminated in an international conference (31 May to 2 June), which was held in honour of former head of DASA Lynne Brydon, and recognised her contributions to gender studies in Africa. We were joined by some of Lynne's longstanding friends and research collaborators from Ghana, and an impressive range of speakers from around the world. The seven panels had an inter-disciplinary character, putting into dialogue scholars with backgrounds in anthropology, history, law, literature, political science, gender studies and public health. The programme also included: a keynote lecture by Benjamin Lawrance; two special guest lectures which were given by Carina Ray and Silvia Federici; and a book launch.

The conference programme and abstracts can be viewed at: <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/historycultures/departments/dasa/events/cadbury/index.aspx> A detailed account of proceedings (produced by BRIHC scholar, Carmen Thompson) can be viewed at: <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/historycultures/research/news/2017/marriage-in-africa.aspx>

The programme was convened by Kate Skinner. Administrative assistance was provided by Nathalie Raunet and Surayya Adam. Financial support came from the Cadbury Research Fund, the ERC Knowing Each Other project, and the Birmingham Research Institute for History and Cultures (BRIHC).

Dar es Salaam Writing Fellowship, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 23-26 September 2017. The Dar es Salaam Writing Fellowship was a collaborative project between Dr Carli Coetzee (ASAUK and *Journal of African Cultural Studies*), Dr David Kerr (ASAUK), Professor Grace A. Musila (University of Stellenbosch) and the English Department of the University of Dar es Salaam. The workshop was held in the days before the third Eastern African Literary and Cultural Studies Conference. This is an important series of conferences, hosted each time at a university in Eastern Africa, and with its organisational and intellectual basis in the region. The conference was the third in a series on Eastern African Literary and Cultural Studies, the first of which was held at University of Nairobi and the second at Makerere. The next conference, in August or September 2019, will be held in Lalibela, Ethiopia. I am meeting with the chief organiser, Professor Abebe Zegeye, soon to start discussions about how ASAUK members can get involved in that edition of the conference.

The conference series is ambitious in its vision of what a regionally-based conference series can achieve, in terms of intellectual networks, regional excellence in scholarship and early career mentoring. David Kerr and I have long-standing friendships and intellectual ties with many individuals on the organising committee (in particular with Professor Musila, but also with many scholars at other universities in the region), and the aims of the ASAUK workshops were an ideal fit with the conference. In addition, the integration between the workshop, the conference and the larger intellectual project is very much in keeping with the British Academy's best practice guidelines for collaborations between northern and southern scholars.

Entrance to the workshop was competitive, and participants were selected on the basis of the quality of the abstracts they submitted ahead of time. Altogether 50 abstracts were received, from which 30 scholars were chosen, and were then invited to submit the full papers. Those who submitted papers were then sent formal letters of acceptance and offered accommodation. We are very grateful to the British Academy for making this possible, and for allowing us to create such a professional and professionalising environment.

The workshop had three components. The first was a general presentation by journal editors and by a representative from Taylor and Francis academic publishers, on all aspects of the publication process, from submission through to review and final resubmission. The second component involved smaller groups, with a mentor in each group responding to the papers that had been pre-circulated. A collective of 10 mentors read and commented on three papers each, and the fellows had an opportunity to comment on one another's work too. The mentors were editors of a range of academic journals (*Agenda*, *African Studies*, *Journal of African Cultural Studies*, *Eastern African Literary and Cultural Studies*, and *Ethiopian Studies*) and two distinguished professors.

Participants were grouped in themes, and the discussion in small groups lasted three hours. The Dar es Salaam hosts had chosen a perfect venue, where we had a simple lunch and then remained to work under shady trees in a beautiful garden. At the end of the discussions, we arranged a social event on the rooftop of the Blue Pearl hotel where we all stayed, and socialized as the sun set over beautiful Dar es Salaam. Normally the pool shuts at 6, but the hotel manager was very accommodating and understood the value of allowing us to stay in the beautiful space after 6pm, and even provided some music. We arranged for simple food to be brought up, and soft drinks were served. The conference started the next morning, by which time the Writing Fellows had become a close-knit group, and continued wearing their Fellowship name tags as an expression of their connectedness to that group. The beautiful campus of Dar es Salaam University was a perfect space, with lots of outdoor seating under shady trees,

and two main spaces where everyone gathered before and after the panels and to queue for the delicious teas and lunches provided by the conference organizers.

The conference series has a close relationship to a fairly new academic journal, with the same name. I had a number of meetings with the editorial collective of *EALCS* journal, which is based in Nairobi. We talked about various aspects of journal publishing, and I prepared a document summarising many of the things I have learnt over my five years of editing the *Journal of African Cultural Studies*. This document included various practical suggestions for protocols, and also outlined what I have learnt about the role editors can play as activists, and in mentoring the next generation. A particular focus of the conference and workshop was in supporting the work of *EALCS* whose editorial board members are all based on the African continent. The participating journals approached targeted authors of a number of papers, to invite them to submit their papers to the journal for publication. Of course all papers will go through the normal rigorous double blind peer review process, and publication is not assured.

A further initiative, with which Taylor and Francis generously cooperated, was to put together a collection of articles, selected by me and with a headnote by Prof Grace Musila:

<http://explore.tandfonline.com/content/pgas/cjac-cartographies-eastern-africa>

This collection was made available to all conference participants before the conference, and acted as a resource for the conference and for the workshop. We held an early launch for a 2018 special issue of *Journal of African Cultural Studies*, which contains papers (mostly by early career scholars) from an earlier conference in the series, and were able to show the writing fellows at the workshop what they could also achieve. It was particularly useful to be given a realistic description (and to have this corroborated by ECR scholars who are in this issue of the journal) of how much revision and redrafting is needed for a paper to be deemed ready for publication. The professionalization of publishing pipelines, and the creation of realistic expectations, is an important part of the work of the writing fellowships.

I also created a Facebook page, through which I publicised papers related to the conference, and posted an archive of photographs of the mentoring workshop and conference. This community page has been kept alive since the conference, with announcements of new articles posted there, as well as notices about events and scholarship opportunities:

<https://www.facebook.com/EasternAfricanLiteraryAndCulturalStudies/>

The intention of the Facebook page is as an intellectual resource, but also to create and reinforce the strong sense of community and regional cohesion that this conference series has as a core value. For young people, such as the Dar

writing fellows are, the social and academic networks within the region are extremely beneficial. Each evening, I organised a select group of people, connecting young scholars to older and more established scholars, and introducing people with similar research interests. David Kerr and I also founded a research network of ten scholars who work on hip hop and urban creative forms, and we shall take these connections forward. We have started a virtual reading group, and each month one of the members will have a chance to select a reading and also submit a short (1,000 words) piece of writing, which will be circulated for comment.

The generative overlaps between topics, and the lively inter-generational conversations at this conference, provided fertile ground for growing many new projects for the journals represented, as well as developing and sustaining the many strong and long-standing research and collegial networks that EALCS and ASAUK have with scholars in the Eastern Africa region. The mentoring of the next generation of scholars in Eastern Africa and in the UK relies on our ability to keep research networks active and healthy, and to find ways of ensuring that we (Eastern African as well as UK scholars) keep publishing and writing even when the demands of everyday lives seem to leave little space for this. The networks built among younger scholars in particular are crucial for the way inter-regional scholarship can develop in future. An inter-disciplinary, regional-based, conference like this is an ideal place to forge and strengthen the kind of deep and long friendships and collaborations from which we all benefit, and which are crucial to building scholarship and knowledge networks.

The combination of formal presentations, rigorous one-on-one feedback, convivial socialising and structured and sustained mentoring develops a model that does not address the particular workshop only, but that builds structures that will strengthen and enrich networks and scholarship in future.

I thank the British Academy for their generous support of the work we do in the UK, and at universities in continental Africa – in this case, in Tanzania. I also wish to express my thanks to the co-organisers and hosts at the University of Dar es Salaam. Their hard work over many weeks putting the event together, and their attention to detail, made this event possible. I thank also their universities, who made sacrifices to release the Fellows and mentors from their normal tasks so that they could be present at the Writing Fellowship.

Carli Coetzee (ASAUK and Journal of African Cultural Studies)

Co-organizers: David Kerr, Grace Musila, John Wakota, Yunusy Ng'umbi, Emmanuel Lema

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

Lawrencia Agyepong (2017), 'Understanding the Concept of Celebrity Capital Through an Empirical Study of the Role of Celebrity Political Endorsements in 2008 and 2012 Ghana Election Campaigns', Ph.D thesis, University of Leicester. Supervisors: Dr Vincent Campbell and Dr Julian Matthews; <http://hdl.handle.net/2381/39538>

Susana Neves Alves (2017), 'Creole Water Governance in Urban Areas: Ethnographic Explorations of Water Policy-making and Implementation in a West African Secondary City [Bafata, Guinea-Bissau]', Ph.D thesis, University College London. Supervisors: Professor Jennifer Robinson and Dr Ben Page.

Maria Paola Bertone (2017), 'Exploring the Complex Remuneration of Health Workers in Sierra Leone', Ph.D thesis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London; Supervisor: Dr Mylene Lagarde; <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/3482692/>

Jin-ho Chung (2017), 'Politicised Communities: Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Ethiopian Highlands', Ph.D thesis, University College London. Supervisors: Dr Ben Page and Dr Sam Randalls.

Maxmillian Chuhila (2016), 'Coming Down the Mountain: The Environmental History of the Kilimanjaro Lowlands, Tanzania, Since 1919', Ph.D thesis, University of Warwick. Supervisor: Professor David M. Anderson.

Sarah Janine Da Silva (2017), 'The Institutions of Literary Colonialism: George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, and the Cape Colony', Ph.D thesis, King's College London. Supervisors: Dr Ian Henderson and Professor Josephine McDonagh.

Elwyn Davies (2017), 'Incentives, Reputation and Learning [includes case studies from Ghana and the UK]', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Alan Beggs and Professor Marcel Fafchamps.

Michael Leo Deason (2017), 'The Effects of Genetic Ancestry on Elite Sprint Athlete Status in the West African Diaspora', Ph.D thesis, University of Glasgow. Supervisors: Dr Mark Bailey, Dr Jason Gill and Dr Vincent Macaulay; <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/8325/>

David Neil Emmett (2017), 'W.F.P. Burton (1886-1971) and Congolese Agency: A Biographical Study of a Pentecostal Mission', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisor: Professor Allan Anderson; <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/7357/>

Cedric Vaughan English (2017), 'A Qualitative Exploration of the South African Cricket Development Environment', Ph.D thesis, Edinburgh Napier University. Supervisors: Dr Russell Martindale and Dr Christine Nash; <http://researchrepository.napier.ac.uk/978840>

Nicolas Friederici (2017), 'Innovation Hubs in Africa: Assemblers of Technology Entrepreneurs', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor Mark Graham and Dr Marc Ventresca.

Katherine Jane Haines (2017), 'Literary Networks and the Making of 21st Century African literature in English: Kwani Trust, Farafina, Cassava Republic Press and the Production of Cultural Memory', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex.

Leander Heldring (2016), 'State Capacity, Violence and Industrialization in Rwanda and England', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr James Fenske and Professor Paul Collier.

Alayna Imlah (2017), 'Assemblages of Networks, Partnerships and Friendships in International Development: The Case of Malawi and Scotland', Ph.D thesis, University of Glasgow. Supervisors: Professor John Briggs and Professor Chris Philo; <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/8278/>

Khadijah Ateda Isimekhai (2017), 'Environmental Risk Assessment for an Informal E-waste Recycling Site in Lagos State, Nigeria', Ph.D thesis, Middlesex University. Supervisors: Dr Diane Purchase, Professor Hemda Garelick and Dr John Watt; <http://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/22233/>

Nasra Shokat Kara (2017), 'A Study of Demographic and Psychographic Factors on Preference for Travel Activities among International and Local Tourists in Tanzania', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Professor Kok Wei Khong and Professor Chew Ging Lee; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/43391/>

Jeremy Lecomte (2017), 'Projecting Modernity, Infrastructural Projects and Global Urbanisation in Lagos, 1880-2008', Ph.D thesis, University of Manchester. Supervisors: Professor Albena Yaneva and Dr Lukasz Stanek.

Siyuan Li (2017), 'China's Confucius Institute in the Discourse of Power in International Relations: A Case Study of the Confucius Institute in Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Leeds. Supervisors: Dr Kweku Ampiah and Professor Hinrich Voss; <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/17728/>

Emma Loftus (2016), 'Sea Surface Temperatures from Oxygen Isotopes in Marine Molluscs in Middle and Late Stone Age Sites, South Africa', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Julia Lee-Thorp.

Stephen Massie (2016), 'The Imperialism of Cecil John Rhodes: Metropolitan Perceptions of a Colonial Reputation', Ph.D thesis, Oxford Brookes University. Supervisor: Dr Donal Lowry.

Pearson Nkhoma (2017), 'Understanding Child Prostitution in Malawi: A Participatory Approach', Ph.D thesis, Durham University. Supervisor: Helen Charnley; <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/12089/>

Alexander H. Noyes (2017), 'Securing Reform?: Post-Election Power Sharing and Security Sector Reform in Kenya, Togo, and Zimbabwe, 2006-2013', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Ricardo Soares de Oliveira.

Sandra Chinyeaka Nwokocha (2017), 'Feminism in Twenty-First Century Nigerian Novels by Women', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisors: Dr David Gunning and Dr Rebecca Mitchell.

Giovanni Occhiali (2017), 'Power Outages, Hydropower and Economic Activity in Sub-Saharan Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisors: Professor Matthew A. Cole, Professor Robert Elliott and Professor Eric Strobl; <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/7215/>

Ikechukwu Ekene Onyenwe (2017), 'Developing Methods and Resources for Automated Processing of the African Language Igbo', Ph.D thesis, University of Sheffield. Supervisor: Dr Mark R. Hepple; <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/17043/>

Solomon Pomerantz (2017), 'The Prehistory of Madagascar: Microbotanical and Archaeological Evidence from Coastal and Highland Sites', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Peter Mitchell.

Vladimir Rauta (2017), 'A Theory of Distributional Violence: An Analysis of Proxy Wars in Africa, 1945-2011', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Dr Andrew Mumford and Professor Wyn Rees; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/41993/>

George Roberts (2016), 'Politics, Decolonisation and the Cold War in Dar es Salaam, c.1965-1972', Ph.D. thesis, University of Warwick. Supervisors: Professor David M. Anderson and Professor Daniel Branch.

Kathryn C. S. Simpson (2017), 'H. Rider Haggard, Theophilus Shepstone and the Zikali Trilogy: A Revisionist Approach to Haggard's African Fiction, Ph.D thesis, Edinburgh Napier University. Supervisors: Professor Bashabi Fraser and Dr Anne Schwan; <http://researchrepository.napier.ac.uk/978289>

Sainabou Taal (2017), 'For The Gambia Our Homeland: The Diaspora, Development and Politics', Ph.D thesis, University College London. Supervisors: Dr Ben Page and Dr Claire Dwyer.

Recent Publications

Jan Beek, Mirco Göpfert, Olly Owen and Jonny Steinberg (eds) (2017), *Police in Africa: The Street Level View*. Hurst, 376pp, 9781849045773, £30.

Ian Campbell (2017), *The Addis Ababa Massacre*. Hurst, 440pp, 9781849046923, £30.

Andrew Cohen (2017), *The Politics and Economics of Decolonization in Africa: The Failed Experiment of the Central African Federation*. I. B. Tauris, 300pp, 978-1-84885-882-4, £69.

Robert Gaudi (2017), *African Kaiser: Paul von-Lettow-Vorbeck and the Great Game in Africa*. Hurst, 448pp, 9781849048675, £20.

David Imbua, Paul Lovejoy, Randy Sparks (2017), *The Notorious Massacre at Calabar in 1767*. Africa World Press, 348pp, 978-1569025376, £29.99.

Greg Mills, Jeffrey Herbst, Olusegun Obasanjo and Dickie Davis (2017), *Making Africa Work: A Handbook*. Hurst, 320pp, 9781849048736, £16.99.

Catherine Scott (2017), *State Failure in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Crisis of Post-Colonial Order*. I.B. Tauris, 320pp, 978-1784539658, £64.

Call for Papers: Special Issue: 60th Anniversary of Ghana and Nigeria Independence, *Journal of West African History*, March 2019. The *Journal of West African History* (JWAH) is a new interdisciplinary peer-reviewed research journal that publishes high quality articles on West African history. Located at the cutting edge of new scholarship on the social, cultural, economic, and political history of West Africa, JWAH fills a representational gap by providing a forum for serious scholarship and debate on women and gender, sexuality, slavery, oral history, popular and public culture, and religion.

2017 and 2020 will mark the 60th anniversaries of independence from British colonial rule in Ghana (1957) and Nigeria (1960). In honour of these momentous occasions, the *Journal for West African History* (JWAH), published by Michigan State University Press, invites scholars to submit papers that commemorate the 60th anniversaries of the independence of Ghana or Nigeria. The editors are particularly interested in papers that speak to the aspirations, achievements, setbacks, and problems associated with independence and its aftermath.

The deadline for the receipt of papers is 31 January 2018. Manuscripts should be submitted at: <http://ojs.msupress.msu.edu/index.php/JWAH/about/submissions> All articles will undergo a double blind peer review, and those accepted for publication will appear in a special issue of JWAH scheduled for publication in March 2019.

Call for Manuscripts: Religion in Transforming Africa

James Currey's new, mainly monograph, series includes single-country or regional studies and comparative ones, across countries, times and a range of disciplines, to highlight and enlighten continent-wide issues and the complexities of religion and spirituality in Africa. The series editors welcome proposals on: Christianity, Islam and other religions; traditional beliefs and practices; witchcraft; history of religion, politics and power; global networks and new missions; religion in conflict and peacebuilding; religion and development; and religious rituals and texts and their role in shaping religious ideologies and theologies. Contact series editors Dr Barbara Bompani: B.Bompani@ed.ac.uk and Dr Joseph Hellweg jhellweg@fsu.edu and Dr Emma Wild-Wood ew273@cam.ac.uk

Call for Papers: 'African Global Experiences', *Africology: The Journal of Pan African Studies*, July 2018. *Africology: The Journal of Pan African Studies* (formerly *The Journal of Pan African Studies; JPAS*), a trans-disciplinary on-line peer reviewed scholarly journal devoted to the intellectual synthesis of research, scholarship and critical thought on the African experience around the world, is seeking contributions for a special edition that aims to explore the full scope of the African world. To this end, the guest editor is seeking submissions from all disciplinary fields of academic inquiry, including the arts, humanities and social sciences, interdisciplinary studies, STEM-related fields (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) as well as Africology (African Diaspora Studies, African Studies, Africana Studies, African American Studies, Afro-American Studies, Black Studies, Pan African Studies). The non-exhaustive relevant topics sought for this special edition include the main topic as well as the following subtopics: reports on international study experiences; the process of merging African American Studies and African Studies; historically Black College and University (HBCU) international partnerships; and partnerships with institutions of higher learning and/or community agencies in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, Europe, Asia, or the Pacific that serve African peoples.

Africology seeks papers that present original research methods/theory, add to a body of research, announce research findings, guide future research, explore theories, distribute new knowledge, present new ideas, invite discussion, introduce research reviews, and provide new Africology centered concepts and terminology.

Respond to this call with 'African Global Experiences' in the subject line to the guest editor of the special edition, Dr Tracy Flemming, Grand Valley State University, USA: flemmint@gvsu.edu The deadline for receiving papers is 21 February 2018. The special edition will be published in July 2018.

Call for Papers: *Umẹwaen: Journal of Benin and Edo Studies*, 2018. *Umẹwaen* is an open access and peer reviewed research journal hosted by the Department of History, State University of New York, Oswego, New York State, USA. Its website is: www.beninedostudies.org It is dedicated to the study of the Benin Kingdom in Nigeria, Edo speaking people, the border areas and the influence and relation of Benin Kingdom and Edo speaking people with their neighbours and the wider world. The journal welcomes high quality articles, research notes, reviews and interviews on other subjects dealing with Benin Kingdom, the Edo people, their borders and influence/relationship with their neighbours. Articles should include a 150 words abstract, double-spaced text and footnotes of manuscripts must use the Chicago Manual of Style. Materials for publication should be sent to: umewaen@oswego.edu

News

Professor Ola Uduku has now taken up the Research Chair in Architecture at the Manchester School of Architecture her new academic details are as follows: Professor Ola Uduku, Manchester School of Architecture, Room 707, Chatham Building, Cavendish Street, Manchester, M15 6BR.

Professor Saul Dubow has succeeded Professor Megan Vaughan as the Smuts Professor of Commonwealth History at the University of Cambridge. He studied at the universities of Cape Town and Oxford, and joins the History Faculty from a chair at Queen Mary, University of London. Saul studies the history of modern South Africa, and recent publications include *South Africa's Struggle for Human Rights* (2012) and *Apartheid, 1948-1994* (2014).

A British Academy Small Grant has been awarded to **Professor Gareth Austin** of Cambridge University for his project, 'Occupational Structures in Northern Nigeria: a Quantitative History'.

Dr Zoë Groves has been appointed Lecturer in Modern Global, Colonial and Postcolonial History at the University of Leicester.

Obituaries

The economist **Professor Christopher Louis Colclough** (10 July 1946 – 28 June 2017), who has died aged 70 of cancer, did much to shape the course of education in developing countries. In 1982, he assembled a range of hard evidence to show that primary education does more for economic development than secondary or higher education. An article he wrote for the World Bank showed how, in the developing world, primary education brought productivity benefits for work in

the informal sector (the very small-scale operations that can be important for poor communities) and smallholder agricultural production. In addition, by improving literacy and numeracy, primary education contributes to wider social and economic life, through better health, nutrition and birth spacing.

His paper played a key part in shifting aid-supported education programmes away from secondary and higher education towards the primary level – a shift undertaken by the World Bank, the Department for International Development (DfID) and other donor governments over the following years. This helped set the stage for the first global UN Education for All Conference, held in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990, at which 155 governments and supporting NGOs made commitments for expanding primary education, so that all girls and boys would have one.

Christopher's strategy paper for the conference, co-authored with Keith Lewin and published in 1993 as *Educating All the Children: Strategies for Primary Schooling in the South*, documented the practical possibilities of achieving universal primary provision, even in poorer countries with severe budgetary constraints.

Between 1993 and 2000, he undertook a long-term policy advisory role in South Africa. Working initially with the ANC until transition, and then with the new post-apartheid ministry, he helped design a new framework for education, moving from a system with excessive expenditure allocated to the schooling of white children to one of equal subsidies for all. The essential features of this new school financing policy are retained to this day.

In 2002 he was appointed by UNESCO as founding director of the Education for All global monitoring report. Education was by then high on the agenda of international development. In 2000, world leaders had pledged at a conference in Dakar in 1995, and as part of the millennium development goals in 2000, to provide education for all, with gender equality, by 2015. The global monitoring report became the main instrument for holding governments and agencies to account for the commitments they had made. The findings of *Education for All: Is the World on Track?* received front-page treatment in the press of some 160 countries.

In part, this outreach was the result of Christopher insisting that the report be free of jargon and UN bureaucratic censorship, negotiating right up to UNESCO's director-general that he alone should be responsible for its content and conclusions. The next two global reports – *Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality* (2003) and *Education for All: The Quality Imperative* (2004) – were equally bold.

In 2005 Christopher was appointed Professor of the Economics of Education at Cambridge University, and director of a new research centre for Commonwealth education. At the core of this was a research consortium on education outcomes

and poverty. His own contribution had a significant influence on DfID aid policy between 2008 and 2013. He provided the technical analysis and the evidence base for a substantial increase in UK aid for education. A 10-year pledge to provide £8.5bn to support education, announced by the then chancellor, Gordon Brown, and the secretary of state for international development, Hilary Benn, in 2006, was described by Benn as “DfID at its best”.

Christopher’s writings set education within the broader context of wages and employment, incomes policy, human resources planning, public sector pay and alternatives to structural economic adjustment. *States or Markets?* (1991) attracted attention towards the end of the Thatcher era, arguing that for practical policy the choice should never be state or market but a more judicious balancing of each, requiring careful analysis in relation to country and context.

Born in Glossop, Derbyshire, Christopher was the son of Frederick, a primary school headteacher, and his wife, Margaret (nee McMellon), a music teacher, pianist and organist. From Chetham’s school, Manchester, he went to Bristol University, where he studied economics and philosophy, and won the Powesland memorial prize in economics. He later gained a diploma in development economics and a doctorate at Cambridge University. After working in Botswana in the Ministry of Finance and Development (1971-75), he was appointed a fellow at the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex University, where he became a professorial fellow in 1994.

Tall, with piercing blue eyes and an open friendly manner, Christopher was known for being warm and collegial, supportive of students and an authoritative chair and leader of debates. He combined intellectual acuity with a deep humanity in his continual advocacy of the need for education for all the world’s children. He was both a talented pianist and cellist.

He is survived by his wife, Sarah (nee Butler), whom he married in 1992, and their son, Giles.

Emeritus Professor Sir Richard Jolly
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Only 1% of houses around the world were designed by architects. **Paul Hereford Oliver** (25 May 1927 – 15 August 2017), who has died aged 90, devoted himself to studying the remainder, architecture that was of the people rather than built for them. His books on vernacular architecture ranged from *Dunroamin: The Suburban Semi and Its Enemies* (1981, with Ian Davis and Ian Bentley) to a three-volume *Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World* (1997), produced with 780 contributors from 80 countries.

An artist by training who became a distinctive commentator on both architectural history and music, especially the blues, he considered himself a generalist,

though writing from an architectural background; when pressed, in 1998, he accepted the term “architectural anthropologist”.

His opportunity to develop this perspective came from taking a part-time job as drawing master at the Architectural Association (AA) in London in 1960. When the leading academics Robert Furneaux Jordan and Sir John Summerson both quit, he was left as the principal lecturer in architectural history.

Oliver’s inspiring teaching took two strands. One was the study of modernism, with its emphasis on simplicity, quality and economy. The other was vernacular architecture.

His interest had been aroused when his parents moved to Symondsbury, near Bridport in Dorset, a village with a strong music tradition, a mummer’s play and a close-knit cottage community. Then six articles in the *Architectural Review* by E.A. Gutkind, a planner, in 1953 revealed the diversity of traditional building around the world.

The study of vernacular traditions offered ideas on honest construction and functionalism attractive to modern architects, while also contributing to Britain’s emerging conservation movement. An international dimension took hold when in 1964 Oliver was invited to teach at the School of Architecture in Kumasi, Ghana, where his AA colleague John Lloyd was principal. Oliver and his students studied the ways of managing a humid climate and restricted resources, patterns of use and the buildings’ cultural values. His eyes were opened by the housing of the Gurunsi people, compounds with “the formal beauty and logic of pottery”, as he later wrote, which were being swept away for a reservoir and replaced by rows of prefab dwellings that paid no respect to Gurunsi traditions.

The Ghana trip coincided with Bernard Rudofsky’s exhibition *Architecture Without Architects* at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Although it was important in popularising vernacular architecture as a subject, Oliver was enraged by its emphasis on the buildings as art objects, which he considered patronising. Working with colleagues from the AA, including students from its small department of tropical architecture, he offered a broader cultural perspective in his book *Shelter and Society* (1969). Further books on Africa, Greece and symbolism in buildings followed.

His greatest love was perhaps sub-Saharan Africa where, under Islamic and Christian influences, architecture predominates among the visual arts. His contributors were architects and anthropologists, but the disciplines seemed entirely separate; only archaeologists took a holistic view, and Oliver considered their approach to be as valid for the present as the past.

He advised on conservation issues in French towns and villages for the *Patrimoine Historique et Artistique de la France*. The British Council supported

research and teaching in East Africa and India, and he worked for the Overseas Development Administration in Turkey, the Balkans, Central America and Mexico. Some projects focused on the vulnerability of vernacular buildings to earthquakes and floods, and the failures of post-disaster housing that had not taken account of the lessons of older cultures.

Oliver became head of the AA's graduate school in 1971, but left two years later to lead the art and design department at Dartington College of Arts, at Dartington Hall, Devon. He became an associate head of the architecture school at Oxford Polytechnic (now Oxford Brookes University) in 1978 and founder of the Shelter and Settlements Unit there. His greatest concern was to safeguard traditions in the face of technological change. He believed that the wisdom, skills and satisfaction of human needs embodied in traditional buildings were fundamental to the housing of millions in the 21st century.

In 1987 Oliver took early retirement, though he continued as a visiting professor, so he could devote himself to his research, stimulated by the suggestion of Alyn Shipton, reference editor at the publisher Blackwell, that he produce an encyclopedia of world architecture. His three-volume study was organised by cultures rather than countries, with the first volume explaining general traits, environments, materials and services. Oliver was particularly proud of sections like that for Ethiopia, which was entirely written by local scholars, while gamely taking on himself areas in which no research existed.

Born in Nottingham, Paul grew up in Pinner, north-west London, the son of W. Norman Oliver, an architect, and his wife, the former Dorothy Edmunds. His father was keen that Paul should follow him into the profession, but he lacked any talent for mathematics and turned instead to painting.

At the age of 16, Paul entered Harrow Art School, where he met his future wife, Valerie Coxon (they married in 1950), and began a lifelong interest in African-American music. He trained as an art teacher at Goldsmith's College, London, and in 1949 returned to his old school, the Harrow county school for boys, as art master. There he established a department teaching crafts as well as art, acted as client for a new building, and introduced an African-American music society after the headmaster refused to allow a jazz club. When he left this post for the AA, the drop in his income forced him to write more music reviews.

In 2003 Oliver was appointed MBE. His archive and photographs of vernacular architecture from around the world are held by Oxford Brookes University. In 2015, photographs demonstrating the inclusive and cross-cultural approach that he championed were exhibited in Oxford as *Architecture for All*.

Valerie died in 2002.

Elain Harwood and Tony Russell
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Professor Abdul Raufu Mustapha, 1954-2017

Raufu's family roots were in Ilorin, Kwara State, a region in which the cultures of south-western and northern Nigeria mix, but he was born in Aba, present-day Abia State in south-eastern Nigeria. This fed into his orientation as a pan-Nigerian scholar who addressed issues on a national basis, rather than feeling limited to one particular ethno-regional subject or perspective. Raufu believed he was 63 but this was a subject of conjecture as his birth records were destroyed in the aftermath of the Nigerian Civil War. He studied Political Science at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, when that campus was a centre of left-wing thought and activism, before proceeding to St Peter's College, Oxford, where he earned his doctorate on 'Peasant differentiation and politics in rural Kano' under Gavin Williams in 1990. Before becoming a faculty member in Oxford, he held teaching positions at Bayero University, Kano, and Ahmadu Bello University.

At heart a political sociologist, his academic interests encompassed environmental management and agrarian transformations, ethnicity, religion, federalism, conflict and conflict resolution, and democratisation. Within these fields and outside he edited three major books, more than 35 academic articles and book chapters, and more reports, working papers and newspaper editorials than we can count here. As the Council for the Development of Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has put it, 'his rich intellectual legacy will remain relevant, widely discussed, cherished and avidly utilized. This is because Dr Mustapha's work captured the lived experiences of Africans in diverse ways.'

In ODID, Raufu was a core part of the MPhil and DPhil programmes from their beginnings, and taught on the MPhil's core courses as well as on his specialisms of rural and agrarian politics and the West African region. He also lectured to politics undergraduates and postgraduates. He supervised a huge number of theses for the department, and also on occasion for other courses across the university, such as the MSc in African Studies. On several occasions, he served as the departmental Admissions Tutor and held the posts of Course Director and Chair of Examiners for the M.Phil in Development Studies as well as Director of Doctoral Research.

He was the Senior Researcher (West Africa) at the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE), led by Frances Stewart between 2003 and 2010, and afterwards set up the collaborative ODID-anchored Nigeria Research Network with support from the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands. He was also a stalwart co-convenor of the African History and Politics seminar which ODID hosts on Mondays. At his college, St Antony's, Raufu was a member of Governing Body from 2001, and served at various points as both Dean and Admissions Tutor. He was the patron of the student-run Oxford University Africa Society from its birth through a series of increasingly successful conferences and programmes.

Raufu took ethics seriously in the academic process, from research to dissemination to impact. He was open-minded and sought and took insight and advice, as well as dispensing his own considerable advice and sharing his experience. He was also committed in his personal politics, as evidenced by his career-long union membership and role as departmental representative of the University and College Union (UCU).

Raufu had both an intuitive grasp and a precise theoretical exposition of African, and especially Nigerian, politics. He was clear to himself and to the world that although problems, malfunctions, patronage and corruption recur, the nation-building and state-building projects of African states are real, viable, and to be taken seriously; and this was an orientation he communicated to his students.

He was a scholar of great integrity, but chose to preserve his values and the integrity of his work not by keeping it apart in an ivory tower, disengaged from the world, but by taking it out to do battle with real-world issues and processes. In doing so, he managed to engage in policy processes in which, despite their limitations, he was always able to preserve his voice, freedom and values, earning widespread respect.

He knew the constraints of the political game in Nigeria and mastered the art of engaging in it while keeping his independence and integrity intact; so much so that his students and colleagues often asked for his advice when attempting to do likewise.

Raufu's professional career was in the UK but he never disengaged from active participation in Nigeria. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Kano-based Development Research and Projects Centre (DRPC), and the editorial board of the Premium Times newspaper. Policy-makers in Nigeria, in the UK and further afield sought his opinion on current issues of public policy, and he had a high public profile in Nigeria, as attested to by the immediate announcement of his passing in the national media. He also brought Nigeria to Oxford on many occasions, as with the landmark conference on Nigerian Foreign Policy after the Cold War, which he co-anchored in 2003.

Outside Nigeria, Raufu's academic citizenship was pan-African, as a member of editorial advisory groups for the journals *Review of African Political Economy* and *Africa*, and especially in CODESRIA, where he variously served as Director of the 2002 Governance Institute, as a member of the Scientific Committee and of the internal review committee on CODESRIA's Intellectual Agenda, and in formulating CODESRIA's strategic planning agenda. He also wrote reports for the Working Group on Ethnic Minorities, UN Commission on Human Rights, and the project on 'Ethnic Structure and Public Sector Governance' for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva.

Before illness forced him to stop work, he was able to complete his last project, a collaborative project on Christian-Muslim interfaith relations and conflict resolution in Northern Nigeria, shortly to be published as a book by James Currey entitled *Creed and Grievance*; the title was suggested by Kate, who in this as in many things was not only a life partner but also an intellectual one. Typically, the project brought together a wide network of scholars, both international and African, in a mutual conversation.

His students remember him as someone who gave them the space to be independent and develop their own ideas, while always being there to help in their development. He was willing to bring people in and supervise students from far outside his own research interests and always did so keeping an open mind. As a teacher, he inspired and shaped a lot of people. His comments always had clarity. He was extraordinarily generous with his personal contacts, and made himself available to students as a mentor.

Dr Oliver Owen and Dr David Ehrhardt
<https://raufumustapha.qeh.ox.ac.uk/index.php/tribute/>

Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the January 2018 *Newsletter* by 15 December 2017 to Dr Simon Heap, c/o Academic Office, Buckley 1.08, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane, Oxford, OX3 0BP or effaheap@aol.com

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