



NEWSLETTER

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ASAUK Biennial Conference, University of Birmingham, 9 –11 September 2018

The 2018 ASAUK Conference celebrates the diversity and interdisciplinarity of the study of Africa. The conference is a key event for scholars working on and in Africa. The ASAUK 2016 conference at the University of Cambridge attracted over 650 delegates from many academic disciplines and parts of the world. With 202 panels, the extraordinarily rich and varied programme resulted in engaged collaboration across the different disciplines that encompass the study of Africa.

The 2018 conference at the University of Birmingham will engage with current debates on knowledge production in and on Africa, and Professor Grace Musila of Stellenbosch University will give the keynote lecture. In addition, there will be over 50 themed streams across the panel sessions during the conference. A list is on the website at <http://www.asauk.net/activity/streams-asauk-2018/>.

The deadline for individual paper abstracts (up to 750 words) is fast approaching: 16 February 2018.

The ASAUK will recognise and celebrate outstanding scholarship and contributions to the study of Africa with the Audrey Richards Prize for best doctoral thesis in African Studies successfully examined in a British university during 2016-2017, and the Fage and Oliver monograph prize for best scholarly monograph on Africa published (or translated into English) and distributed in the UK, as well as the Distinguished Africanist Awards for individuals who have made exceptional contributions to the field of African studies. The winners will all be announced at the dinner on the second evening of the conference.

There will be the ever popular book fair throughout the conference, with the leading Africanist publishers in attendance.

Registration for the conference is open. The cost is Student ASAUK members £125; African scholar and student non-ASAUK members £165; ASAUK members £180; Non-ASAUK members £265. These early bird rates will be maintained until **1 June 2018**. Conference BBQ (11 September 2018): £15 and Conference dinner (12 September 2018, Great Hall): £35. Accommodation (Bed & Breakfast, ensuite) is £50 per night. Day rates are also available at 80% of the full conference registration fee.

For all the conference details: <http://www.asauk.net/general-information/>
See you there!

ASAUK 54th AGM, held at SOAS, London, 23 October 2017

Present: Idris Adesina, Carli Coetzee, Elsbeth Court, James Currey, Louisa Egbunike, Toby Green, Rebecca Jones, Stephanie Kitchen, Simon Heap, Lucy McCann, Nici Nelson, Insa Nolte, Ola Uduku, and Amira Osman.

Apologies: Reg Cline-Cole, Poppy Cullen, Carl Death, Stacey Hynd, Ambreena Manji, George Ogola, and Sheila Ruiz.

Minutes of 53rd ASAUK AGM, Cambridge, 9th September 2016

These were approved by the AGM.

Matters Arising

With reference to the issue of investigating the refusal of visa applications, Insa Nolte informed the AGM that she was interviewed for an article on the issue in the *Guardian*. The Royal African Society (RAS) also provided data on visa application problems that they had for some of their events as well.

President's Report (Insa Nolte)

ASAUK held a highly successful biennial conference at the University of Cambridge on 7-9 September 2016. The Association is grateful to the University of Cambridge, to Joshua Pritchard for outstanding support as conference administrator, and to the past President, Professor David Maxwell, for his dynamic leadership.

In the past year, the Association has continued to pursue its core activities. These relied on administrative support and advice on financial and visa issues by Lizzie Orekoya and Sheila Ruiz from RAS. The Association records its appreciation of the close and productive relationship with the Royal African Society and thanks the outgoing Director, Richard Dowden. It looks forward to working with its new Director, Dr Nicholas Westcott.

Core activities to be covered in detail in the Reports by the Honorary Secretary and the Project Officers, included support for small conferences, the organisation of four Writing Workshops in Africa (Cape Town, Freetown, Lagos, and Dar es Salaam) and the organisation of the Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture by Dr Duncan Omanga (Moi University, Kenya). Another teaching fellowship at an African University is to be advertised in the coming year.

The Association has also focused on the preparation for the next biennial conference at the University of Birmingham on 11-13 September 2018. Calls for the Audrey Richards Prize for the best dissertation in African Studies and the Distinguished Africanist Award have gone out and will be handled by Professor Ambreena Manji and Dr Nici Nelson respectively. Former ASAUK President Professor Tunde Zack-Williams will chair the committee for the 2018 Fage & Oliver Monograph Prize.

Finally, the Association has actively engaged with general issues of concern to Africanists in the UK and their partners and collaborators in Africa and beyond, including broader international collaboration with other Africanist organisations, visa access for African Academics, the Global Challenges Research Fund, initial decisions on the next REF and other areas (QAA, redundancies). The Association records its thanks to a very active Council and a committed membership which enabled this high level of activity.

In addition to the Newsletter, email, and the Association's website (<http://www.asauk.net>), ASAUK also relies increasingly on social media and especially Twitter to reach its membership (@ASAUK_News). The Association records its thanks to Dr Simon Heap for producing the Newsletter, to Dr David Kerr and Dr Poppy Cullen for managing the Website, and to Dr Rebecca Jones and other colleagues for managing the Twitter account.

Preparations for the ASAUK Conference in Birmingham, 11-13 September 2018

Preparations for the 2018 biennial conference are well under way. Dr Grace Musila (Stellenbosch University) was chosen as the keynote speaker and has accepted the invitation. Her keynote address will focus on the politics of knowledge production on Africa.

The call for Streams and Symposia has resulted in the registration of over 50 Streams. The call for panels and papers is now open at <http://www.asauk.net/call-for-papers-and-panels-asauk-2018-now-open/> and will close on 16 February 2018. Submissions will be made through a new conference organising system (<https://www.conference-service.com/ASAUK2018/>).

In order to support the organization of the conference, an administrator has been employed: Elisa Tuijnder, based at the University of Birmingham and she can be contacted at: E.Tuijnder.2@bham.ac.uk or through the Association's conference-related webpages.

At present, about ten bursaries in support of the conference will be made available. In former years, RAS supported the conference with £5,000 for scholarships and bursaries. However, this is not possible for the coming year and the ASAUK will advance these funds. Another £5,000 for bursaries will be made available by the University of Birmingham.

The Association is working closely with the University of Birmingham to provide visa invitations at an early stage in the process. We are also grateful to RAS for agreeing to inform Ambassadors and High Commissioners in African countries separately of conference-related visa applications to ensure greater success.

Despite the impact of inflation and currency devaluation, full conference attendance costs will be slightly lower than they were in Cambridge. However, rising costs for ASAUK conferences are strongly driven by the fact that many universities charge significant sums for internal organisational support, as well

as the use of breakout rooms and premises. While ASAUK is at present committed to holding conferences on the university campuses of their Presidents, it may need to consider moving to venues where these costs are lower, possibly including commercial venues.

In order to ensure that decisions about bursaries and abstracts outside of pre-organised streams and panels are made in a transparent manner, the Association plans to call on its membership to volunteer for a conference organizing committee.

Fage and Oliver Monograph Prize in African Studies

The Fage and Oliver Monograph Prize was established in 2016 for an outstanding original scholarly work published on Africa during the preceding two years and is awarded at the Association's biennial conference. The 2018 Fage and Oliver Prize committee will be chaired by former ASAUK President Professor Tunde Zack-Williams. The members include: Professor Ray Bush (North Africa, political economy, agriculture, natural resources), Dr Toby Green (Lusophone Africa, social history), Professor Diana Jeater (Southern Africa, social history, anthropology), Dr Terri Ochiagha (West Africa, literature), Dr George Ogola (Eastern Africa, journalism, media studies), and Professor Ola Uduku (architecture, urbanism). ASAUK is grateful to them for supporting the prize.

Collaboration with other Africanist Associations

In a rapidly changing political climate and funding landscape, it is important for the ASAUK to build up links and communication with other African and Area Studies Associations. In the past year, ASAUK has shared its Writing Workshop model with the ASA (USA), where it has been developed further by Professor Benjamin Lawrance for the journal *African Studies Review*. Further collaboration has emerged over an initiative by Walter Bgoya and Dr Toby Green to increase co-publication of monographs with African publishers. ASAUK was also represented through several council members at the recent ASA Africa conference in Ghana.

ASAUK is also discussing the setting up of an annual meeting with AEGIS, the Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies, to facilitate exchange and information across Europe (including the UK). If such a meeting were established, it is envisaged that this would be opened to representatives other Africanist associations.

More generally, the Association has also engaged more closely with the activities of UKCASA, the UK Council of Area Studies, mostly in relation to HEFCE/REF activities. ASAUK has also endorsed a letter by UKCASA to express concern at plans at Manchester University to cut 35 of 104 posts in the School of Arts, Languages and Cultures.

Visas for African academics

Despite the overall success of the 2016 conference at Cambridge, a significant number of conference delegates were unable to attend due to their inability to obtain a visa. In order to highlight the impact of visa refusals both on individual research careers and the integrity of UK-based knowledge production about Africa, the ASAUK has documented all cases of refusal, with the permission of those affected, on the ASAUK website at <http://www.asauk.net/visa-refusals-at-the-2016-asauk-conference-at-cambridge/>

This documentation has enabled the Association to contribute to public debates on the impact of the current visa regime on academic freedom, including a detailed article in *The Guardian* <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2017/sep/26/university-academic-refused-uk-visas-nigerian>). The Association hopes to maintain this level of public engagement in the future.

Global Challenges Research Fund

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) reflects the commitment of the UK Government to research collaboration between the UK and ODA-assisted countries in Africa and beyond. Ambreena Manji, ASAUK Vice President, has commented on some implications for the UK's overall development commitment at: <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidence/document/international-development-committee/uk-aid-other-government-departments/written/46950.pdf>

As the GCRF will increase the number of researchers who engage with DFID-assisted countries significantly, it creates the opportunity for new forms of collaboration and engagement between the UK, Africa and other DFID-funded countries. However, at present GCRF advice on building the research capacity of individuals, increasing organisational and institutional capacity, and building networks both in the UK and in partner countries remains quite general, and its practical implementation is left to individual applicants. In early 2017, the ASAUK contacted Andrew Thompson (AHRC, Exeter) and Stuart Taberner (GCRF, Leeds) and emphasized the existence of a considerable body of expertise on the practical conditions of engaged collaborative research between the UK and Africa (*Nairobi Report*, 2009, and establishment of the Africa Desk, 2013).

A collaborative workshop discussing issues relevant to GCRF-funded research was organised on 8 June at a Global Challenges Research and Global Engagement Event at the BA, where the Association organized two panels ('Institutionalising engaged collaborative support for research on Africa and ODA-assisted countries in UK universities' and 'Supporting networks and links between the UK and Africa/ ODA-assisted countries'). In these panels, and in related events, ASAUK representatives (Dr Carli Coetzee [JACS], Jonathan Harle [INASP], Dr Stacey Hynd [Exeter], Stephanie Kitchen [IAI], Dr Insa Nolte [Birmingham] and Dr Kate Skinner [Birmingham]) raised three major points:

1. **The centrality of Humanities and Social Sciences for open end engaged collaboration with African colleagues:** in order to ensure development based on 'deep cultural knowledge', it is important to develop interdisciplinary research that is driven by researchers from Humanities/Social Science backgrounds and may include STEM research, as well as vice versa.
2. **The politics of knowledge production:** in order to ensure that knowledge co-creation takes place on an equitable basis, it is important limit projects that divide labour between UK-based 'thinkers' and Africa-based 'data-gatherers' and 'impact-creators', which ascribes to African colleagues a secondary role.
3. **An ethics of knowledge production:** in line with the above, the need for GCRF to facilitate the production of practical ethics guidelines that encourage institutional processes supportive of 'real' inter-disciplinary and engaged collaboration in research.

A detailed report has been shared with colleagues involved with the GCRF and will be published on the website.

Research Excellent Framework 2021

Early in 2017 the ASAUK participated in the HEFCE consultation on Lord Stern's independent review of the exercise and provided detailed comments on the suggestions made. Since then, HEFCE's initial decisions on the next REF have been published (<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/rereports/year/2017/ref201701/>) and confirmed that there will be another Area Studies panel. This validates the importance of African Studies in important ways, and the Association encourages all academic members to advise their institutions to submit to this panel.

As in the past REF, the ASAUK has been recognized as a nominating body and it has been asked to provide endorsements for the position of the Chair of the panel. On 20 October 2017 the Association has also been asked on to nominate panel members by 20 December 2017. All ASAUK members will be invited to suggest names of willing candidates.

Other matters

The Association records its gratitude to Dr Martin Evans (Chester), who represented the ASAUK in work on the new Subject Benchmark Statement for Area Studies Report produced by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education: <http://www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/SBS-Area-Studies-16.pdf>

Report by the Honorary Secretary (Nici Nelson)

Throughout the past year, Council has continued to maintain a good close working relationship with the Royal African Society. As in the past few years progress has been made in strengthening the organizational capacity of both societies.

The Directory of Africanists and a directory of African scholars is up and running, as a joint collaboration managed by the ASAUK and British Academy. Members are encouraged to enter their details to this directory, www.africadesk.ac.uk

Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture to Be Held 23 October 2017

Dr 'Dan' (Duncan Mainye) Omanga of Moi University, Kenya is this year's Lecturer. His lecture is entitled Social Media and Democracy in Africa: 'The Nakuru Analysts' WhatsApp group and the Evolution of Participation in County Governance in Kenya', and will be given after the AGM, with a reception to follow.

Last Biennial Conference, Cambridge, 7-9 September 2016; Looking Forward to the Next Biennial, Birmingham, 11-13 September, 2018

It was an exciting and vibrant conference featuring many imaginative events. There are 650 attendees, 20 subject streams and 150+ panels. Overall more than 26 travel/conference bursaries were awarded to African scholars (funded by the Guggenheim Foundation, Cambridge, RAS/ASAUK and the Carnegie Fund). The ASAUK President at the time of the Biennial Conference 2016, David Maxwell, the Conference Administrators, Dorian Addison and Joshua Pritchard are to be congratulated along with the Council.

Three issues were raised by this conference:

1. The possibility of live streaming the proceedings for the USA. There was a discussion of the prohibitive cost of video conferencing and live streaming.
2. A number of African scholars did not obtain visas in time to attend. In conjunction with the RAS, ASAUK is investigating the reasons for this and hoping to address the problems.
3. A concern over the high cost of the conference. This is being addressed for the 2018 Biennial in Birmingham

Conference planning for the 2018 Biennial is progressing well. Stream applications have been closed; the system will be open to papers abstracts next.

Small Conference Grants

The Council is grateful to the RAS for the amount it has provided in the past to the ASAUK every year for the support of general conference activities. In the future, the cost of this support will devolve back to ASAUK.

Writing Workshops

Since the last AGM, four Writing Workshops were organized on behalf of the ASAUK with partners and the support of British Academy funding: Cape Town, December 2016; Freetown, May 2017; Lagos, June 2017; and Dar es Salaam in August 2017. ASAUK would like to express its gratitude to the British Academy for its continued generous support of these endeavours.

We need individual academics to volunteer to organise workshops. The Council is putting out a call for new workshops and volunteers to organise them. Anyone interested is encouraged to contact our Workshop Officers, Carli Coetzee or George Ogola.

Teaching Fellowship

In 2018, the Council will fund one fellowship in the Social Sciences or Humanities for a UK-based academic to work in an African university. A possibility of running a Writing Workshop at that University is also a factor. ASAUK asked for applications from early career academics who had finished doctoral degrees on African topics in British universities. The award is designed to cover 3-5 months' subsistence and additional travel expenses provided for one international airfare. More details about applying are on the ASAUK website.

Audrey Richards Dissertation Prize

The prize is given for the best dissertation successfully examined for the two year period between the Biennial conferences. The candidates must be nominated by their supervisors. The Council would like to urge the membership to remember to nominate strong post-graduate dissertations for this Prize. More details are on the website and the deadline for nomination is 31 March 2018.

Fage and Oliver Prize

Last year was the first time that this award has been made. It is to be awarded biennially to the author of an outstanding original scholarly work published on Africa during the preceding two years, as nominated by the publishers.

Membership

| ASAUK/RAS combined membership | 2016 | 2017 | ASAUK membership only | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Joint member UK | 567 | 569 | ASAUK Individual UK | 169 | 151 |
| Joint membership Overseas | 123 | 93 | ASAUK Individual Overseas | 29 | 19 |
| Joint Student UK | 118 | 108 | ASAUK Student UK | 55 | 39 |
| Joint Student Overseas | 31 | 33 | ASAUK Student Overseas | 17 | 4 |
| - | | | ASAUK Associate | 26 | 26 |
| RAS Life Members UK | 13 | 13 | - | | |
| Joint Hon Life UK | 25 | 24 | ASAUK Hon Life UK | 5 | 5 |
| RAS Life Overseas | 13 | 13 | - | | |
| Joint Hon / Life UK | 25 | 25 | - | | |

Membership numbers in all categories are worryingly down, and this has been a trend for the last few years. We are not recruiting new members. This is due to a combination of factors including the economic downturn and the fact that many new, young Africanists are working outside of academia. Are we doing enough to convince them that what membership in ASAUK has to offer is worth the membership fee? Obviously not.

Recruitment in difficult times must be the responsibility of everyone: the Administration, Officers of the Council and the membership. The Administration and Officers have done much in the last couple years to update the website, making it more user-friendly and attractive as well as engaging in a number of initiatives to raise the profile of ASAUK. It would be appropriate to repeat my plea that it would be useful if all members committed themselves to spreading the word. Those of the membership who are lecturing and supervising students are urged to make a concerted effort to recruit their postgraduates. Academics could also ensure that any Africanist colleagues in their institutions are aware of the many advantages of being a member of ASAUK/RAS. Members who have contact with Africanists outside of academia (such as working in NGOs or business) might ensure that they know about the advantages of belonging to ASAUK/RAS.

Council for the year 2016-2017

Officers:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| President: | Insa Nolte |
| Vice-President: | Ambreena Manji |
| Honorary Secretary | Nici Nelson |
| Honorary Treasurer: | Toby Green |
| Projects Officers: | George Ogola and Carli Coetzee |
| Newsletter Editor: | Simon Heap |
| Website Officer: | David Kerr and Poppy Cullen (co-opted) |

Co-opted Council Members:

James Currey, Carl Death (*African Affairs*), Stephanie Kitchen (IAI), Lucy McCann (SCOLMA) and Sheila Ruiz (RAS).

Elected Council Members

Retiring in 2017

After First Term: Dan Brockington, Augustus Casely-Hayford, David Kerr, Stacey Hynd, Ambreena Manji, Phia Steyn.

After Second Term: Anna Mdee.

Retiring in 2018

After First Term: Reg Cline-Cole, Jose Lingna Fafafe, Zoe Marks, George Karekwaivanane, Mathew Davies, Paul Basu.

After Second Term: Ola Oduku.

Retiring in 2019

After First Term: Rebecca Jones, Sharifah Sekalala, Louisa Egbunike, Cherry di Leonardi, Nic Cheeseman.

After Second Term: Maxim Bolt.

Newsletter

Council should like to thank Simon Heap for his sterling and tireless work as Newsletter editor, and for maintaining its crucial role as a major organ of communication within the Africanist community. Simon has scanned clean copies of all the past issues of the Newsletter and these have been uploaded onto our website. The Council would like to express its appreciation for this.

Open Access

The Council would like to thank Stephanie Kitchen, co-opted member of the Council and thank her for her consistently detailed and informative updates on Open Access issues for the council and the membership through the newsletter.

SCOLMA

Lucy McCann has been the Council co-opted member from SCOLMA and has provided excellent detailed reports about SCOLMA activities of interest and relevance to ASAUK.

Relationship between ASAUK and RAS

It is now an established rule that the ASAUK Officers and the RAS officers have a joint meeting at least once a year. In addition, the Head of Programmes, Partnerships and Operations, Sheila Ruiz, is a co-opted member of the Council. The President of ASAUK is also committed to attending RAS Council meetings and the AGM.

For various complex reasons, the RAS is going through a period of reorganisation and retrenchment and this will necessitate an on-going re-examination and redefinition of the future relationship between RAS and ASAUK.

Richard Dowden, Executive Director of RAS for the last 15 years, is stepping down. ASAUK would like to acknowledge the highly significant contributions Richard has made to African Studies in the UK and to RAS/ASAUK, and to wish him all the very best in his future activities. We look forward to working with the new Executive Director, Dr Nicholas Westcott.

ASAUK would like to express its thanks to the RAS Administrator, Lizzie Orekoya, who started in post at the end of last year. The Officers of the Council appreciate the cheerful energy with she has successfully tackled the difficult job of learning to deal with the ASAUK finances, subscriptions and payments as well maintain the ASAUK e-mail list. This provides a convenient, fast and cheap means of communicating with the bulk of the membership. Members who change their e-mail addresses or who have not yet given us their new emails are urged to pass them on to Lizzie at: ras@soas.ac.uk

Report by the Honorary Treasurer (Toby Green)

The ASAUK had a satisfactory year with regard to finances. Though subscription has fallen slightly with the drop in membership, this has been offset by the profit

from the Cambridge biennial conference, which was in the region of £70,000. Much of this profit has however been set aside to pay for the administrator for the next conference, at 2018 in Birmingham; and the rest of the surplus will go towards funding the Fage & Oliver Prize and the ASAUK Teaching Fellowships. ASAUK has also agreed to now take up the £4,000 a year funding for Small Conferences.

The ASAUK has also instituted a new Reserves Policy. The policy is now to have £80,000 of unrestricted reserves, divided between £60,000 for exceptional expenses and £20,000 for general day-to-day running of the office.

Rise in Subscription Fees (Toby Green)

A proposal was considered at the AGM for a rise in the subscription fees as follows: for individual membership of ASAUK/RAS, from £75 to £85, and from £25 to £40 for students; for newsletter-only membership, from £9 to £12. This would be for at least 2018 and 2019. This was passed at the AGM.

The Officers agreed that they would follow up the issue of freezing the student subscription for four years.

Accounts for 2016 were submitted and approved.

Election of Officers and Council Members (Nici Nelson)

The following nominations were put to the AGM and were approved.

Nominations for new council members (to retire in 2020):

First term:

Dr Ini Dele Adedeji (SOAS), Dr Toni Hastrup (Kent), Dr Vincent Hiribarren (Kings College, London) and Dr Njoki Wamai (Cambridge).

Second Term: Dr Stacey Hynd (Exeter) and Dr Phila Steyn (Stirling).

Proposed Amendment to the Statutes (Nici Nelson)

The following amendment (which had previously been circulated to the membership) was put to the AGM and approved: 'As the work of the ASAUK Council expands, it has been decided by the Council that there is a need for an additional Officers on the Council, a second Website Officer. It would be useful of have a second Website officer to keep abreast of the updates for the website. The AGM is requested to vote on whether to create this additional officer post and to amend the Statutes to this effect.'

ASAUK Newsletter (Dr Simon Heap)

Simon Heap thanked the membership for their support of the Newsletter because it depends on information from the members for news of conferences, workshops, new Ph.Ds and obituaries. Please keep up the flow of information!

Date of Next AGM

The next AGM will be held during the Biennial Conference at the University of Birmingham, 11-13 September 2018.

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 next two winners of the Distinguished Africanist Award will be announced at the 2018 ASAUK Biennial conference.

Nominations must come from the membership, consisting of a one page nominator's statement outlining the range of contributions by the nominee to African Studies in the UK; one page CV; 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. Nominations by 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

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

The Audrey Richards Prize is awarded biennially for the best doctoral thesis in African Studies which has been successfully examined in a British university 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 will be presented at the Biennial Conference at Birmingham in September 2018.

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. 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

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.

ASAUK has 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

'Celebrating Buchi Emecheta', Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre, SOAS, University of London, 3 February 2018. This is an all-day celebration of the life and work of Buchi Emecheta, the acclaimed Nigerian novelist, who passed away in January 2017. As a novelist and story teller, she touched the lives of many people, and continues to inspire a new generation through the example she set as an immigrant and single mother of five children who rose to become an international literary figure.

Presented by The Buchi Emecheta Foundation and Omenala Press, in partnership with the Royal African Society, Africa Writes, Centre of African Studies, University of London, Igbo Conference, City University & Afrikult, and supported by Arts Council England, this anniversary event will be a celebration of Buchi Emecheta's life and work as well as an opportunity to hold a public conversation about her legacy. The event will include a curated installation of *The Life and Times of Buchi Emecheta*, panel discussions, dramatisations of excerpts from two of her best known novels, music and dancing and of course Nigerian food. Also expect a colourful cultural tribute from members of the Ibusa

community in London. The official launch of the Buchi Emecheta Foundation and Omenala Press' exciting new edition of Buchi Emecheta's books will take place on the same day. The full programme will be available in January 2018 on: www.buchiemecheta.co.uk

'Things Come Together?: Literary Archives From, In and For Africa', SCOLMA Annual Conference, University of Birmingham, Monday 10 September 2018. This conference, held the day before the ASUK Biennial Conference, will explore African literary archives, their creation, preservation, digitisation and use in research and teaching. African literature is multi-faceted and multi-lingual. Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* (1958) not only signalled the first stages of a new outpouring of literary creativity in Africa, but also built upon long literary traditions, both oral and written. This conference will look at archives generated by novelists, poets and dramatists, whether in oral or written form and whether in modern or 'traditional' genres.

Papers are invited on archives in private ownership, and those held in institutions. What is being lost, and what is being preserved? How are these resources being made available, and how are they being used to engage with African publics? What is the role of literary heirs as guardians of these archives? How are these records being managed in public and institutional archives? What are the problems and opportunities of preserving such recent material? A further set of questions includes the role of these archives in helping to bring about change in the teaching of literature; the linguistic content and context of this material; and special considerations relating to oral archives. Subjects might include, but are not limited to: availability/accessibility of literary archives; literature in African languages; translation; oral archives; street literature; the impact of new media on African literary archives; engagement with communities and the archives of individual writers. Abstracts up to 500 words and one paragraph biography by 31 March 2018 to Sarah Rhodes: sarah.rhodes@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

INTERNATIONAL

'Women and the Nigeria-Biafra War: Reframing Gender and Conflict in Africa', An International Conference in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the War, University of Maryland, Baltimore, USA, 8-9 May 2018. The civil war that broke out in Nigeria on 6 July 1967 between the seceded Eastern Region, which adopted the Republic of Biafra as its name, and the rest of the country, often called the Nigeria-Biafra War, is regarded as a watershed in African continental affairs and global order. It came at enormous human and material costs, carried implications for ethno-nationalist movements and political stability in Africa, and unleashed a wave of humanitarianism in postcolonial conflict.

As a phenomenon, warfare is usually preconceived as an exclusive male preserve, an heroic exploit for displaying masculine virility or winning local/national honour, and even women's admiration. Nearly fifty years after the Nigeria-Biafra War ended in January 1970, the complex experiences of Nigerian and foreign women affected by the conflict have yet to be told and adequately recorded. This international conference is to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the war and to highlight the cost of the conflict on Nigerian women, their participation in the hostilities, and their contributions to the survival of families, communities and the country. Fictional and nonfictional accounts of the war, especially those written by men, often peripheralise or stereotypically represent women as passive spectators or helpless victims of the armed conflict. These narratives obscure the fact that women and girls disproportionately experience sexual violence in wartime. The valiant ways women carried out old and new responsibilities occasioned by the war have often been minimized or even ignored.

This conference serves as an important platform to present and discuss women as the embodiment of vulnerabilities and agency, active participants and survivors, who demonstrated remarkable resilience and initiative, waging war on all fronts in the face of precarious conditions and scarcities, and maximizing opportunities occasioned by the hostilities.

Papers are sought on the following: women, ethnic politics and conflict in pre- and post-war Nigeria; women, religion and conflict in pre- and post-war Nigeria; women and the military in pre- and post-war Nigeria; women militia and combatants in the war; comparative studies of starvation and rape as weapons of war; women's life stories and personal accounts of the war; women and humanitarian activities during the war; women in diplomatic missions during the war; women and war economies (Nigerian and Biafran); women and war crimes during the hostilities; the war and the representation of women in literary and other genres; women and inter-ethnic marriages in pre-war, war, and post-war Nigeria; women and post-war reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation; women, war memories and counter-memories; comparative studies on women, genocide, and international criminal law; theorising gender, refugees and returnees; comparative studies on women in conflict, conflict resolution and peace-building in Africa; and methodological issues in researching and writing about women and war in Africa. 250 word proposal for papers or roundtables by 31 January 2018 via the Google doc: <https://goo.gl/forms/0YPgqZQ2uw9MJATS2>

'Africa and Asia Encounters: Historical and Contemporary Perspective Conference', 4th International Conference of the Transatlantic Research Group, Public Service Institute of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria, 28–30 June 2018. Africa's trade and cultural exchanges have expanded with countries throughout

the Asia sub-continent from China to Japan, India, Singapore and Malaysia amongst other. Today, China has become an important commercial partner in Africa as well as an important provider of aid to African nations. China has invested billions of dollars and is Africa's biggest trading partner and buys more than one-third of its oil from the continent. The expanding Chinese presence in particular has been viewed with scepticism. Indeed, the shifting attention of African countries to China and other Asian countries has raised concerns at other levels, including the old ideological rivalries that marked the Cold War era and the potential to spread new ideology. There are also concerns about what some have called a 'new colonialism' by Asian nations. This emerging political and economic order calls for intellectual discussions on Asia-Africa relationships and Africa's role in this encounter.

The Public Service Institute of Nigeria, Abuja, in partnership with the Global Institute of Commerce and Technology, Abuja, Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA and Gregory University Press, Uuru, Nigeria, has organised this conference to examine both old and emerging relationship from interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives. The conference themes include: historical perspectives on African-Asian relations; Asia Studies in Africa; African Studies in Asia; Asian Communities and Diaspora; African diaspora in Asia; cultural and historic connections and exchange; migration and transnational networks; race and identity; ethical and global challenges of doing business in Asia; ethical and global challenges of doing business in Africa; private dimensions of the Asia-Africa connections; 'Made in China' goods; and marriage, race, and identity. 300 word abstracts and 150 word biodata by 1 February 2018 to: africaasiaencounter@gmail.com

'Beyond History – African Agency', The Eighth Toyin Falola Annual International Conference on Africa and the African Diaspora (TOFAC) in collaboration with the United States International University-Africa (USIU), Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi, Kenya, 2–6 July 2018. The future of African people is in Africa and beyond. This conference seeks to capture Africa's process of innovating the future for itself based on a progressive embrace of what Africa is: young, productive, optimistic, and endowed in a state of transformation that is not only confident about itself but also unapologetic about its global outlook. Africa is moving beyond its historical tribulations and assertions of its greatness to a more conscious and dynamic agency for itself and its future. In this reconfiguration, it is creating an enabling setting for African innovations and sustainable development as well as domestic, global, and diaspora transformations that seek to capture this growing agency. Africa is clearly redefining itself as the driver of its destiny by harnessing the productive energies of its ample youth, capitalizing on the synergies of its diaspora, and making peace with the necessity of forging alliances within Africa and globally.

Conference themes include communication, innovation, and development in Africa; business management and revitalization in Africa; enterprise innovation; economic development, trade, and natural resources; emerging trends in Africa-Diaspora partnerships; reimagining Pan-Africanism; immigration, remittances, and the African economy; Africa and China relations; Africa and globalisation; development and technology trends in Africa; innovations in sustainability in Africa; agriculture (food crop production, modern farming methods, and deforestation); effects of foreign aid on the development of African states; health and Africa-neglected tropical diseases; health technologies relevant to Africa; Africa and international policymaking; gender, youth, and transformations in Africa; cultural dynamism and the creative arts in 21st century African development; environmental issues in Africa; the role of languages in education in Africa; renaissance of African philosophy – restoring the stolen legacy; and human rights, democracy, and leadership issues in Africa and the diaspora. 250 word abstracts by 15 February 2018 via USIU's website: <http://www.usiu.research/conferences>

'Identity, Nationality and Citizenship for Southern Sudanese Communities', University of Khartoum, Sudan, 4–5 September 2018. South Sudan's people have experienced centuries of mass dislocation, forced migration, and wartime flight. Despite six decades of struggle for eventual independence, the current crisis has left millions again fleeing their homes or seeking safety and opportunity elsewhere. The secession of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011 also left many – particularly those living in Sudan – in legal limbo regarding their nationality and rights; but people have also sought creative legal identifications and alternative paperwork across South Sudan's many borders. While many of South Sudan's residents have been subject to generations of violence and predation, to legal and de facto statelessness, they have also developed multiple avenues for practical and paper citizenship and other transnational survival tactics. The workshop aims to explore these ideas and practicalities. Part of a Volkswagen Stiftung-funded postdoctoral project, led by Dr Mohamed A. G. Bakhit (University of Khartoum) in coordination with University of Frankfurt, and Dr Nicki Kindersley (Universities of Cambridge and Cardiff), this workshop invites researchers of all backgrounds and disciplines to discuss forms and uses of citizenship, and ideas of identity and nationality, in the South Sudan context. 300 word abstracts by 31 January 2018 to mohgism@yahoo.com and nickikindersley@gmail.com

'Migrations, Crossings, Unintended Destinations: Ecological Transfers across the Indian Ocean, 1850-1920', Workshop, Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society, LMU Munich, Germany 10–12 October 2018. In the age of high imperialism, thousands of species of plants and animals were transferred between Australia, Asia, and Africa. Some of them were exchanged

deliberately for economic, scientific, or aesthetic reasons. European settlers, for example, transported cattle, horses, and sheep between South Africa, Asia, and Australia; camels were exported from Northern India to Australia; and exotic birds from South Asia, such as, for example, the Myna bird, were taken to Australia and South Africa. Other species travelled between the continents accidentally, as stowaways. Whether intentional or not, these transfers changed ecologies and livelihoods on the three continents forever.

This workshop aims to uncover the exchanges that have modified African, Asian and Australian environments. Integrating both human and non-human agency in our understanding of ecological networks, we will ask in our workshop how different participants in the transfers related to each other and how these relationships changed in the context of ecological transfers. In our workshop we will examine in particular how Europeans built on non-European traditions of species transfer, and we will investigate where colonial exchanges met with opposition. Moreover, we will track the extent to which species transfers across the Indian Ocean led to a greater awareness of ecological imbalances, environmental destruction, and climate change. We aim to reassess the significance of the networks and transfers across the Indian Ocean in the broader context of imperial and global relations. By these means we hope to develop an agenda that integrates the transfer processes between the three continents into a transoceanic environmental history.

The organisers invite proposals for papers that will shed new light on these questions. Particularly welcome are proposals that explore innovative concepts and theories, including approaches that bring together natural sciences and humanities, animal studies, and Actor-Network-Theory. Proposals might address some of the following questions: how and why did experts and travellers cross the Indian Ocean and how did they establish networks of exchange and transfer; how have hierarchies between different human and non-human participants in the transfers shifted over time; which role did indigenous, local knowledge play in the transcontinental transfers; to what extent were participants in different places aware of environmental change and destruction; what are the links between the observation of ecological change and environmentalism; and what were the long-term effects of species transfer? 300 word abstracts and short CV by 28 February 2018 to: events@rcc.lmu.de

...Conferences Past

African Studies Association of Africa (ASAA) Conference Report

The African Studies Association of Africa (ASAA) conference, held on 12-14 October 2017 in Accra was the second biannual conference of the ASAA (www.as-aa.org). ASAA was established as a culmination of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, Legon

in 2013. The association was formed to promote contributions to the advancement of knowledge made by African peoples and the diaspora, and also to create a multidisciplinary professional African studies association on the continent dedicated to the study of Africa from African perspectives – as Kwame Nkrumah advised during the official opening of the Institute of African studies at the University of Ghana in 1961.

ASAA has grown institutionally despite the short time since its establishment, to become a proactive, professional home for African scholars and Africanists inside and outside the continent. The ASAA hopes to promote African studies professionals in the global knowledge production industry on knowledge about Africa while mentoring a younger generation on African centred perspectives. The diverse themes and many scholars attending the conference from Africa and outside Africa was testament to the institutional credibility that the nascent association has gained. The conference had 27 panels with 260 academics from the whole world and 142 from the African continent. ASAA is keen to network and facilitate interdisciplinary exchanges with other African studies associations outside the African continent, and to support professional development of younger African academics in research, teaching and publishing. In this regard, the Council for Social Science (CODESRIA), the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the African Studies Association of the USA Presidents were also in attendance.

The keynote speakers stressed the need for interdisciplinarity, theorising from the everyday concerns of most Africans (Ms Elizabeth Ohene, Professor Adjei-Mensah) and the urgency for reclaiming African knowledges and devising African centred solutions (Nana Kobina Nketsia V, Professor Adomako Ampofo, Professor Dzodzi Tsikata, Dr Godwin Murunga) to deal with challenges that continue to plague the African continent in governance, health, conflict and security, migration, financing for development and climate change. In addition to these traditional challenges the conference also focused on emerging realities such as: the agency Africa is exercising in international relations, democratic consolidation, pandemic diseases, social media and social movements, governance in the USA and its impact on Africa, African sexualities, the neo-conservatism turn in women's leadership and decolonising intellectualism and education movements.

The second ASAA biannual conference comes at a time when African studies scholarship in the UK is at cross-roads following the strong push to decolonise African studies in the UK, after the student led movements such as #RhodesMustFall in South African Universities and some UK universities. ASAAUK can learn from African universities such as the University of Dar es Salaam, University of Ghana, Cheikh anta Diop, the University of Ibadan and the University of Nairobi which pioneered decolonial and African centred perspectives of knowing and learning social sciences and humanities in the

1960s. By partnering with the ASAA, ASAUK can learn from colleagues on the African continent who have been involved in decolonial and African-centred perspectives in researching and teaching Africa since the 1960s.

Dr Njoki Wamai

Wamai is a founding member ASAA, council member of ASAUK, and a post-doctoral researcher on The Politics of ICC Intervention in Africa at the Politics Department, University of Cambridge

Report on the ASAUK Teaching Fellowship at the Faculty of Arts, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique, 2017. The fellowship was personally intensely rewarding, and one I will look back over with feelings of happiness, admiration and profound respect for my colleagues and the students. However, overall it was emotionally, intellectually, spiritually, professionally a very challenging period of time, for a number of reasons which I will outline. It is hard to assess the ‘success’ of my time spent there as there are few systems to account for student achievements, learning outcomes or staff development. I can reflect personally on what I felt, thought and observed during the six months I was there. I kept diaries, and also wrote a blog which can be accessed at [ThembiMutchblog](#) spot.

Although I set out with clear objectives in the two years preceding my arrival in Maputo, it became obvious that the infrastructure and overall culture of the university was much more geared towards basic survival, and not the type of learning objectives and support of students that I have experienced living and working in Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Africa and Rwanda. There are also major political, climatic and geo-political developments which impacted profoundly on the experience and allowed me to experience first-hand the very real obstacles (transport, food, electricity failures, hurricanes, earthquakes and lack of disposable income) that students and staff were living with. The experience has brought home, in ways that living in other parts of Africa has not, how many obstacles there are to ‘getting ahead’ and developing a stable career – in all walks of life – for Mozambicans. The atmosphere of prevailing chaos brought to mind “100 years of Solitude” – a sense of magical fantasy, and danger, pervading the experience.

I arrived at the end of January 2017. The Dean of the arts/journalism school (Nathanial) who was my contact had left the position several months earlier, without communicating my arrival, or in fact any details about the assignment. The Dean’s post had remained unfilled for several months, and when I arrived in his office, to meet the new Dean and my colleagues in the journalism department (8 in total) in late January he was clearly at a loss as to what I would do. It took several weeks for my role to be established: the existing curriculum for journalism and media students is highly political, and was set at a national level. It was unrecognisable, dense, and unchangeable. If I had been sent a copy of the curriculum and modules (as I had requested) this would have made life

marginally easier. The curriculum was based around Marxist scientific principles of journalism, and bore no relation to any syllabi or journalism debates I have encountered including in South Africa. The library was extremely poorly stocked, and my understanding that I could rely on internet readings (I had brought hundreds with me loaded onto USB sticks) was misplaced as there were three laptops between 90 students. The language issues – the teaching language is Portuguese, and the conversational language is Shangaan – were not problems.

I taught four different classes over the six months, of second, third and fourth years. I ended up teaching practical radio documentary/feature making (with students recording audio on their phones), globalisation and global media (theory), and journalism (which was a mixture of practical exercises in research and investigative journalism and theory).

The curriculum I had designed had to be significantly modified, and all lesson plans adapted to reflect the varied abilities of the groups and the lack of teaching resources. There were no facilities to create print-outs or hand-outs (the faculty had only two printers, both in the dean's office) and internet connections could only be accessed via students' WAP-enabled phones. So for example teaching the globalisation module, the three students who had WAP-enabled phones (in a class of 30) shared their phones and presented to class, and we used role plays, discussions extensively. I taught in Spanish, or English, which was simultaneously translated by a handful of students, who were allocated 'teaching assistant' roles. As the term progressed – by March – I was sufficiently proficient in Portuguese not to require their answers to be translated back into English. It made the interactive elements of the teaching extremely lively, and emphasized to me the absolute importance of clarity of learning objectives and tasks.

There are, and were, additional problems within the university; primarily of recruitment and staff retention. Halfway through my stay I was informed that all staff had not been paid since January. Teaching, administrative and library staff were, and are, evidently highly pressured and under-resourced. My colleagues exuberantly accepted my offers to eat lunch: it was assumed I would pay (I did) and for them it was the chance to eat that day. The faculty is a noisy, rundown building with erratic electricity, very few accessible laptops, limited internet connections (it worked 3-4 times during the six months I was there). The communication between the university dean and the staff was very poor: staff meetings were never attended (the staff could not afford the extra trip into the university, they all lived away from the city, at least 30kms away, and petrol was too expensive for them).

Additionally, the social, economic and political context in Mozambique impacts profoundly on the functioning of the university. Mozambique was, and continues to be, dogged by financial scandals and corruption which dominates the international media agenda but features less in local news and online forums. This provided excellent fertile ground to look at the role of fake news,

authentication, rumours, informal spheres, community journalism, the contrasts in international and local reporting, the fourth estate, the enormous hurdles and dangers that journalists face should they decide to investigate. The stories unfurling around us – the transparency of the Kroll scandals and investigations by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank – gave us much fodder for the classroom and beyond. The intense brunt of climate changes that Mozambique bears (it is on the COP22 list of countries vulnerable to climate change) the blue, green and brown grabs that were going on around us (China invests heavily in Mozambique and is building the main bridge through the city), the oil and liquid natural gas explorations handled behind closed doors, with terms that were unclear to citizens – all these became fabulous debates in the classroom. I encouraged students to use their own lives, their own stories, their own histories to work from, and I think this also was something that was novel and very stimulating for them.

As the confidence and trust (and competency) of the students developed, it became clear that it was difficult, and dangerous, for myself and my colleagues to ask the sort of questions about the economic and political environment that we were. The speed and vigour with which students starting researching why there was no transport (state or private) to get them to school and their families to work, or why the price of bread was rising again, or why land deals were so oblique (when the gossip grapevine was saying the current president, Nyusi, had just bought himself nine new cars) was astonishing, But also dangerous. By May (with two months left) I was advised by my colleagues to be cautious, as there were definitely spies, and what we were doing in the classroom would not be viewed favourably. I did not experience any direct harassment, but serendipitously I got a lift with the head of department to the university on the days I was teaching – partly for us to talk, but also to help with his petrol costs without him losing face – and was very much looked after by him.

I tried also, not very successfully, to support my colleagues. At the start of my time in Maputo several colleagues expressed the desire to co-write academic pieces for journals and I am in the process of doing this. I also read draft applications for bursaries and scholarships from my colleagues, and sent out all information I received about ways for my colleagues to apply for research funds, Ph.Ds, post-docs or new jobs. The blocks to publication in international journals (which are based in America and Europe) never felt more acute – my colleagues had literally no way to access academic work to reference their own contributions.

One of the pitfalls of working in an environment like this is the tendency to try and solve it all. I went on a big campaign to get books sent to the university – from academic publishers – and to find ways to get the university access to J-Stor or similar. It transpired they actually had these already – however without the rubber stamp from the appropriate government bureaucrat, they had no internet,

and were waiting for computers from three years ago donated by USAID. Who knows where they are, or why they didn't arrive, or what conflicts and spats lie behind the central university's decision to punish the journalism faculty by denying them donated computers. Equally I worked extremely hard to support colleagues to develop their own approaches (by listening, lending books, and making time) and to change the way we taught.

The fellowship undoubtedly added enormous value to me as a human being, as a professional, and my colleagues and students expressed volubly their appreciation. Tackling less authoritarian methods of teaching – which were remnants of Portuguese Colonial methods – required great tact and sensitivity. Despite my South African heritage, the race politics (I am mixed race and not Black) of working in Eduardo Mondlane University were never, ever, far from the table. The legacy of colonial supremacy, white bosses always 'knowing best' and sensitivities around Mozambique's poor economic record all bled down into my daily life. In this respect it was a great learning experience for all of us: we had to deal openly and honestly with issues of race, colonialism and oppression, there was no avoiding it. For example, I was once accused of being racist when I questioned the quality of students' work; it was important to set neutral and clear benchmarks, and explain that criticism was healthy, as was debate. The event resulted in all my colleagues holding an open forum – in the grounds of a national monument to King Gugunane – in which they supported me. It was difficult, and also very moving.

Culturally Mozambique is more authoritarian than any other African country I have lived in. I embraced this: I actively worked to make links between the university and other bodies/cultural institutions, and one of the most 'colourful' events was an interactive tour of Maputo, where students were taught about the role of Mozambicans in overthrowing colonial rule, the role of the Mozambican king, and the legacy and pain of the Portuguese occupation.

I am grateful that my 20 plus years of experience as a journalist in Africa, as well as an academic, gained me credibility with the students, and meant that I was very sympathetic to their dilemmas. It also added an element of pragmatism and humour – we had a long lesson called "Why journalists must not lie" acknowledging that in a society where truth had so little currency, it was foolish to be telling the truth. My experience as a journalist also gave vibrancy, urgency and sense of purpose to the course and empowered students to navigate their way. Sometimes the lessons were very funny; a role play in which the (overly amorous) secretary of an ersatz chairman of an oil company blocked the efforts of an NGO and local journalist had the class falling off their chairs in recognition.

This is the real life of corruption and failed states. Not some abstract bookish description, but the mind-grindingly frustrating experience of facing a class of mostly 20-somethings who are revved up and keen, and prevented from getting an education they have struggled years to pay for, by a cabal of corrupt political

leaders who are living a life of decadence and lotus-eating. The opulence and *richesse* available – ironically in the central area where I lived, which was the presidential zone – made my eyeballs bleed.

It was an experience of great extremes. Of tremendous physical difficulty (the university was very hot in January-March) and on all fronts I felt pushed, exhilarated. I have never taught students like the young people at Eduardo Mondlane. Their resilience, tenacity, curiosity, desire for reform and abilities have created value and experiences I can't forget; they set the benchmark for extraordinary-ness. I feel extremely privileged to be part of this. When I left we went out to eat at a local café. They made a cake. Sang songs in six-part harmony in local languages, gave speeches, and we all cried.

Dr Thembi Mutch, University of Sussex

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

O. C. Adojoh (2017), 'Controls on Palaeovegetation and Delta Evolution: Implications From the Coastal Margin, Niger Delta, Gulf of Guinea', Ph.D thesis, University of Liverpool; <http://livrepository.liverpool.ac.uk/3006551/>

Nana Kyeretwie Agyeman (2017), 'Gay Rights Advocacies in Africa: The Case of Ghana', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Dr Vanessa Pupavac and Gulshan Khan; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/43691/>

Christian-Borries Andreas (2017), 'The Background to, and Impact and Management of, the Epizootics of Lung sickness and African Horsesickness in the Cape Colony, c.1853-7', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor William Beinart.

Albert Abraham Arhin (2017), 'Translating Climate Change Policy: The Case of REDD+ in Ghana', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge. Supervisor: Dr Elizabeth Watson.

Emmanuel Tetteh Asare (2017), 'An Exploration of Accountability Issues in Managing Oil and Gas Revenues in Ghana', Ph.D thesis, University of Dundee. Supervisors: Dr Theresa Dunne and Dr Bruce Burton.

Sylvanus Barnabas (2017), 'The Role of International Law in Determining Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples: The Case Study of Abuja, Nigeria and a Comparative Analysis with Kenya', Ph.D thesis, Northumbria University. Supervisor: Dr Susan Farran; <http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/32544/>

Matthew David Beetar (2017), 'Transcontinental Lives: Intersections of Homophobia and Xenophobia in South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisor: Dr Paul Boyce; <http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/70453/>

Abdoul Karim Kabele Camara (2017), 'Linking Mining and Infrastructure Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Towards a Collaborative Framework for Sustainable Shared-Use of Rails and Ports Facilities for Minerals and Non-Minerals Activities', Ph.D thesis, University of Dundee. Supervisor: Dr Ana Bastida.

Amos Bongadu Chewachong (2017), 'Intra-African Pentecostalism and the Dynamics of Power: The Living Faith Church Worldwide (Winners' Chapel) in Cameroon, 1996-2016', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Professor Brian Stanley and Professor Andrew Walls; <http://hdl.handle.net/1842/23499>

Georgia Cole (2016), 'Beyond the Politics of Labelling: Exploring the Cessation Clauses for Rwandan and Eritrean Refugees Through Semiotics', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Alexander Betts and Dr Tom Scott-Smith.

Megan J. Cole (2017), 'Tracking Inclusive Sustainable Development at Multiple Scales: South Africa's Safe and Just Operating Spaces', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Richard Bailey and Dr Mark New.

Anton Didenko (2017), 'Challenges to Effective Treaty-Making in Contemporary Transnational Commercial Law: Lessons from the Cape Town Convention', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor Sir Roy Goode and Professor Louise Gullifer.

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>

Véronique Gilbert (2017), "'Mokk Pooj": Gender, Interpretive Labour and Sexual Imaginary in Senegal's Art/Work of Seduction', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Dr Maya Mayblin and Dr Rebecca Marsland; <http://hdl.handle.net/1842/23635>

Philip Gooding (2017), 'Lake Tanganyika: Commercial Frontier in the Era of Long-Distance Commerce, East and Central Africa, c.1830-1890', Ph.D thesis, SOAS, University of London. Supervisor: Professor Richard Reid; <http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/24341/>

Rocío Hiraldo (2017), 'Green Capitalist Economies Through a Focus on Labour: Enclosures, Exploitation and Class Conflict in Senegal', Ph.D thesis, University of East Anglia. Supervisors: Dr Christian Lund and Professor Nitya Rao; <https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/64075/>

Samuel Akinwumi Iwilade (2017), 'Youth Networks and Amnesty Politics in Nigeria's Oil Delta', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha.

Benjamin Kirby (2017), 'Muslim Mobilisation, Urban Informality, and the Politics of Development in Tanzania: An Ethnography of the Kariakoo Market District', Ph.D thesis, University of Leeds. Supervisors: Professor Emma Tomalin and Dr Adriaan van Klinken; <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/18483/>

Rose Rutagemwa Kiishweko (2016), 'Albinism in Tanzanian Higher Education: A Case Study', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisors: Professor Louise Morley and Dr Linda Morrice; <http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/67375/>

Michel Auguste Tchoumbou Ngantchop (2017), "'... Nothing's Lost. Or Else, All is Translation. And Every Bit of Us is Lost in it...": Informal Collaborative Learning amongst University Students in Cameroon : a case study', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisors: Dr Jo Westbrook and Dr Julia Sunderland; <http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/69035/>

Wamai Njoki (2017), 'Peace, Justice and "Moving On": Local Political Contestation of the International Criminal Court in Kenya', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge. Supervisors: Dr Sharath Srinivasan and Dr Devon Curtis.

Sven Outram-Leman (2017), 'The Nature of British Mapping of West Africa, 1749-1841', Ph.D thesis, University of Stirling. Supervisors: Dr Phia Steyn and Dr Paul Adderley; <http://hdl.handle.net/1893/25821>

Michelle Pentecost (2017), 'The First Thousand Days: Global Health and the Politics of Potential in Khayelitsha, South Africa', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Stanley Ulijaszek.

Kirsten Pontalti (2017), 'Coming of Age and Changing Institutional Pathways Across Generations in Rwanda', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Jo Boyden.

Rowan Louise Popplewell (2017), 'Creating Spaces for Peace?: Civil Society, Political Space, and Peacebuilding in Post-War Burundi', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Patricia Daley and Dr Rachel Hayman.

Anne-Line Rodriguez (2017), 'Social Respectability in Dakar at the Time of EU Border Closure: An Ethnography', Ph.D thesis, SOAS, University of London. Supervisors: Professor Johan Pottier and Dr Parvathi Raman.

Allwell Raphale Uwazuruike (2017), 'An Immanent Critique of the African Regional Human Rights System: Theory, Practice and Reforms', Ph.D thesis, University of Central Lancashire. Supervisors: Dr Ian Turner and Professor Michael Salter; <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/20487/>

James Wintrup (2017), 'Sanctified Lives: Christian Medical Humanitarianism in Southern Zambia', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge. Supervisor: Professor Harri Englund.

Yen Nee Wong (2017), 'Impact of South Africa's Home Community-Based Care on Female Caregivers' Livelihoods and Empowerment', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Professor Diane Perrons; <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/3494/>

F. Lionel Young III (2017), 'The Transition from the Africa Inland Mission to the Africa Inland Church in Kenya, 1939-1975', Ph.D thesis, University of Stirling. Supervisor: Professor David W. Bebbington; <http://hdl.handle.net/1893/25975>

Recent Publications

Wale Adebani (ed) (2017), *The Political Economy of Everyday Life in Africa: Beyond the Margins*. James Currey, 384pp, 978-1847011664, £9.99.

Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz and Chibuike Uche (eds) (2017), *Entrepreneurship in Africa*. Brill, 409pp, 978-9004349773, £54.

Jean Beaman (2017), *Citizen Outsider: Children of North African Immigrants in France*. University of California Press, 152pp, 978-0520294264, £27.95.

Maggie Dwyer (2017), *Soldiers in Revolt: Army Mutinies in Africa*. Hurst, 256pp, 978-1849048293, £25.

Omnia El Shakry (2017), *The Arabic Freud: Psychoanalysis and Islam in Modern Egypt*. Princeton University Press, 224pp, 978-0691174792, £27.95.

Harri Englund (2018), *Gogo Breeze: Zambia's Radio Elder and the Voices of Free Speech*. University of Chicago Press, 288pp, 978-0226498935, £24.99.

Catherine Gegout (2017), *Why Europe Intervenes in Africa: Security, Prestige and the Legacy of Colonialism*. Hurst, 320pp, 978-1849046930, £35.

David Imbua, Paul Lovejoy and Ivor Miller (eds) (2017), *Calabar on the Cross River*. Africa World Press, 978-1-5690257-2-7, £30.

Colleen E. Kriger (2017), *Making Money: Life, Death, and Early Modern Trade on Africa's Guinea Coast*. Ohio University Press, 254pp, 9780896802964, £16.50.

Tim Livsey (2017), *Nigeria's University Age: Reframing Decolonisation and Development*. Palgrave Macmillan, 285pp, 978-1-137-56504-4, £66.99 [Hardcover]; 978-1-137-56505-1, £52.99 [e-Book].

Julie MacArthur (ed) (2017), *Colonial Justice and Popular Memory in Kenya's Mau Mau Rebellion*. Ohio University Press, 432pp, 978-0-89680-317-6, £28.99.

Louise Meintjes (2017), *Dust of the Zulu: Ngoma Aesthetics After Apartheid*. Duke University Press, 352pp, 978-0-8223-6265-4, £22.

Eric Montgomery and Christian Vannier (2017), *An Ethnography of a Vodun Shrine in Southern Togo*. Brill, 306pp, 978-9004341081, £111.

Matteo Rizzo (2017), *Taken for a Ride: Grounding Neoliberalism, Precarious Labour, and Public Transport in an African Metropolis*. Oxford University Press, 240pp, 978-0198794240, £50.

Philip Roessler and Harry Verhoeven (2017), *Why Comrades Go To War: Liberation Politics and the Outbreak of Africa's Deadliest Conflict*. Hurst, 488pp, 978-1849049085, £18.99.

Call for Papers: 'Power in the City: Spaces, Material Cultures, and Scenographies in Africa Before the 20th Century', *Afriques. Débats, méthodes et terrains d'histoire*, special issue, 2019. Historians specializing in pre-20th century Africa took a relatively late interest in the continent's cities – long after economists, sociologists, or geographers. For a long time, Africa's cities were considered from a uniquely contemporary standpoint and as a product of colonization. The development of a historical perspective began in the 1950s but accelerated in the 1990s (Davidson, 1959; Hull, 1976; Coquery-Vidrovitch, 1993; Anderson and Rathbone, 1999). Many other studies ensued, carried out in collaboration with different disciplines – archaeology in particular. They helped put a definite end to the image of Africa as a mainly rural continent with only few citified clusters making up urban societies. They also questioned the myths these towns had sometimes elicited, some of which still need to be deconstructed. Today, this research area seems well explored, but it still suffers from a relative lack of visibility compared with studies on contemporary cities. This special issue aims to discuss relations between Africa's urban territoriality and the exercise of power before the 20th century – excluding European-built cities – from an interdisciplinary standpoint, with particular reference to material culture and symbolic systems.

One of the objectives of this issue of *Afriques* is to comprehend the set of urban phenomena – such as empire capitals, and major cities of kingdoms or city-states – with a view to considering their plurality in their own specific context and chronology made up of both periods of continuity and breaks with the past. Considering that the origin and development of cities are often the result of political, social, and economic rivalries and competition, the study of urban spaces cannot be envisaged without adopting a broader approach which takes into account relations with other cities.

In cities, political authorities aim to regulate social interactions, economic transactions, and religious and cultural life. They thus often contribute to shaping cities in material and symbolic terms and use them as a setting for representation to affirm their own legitimacy. To achieve this, the authorities use a multiple range of architectural interventions, visual representations, and ritual and ceremonial language and practices. Such ways of expression by the political sphere also testify to the perceptions and impressions of a city's stakeholders, including both inhabitants and visitors. These are all traces which still need to be studied and understood today.

Through a plurality of written, spoken, archaeological, visual, and artistic sources (which interested contributors are asked to describe in their abstracts) and by considering interregional and inter-continental transfers, we will be able to examine the places which incarnate political power (royal courts, religious buildings, public meeting places, markets) and the material and symbolic strategies adopted to stage – or dispute – the legitimacy and continuity of order. Urban contexts are in fact consistently inhabited by economic and migratory dynamics which tend to act as catalysts for potentially destabilizing transformation processes.

Proposals up to 500 words in English or French by 31 January 2018 to the Editors, Professor Gérard Chouin (College of William & Mary, Williamsburg): glchouin@wm.edu and Dr Clélia Coret (Institut des Mondes Africains, Paris): clelia.coret@gmail.com, and Dr Roberto Zaugg (Université de Lausanne): roberto.zaugg@unil.ch Completed articles should be ready by 30 November 2018.

Call for Papers: 'Afro-Intellectualism: Past, Present, and Future Dimensions.

Africology: The Journal of Pan African Studies, a trans-disciplinary on-line multilingual peer reviewed open-access scholarly journal devoted to the intellectual synthesis of research, scholarship and critical thought on the African experience around the world, is seeking contributions for this special edition focused on the global use, development, and exercise of the intellect by people of African heritage in all parts of the world.

Paper are sought on: the African intelligentsia, the African brain drain, decolonizing education in Africa and the African world community, institutional development and support for the African intelligentsia, the internationalization of African intellectualism, organic scholars within the African intelligentsia, the sociology of African intellectualism, the scholar-activist tradition/practice within the African intelligentsia, critical biographical profiles of the African intelligentsia, book reviews, the motion and behavior through space and time of African intellectualism in relationship to energy and force (the physics of African intellectualism), interviews, art and the African intelligentsia, Afro-futurism, the African intelligentsia absent of egocentricity, and the conscious and unconscious

dynamics/psychology of African intellectualism. 500 word abstracts by 24 February 2018 to the guest editor Dr J. Vern Cromartie: j_vern_cromartie@yahoo.com and atjpas@gmail.com. The acceptance of abstracts will be approved by 12 March 2018. Full papers are due by 24 May 2018.

News

The Stephen Ellis Chair in the Governance of Finance and Integrity in Africa

Professor Stephen Ellis, who died in 2015, has been honoured with a named Chair at Leiden University. The Stephen Ellis Chair in the Governance of Finance and Integrity in Africa was officially launched in April 2017. The Chair will be funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the first three years.

Professor Chibuike Uche is the first chairholder. He has extensive research experience in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone in the fields of political economy, business and financial history, financial institutions regulation and regional integration. His current research interest is foreign business operations in Africa.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation Governance for Development in Africa Initiative: Ph.D Scholarships, SOAS, University of London, 2018-19 onwards.

The Centre of African Studies offers two doctoral scholarships to African nationals as part of the Governance for Development in Africa Initiative funded by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. Applications are invited for Ph.D studentships focused on the area of State capacities, governance and bureaucracy for development. This may include projects designed to understand public sector governance capabilities, political settlements, State-business relations, the governance of State-owned enterprises, and the governance of development policy design and implementation.

In order to be considered for funding, applicants **must first secure an Unconditional Offer for the Ph.D** by applying directly to the SOAS Doctoral School. The eligible Ph.Ds are only those within the following departments: Development Studies; Law; Economics; International Relations/Politics; CISD (Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy); DEFIMS (Department for Financial and Management Studies) and Distance Learning; CEFIMS (Centre for Financial and Management Studies). Once the place is secured, the applicants can apply for the scholarship. Candidates will be assessed on academic merit by a panel consisting of SOAS academics.

The assessment of applications will be based on the scholarship application – more information at: <https://www.soas.ac.uk/gdai/file80250.pdf> Provide the following documents by 31 March 2018 to Angelica Baschiera: ab17@soas.ac.uk: completed application form; a copy of the unconditional offer received from

SOAS admissions office; CV; statement up to 2 pages outlining knowledge and interest in governance-related issues and your research proposal (as sent to the SOAS Admissions Office).

Call for Applications: The Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies

The University of Ghana, Legon, is pleased to invite applications for the position of Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies, to begin 1 August 2018. The Chair was established at the Institute of African Studies in honour of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, Pan African luminary and Ghana's first president, for his contributions to the intellectual life of the African World, and for his projection of Africa on the world stage.

The university invites applications from suitably qualified candidates in any discipline relevant to the study and understanding of Africa. The successful applicant will be a scholar or public figure who has a strong understanding of African/Africana/Pan-African Studies, has a strong research and publishing record, and has attained distinction in their discipline. They may also be a public intellectual or artist well versed in Africa's indigenous knowledge and cultures.

Applicants should be committed to pursuing their own research agendas, collaborating and sharing their expertise with other researchers, and developing interdisciplinary exchanges. The Chair will be expected to deliver public lectures, including an inaugural lecture, which will be published by the University; conduct research and/or create and establish a social or cultural project; produce a publishable manuscript on the research emanating from the tenure, where appropriate; prepare a report detailing the results achieved at the end of the tenure period; assist the University to raise resources to grow the Chair's endowment; and assist in publicizing, and participate in the Biennial Kwame Nkrumah Intellectual and Cultural Festival.

Appointments will typically be for one academic year (1 August – 31 July), with the possibility of extension for a second year. Salary will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant but will typically be at the level of Professor. The Chair will also be provided with a return business class ticket or equivalent from their location to Accra; office accommodation including a computer, printer, internet access and necessary office materials; a Research Assistant and/or other support staff; accommodation and medical insurance; and a research grant. Applicants should submit the following: a cover letter expressing interest, CV, a proposal up to 5 pages for the programme of work to be carried out during the period of the tenure, and arrange to have three letters of reference sent directly to the Registrar by 31 March 2018: registrar@ug.edu.gh

Leventis Fellowship for Nigerian Academics

The Centre of African Studies at SOAS invites applications from Nigerian academics to take part in a scheme of collaborative research funded by the Leventis Foundation. The Leventis Research Co-operation Programme is devised to assist younger scholars develop their research interests in collaboration with their counterparts in London. Applicants are invited to apply to spend three months as visitors of the Centre of African Studies in order to pursue their research in libraries and archives and to participate in the intellectual life of the Centre. The scheme might be particularly appropriate for scholars working up a doctoral thesis into publishable form.

To be considered for the fellowship, applicants should send the following documents by 31 March 2018 to Angelica Baschiera: ab17@soas.ac.uk: a 2 page CV; a statement of current research interests (up to 1,000 words) specifying the aims to be achieved during the research period in London; and one academic reference letter supporting the application and to be sent directly from the referee's email account to: ab17@soas.ac.uk

A Bit of Nigerian History!

The History Department of the University of Ibadan (UI) has never produced a First Class graduate in its 69 years of existence – until 29-year-old Ozibo Ekele Ozibo from Ebonyi State recently rewrote that history.

Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the April 2018 *Newsletter* by 15 March 2018 to Dr Simon Heap, Academic Office, Buckley 1.08, Oxford Brookes University, Gipsy Lane, Oxford, OX3 0BP or effaheap@aol.com

Any opinions expressed are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the ASUK. For all matters relating to membership of ASUK/RAS contact: Lizzie Orekoya, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PD; telephone: +44 (0)20-3073-8336; email: rasmembership@soas.ac.uk

Check the website: www.asauk.net