

ASAUK NextGen2020+: Generation and Re-Generation

The ASAUK is a rapidly ageing association. We are in the process of developing a strategy for building the next generation membership. In order to do this, we need to consider that early career scholars' lived experiences within precarious academic employment might be very different from those of previous generations. The clear career paths that opened up as recently as ten years ago no longer exist. Younger scholars are more likely to be thinking in terms of flexible careers, and to be more engaged with various forms of activism and in occupations where they apply their knowledge in practical ways. For ASAUK to be relevant to them, we need for the association to develop a different way of engaging with our worlds.

As my Vice-Presidential project, I have formed a sub-committee composed of some younger members of council and their wider networks, to find out what kinds of events and activities they would find useful and desirable. This sub-committee could in future take the form of a graduate caucus such as some organisations have; this grouping will have some autonomy over their agendas and activities, and will build networks among them/ourselves and with peers based at institutions across Africa. Lending the ASAUK brand name to events will give these young people some authority to negotiate for space from universities, and we older scholars can find ways to support whatever debates, reading groups or events they choose to hold (there will be some oversight from ASAUK council).

We aim (post-Covid) to compile a list of partners across UK institutions (not only universities) and to create a registry or "address book" of useful sources of information. In these times of limited travel and hospitality, we have started a series of online events hosted once or twice a month. Below is a summary of the events held so far.

We welcome anyone who is interested in offering or hosting an ASAUKNextGen2020+ to get in touch with Carli Coetzee and the committee at: ASAofUK@gmail.com

May events

Gallery tour by Professor Joseph Oduro-Frimpong

The ASAUKNNextGen2020+ initiative kicked off with a gallery tour by Professor Joseph Oduro-Frimpong, founder and director of the Centre for African Popular Cultural Studies at Ashesi University in Ghana. He discussed his private collection of barber shop signs and hand painted movie posters exhibited at the Nubuke Foundation in Accra. Watch the video he made for us on the ASAUK YouTube channel: <https://youtu.be/XDMyixYTwnc>

International Workers' Day

On International Workers' Day (aka May Day in certain regions), ASAUK NextGen2020+ hosted a conversation around representations of workers in popular culture and the media. Across Africa, 1st May is recognised as Workers' Day or Labour Day, and in many locations workers gather to celebrate their labour unions, labour organisations often wearing uniforms identifying their trades or occupations.

Recently scholarship on labour has prominently featured ideas around boredom, waitness, and lack of opportunities to enter the labour market. This session explored the forms taken by the popular culture of labour movements and labour unions across occupations as diverse as barbershop workers, domestic labourers and market seamstresses.

June events

Work and Wage Labour

On Saturday 5th June we continued our International Workers' Day conversation with a session which explored the scholarship on youth in Africa and asked what alternative dreams are there outside the celebration of consumption; beyond the shiny mall, designer shoes, cars, gold and diamonds? What forms of labour and community-making are created and endure amidst precarity? How do we make meaning, every day, beyond and outside wage labour? One of the inspirations behind this conversation is the work done by Crown Troupe of Africa and Illuminate Theatre, and a member of the troupe talked to us about the labour practices and meaning-making work of their work space called The Lab.

Journal Publishing on the African Continent

On 10th June, ASAUKNNextGen2020+ in collaboration with the Journal Work Academy (for more on the Journal Work Academy see <https://www.asauk.net/africa-journal-work-academy/>), hosted a conversation between Carli Coetzee and Divine Fuh about the issues to consider before starting a new journal at your institution. The most important issue to consider, we argued, is sustainability.

July events

From Ogunde's Bread and Bullet, to #ENDSARS: Nigerian Artists' Creative Responses to Current Events

On 3rd July 2021 we organised in conjunction with the Lagos Studies Association and Illuminate Theatre company, a discussion on the use of various cultural art forms for activist purposes.

Significant attention has been paid to music as an instrument of resistance. Tejumola Olaniyan in his canonical work *Arrest the Music* documents, among others themes, how Fela Anikulapo Kuti's social activism shaped popular consciousness. We used this work as a starting point for our conversation, and to refer also to the work of the Nigerian actor and playwright Hubert Ogunde. We use as example his theatre piece *Bread and Bullet* which portrays the colonial violence on workers at the Enugu Colliery in Nigeria. Contemporary theatre practitioners like Illuminate Theatre and Crown Troupe use their own works to comment on social justice and current affairs. The conversation was led by Rosemary Popoola and Folakemi Ogungbe. Members of Crown Troupe addressed us and talked about how their troupe generates new creative material in response to political and social events. Illuminate Theatre are: Enechukwu Emmanuel Uche, Olowu Busayo and Ojudun Taiwo Jacob. You can see a link to their theatre company's web site here: <https://www.illuminate-theatre.com/gallery>

In Defense of Gossip

On 15th July we hosted a conversation between Joyce Nyairo and Keguro Macharia, chaired and conceptualised by Eddie Ombagi. This session addressed gossip as a force, a means through which narratives and the art of narrative making can be achieved, as well as a way that social and power relations are mediated. Gossip has often been thought of as a vice, that which is morally reprehensible and therefore undesired. We gossip with our friends, families, neighbours, colleagues and sometimes even with strangers. We gossip at home, in church, at the train station, bus stop, airport. We gossip in the office, in class or on the phone. This conversation explored the production, circulation and eventual consumption of gossip. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPS29bIWgM&t=41s> for a recording of this session.

August events

On 25th August, the ASUK NextGen2020+ hosted a mini conference on the theme "The Comforts of Home". This initiative aims to create peer support networks for early career scholars working on topics related to various forms of care labour, including domestic work and sex work. The main aim is to support the research of individuals in the network, as well as others who were introduced to the group and who have joined the cohort by invitation. In this network, we

shall read one another's work and comment from our own regional and disciplinary perspectives, in a supportive and respectful way. The work presented to the group need not be perfect, and many of our conversations will involve methodological problems or moments of being stuck. It is a group where members are meant to grow and develop, and not necessarily to show off a perfectly formed professional self. Those who submitted work received comments from Luise White and Carli Coetzee and their peers, and Saheed Aderinto's keynote speech can be accessed here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7hoE_7_hd8

Report by Dr Carli Coetzee, Vice-President ASAUK

2021 Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture Series:

Dr Gibson Ncube: "Queerness is unAfrican?: The complexity of non-normative sexual and gender identities in Africa" *and*

Dr Neo Pule: "Decolonising research methodologies in psychology: Social dream drawing studies of the student leadership context in South Africa".

This year, due to the pandemic, there was no physically delivered Mary Kingsley Zochonis lecture. Instead two Africa-based early career academics were invited to deliver on-line lectures. These have been archived on the ASAUK website and YouTube channel, [insert channel details here]. Furthermore in lieu of the usual networking and visiting opportunities this year we are arranging conference panels around the two speakers' interests at the upcoming African Studies Association of Africa (ASAA) conference in Cape Town in April 2022.

Below are summaries of both lectures.

Dr Gibson Ncube

Queerness is unAfrican?: The complexity of non-normative sexual and gender identities in Africa

Delivered on Saturday 26 June

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQcU_XRZ-ps&t=3s

In Africa, politicians have pushed the idea that queer sexualities were foreign to Africa and were a decadent import from the West. At the same time, in the West, the queerphobic sentiments expressed by politicians have been used to view Africa as backward. These are some of the general (mis)conceptions that people have about queerness in Africa. This lecture examines what queerness looks like in Africa's past and present. It also looks at the changes that have taken place in the kinds of methods used to understand it. This change is marked by a turn from the seminal texts of scholars such Michel Foucault, David Halperin and Judith Butler to the work of African theorists like Zethu Mathebani, Stella Nyanzi and Keguro Macharia. In considering all these issues about queerness in Africa. Gibson explains the importance of grounding knowledge production on African queerness in African lived experiences as well as within African modes of

thinking and being. He suggests that this will be possible through forging inter-regional and intra-continental conversations that speak to the diverse socio-historical and cultural experiences of the continent. Such grounding in local experiences, he argues, is important in articulating African queer subjectivities in their multi-layered complexities.

Biography

Dr Gibson Ncube is Associate Professor of French in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, at the University of Zimbabwe. His academic work is positioned at the intersections of literature, cultural studies, and gender/sexuality studies. In particular, he undertakes pioneering work in the field of queer African studies. His unique scholarly expertise allows him to broaden the scope of this emerging field, bringing in Francophone and North African perspectives. He also pushes its boundaries by explicitly engaging with questions of decolonising queer studies in contemporary Africa.

A widely published academic, alongside over 30 journal articles and book chapters, he is the author of *La sexualité queer au Maghreb à travers la littérature* (L'Harmattan, 2018), and is currently completing a book titled *Queer Bodies in African Films*. At present, he serves as co-convenor of the Queer African Studies Association, a coordinate organisation of the African Studies Association, and holds a 2021 Virtual Research Fellowship with the University of Leeds.

Queer-related subjects have a contested status in many countries on the African continent, both in the academy and beyond. Moreover, work in this area also remains rather marginal in African Studies at large. By inviting Dr Ncube to deliver one of the two 2021 Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lectures, ASAUK recognises the critical importance of this field of research and its significance for broader conversations regarding African cultural subjectivities, social formations, political structures, and decolonial epistemologies.

Dr Neo Pule

“Decolonising research methodologies in psychology: Social dream drawing studies of the student leadership context in South Africa”

Delivered on Saturday 16th September 2021

ASAUK YouTube channel link is here:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCO8Ir27dIPqSFMj5U08I_nw

In this lecture, Dr Neo Pule explored decolonizing research methods in the African context and within African worldviews. The lecture used psychology as a field of reference as well as 'social dream drawing' in student leadership research. Dr Pule's lecture sees the 'participant' as a co-researcher who is an expert of their lived experiences and co-constructer of research knowledge. Additionally, the lecture tapped into African ontology to harvest progressive research principles for decolonizing research.

Student leadership, especially in the South African context, has played a transformative role within the academy but also within wider society. With a focus on student leadership, Dr Pule's research provided a distinctive lens through which to explore decolonizing research methods. The student leadership case study enables an interrogation of best-practice and ethical norms that otherwise may be rigid and inflexible toward the decolonizing project.

Biography

Dr Neo Pule is a registered Counselling Psychologist with the Health Professions Council of South Africa and holds a PhD in Consulting Psychology. Her work experience integrates Student Affairs, Counselling and Development, leadership consulting, academia and social dream drawing (SDD) research. In 2021, she launched "The Agile Student leader of the 21st century" project as a result of the National Research Foundation Black Academic Advancement Program award. Through understanding student leadership experiences by means of social dream drawing, Dr Pule anticipates the South African student leadership competency framework which will enable scholarly based coherent student leadership development efforts in the country. Her belief that student leaders are leaders of the future is central to her drive towards the pursuit for well-grounded scholarly initiatives towards student leadership development. Dr Pule has previously received awards from the British Academy in 2018 and currently the British Council Newton Fund Researcher Links Travel Grant. Other previous local and international awards include Award for Most Promising Young Researcher by National Student Development Association in 2015 and the Emerging Scholar Program hosted in Japan in 2016 during the International Psychology Congress.

Conferences Future...

INTERNATIONAL

'Development and Change in Africa', 12th Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference, Multimedia University of Kenya (online and in-person options), Nairobi, Kenya, 22nd–27th November 2021. Estimates indicate that Africa has 65% of the world's strategic natural and mineral resources and yet the continent remains poor. Africa suffers from the problem of brain drain and economic refugees. Each year the continent loses 5,000 to 10,000 experts to other parts of the world. Each year, between 5,000 and 10,000 Africans drown in the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean while trying to enter Europe illegally for greener pastures. Each year between 500 and 1,000 African female immigrants die mysteriously in the Middle East while others suffer all kinds of violence. Over 60% of Africans are youth. The continent has the highest number of young people averaging 20 years which is a huge labour reservoir that should stimulate

growth. Africa has 600 million hectares of unused arable land and the continent imports chicken and eggs.

The health sector in Africa is underdeveloped, and many people continue to die from preventable diseases. The continent has 40% infant mortality caused by malnutrition, with deaths from kwashiorkor and other diseases such as malaria, typhoid and pneumonia. Many Africans travel to Asia, Europe and North America in 'health tourism' for services which can be rendered in Africa. Africa has a big potential for clean energy. The continent relies heavily on hydro-electricity supply but with much sunshine and wind, the continent can tap into solar energy and wind energy which currently generate less than 2% of electricity on the continent. The African middle class is hooked to Western tastes, western life styles such as clothes, fast foods and import of luxurious consumer goods and treatment abroad. Africa has about 1,500 universities many which are ranked poorly in world rankings. Many of the universities do not contribute to patents and trademarks in science and technology due to lack of funds for research, innovation, invention and discovery.

The conference invites papers from all disciplines to reflect on development and change in Africa. What lessons do we learn from the effects of the spread of Covid-19 pandemic on development? How have various governments and the international community responded to the effects of change? What are some of the efforts being deployed in saving Africa against the effects of climate change? What are some of the efforts being made by various academic disciplines to address changing realities in education, agriculture, engineering, medicine, politics, technology, social issues, culture, water management, gender, youth, children, pastoralist issues, trade, business, commerce, religion, e-commerce, e-learning, among others, in Africa? These are some of the issues that the conference will be seeking to address.

Organised and hosted by Multimedia University of Kenya, African Interdisciplinary Studies Association (AISA) and the Centre for Democracy, Research and Development (CEDRED), this conference will consist of colloquia organised along themes: Change and Development in the World; Environment, Business, Resources, Change and Development; Education, Covid-19, Pandemic, Change and Development; Law, Courts, Constitutions, Human Rights, Change & Development; Engineering, Science, Technology, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Change and Development; The Third Sector, Religious Organisations, State Agencies, Change and Development; Security, Peace and Conflict, Change and Development; Computer Science, Library, Information and Communication Technology, Media, Change and Development; Global Trends in Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research, Change and Development; Health, Medicine, Nursing, Change and Development; Engineering, Technology, Innovation Change and Development; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries, Irrigation, Change and Development; Forestry, Wildlife Management,

Tourism, Change and Development; Water, Mining, Petroleum, other Minerals, Change and Development; Business Studies, Commerce and Economics and Change; and Cinema, Music, Theatre, Art, Literature and Change.

There will also be a Pre-conference Postgraduate Research Workshop for 20-40 Ph.D and Masters Students on Proposal and Thesis Writing on 22nd November 2021. There will also be a Pre-conference Training on Proposal, Grant writing and Fundraising Workshop for 20-40 Professors and Lecturers on 23rd November 2021, as well as a Pre-conference Training on Professional Editing, Peer Review Process, Supervision of Masters and Ph.D Theses and Preparing New Courses on 24th November 2021.

250-300 word abstracts by 30th October 2021 to Professor Maurice N. Amutabi, Convener and Chair, Centre for Democracy, Research and Development (CEDRED), Nairobi, Kenya: mauriceamutabi@gmail.com and Amutabi@gmail.com Each person is allowed to submit a maximum of three papers. The deadline for submission of full papers or PowerPoint presentation (one of them is adequate) is 10th November 2021.

...Conferences Past

The City as Archive: Writing and Methods Workshop [British Academy Grant WW20200179]. Like most conferences and writing workshops this past year, the Lagos Studies Association (LSA) made the difficult decision to move the conference and workshops online, and to find a way to make this work for the community served by this workshop – young Nigerian scholars on very meagre incomes. Over the last year, and in particular since June 2020, the LSA community successfully ran a number of online events via Zoom and Facebook live. These were well-attended despite the high cost of data in Nigeria. We continued building our community through events related to the SARS controversy in Nigeria, and hosted a number of panels on gender issues. Based on these experiences, we came up with a format that would allow us to continue the work we do with early career scholars in Nigeria despite not being able to meet. Crucial to this model was the provision of data to all early career participants, so that they did not have to make difficult decisions about what to sacrifice in order to buy data to attend the online conference.

The workshop project proceeded in three phases. The first phase was an open invitation to all conference participants and association members to submit written work for internal peer review. A protocol was prepared outlining the format of the submissions, and we secured two senior scholars as peer reviewers for each submission received. Each of these authors had the opportunity of a one hour long one on one session with PI Coetzee, to discuss their revision process and their intellectual project.

Phase Two was the ambitious two-day mentoring and professionalisation workshops for which we released data to over 150 participants on each morning of the workshops and the conference. In this phase we also reconvened the women's mentoring network, in which young women scholars are paired with senior scholars.

Phase Three is the 'long tail' of ongoing contact with workshop participants, through reading groups, discussion groups, internal peer reviews of submissions, and general mentoring. Phase three continues throughout the year, and it is this solid community base that really enables the success of the Lagos Studies Association writing workshops. The workshops have a significant impact on young Nigerian scholars because they are embedded in an ongoing intellectual project, and are sustained by a large community of volunteers.

Report by Dr Carli Coetzee and Professor Saheed Aderinto

'Publishing, Collecting and Accessing African-language Materials', SCOLMA Conference 2021, 14th June 2021. The annual conference of SCOLMA (the UK Libraries and Archives Group on Africa) took place online in June 2021, having been postponed from 2020. The theme was 'Publishing, Collecting and Accessing African-language Materials' and speakers in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the Netherlands, the US and the UK presented papers.

The keynote speaker was Munyao Kilolo of the Ngugi wa Thiong'o Foundation and Jalada Africa who described projects supporting original writing and translation into African languages and raised the question of how to reach speakers of these languages. Two panels examined the presence of African languages in library collections with Onesimus Ngundu describing the Bible Society Library in Cambridge, which contains translations of the Bible into over 1000 African languages, and Marion Wallace outlining the African language material to be found at the British Library, within published material and the recorded sound collections. SOAS Library seeks to acquire material in and on all African languages, not only those taught at SOAS, and Dominique Akhoun-Schwarb discussed the rich resources on language to be found within the manuscript, archive and rare books collections and how to find them. The challenges of acquiring and cataloguing indigenous language publications were described by Jos Damen of the African Studies Centre, Leiden, through the example of an acquisition trip to Somaliland.

A third panel focused on the Yorùbá language with Kọ́lá Túbọ̀sún, Programme Director at the Yorùbá Academy in Ìbàdàn, outlining the breadth of the the Yorùbá language collections at the British Library which were uncovered during his recent Chevening Research Fellowship there. Francis Amenaghawon of North-West University, South Africa, explored how *Alaroye*, a rare indigenous language newspaper in Nigeria, has remained commercially viable and politically relevant and the lessons which can be learned from this. Dr Yewande

Okuleye described a Yorùbá language workshop, held with the diaspora community in the UK, on the contribution of Nigerian soldiers to World War One which created bilingual poems and letters.

The final panel of the day looked at the use of African languages in teaching and research. Korklu A. Laryea and Rosina Anati Budu outlined their research into the use by students of material in Ghanaian local languages in the Johannes Zimmermann Library, Ghana, and the challenges of acquiring such material and making it accessible. The acquisition and cataloguing of comic artist Papa Mfumu'Eto 1^{er}'s papers by the George Smathers Library, University of Florida, created a teaching and research resource for the Kinshasa vernacular in the late 1990s-early 2000s and Dan Reboussin described the process – <https://findingaids.uflib.ufl.edu/repositories/2/resources/1447>

The conference papers will be published in 2022 in the first edition of *Africa Bibliography, Research and Documentation*, the new journal being created by the merger of the IAI's *Africa Bibliography* and SCOLMA's *African Research and Documentation*. The journal's editor would be pleased to receive offers of articles and information on all aspects of library, archive and bibliographical matters relating to Africa and to African Studies: Terry Barringer: tabarringe@aol.com

Report by Lucy McCann, Chair of SCOLMA

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

Olajide Timothy Ajewole (2021), 'How do Formal and Informal Financial Arrangements Influence the Growth and Routines of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises?: A Qualitative Investigation of the Manufacturing Sector in Southwest Nigeria', Ph.D thesis, University of Hertfordshire. Supervisors: Dr Denise Dollimore, Dr Marianna Dodourova and Dr David Gindis; <https://uhra.herts.ac.uk/handle/2299/24195>

Talaso Dulacha Barako (2021), 'Exploring Antenatal Care Experiences Amongst Pastoralist Communities in Kenya: A Focused Ethnographic Study', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Professor Helen Spiby, Dr Catrin Evans and Dr Konstantinidis Stathis; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/64159/>

Kerry Leigh Bobbins (2021), 'Legacies, Uncertainties and Ownership: Green Infrastructure as Practice in Johannesburg, South Africa', UCL, University of London.

Alfred Swaray Bockarie (2021), 'Air Pollution and Climate Forcing of the Charcoal Industry in Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisors: Dr Eloise Ann Marais, Professor Angus Mackenzie and Professor Roy Harrison; <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk//id/eprint/11624/>

Joao Camanda (2021), 'Exploring the Quality of Life and Care Needs of Children and Families Affected by Sickle Cell Anaemia in Angola', Ph.D thesis, Queen's University Belfast. Supervisors: Dr Lesley Anderson, Professor Ken Mills and Dr Olinda Santin; [https://pure.qub.ac.uk/en/theses/exploring-the-quality-of-life-and-care-needs-of-children-and-families-affected-by-sickle-cell-anaemia-in-angola\(48c5def4-0a09-4e7a-9e36-dc4d9d1d174d\).html](https://pure.qub.ac.uk/en/theses/exploring-the-quality-of-life-and-care-needs-of-children-and-families-affected-by-sickle-cell-anaemia-in-angola(48c5def4-0a09-4e7a-9e36-dc4d9d1d174d).html)

Jeffrey Grant Cannon (2021), 'Church of Scotland Periodicals and the Shaping of Scottish Opinion Regarding South African Apartheid and the Central African Federation, c.1912-c.1965', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Professor Brian Stanley and Dr Emma Wild-Wood; <https://era.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/37688>

Gregor Engelmann (2021), 'LU(S)TI in the Global South: An Empirical Analysis of Land Use and Socio-economic Transport Interaction in Tanzania Using Mobile Network Data', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Dr James Goulding, Dr Bertrand Perrat and Dr David Golightly; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/64510/>

Angela Mjojo (2021), 'Macro-Financial Linkages and Banking Stability in Sub-Saharan Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Loughborough.

Imran Oludare Morhason-Bello (2021), 'The Epidemiology of, and Risk Factors for, Oro-genital and Anal Human Papillomavirus Infections among Sexually Active Nigerians in Ibadan: A Mixed Methods Study', Ph.D thesis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London. Supervisors: Professor Deborah Watson-Jones and Dr Suzanna Francis; <https://doi.org/10.17037/PUBS.04659919>

Romeo Sosthene Nkurunziza (2020), 'A Systematic Approach to the Implementation of Renewable Energy under Different Climate Change Scenarios: Achieving Sustainable and Resilient Energy Access in the East African Community', Ph.D thesis, Coventry University. Supervisors: Dr Andrew Arewa, Dr George Agyekum-Mensah and Dr Abdullahi Ahmed; https://pure.coventry.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/37654634/Romeo_S_Nkurunziza_PhD_Pure_1_.pdf

Mxolisi Norman (2021), 'Re-imagining Coloured Identities in "Volume Please!": Performance Encounter as Critical Cultural Dialogue in the Making of a Contemporary Musical', Ph.D thesis, Edge Hill University. Supervisors: Professor Victor Merriman and Dr Lena Simic; <https://research.edgehill.ac.uk/en/student-Theses/re-imagining-coloured-identities-in-volume-please-performance-enc>

Amedemoiku Ebanehita Orieso (2021), 'Improving the Human Rights Accountability of Multinational Corporations in the Oil and Gas Industry: A Case Study of Nigeria', Ph.D thesis, Robert Gordon University. Supervisors: Supervisors: Dr Paul Arnell and Dr Femi Ilesanmi; <https://rgu-repository.worktribe.com/output/1447326>

Robyn Claire Pinder (2021), 'Using Multiple Luminescence Chronometers to Establish the Chronology of the Middle Stone Age Site of Florisbad, South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Aberystwyth. Supervisors: Professor Helen Roberts and Professor Geoff Duller.

Vivek Santayana (2021), 'Most Difficult and Least Glamorous: The Politics of Style in the Late Works of Nadine Gordimer', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Dr David Farrier and Dr Michelle Keown; <https://era.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/37859>

Gaurav Pratap Sud (2021), 'Disinvestment? Out of the Question: Managing German Business Subsidiaries in Apartheid South Africa during the Tenure of P.W. Botha, 1978-1989', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Joanna Lewis; <https://doi.org/10.21953/lse.00004272>

Recent Publications

Jacob R. Boersema (2021), *Can We Unlearn Racism? What South Africa Teaches Us About Whiteness*. Stanford University Press, 256pp, 9781503614765, £72 (hardback); 978-1503627789, £20.99 (Paperback).

Pieter Boons and Sandrine Colard (eds) (2021), *Congoville. Contemporary Artists Tracing Colonial Tracks*. Leuven University Press, 978-9462702363, £29; free ebook: <https://lup.be/collections/category-postcolonial-studies/products/152599>

Mohit Chandna (2021), *Spatial Boundaries. Abounding Spaces. Colonial Borders in French and Francophone Literature and Film*. Leuven University Press, 978-9462702738, £26; Open Access ebook: <https://lup.be/collections/category-postcolonial-studies/products/155800>

Robin Chapdelaine (2021), *The Persistence of Slavery: An Economic History of Child Trafficking in Nigeria*. University of Massachusetts Press, 224pp, 978-1625345240, £24.

Delinda Collier (2020), *Media Primitivism: Technological Art in Africa*. Duke University Press, 272pp, 978-1478008835, £80 (hardback); 978-1478009696, £20.99 (paperback).

Jean-Baptiste Eczet (2021), *Cattle Poetics How Aesthetics Shapes Politics in Mursiland, Ethiopia*. Berghahn Books, 346pp, 978-1-80073-168-4, £99.

Laurent Fourchard (2021), *Engaging Classify, Exclude, Police: Urban Lives in South Africa and Nigeria*. John Wiley, 302pp, 978-1119582649, £19.99.

Holly Hanson (2021), *To Speak and Be Heard: Seeking Good Government in Uganda, ca. 1500–2015*. Ohio University Press, 232pp, 978-0821424438, £64.

Jill Jarvis (2021), *Decolonizing Memory: Algeria and the Politics of Testimony*. Duke University Press, 288pp, 978-1478011965, £87 (Hardback); 9781478014102, £20.99 (paperback).

Candace M. Keller (2021), *Imaging Culture: Photography in Mali, West Africa*. Indiana University Press, 486pp, 978-0253025579, £18.99.

Joanna Lewis (2021), *Women of the Somali Diaspora: Refugees, Resilience and Rebuilding After Conflict*. Hurst, 376pp, 9781787384811, £30.

Bonaventure Monjane (ed) (2021), *We Rise for Our Land: Land Struggles and State Repression in Southern Africa*. Daraja Press, 239pp, 978-1-988832-68-5, £14.99.

Martin J. Murray (2020), *Panic City: Crime and the Fear Industries in Johannesburg*. Stanford University Press, 344pp, 978-1503611269, £22.99.

Chika Okeke-Agulu, Jane Chin Davidson and Alpesh Kantilal Patel (eds) (2021), *Okwui Enwezor: The Art of Curating*. Duke University Press, 152pp, 978-1478021162, £20.99.

Christopher Tounsel (2021), *Chosen Peoples: Christianity and Political Imagination in South Sudan*. Duke University Press, 224pp, 978-1478010630, £80 (hardback); 978-1478011767, £19.99 (paperback).

Laura Ann Twagira (2021), *Embodied Engineering: Gendered Labor, Food Security, and Taste in Twentieth-Century Mali*. Ohio University Press, 344pp, 9780821424414, £64.

Adriaan Van Klinken and Ezra Chitando (2021), *Reimagining Christianity and Sexual Diversity in Africa*. African Arguments Series, 264pp, 978-1787385719, £20.

Alice Wiemers (2021), *Village Work: Development and Rural Statecraft in Twentieth-Century Ghana*. Ohio University Press, 250pp, 978-0821424452, £64.

Susan Williams (2021), *White Malice: The CIA and the Neocolonisation of Africa*. Hurst, 688pp, 978-1787385559, £25.

African Arguments Book Series

African Arguments is a series of short books about contemporary Africa and the critical issues and debates surrounding the continent. The books are scholarly and engaged, substantive and topical. The series is owned by the International

African Institute and published in association with the Royal African Society, and the World Peace Foundation at Tufts University.

In 2005–20, more than 30 books were published in the series, on topics including questions of justice, rights and citizenship; politics, protests and revolutions; the environment, land, oil and other resources; health and disease; economy: growth, aid, taxation, debt and capital flight; and both Africa's international relations and country case studies.

From 2021 the series is being published by Hurst, with titles co-published or distributed in North America by Oxford University Press. Where possible, co-editions with African publishers will also be arranged.

For further details or to submit a proposal, please see:

<https://www.hurstpublishers.com/category/series/africa-arguments/>

<https://www.internationalafricaninstitute.org/publishing/arguments>

News

UKRI Open Access Policy

UK Research and Innovation has published a new Open Access Policy (6th August 2021). This applies to ('in-scope') research articles and books (monographs, book chapters, edited volumes) that recognise research funding from UKRI and its constituent research councils.

From 1st April 2022 in-scope research articles that recognise UKRI funding must either:

- be published in a journal or publishing platform which makes the Version of Record immediately Open Access via its website; or
- be published in a subscription journal with the author's accepted manuscript deposited in an institutional or subject repository at the time of final publication.

From 1st January 2024 for in-scope monographs, book chapters and edited volumes the final Version of Record or the author's accepted manuscript must be free to view and download via an online publication platform, publisher's website, or institutional or subject repository within a maximum of 12 months of publication.

UKRI will provide an annual Block Grant to support compliance with the policy.

For further details, see <https://www.ukri.org/publications/ukri-open-access-policy/>

SOAS Ph.D student becomes the first winner of the *African Programme on Rethinking Development Economics (APORDE) Young Scholars' Prize.*

Julia Ngozi Chukwuma, doctoral student in Economics, has become the first winner of APORDE and the South African Research Chair in Industrial Development (SARChI Industrial Development) 2021 Prize for Young Scholars for her paper 'The political economy of health system reform in Nigeria: a National Health Act for universal health coverage in Nigeria?'

Julia was invited to take part in this year's APORDE programme running at the beginning of September and to have a session devoted to presenting and discussing her winning paper.

This year was the first year of the Thandika Mkandawire Prize for Outstanding Scholarship in African Political Economy and Economic Development and Prize for Young Scholars.

Christopher Cramer, Professor of the Political Economy of Development and Chair of APORDE said: "As the Chair of APORDE's Academic Scientific Committee I am absolutely delighted to have been involved in the creation of and first iteration of the Thandika Mkandawire Prize in Outstanding Scholarship in African Political Economy and Development Economics, together with the Young Scholars' Prize. Thandika was an inspiring scholar and intellectual and it is wonderful to be able to honour his legacy through these prizes. That the first winner of the Young Scholars' Prize turned out to be a Ph.D student at SOAS, Julia Ngozi Chukwuma, is an added, fantastic, bonus. I really congratulate Julia, whose paper on the political economy of health services in Nigeria really impressed both the shortlisting and the main decision panellists, themselves distinguished critical scholars in political economy."

Find out more about APORDE, see <http://www.aporde.co.za/>

Doing a PhD in Africa Sites

<https://twitter.com/PhDinAfrica>

https://www.facebook.com/DoingAPhDinAfrica/?ref=page_internal

The Carnegie/American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), African Humanities Program (AHP): Applications for the 2021-22 Postdoctoral Fellowship Competition. The ACLS invites humanities scholars seeking funds for research and writing to apply for AHP Postdoctoral Fellowships. AHP Fellowships strengthen the research capacity of early career researchers and faculty in the humanities at African universities. In addition to stipends, AHP Fellows are offered opportunities to network with African scholars on the continent and worldwide both virtually and at in-person events. AHP

Fellowships are made possible through generous support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Applicants for postdoctoral fellowships must be scholars who are within eight years of receiving the PhD degree. Applicants must be nationals of a country in sub-Saharan Africa, residing and working in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania or Uganda. Proposed projects must be in the humanities and must employ qualitative approaches and methods. Applicants must propose a written scholarly product such as a book manuscript.

Stipends of \$20,000 allow recipients an academic year free from teaching and other duties for revising the dissertation for publication or for the first major research project after the doctorate. Fellows are also eligible for additional benefits such as residential stays for writing, manuscript development workshops, and publication support.

The Carnegie/ACLS African Humanities Program is committed to inclusion, equity, and diversity as integral components of merit that enhance the scholarly enterprise. It is a priority of this program that cohorts of fellows be broadly inclusive of different backgrounds and cultures, as well as seeking seek balance regarding gender, country of origin, and current university affiliation, as well as in topics and disciplinary approaches. Questions can be sent to: AHP@acls.org Application deadline is 5pm GMT, 3rd December 2021.

AfriPoeTree: Poets of African descent featured on new Pan-African digital platform

The organisers are pleased to announce a new multimedia platform to showcase Pan-African poets and history, an original idea being developed by writer, editor and publisher Kadija Sesay, thanks to support from Arts Council England. The AfriPoeTree SIV (Selective Interactive Video) will feature over 100 poets from the 19th century to the 21st century, starting with the father of Pan-Africanism, W.E.B. Dubois. They include Niyi Osundare, Nick Makoha, Vangile Gantsho and Omar Farouk Sesay.

The SIV will offer users a fully interactive experience with poems and poets offered through print, audio and video, as well as interviews and performance. Sesay has commissioned Yorkshire based digital media and theatre company 2b Acting to produce the AfriPoeTree app on their innovative SIV platform. Content will be accessible across all platforms including mobiles, tablets, and desktop computers. AfriPoeTree SIV will teach, inform, inspire and motivate users to explore modern African history through the lens of poetry. The SIV aims to provide a space to promote equality, inclusion and diversity and be an antidote to negative portrayals of Black art, culture and history.

Kadija Sesay, AfriPoeTree SIV creator, says: “There are so many ways that people can interact including 360 degree rooms. The poets can use it to promote themselves and their work, and poetry lovers can enjoy it by finding out about new poets across the globe and new material from favourite poets. AfriPoeTree SIV will be launched late Autumn 2021.

For more information about AfriPoeTree SIV, see <https://linktr.ee/Afripoetree>
AfriPoeTree SIV on social media Facebook/Twitter/Instagram @Afripoetree

Obituary

South African Historian as True Patriot

“Bill Freund was a true South African patriot,” remarked Minister of Higher Education Blade Nzimande toward the end of a Covid-era online memorial service for the Durban-based academic, who died at age seventy-six in 2020 shortly after completing this autobiography. Freund had committed his working life to discovering and telling the truth, as he saw it, about Africa from the home he had happily made in South Africa’s preeminent port city. There he built the Economic History Department at the University of Natal Durban (UND, later University of KwaZulu-Natal, UKZN), engaged with the trade union movement, joined in editing a politically engaged journal (*Transformation*), and wrote four of his six books: *Capital and Labour in the Nigerian Tin Mines* (1981), *The Making of Contemporary Africa* (1984), *The African Worker* (1988) (written mainly in Johannesburg prior to arriving in Durban), *Insiders and Outsiders: The Indian Working Class of Durban in the Twentieth Century* (1995), *The African City: A History* (2007), and *Twentieth Century South Africa: A Developmental History* (2019). These books and his many articles displayed his “predilection for political economy, a strong interest in contemporary politics and a sense of being at home in a milieu of Marxist and left scholarship, particularly focused on Africa and the Third world” (p. 141). A ferociously independent thinker, Freund wrote African history that pandered to no one. Neither racist colonialists nor black nationalists—or paternalistic liberals, for that matter—found a friend, or even much patience, in Freund.

Freund wrote the history of his own life by putting the tools of his trade to good use. He dove into personal and family archives to find letters, photographs, and drawings and supplemented them with his own memories and a few interviews. He shaped his findings into a three-part study, divided into family history, youthful fascinations and disappointments, and, lastly, his focus on Africa as both the subject of his work and the place where he found a home. The search for home provides a leitmotif for this book, reflected in the poignant title of his last chapter, “South Africa, My Home.” The man finally felt a sense of belonging after being immersed in, and wounded by, two other continents, North America and Europe.

Born in Chicago to Austrian refugees, Freund grew up aware that worlds can be destroyed by bigotry. His parents fled Nazism but never rejected Austria or their social democratic values, which they passed on to him. He retained, too, a respect for high culture—classical music, multilingualism, urbanity, bookish intellectuals and their discourse—that derived from their Old World. Their New World milieu was Jewish, but, as secular Jews, the Freunds brought up a son who was far more comfortable with Jewish culture than with the religion itself; and he rejected the Zionism that his father defensively adopted, as well as his father's racism. The household seems to have been a cold one, where the boy, an only child, did not feel nurtured and where family members who suffered and died during the Holocaust were never mentioned. Freund wrote the first part of his autobiography in part as a memorial to those who succumbed in the "unforgiving hell" of Nazi bigotry (p. 40).

Despite the European trauma, Freund would eventually feel that he had a "persona" closer to the European than to the American "average" (p. 84). His high school years, when he was inspired by a great history teacher named Jim Inskip, were nevertheless sociable, but they were followed by many years of feeling like an outsider. That he gained admission only to the University of Chicago, and was rejected by all the other colleges to which he applied, signalled to him that he presented himself in interviews as "naïve, effeminate and somewhat preposterous," in part because his intellectual and left-wing proclivities were so different from those of the ideal American boy (p. 71). Inspired notably by reading Eric Hobsbawm at Chicago, he went on to graduate study in Yale's history department where he was inspired by no professor at all. (Leonard Thompson was mainly interested in his own career, and Maynard Swanson was uninterested in Freund and possibly hostile to him, he thought.) "Home" still eluded him, on many levels.

The year 1969 was his *annus mirabilis* because it marked his first visit to Africa—mainly eastern and southern—where he found he was drawn to neither African village culture nor anthropology. He realized he preferred to focus on the "big picture" of African history so the continent could take its place alongside the histories of the other continents (p. 96). He was also interested in "uncomfortable social facts and in people who fit in poorly" (p. 98). These two statements point to signature traits of Freund's scholarship: his desire to find broad historical patterns relating to the wider world, rather than to conduct isolated micro-studies based on intensive primary research, including interviews; and his refusal to see racism as determining all interactions in South Africa throughout time, which made him stand apart from the liberal crowd.

While these realizations came early, the process of finding a home base from which to investigate them took roughly fifteen years. Freund needed a secure job, and, despite writing "hundreds" of letters, he failed to find one. That a real

intellectual, as Freund surely was, who happened also to be unconventional to the point of eccentricity, failed to find a job at an American university should be read as an indictment of those academics who hire only people like themselves. Freund was reduced to working briefly at Kirkland College in upstate New York, then Harvard for only three years; after stimulating stints at universities in England (the School of Oriental and African Studies and Oxford) and the University of Dar es Salaam, he taught for four interesting but not entirely comfortable years (1974-8) at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria.

Only after he arrived in Durban in 1985 had he reached home. The state of emergency drew left-minded people together, and he enjoyed living as a beloved member of a real community, in which he even played on the touch rugby team. (In addition to plentiful tears, his memorial service rang with affectionate laughter as mourners shared memories of him playing rugby and driving cars, oblivious of the rules.) The autobiography ends in harder times—his Durban community depressed him by dispersing, Donald Trump was in the White House, neoliberalism was shrinking government programs around the globe, the African National Congress (ANC) had been unable to spark economic growth—but the final word in this last book is uplifting: despite his admiration for the “cynicism” of, say, Berthold Brecht, Freund was “grateful” for having been able to realize his dreams and put them to work (p. 191).

Freund’s autobiography belongs alongside those of Africanists Jan Vansina (*Living with Africa* [1994]) and Roland Oliver (*In the Realms of Gold: Pioneering in African History* [1997]) who chronicled the creation of their field. The way Freund tells his story stands in stark contrast, though, to that of fellow historian C. Vann Woodward, whose first draft of his autobiography (*Thinking Back: The Perils of Writing History* [1986]) did not even use the first person singular. (Woodward referred to himself only as “the historian.”) Freund, on the other hand, was utterly honest and direct about personal matters, like his masculinity or his fear of being “unwanted,” situating himself closer to the Jean-Jacques Rousseau end of the spectrum of self-revelation (p. 188). Freund was uninterested in being politically correct. He said what he thought; he was beholden to no school, or, as his friend Rob Morrell nicely observes, “his ideas floated free of audience” (p. x). For example, while he identified himself as a Marxist historian, he believed capitalism is so “dynamic” that it can probably, at best, only be reformed or modified (p. 128). As a proud modernist, he supported economic and social development rather than the “liberatory promise of socialism,” which he appeared to regard as mere sentiment (p. 129).

Freund was never a political activist. He worshipped no sacred cows like black nationalism, which he scorned for provoking a “religious devotion” (p. 102). Not all Africa’s problems can be blamed on white oppression or imperialism, he wrote. He rejected as “noxious” the phrase “colonialism of a special type” because it conveys the idea that whites have no right to be in South Africa (p. 181). He

opposed the ANC's elevation of empowerment, even of those without skills, above the creation of a democratic and deracialized society. He warned that it will be impossible to erase the cavernous wealth inequalities in South Africa without economic growth, adding that modern attitudes and skills are necessary to create it, especially among the black masses.[1] Race-based promotions, he wrote, badly damaged efforts to improve the quality of South African universities, which were, in any case, only mediocre before the end of apartheid.

In what ways was Nzimande right in calling this eccentric historian, who was actually the product of three continents, "a true South African patriot"? On a personal level, Freund did find his only true home there and loved it, though, true to his contrarian self, he did not vote in South Africa. On a professional level, he put what he saw as truth—the most desirable political goal is a better life for everyone—before ideology or party interests. To the extent that the ANC delivered a better life, he saluted it: by providing popular housing, grants for child support, good labour legislation, and disability grants for AIDS victims; promoting women; and more. On the other hand, he saw the ANC as protecting corrupt chiefs, failing to improve the educational system, destroying local industry by supporting free trade, and egregiously promoting corrupt comrades. If we define patriotism as praising civic virtue and calling out its enemies, then Nzimande was surely right: Freund was indeed a true South African patriot.

Note

[1]. As a result of reading his autobiography, I better understand Freund's *Journal of African History* review of my *Starving on a Full Stomach: Hunger and the Triumph of Cultural Racism in Modern South Africa* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2001) and wish I could discuss it with him.

Bill Freund (2021), *Bill Freund: An Historian's Passage to Africa*. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 288pp, 978-1-77614-672-7, £23.95.

Review first commissioned by David D. Hurlbut, reviewed by Professor Diana Wylie of Boston University and published on H-Africa, September, 2021.
Thanks to Professor Wylie to allow her review to be reproduced here.

Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the January *Newsletter* by 19th December 2021 to the editor, Dr Simon Heap: 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: Melmarie Laccay, ASUK/RAS office, SOAS, 10 Thornhaugh Street, London, WC1H 0XG; +44 (0)20-3073-8336; rasmembership@soas.ac.uk

Check the website: www.asauk.net