



NEWSLETTER

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ASAUK Biennial Conference 2014: Final Call for Papers

The ASAUK biennial conference will be held at the University of Sussex from 2pm on Tuesday September 9th to 3.30 pm on Thursday 11th September 2014. We have had an excellent response to the call for panels and an exciting range of panels on a diverse range of topics have been proposed.

We are grateful to the individuals, journals, centres and networks who have offered panels and in particular for the streams (linked panels on a theme) which will run throughout the conference. The streams are: Congo Research Network (Katrien Pype and Reuben Loffman); Culture Stream (Carli Coetzee/JACS); African utopias/dystopias (Critical African Studies); Publishing (Stephanie Kitchen/IAI); Literature Stream (Ranka Primorac); From Global Crisis to African Rising? (ROAPE); Labour, Insecurity and Violence in South Africa (Maxim Bolt and Dina Rajak/JSAS); Lusophone Africa (Toby Green); and Sudan (Ahmed Al-Shahi).

A full list of the panels submitted can be found on the ASAUK website. To submit a paper for the ASAUK Conference you will require abstracts of up to 250 words by 25th April 2014. Guidance on submitting a paper can be found on the ASAUK website: <http://www.asauk.net/conferences/asauk14.shtml>

We are delighted to announce that the keynote address will be given by Walter Bgoya, the noted Tanzanian-born publisher, children's author and human rights activist. The keynote will be followed by the ASAUK conference dinner which will be held at Brighton and Hove Albion's Football Stadium. The Audrey Richards Prize and the Distinguished Africanist awards will be announced at the conference dinner.

A reception with food and refreshments will be held on the first evening of the conference to welcome delegates. A full programme will be available on the ASAUK conference webpage from 6th June 2014.

We very much hope to see you at the conference!

Conferences Future. . .

UNITED KINGDOM

'A Conference to Commemorate the Life and Work of Patrick Chabal', Kings College London, Strand Campus, London, 09.45am to 6.30pm, 6 June 2014. Confirmed speakers include David Brookshaw, Margarida Calafate Ribeiro, Jean-Pascal Daloz, David Harris, Malyn Newitt and Nuno Vidal. For more details check the Department of History website of King's College London nearer the time.

'Politics, Culture and Identity in Zimbabwe and its Diasporas, The Britain Zimbabwe Society's Annual Research Day, St Antony's College, Oxford, 21 June 2014. The BZS 2014 Research Day will explore how politics, culture and identity in Zimbabwe and its diaspora, often seen as sites of contestation and adversity, can also be a source of regeneration and diversity. Zimbabwe's politics have always been sites of struggle, conflict, accommodation and negotiation - often with all of the above happening simultaneously. Particularly since 2000, Zimbabwe's story has been one in which politics and political contestation - between parties, individuals and communities - have defined the national and international narrative.

With the dissolution of the Government of National Unity and the installation of a new government following the disputed elections of 2013, Zimbabwe's long transition to a problematic future continues. Zimbabwe's contested politics demand critical reflection, as does the dynamic interplay between the complex evolution of Zimbabwean politics, and the changing politics in the region and wider global community. Zimbabwe's political biography has never been a simple straight line; it is multiple, combining complex narratives of inspiration, hope and despair, rigidity and innovation, conflict and accommodation, ideology and practicality, rivalries and partnerships, friendships and deadly quarrels. And it is also a story of the interaction between politics, culture and identity in the ceaseless quest to understand what it means to be Zimbabwean. Often seen as Zimbabwean Culture with a capital 'C', there are in fact multiple cultures of Zimbabwe and its diasporas, and multiple Zimbabwean identities. This dynamic interaction is a site for regeneration of the spirit of Zimbabwe and its people.

The Research Day will look at Zimbabwe's political history, politics since the Government of National Unity, cultures and identities in Zimbabwe and the diaspora, the role of the media, and Zimbabwe's politics in the wider context. The interplay between civil society, development and politics in Zimbabwe, the diaspora and the wider community, gender and media, will also be discussed. Prices for full-day tickets including tea/coffee/biscuits but excluding lunch: standard £30; BZS member £20; unwaged £15 and organisation £50. To pay in advance, contact Margaret Ling: margaret.ling@geo2.poptel.org.uk

The 2nd Biennial AEGIS Common Research Group (CRG) African History Conference, University of Durham, 5–7 July 2014. Hosted by the Department of History, the conference aims to provide a space specifically for historians of Africa from around Europe to discuss the state of the field and themes of broad significance for current and future historical research. All panels are plenary, and the format is aimed at discussion and debate, rather than presentation.

There will be six roundtable panels at the conference: 'Who's afraid of impact? Power, knowledge and the study of Africa', 'The history of marriage in Africa', 'New sources/sources nouvelles', 'La nation est morte, vive la nation?', 'Doing history in the aftermath of large-scale violence in Africa' and 'Borderlands and state formation in African history'. The conference will also feature a lecture by Professor Richard Reid: 'States of Anxiety: Reflections on History and Nation in Modern Africa'.

Those wishing to attend should register at: durham2014crg@gmail.com Accommodation and meals for the period of the conference (that is, bed and breakfast accommodation on the nights of 5th and 6th; conference dinners on 5th and 6th, and lunch on 6th) will cost £110. For those booking and paying after 25th June, an extra £20 will be charged.

INTERNATIONAL

'Distribution in the Nigerian Film Industry Conference', The School of Media and Communication, Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos, Nigeria, 26–27 June 2014. The conference aims to study the mediating role of distribution seen as a site of power. The informal distribution system in the industry has been successful in making Nigerian film extensively known, but it has led to financial loss for many and has permitted the flourishing of piracy. The conference will study the challenges that exist in terms of establishing the required structural, financial, regulatory and policy frameworks. It is intended that the conference will create a forum at which academics, the industry practitioners, financiers and government officials will come together not only to discuss the key issues but, more importantly, to put forward workable solutions.

Possible topics for the conference include: international availability and circulation of Nigerian video films; international sales agents and the cross border distribution of the Nigerian video film; creation of specialised distribution companies; the role of film festivals in promoting distribution; economics and funding of distribution; continued economic viability of straight-to-video filmmaking; viability of alternative/informal modes of distribution; feasibility of online distribution in the Nigerian market; theatrical distribution as one characteristic of the touted 'new Nollywood'; piracy; legal framework for defending intellectual property rights both nationally and internationally; distribution networks and the political economy of consumption patterns; and

the distribution framework of the National Video Film and Censors Board. 300 word abstracts and short CV by 25 April 2014 to Chioma Anokwuru: canokwuru@smc.edu.ng *and* Tope Falade: tfalade@smc.edu.ng

'The Great War in Africa Conference 2014', Instituto de Historia Contemporanea at NOVA, University of Lisbon, Portugal, 14–15 July 2014. In recognition of the growing interest in the African theatres of the war, an interest which has spread across the globe and into various fields of study, the two organisations focusing on the Great War in Africa are continuing to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and information on the campaigns in Africa.

Hosted jointly by the Great War Africa Association and the International Network for the Study of the Great War in Africa, the conference brings together interested persons to share and extend their knowledge of the war in Africa. In particular, contributions will be sought from those working on: military, political, social, economic or cultural themes around the campaigns; the dispute of empires including the mobilisation and strategy of the European powers towards the war in Africa; heritage, including archival, archaeological, documentary and family history; and the impact of the campaign or aspects thereof, including representations of the campaign through time, memory studies, re-enactment, literature and film. 300 word abstract and one page CV by 30 April 2014 to: greatwarinafrica2014@gmail.com

'Struggle and Swagg: South African Youth Today', University of Helsinki, Finland, 12 September 2014. Organized by the University of Helsinki's discipline of Social and Cultural Anthropology in cooperation with South Africa's Human Sciences Research Council, this international one-day symposium seeks to address current issues concerning South African youth from an interdisciplinary perspective, and warmly welcomes contributions from the humanities and social sciences. The symposium will approach youth as a life stage, nowadays often a prolonged period before adulthood. According to conventional measures, such as establishing an independent household, many South Africans remain reluctantly 'youthful' well into their 30s. South Africa is also experiencing a demographic 'bulge', with approximately half the population under 24 years of age. Counted within this demographic are the first South Africans to live their lives free from the formal restrictions of the apartheid system and independent of the anti-apartheid struggle, the so-called 'Born Free' generation.

Subject to high levels of unemployment and relatively weak educational options and outcomes, and both victims and perpetrators of crime, contemporary youth in South Africa have been alternatively viewed as the embodiment of the disappointment and dysfunction of post-apartheid society and as a key cause of it. At the same time, South African youth are increasingly exercising their economic muscle; youth are the key makers of popular culture, and the key

market for media and communications technology. Youth culture, particularly popular music, has had an important economic and social impact on South African society. This year, South African youth will have the opportunity to express themselves at the ballot box. The elections will be one instance for observing how the youth understand their agency and the relevant arenas for exercising it. This symposium seeks to understand South African youth today from perspectives that move beyond familiar narratives of youth as a social problem and as an undifferentiated entity. The symposium seeks to work towards more nuanced understandings that take into account not just ethnic and class differences, but questions of consumerism, gender, globalization, media, migration, music, sexuality, spirituality, subculture, technology, pedagogy and the rural/urban divide. Abstracts by 16 May 2014 to: struggleandswagg@gmail.com

'Politics Between Nations: 100 Years of Security in Nigeria', Keffi International Conference, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria, 5–7 November 2014.

Twenty years ago, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) slammed the State as responsible for insecurity in the developing world. In proposing the human security paradigm, the UNDP blamed the State as the single most important threat to the security of the people, over the course of several decades. It advocated for de-emphasising the pre-eminence of the State for people as the focus of security. The UNDP observation on the role of State reflects the last 100 years of the Nigerian state. The state is the major source of insecurity for the people of Nigeria to the extent that Nigeria has no significant external threat, throughout the last 100 years, to justify the expenditure on strengthening the state to the detriment of the welfare of Nigerians. Prior to the creation of Nigeria in 1914, the notion of security was dispersed and peculiar to the communities hitherto in existence. The making of the territorial space called Nigeria ushered in a conception of national security.

Papers are sought on theoretical, methodological and conceptual issues in security; the security state; human security; pre-colonial security approaches; indigenous security systems among nationalities and their legacies; Nigeria as a triumph of State security; the role of British colonialism in creating the security state; Nigerian Government and State security: from the First Republic to the present-day; the armed services as security and insecurity; retired military personnel in Security Governance; non-State security groups; the Joint Task Forces; the Nigeria Police in the militarisation of polity; international dynamics and the growing security state politics between nations; challenging unrepresentative security communities; the demise of monolithic regional security communities; the rise of ethnic nationalities notion of security; the challenge of building Nigerian-wide security; and the place of human security in the survival of Nigeria as a State. 250 word abstracts by 30 May 2014 to: scsnigeria@hotmail.com

'African Thoughts on (Neo-) Colonial Worlds: Steps towards an Intellectual History of Africa', Department of African Studies, University of Vienna, Austria, 6–7 November 2014. This conference brings together several interrelated domains rarely associated with our neighbouring continent, mainly the history of its ideas and its thinkers. Asking for Africa's role in shaping the world of the twentieth century and its world view, the conference connects the global historical questioning of colonialism and imperialism with the interests of intellectual history. Intellectual history is a field still primarily connected with Western thought. During the last two decades there was a move towards a more globally informed kind of perspective which had some successes (extending its focus to include Asian thinkers), but Africa is still rarely treated in those debates and African thinkers tend to be marginalized or ignored in their originality. It is time to challenge this state of affairs, for African thinkers of the twentieth century have had a lot to say about the nature and causes of global inequality – and they still do.

Selected African writers of historic stature – stemming from various African countries – should be analyzed both as makers of history in their times and as thinkers of history and interpreters of the historical process which is what makes them meaningful and influential beyond their lifetimes. The conference shall lead to a comparative view on their differing analysis of colonial and neo-colonial world orders. Additionally, analyses of specific issues relevant to African thought should offer a further layer to the debates at the conference. Therefore, the organisers welcome contributions dealing with particular intellectual personalities and their work, as well as interrogations of specific aspects of African intellectual history, such as the role of power and privilege in knowledge production, questions of epistemology in an African context, and the role of African theoretical contributions in scientific disciplines. Abstract and short CV by 30 April 2014 to: Miša Krenčeyová: michaela.krenceyova@univie.ac.at and Dr Arno Sonderegger: arno.sonderegger@univie.ac.at

'East African Regional Safe Communities Conference 2014', Arusha International Conference Centre, Arusha, Tanzania, 19–21 November 2014. Encompassing more than 150 million voices, the East African Community represents an emerging political, economic and cultural force with immense potential. However, with this potential, comes a shared responsibility to safeguard the well-being its populations during one of the most important transformations in the African region. One of the most pressing issues is that of safety. Organised by PeerCorps Trust Fund, World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Community Safety and East African Safe Communities Network, the conference seeks papers on the following topics: child and adolescent safety (home safety, safe schools, self-harm, abuse, bullying and suicide); traffic safety (pedestrian safety, safe roads, mass transit, policy and practice; interpersonal violence (gender-based violence, FGM, war and conflict;

workplace safety (mine safety, safety in agricultural settings, biological and chemical hazards, psychosocial hazards, construction site safety) and any other topic relevant for community safety, such as disaster planning and management. Abstracts by 15 August 2014 via the website: <http://www.peercorpsglobal.org/>

‘Colonial Memories at Present – Decolonizing Belgium?’, 8th Annual Symposium of the Africa Platform of Ghent University Association, Ghent, Belgium, 27 November 2014. The objectives of the symposium are twofold: to shed light on the current post-colonial situation in Belgium and on the way Belgian society deals with its colonial history; in an attempt to analyze the relation between the colonial past and racism today. In order to bring these two concerns – history and its present impact – into dialogue, the symposium's organizers invite a wide range of contributors, from political scientists, jurists, urban planners, physicians, educationists and sociologists to engage in this conference. Although the main focus is on African colonial past and Africans in Belgium, the organisers welcome contributions that take on a comparative perspective and/or consider non-African population groups as well as the post-colonial situation in other contexts. In short, the organisers invite scholars to submit paper proposals dealing with the topics of colonial memories, colonial past, the impact of colonialism on present day Europe, and racism/discrimination in Western society today. 300 word abstracts by 31 May 2014 to: Gap@UGent.be

‘Genocide and Mass Trauma: Rising to the Challenges of Comprehension, Intervention, Prevention and Restitution’, International Network of Genocide Scholars (INoGS) Fourth Global Conference on Genocide, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 4–7 December 2014. Recent symposia on genocide and mass violence, as manifested in the series of Global Conferences organised by INoGS since 2009, have witnessed intensified scholarly engagement with, and debate around, a range of issues of fundamental importance to the field of enquiry, including theoretical approaches to the subject, the legal and ethical bases upon which to approach episodes of exterminatory violence, as well as the need to develop more effective means of preventing mass violence globally. Importantly, scholarship has moved beyond the holocaust-centric view of genocide as concentrated and immediate mass killing, and returned to an approach more sympathetic to the capacious view expounded by Rafael Lemkin, the originator of the term, which takes into account a much wider spectrum of social destruction. There has also been a renewed sense of urgency to develop intellectual tools relevant to the everyday tasks of deterrence, intervention, prosecution, and prevention. From Armenia to Zimbabwe, from the impact of advertising and social media through to xenophobia and weapons of mass destruction, the range of topics relevant to mass violence being researched by scholars, and addressed by activists and practitioners operating in civil society, is wider than ever before.

The organisers invite papers, panels and roundtables on aspects of genocide and mass trauma. Southern Africanists working on topics such as the Marikana massacre, xenophobic violence, mass trauma in Zimbabwe, as well as on collective violence during the colonisation and liberatory struggles in the region are particularly encouraged to submit abstracts. Presentations on broader African experiences of mass violence such as those in Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo among others, are expressly welcome. Given that the conference will be held in the immediate wake of the 20th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide, and in the months leading up to the centenary of the Armenian genocide, the organisers encourage papers and panels on these cases. Another theme of particular interest is that of climate change and challenges it poses genocide studies and prevention. Other topics of interest include: individual cases or comparative analyses of genocide or mass trauma; colonialism and mass violence; war crimes and crimes against humanity; representations of genocide in literature, film, art, music and other media; prevention of collective violence; the politics of apology, reconciliation and restitution; international law, criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court; deterrence, intervention and prosecution of mass violence; gender and mass trauma; aftermath and legacies of genocide; genocide denial, justifications and silences; roles of perpetrators, bystanders and victims; memorialisation and commemoration of atrocities; academic and educational practice within the field of genocide studies; social inequality, human rights and collective violence; transitional justice and mass trauma; and the arms industry and its role in facilitating conflict. 250 word abstracts and 100 word biodata by 31 August 2014 via the conference website at <http://inogsconference2014.org/>

'Practices of Order: Colonial and Imperial Projects', University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 28–30 January 2015. The conference is organized by the research project 'Colonial Policing, Law and Penal Practices' funded by the Danish Council for Independent Research: Humanities. The organisers wish to explore practices developed by colonial states and empires in order to govern the behaviour of their subject populations. Studies of colonialism and empire have increasingly drawn attention to the problem of conceptualizing the political logic of colonial projects and the circumstances of state formation processes in colonial contexts. Concepts such as 'colonial governmentality' (Prakash, Thomas, Scott, Legg), 'state effect' and 'enframing' (Mitchell), 'rule of difference' (Chatterjee), 'ethnographic state' (Dirks), 'the colonial state as a social field' (Steinmetz), and an 'affective state' (Stoler) have contributed immensely to the analytical framing of the peculiarities of colonial rule.

By evoking the concept practices of order the organisers wish to highlight the complexities of colonial power relations and political processes. These practices were not only utilized by colonial authorities to secure social control, but were also essential in establishing abstract visions of colonies as ordered and governed

spaces. The practice of governing entails processes of thinking about governmental strategies and planning for order as well as efforts to effectuate ordering programs. Accordingly, contributors to the conference are encouraged to investigate the different ways in which colonial space and subjects were rendered calculable and governable and how these abstractions were in turn invested in interventional programmes of order.

Papers may seek to answer: what problems were practices of order intended to solve and what programs were designed as solutions; how did coexisting rationalizations of these activities interact; which political, epistemological, and moral understandings of the nature of the colonial projects acted to structure the practices of order; on what basis were practices of order legitimized (scientific, legal, religious, economic); what kind of techniques did the practices of order involve (repressive, violent, productive, regulating, disciplining, incentivizing); how did knowledge of the local populations inform the organization of various techniques and practices of government; what positions of subjectivity did practices of order produce; how did the activities act to shape the conceptualizations of the people to be governed and the people to govern; their statuses and capacities; and how can aspects of scale and materiality inform our understanding of practices of order? In order to promote dialogue the number of participants will be limited to 24 people. Some travel funding will be made available for selected doctoral students, if accepted. Abstracts up to 500 words by 1 June 2014 to Jane Finnerup Johnsen: janefj@hum.ku.dk

‘Southern Africa Beyond the West: Political, Economic & Cultural Relationships with the BRICS & the Global South’, Journal of Southern African Studies (JSAS) 1st Biennial Conference, Livingstone, Zambia, 7–10 August 2015. Co-sponsored by JSAS and the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (SAIPAR), Lusaka, Zambia, the primary aim of the conference will be to consider Southern Africa’s place in a future world in which the influence of Western powers is in relative decline. To this end it will focus on social, political and cultural aspects of the region’s relationships with other regions, including the Lusophone world, China, India, Russia and their spheres of influence, as well as examples of South-South linkages, recognising at the outset that what are presented as new linkages have a long history.

The organisers seek papers on the following topics. China’s changing role in Southern Africa, inclusive of the historical period of support for liberation movements, economic development assistance and diplomacy, and of the contemporary period related to increased investment and activity, as well as forms of cultural and demographic circulation. The Indian Ocean World and Southern Africa, inclusive of Swahili, Arab and Asiatic influences, and Madagascar and India, including shifts in the way India interacted with Africa: first through ancient long distance trade routes, then as a source of migrant

labour under British colonialism, then as a non-aligned nation and now as a more contemporary India, which is “competing” with China economically and in other spheres. Brazil’s relationships with Southern Africa, focusing on its increasing weight in the world economy, including its links with Portugal and the Lusophone African countries, with a Portuguese-centred reconsideration of the Southern African region’s pre/colonial history of exploration, missionary activity, trade and colonisation, and decolonisation and war; as well as current religious movements and forms of cultural, economic, political and demographic circulation across the Lusophone world. Russia, as the most debatable member of the BRICS, still represents a nation with a long history of interaction with Southern Africa, including support for liberation movements, as well as examples of technical cooperation and demographic circulation and networks still active today. South Africa and other emerging southern African economies: Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, in addition to regional organisations and corporate linkages, especially South Africa’s hegemony over construction and consumer goods in much of the region (think of the ubiquitous South African shopping mall), as well as long-standing white-settler labour issues common throughout the region and further forms of cultural, economic, political and demographic circulation and networks. 500 word abstracts by 1 August 2014 to Dr Lyn Schumaker: lynschumaker@yahoo.co.uk

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

K. G. Baffour Awuah (2013), ‘A Quantitative Analysis of the Economic Incentives of Sub-Saharan Africa Urban Land Use Planning Systems: Case Study of Accra’, Ph.D thesis, University of Wolverhampton. Supervisors: Dr Felix Hammond, Dr Jessica Lamond and Dr Colin Booth.

Rulof Petrus Burger (2013), ‘Estimating the Shape of the South African Schooling-Earnings Profile’, D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Francis Teal.

Matthew Collin (2013), ‘Essays in Development Economics: Land Rights, Ethnicity and Birth Order [Tanzania and the Philippines]’, D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Stefan Dercon.

Anthea Dallimore (2013), ‘Banking on the Poor: Savings, Poverty and Access to Financial Services in Rural South Africa’, Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Gareth Jones; <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/685/>

Kevin Deane (2013), ‘A Socio-Economic Analysis of HIV: Exploring the Relationship between Population Mobility and HIV Risk in Tanzania’, Ph.D thesis, SOAS, University of London. Supervisors: Dr Deborah Johnston and Dr Justin Parkhurst (LSHTM); <http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/18061/>

Maria Antonia Urbina Ferretjans (2013), 'China and Africa Development Cooperation: Implications for Global Social Policy Analysis', D.Phil thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Rebecca Surender.

Leslie Fesenmyer (2013), 'Relative Distance: Practices of Relatedness Among Transnational Kenyan Families', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Helene Neveu-Kringelbach and Dr Katharine Charsley.

Tim Forssman (2014), 'The Spaces Between Places: A Landscape Study of Foragers on the Greater Mapungubwe Landscape, Southern Africa', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Peter Mitchell.

Hazel Frankel (2013), 'David Fram: Lithuanian Yiddish Poet of the South African Diaspora and Illuminating Love', Ph.D thesis, Sheffield Hallam University. Supervisor: Professor Steven Earnshaw; <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/4914/>

Adam Lloyd Gilbertson (2013), 'The Ecology of Risk in an Informal Settlement: Interpersonal Conflict, Social Networks and Household Food Security [Kenya]', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Stanley Ulijaszek.

Josiah Kaplan (2013), "'The West and 'The Rest'": Critiquing the 'Hierarchical Assumption' of Global Peace Enforcement Capacity [Uses Sierra Leone, Liberia, Somalia and Sri Lanka as case studies]', D. Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Richard Caplan.

Tyler Lane (2013), 'Health and Responsibility: The Relationship Between Parental Illness and Children's Work in South Africa', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Lucie Cluver.

Lucille N Maqubela (2013), 'An Exploration of Parenting: Normative Expectations, Practices and Work-life Balance in Post-apartheid South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Warwick. Supervisor: Professor Nickie Charles; <http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/56018/>

Jason Moyer-Lee (2013), 'Agricultural Global Value Chains: The Case of Tobacco in Malawi', Ph.D thesis, SOAS, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Deborah Johnston; <http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/18065/>

Emily Paddon (2013), 'Taking Sides: Impartiality, Norm Contestation and the Politics of UN Peacekeeping [DRC]', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Jennifer Welsh.

Thomas William Penfold (2013), 'Black Consciousness and the Politics of Writing the Nation in South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisor: Dr Keith Shear; <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/4643/>

Charlotte Ray (2013), 'The Integration and Livelihood Strategies of 'Self-Settled' Refugees: The Case of Casamance Refugees in The Gambia', Ph.D thesis, University of Coventry. Supervisors: Professor Hazel Barrett, Dr Nigel Trodd and Dr James Bennett.

Tatiana A. Thieme (2013), 'Trash and Toilets: The "Hustle" and the Informal Economy in Mathare, Kenya', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge. Supervisor: Dr Bhaskar Vira.

Clara Weinhardt (2013), 'Playing Different Games: West African and European Perspectives on Negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor Kalypso Nicolaïdis and Dr Alexander Betts.

Christian Westerlind Wigstroem (2013), 'Beyond Theatre Regionalism: When Does Formal Economic Integration Work in Africa?', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor Paul Collier and Professor Kalypso Nicolaïdis.

Recent Publications

Olayiwola Abegunrin (2014), *Africa: The State of the Continent Fifty Years After the Liberation*. Nova Science Publishers, 978-1-62948-561-4, 216pp, £70.99.

Theodore Ahlers, Hiroshi Kato, Harinder S. Kohli, Callisto Madavo and Anil Sood (eds) (2014), *Africa 2050: Realizing the Continent's Full Potential*. Oxford University Press India, 978-0199440504, 524pp, £80.

Christopher Chivvis (2013), *Toppling Qaddafi: Libya and the Limits of Liberal Intervention*. Cambridge University Press, 264pp, 978-1107613867, £21.99.

Mark Gevisser (2014), *Lost and Found in Johannesburg: A Memoir*. Farrar Straus Giroux, 978-0374176761, 352pp, £18.99.

Salami Gitti and Monica Blackman Visona (eds) (2013), *A Companion to Modern African Art*. John Wiley, 978-1444338379, 648pp, £120.

Claire H. Griffiths (ed) (2013), *Contesting Historical Divides in Francophone Africa*. University of Chester Press, 978-1-908258-0308, 296pp, £14.99.

Marloes Janson (2013), *Islam, Youth, and Modernity in the Gambia: the Tablighi Jama'at*. Cambridge University Press, 978-1107040571, 320pp, £65.

Zoë Marriage (2013), *Formal Peace and Informal War: Security and Development in Congo*. Routledge, 978-0415641333, 192pp, £85.

Francois Neyt and Hughes Dubois (2014), *African Fetishes and Ancestral Objects*. Five Continents Editions, 978-8874396542, 288pp, £50.

Susan Parnell and Edgar Pieterse (eds) (2014), *Africa's Urban Revolution: Policy Pressures*. Zed Books, 978-1780325200, 304pp, £18.99.

Robin Renwick (2014), *Helen Suzman: Bright Star in a Dark Chamber*. Biteback Publishing, 978-1849546676, 256pp, £16.99.

Diery Seck (ed) (2013), *Regional Economic Integration in West Africa*. Springer, 978-3319012810, 280pp, £90.

Janet Seeley (2013), *HIV and East Africa: Thirty Years in the Shadow of an Epidemic*. Routledge, 978-0415524490, 168pp, £85.

Corrado Tornimbeni (ed) (2013), *Working the System in Sub-Saharan Africa: Global Values, National Citizenship and Local Politics in Historical Perspective*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 978-1-4438-5145-9, 190pp, £39.99.

Yahia H. Zoubir and Louisa Dris-Aït-Hamadouche (2013), *Global Security Watch: The Maghreb: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia*. Praeger, 978-0-31339-377-9, 223pp, £31.68.

Governance in Africa

Governance in Africa (GiA) is a new online, open-access and peer-reviewed journal offering original research, expert commentary and policy briefings on a number of themes relevant to contemporary governance in Africa. Its objective is to build knowledge, to increase the reach and impact of research, and to influence policy at the highest levels. Good governance is a central preoccupation among policy-makers and development practitioners, but in-depth and context specific analysis based on sound and localised evidence is sparse in the literature and dispersed among a variety of loosely associated publications. The objective of GiA is therefore to consolidate knowledge in this field and bring together a substantial evidential base on which to make relevant, constructive and informed policy choices.

Fantu Cheru and Mark Duffield lead the editorial team, and welcome contributions from multiple disciplines and subfields; politics, economics, political economy, international relations, environment, sociology, law, development, security, peacebuilding and human rights. The editorial policy avoids commitment to any political viewpoint or ideology and aims at a fair examination of controversial issues.

GiA provides an alternative form of academic journal offering free access to research and expert commentary from leading and emerging authors in the field. GiA is due to launch in 2014 and will publish one issue per year with rapid publication as soon as articles are ready. The editors offer fast, professional and rigorous peer review and, in certain circumstances, full waivers for author

processing charges (APCs). Guidelines for authors and the automated system for submissions can be found at the dedicated website: www.govafricajournal.org Queries can be directed to Christine Cubitt: christine.cubitt@reiga.org.

Online Journal of Africa Affairs

The *Online Journal of Africa Affairs* (OJAA) is currently accepting manuscripts for publication in all areas of African studies with relation to politics, heritage studies and management, archaeology, museology, cultural landscape, traditional knowledge system, musicology, anthropology and ancient history, literature, arts, cultural and social studies, history, economic and security matters, international affairs with linkage to immediate regions, colonization, ethnicity, regionalization, media, religion, races and racism, education, military, growth and development, health and medical issues peculiar to Africans, issues relating to OAU, Commonwealth, OPEC, ECOWAS and SADC. Generally, OJAA covers all fields of social sciences, law, education, arts and humanities, agriculture, biological and physical sciences as well as medicine that relates to Africa and Africans. One of the aims of OJAA is for us to have centralize information for African countries that will bring about growth and development.

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News

In The Queen's 2014 New Year's Honours, **Professor Paul Collier** of Oxford University was awarded a CBE "for services to Promoting Research and Policy Change in Africa".

Open Access: Recent Developments

Wellcome Trust announced their Open Access books policy, an extension of their policy for journals. Grantholders are required to make scholarly monographs and book chapters Open Access with funds available to pay.

Other UK funding bodies' policies have shifted towards acknowledging the needs of the arts and humanities (preferences for Green over Gold Open Access, longer embargos and wider choice of licences).

HEFCE policies: Open Access will not be a requirement for monographs submitted to the REF 2020. HEFCE indicates a preference for an Open Access mandate, but practices are not sufficiently established to introduce this yet.

Monographs: HEFCE has initiated a project to investigate Open Access publishing of monographs and other 'long form' works. The project is being run with the AHRC, ESRC, and the British Academy. The group expects to report mid-2014. Some publishers now offer a Gold option for monographs. However Green Open Access (no author fees, compliance via institutional repositories) is likely to be the most common route for books (as for journals) in the humanities and social sciences.

Academics remain concerned about being able to publish for the REF in overseas journals, which may not have Open Access policies that meet UK requirements. Another concern is about the level and distribution of funding in universities for Gold Open Access.

Access to Research initiative: in response to the Government's Finch report, this provides licensed online access in UK public libraries to c.1.5 million journal articles and conference proceedings from c.8,400 journals.

Publishing landscape: fragmented Open Access projects are emerging as part of a spectrum from lean web-based projects reliant on voluntary labour to larger institutionally-driven initiatives; the re-formed UCL Press as an Open Access publisher is an example of the latter. Societies and publishers are launching dedicated Gold Open Access journals in response to this market development.

Stephanie Kitchen, International African Institute

LSE-UCT July School, Cape Town, South Africa, 30 June–11 July 2014

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) are pleased to offer the second LSE-UCT July School in July 2014. This innovative two-week programme provides students, graduates and professionals from across the globe an exciting opportunity to study important social sciences issues relevant to Africa today. Participants will select one intensive course to study for the two-week programme. Each course will be delivered by one or more leading academic from LSE and/or UCT, supported by teaching assistants, usually Ph.D students from the partner institutions. The

questions raised, and issues dealt with, by the courses on this programme allow participants from a wide range of backgrounds to come together to discuss issues of importance today, with academic rigour and the benefit of new scholarly insights. Each course will comprise 48 contact hours over two weeks, usually hours of lectures and 12 hours of classes or seminars. The course is assessed through mid-term assessments and final examination, allowing the award of a graded certificate and transcript to participants who successfully complete the programme.

Ten courses have been confirmed for the 2014 LSE-UCT July School (more may be added): 'Africa and Global Transformation: The rise of emerging powers and a new international order', by Dr Chris Alden, LSE, and Dr Karen Smith, UCT; 'African Media in a Global Age', by Dr Wallace Chuma, UCT, and Dr Wendy Willems, LSE; 'Economics Challenges for African Development', by Professor Mark Ellyne, UCT, Professor Anthony Black, UCT, and Professor Léonce Ndikumana, University of Massachusetts, Amhurst; 'Business Model Innovation at the Base of the Pyramid: Cape Town and Beyond', by Professor Harry Barkema, LSE; 'Globalization in Africa: A Long-Run Perspective; by Dr Leigh Gardner, LSE; 'The Informal Economy and Development: Drag on Development or Engine of Growth?', by Dr Marlese von Broembsen, UCT, and Dr Kate Meagher, LSE; 'The Politics and Economics of Refugees in Africa', by Dr Theresa Alfaro-Velcamp, UCT; 'Poverty: What causes it, and what it causes', by Dr Elliott Green, LSE; 'The State and Development in Africa', by Professor Thandika Mkandawire, LSE; and 'Urban Modernities: Space, Place and Difference', by Professor Sue Parnell and Dr Bradley Rink, UCT, and Dr Sharad Chari, University of Witwatersrand. The first LSE-UCT July School was held in 2013, and was attended by 100 participants from more than 30 countries across Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. Applications by 31 May 2014 via: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/study/summerSchools/LSEUCTJulySchool/Home.aspx>

Obituaries

Sir John Zochonis (2 October 1929 – 30 November 2013)

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Patrick Chabal (29 April 1951 – 16 January 2014), who has died at the age of 62 after a long struggle with cancer, was one of the leading political scientists working on Africa at the time of his death. He had a love for controversy, yet he was first and foremost a gentle and kind man and his death leaves a large hole for those who care about championing the study of Africa.

Chabal took his school education in France, before moving to the US in 1970 under a Harvard scholarship. He began postgraduate study at Columbia University in the US, but then moved to Cambridge, where he completed his

Ph.D in 1981. He was then elected to a Research Fellowship at Clare Hall, before, in 1984, he moved to the Department of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies in King's College London as Lecturer in the Politics and Modern History of Lusophone Africa. He stayed at King's for the rest of his career, latterly as Chair of African History and Politics in the History Department.

Chabal's early interest in Africa owed much to a long family tradition of Protestant missionary service in Lesotho and South Africa. This then shaped a highly formative period when he spent two years living in Cameroon in lieu of French military service in the early 1970s. His subsequent interest in contemporary Africa and African literature dates from that time; at his death, he had a considerable (and unique) collection of Cameroonian literature from the early 1970s, collected even at this early time in his career as an Africanist, and testament to his passion for both Africa and African literature from a young time.

Coming of age intellectually during the decolonization of the last European empire in Africa, he was naturally drawn to the independence struggles of Portugal's African colonies, and this was how his career interests were established. His doctoral work on the impact and legacy of Amilcar Cabral's independence war in Guinea-Bissau was published by Cambridge University Press in 1983, and remains the classic work on the subject. From this starting point, Chabal established himself as an authority in Lusophone African studies, authoring not only the defining work on Cabral, but preparing also key works on Lusophone African literature and the history of postcolonial Lusophone Africa.

Chabal's intellectual interests were shaped very heavily by the atmosphere of the times at which he undertook his initial graduate work. He had a large collection of works on revolution and post-revolution in China and Cuba, and his study of Cabral's revolutionary leadership remains an important starting point for anyone interested in revolutionary ideas. He believed in bringing Africa from the periphery to the mainstream, and in decolonizing the discourses of the Western world. The arc of his career therefore moved from his initial focus on Lusophone Africa, to a broader engagement with African studies. In the 1990s, he began to publish a series of books analysing the state and power in Africa, and his co-authored book (with Jean-Pascal Daloz), *Africa Works* (1998), has been one of the most influential works in political science related to Africa of the last two decades. *Africa: The Politics of Suffering and Smiling* (2009) then established him as one of the leading political scientists in the field.

Chabal was deeply concerned with the replication of colonial states in post-colonial Africa as "empty shells" which acted to the mutual benefit of African and Western elites. This allowed "neo-patrimonialism" to be a predominant form of governance in Africa, and perpetuated inequality and a representation gap in African society. He always remained alive to the ways in which these structures could be broken down, through a greater focus on agricultural self-sufficiency

and the deconstructing of traditional trade mechanisms and barriers. Always an independent thinker, he himself attributed this in part both to the influence of his French Huguenot background as well as to his roots in the French Cevennes, a region still famous for its fierce camisard culture. His attachment to these roots was reflected in the fact that he was often torn between his very deep engagement with Africa and the attraction of the ideal of the French intellectual pondering big theoretical questions. His last two major books reflected these two sides of his intellectual concerns, where *Africa: The Politics of Suffering and Smiling* (2009) was a meditation on Africa and the study of Africa, while *The End of Conceit: Western Rationality after Postcolonialism* (2012) was an attempt to deconstruct the West's assumptions about itself and others.

Chabal's prolific publishing, and his location at the heart of the University of London, made him ideally placed to promote new trends in the study of Africa. Together with colleagues at SOAS such as Richard Fardon and Graham Furniss, he was a driving force in the establishment of the Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS), the main forum for collaborations on African studies in Europe. This saw the rise of biennial conferences, the first of which was held in London in 2005, and saw a rapid growth in African studies in Europe as a whole. This, together with his extensive oeuvre, remains one of his major legacies to the field.

Though enormously distinguished, he carried himself lightly, and never put on airs and graces among junior colleagues. A private man, he preferred for his work to speak for him, and devoted himself equally to this and to his family. His other main loves in life were football beautifully played – he was a great fan of Arsenal in his later years – Bach, and the outdoors. He was deeply committed to mentoring younger academics, as the condolences at the time of his death testified, and many rising new scholars benefited from his generosity with his time and energies. In this way, his influence will be felt for many years to come.

He is survived by his wife, Farzana, and his son Emile.

Dr Toby Green, King's College London

Professor Keith Panter-Brick (29 September 1920 – 18 October 2013)

Reproduced with kind permission of *The Telegraph*, 14 January 2014

John Patrick William Buchanan McAuslan (19 January 1937–11 January 2014)

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Professor Monday Abasiattai, an eminent historian and former President of the Historical Society of Nigeria, died on the 9th December 2013.

Dr R. A. [Remi] Adeleye of the Department of History of the University of Ibadan died on 10 February 2014, after a debilitating illness that lasted for over a decade. For over a generation, Adeleye taught and mentored several students and scholars at Ibadan. He was a leading authority on Northern Nigerian History, his book *Power and Diplomacy in Northern Nigeria 1804-1906* (1971) remains a locus classicus in the study of the Sokoto Caliphate. An eminent and brilliant scholar, Adeleye was a major builder and pillar of the famous Ibadan School of History. In addition to his prodigious scholarly output. He will also be remembered for his service to his fatherland. He was a Commissioner in the old Kwara state and was subsequently appointed a Federal Commissioner first for Land and Housing and later for industries. A fellow of Historical Society of Nigeria, he was married with children.

Chris Ogbogbo, University of Ibadan

Professor Kunle Lawal of the University of Ibadan has died at the age of 54. As a younger friend and colleague, he should be the one to announce my demise; that I am doing so compounds the tragedy and trauma. I have known him since the mid-1980s, when he was doing his cutting edge research on decolonization in Nigeria. While in London, he and Professor Abiodun Alao (University of London) and Dr Kayode Fayemi (Governor of Ekiti State) formed a formidable trio of intellectual power, and Lawal and Fayemi later became distinguished politicians and administrators. They welcomed me in their small apartment in London in 1988, and Dr Lawal hosted me in Lagos a number of times.

A versatile scholar, he emerged as the leading scholar of the politics of British disengagement from Nigeria in addition to critical examinations of various aspects of Islam in Nigeria. His contributions to the larger study of decolonization/transfer of power in the British Commonwealth since 1945 are well regarded, as well as major studies on urbanization processes in Lagos. His last set of essays covered aspects of American foreign policy towards Africa since 1945. His publication and research records were excellent, and his passion for teaching was incredible. He was a creative thinker, someone who took pleasure in making fertile connections, and one whose curiosity enriched his studies. In particular, Professor Lawal's commitment revealed itself through the execution of significant academic work. His research progressed smoothly over the years, reflecting a great capability to accumulate additional materials, pursue fresh leads, conduct additional fieldwork, and synthesize a large body of data. His professional and teaching activities complemented the academic.

His reputation was strikingly international. He was well-known within the discipline because of his participation in various conferences and the themes covered by his mature scholarship. The publications, especially those on decolonization and Islam, were innovative in the way he addressed old issues and responded to new ones. What was innovative about his approach were the

linkages that he clearly established between national and international politics, things that many had failed to do. His ability to avoid cheap polemics invested his statements with an aura of profoundness and seriousness. He was one of the most engaged scholars to focus specifically on the category of emerging leadership in the decolonization phase of Nigerian history.

He started his teaching career in 1984 at Lagos State University as a pioneer faculty. In later years, he took responsibility as a Head of Department, Programme Coordinator, Dean of Faculty, and Director of academic centres. He served in Lagos as the Commissioner for Education and Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.

His professional, teaching and academic accomplishments were laudable. His record for bringing a project to an excellent and timely completion was fully established. Without a doubt, he became one of the most talented scholars in the pool in which he belonged. He was visible in the profession, and his publications, based on original research, were solid and respected. He was dynamic and creative, and he contributed to the professional and scholarly development of others through his works. In addition, his scholarship had implications for policy-making and assessment.

His enterprises reflected mature judgment. He was a skilled facilitator and mediator among diverse groups because of his personal qualities, broad background and impressive academic record. Nigeria has lost an outstanding historian, a great mind, a collegial person and a resourceful administrator. May his soul rest in perfect peace.

Toyin Falola, University of Texas, and President-Elect Africa Studies Association (USA)

Colin Murray, who has died aged 65

Megan Murray-Pepper

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Colin Murray: a personal tribute

I have in my possession a file of more than 50 letters from Colin Murray. They span a period when he first wrote long-hand, then used a typewriter, and then evolved to a dot-matrix word processor, questioning me how my machine was able to put the Sesotho hatschek (tš) correctly in place to represent the aspirated 'ts' when his could not! This is a diacritic which had been bequeathed to us by the French missionaries more than a century ago. Of course the evolution of communications continued to desktop computer laser printing and to e-mails, not my favourite form of communication.

These letters were all crammed with questions mostly relating to the minutiae of his Thaba Nchu work and later with the medicine murder book. Several dealt with the map of principal chiefs' areas and the exact boundaries of the physically

separated part of Mafeteng District which exists in the Maloti, but which even the Chief Surveyor in Maseru did not believe in. (The Ministry of Education was more knowledgeable, correctly giving Mafeteng District numbers to the primary school situated there.)

I knew Colin relatively slightly when he was working at Ha Motšoane, mainly through contact with other social anthropologists from Cape Town who related how he had fallen for the most beautiful girl in Monica Wilson's graduate seminar, the daughter of the Professor of Architecture at Wits. Their subsequent brief matrimonial existence had been terminated by the refusal to sit in the roundavel at Pitse Nek! Colin was indeed more married to his work, and he remained immersed in his village family and surroundings for over two years, except for a brief interlude when he had to be evacuated as a result of a bout of hepatitis.

During his Thaba Nchu work he stayed with us a number of times in our 'garden house' at House 9 on the Roma Campus of the national University of Lesotho. He had lunch with us many times more. My wife, Sumitra, would announce that there had been a phone call, and Colin was coming to lunch. She correctly predicted the conversation: 'Hello Sumitra, Hello David. How are you? I have a few questions you might be able to help me with...' 'Few' was usually an understatement, and there ensued some hours of work, facilitated by my lecturing schedule being almost exclusively confined to morning hours. I could answer some of his questions, could find answers to others or suggest where answers were to be found, but often I was commissioned to seek out persons who could possibly help.

Our 'garden house' accommodated visitors all the way from sponsored schoolchildren up to the occasional bishop and FRS. It was popular with anthropologist and Sandy Robertson (working on share-cropping) and Colin (then concerned with Thaba Nchu were at one time rivals for what Sandy called 'manorial circumstances for an anthropologist' [the 'garden house' was in fact much more basic]).

Our house had surprising advantages for Thaba Nchu research. Our neighbour over the fence was from there, and as the name of his horse, Phoka, revealed, he was a Mofokeng, not one of the Barolong who had expelled the original Basotho inhabitants from Thaba Nchu when Bophuthatswana was created in 1977. Much research was on the Setlogelo family, now far flung across several continents, and did not Father Brossard come in one day? He glanced through the window and saw the nearby roundavel, and snorted, remembering his Pius XII College days: 'That's the roundavel where Albert Mohale lived with his concubine, Cathy Setlogelo!' [The Catholics of course did not recognise divorce, and the couple had a secular marriage, which later allowed Albert to take Cathy with him when he was appointed the first Lesotho Ambassador to the United States.]

It was fun answering Colin's questions because they were far from my usual lecturing activities, and one know that he really valued the help.

The last occasion we met Colin was on 23 March 2009 at our Ladybrand house situated on land which had once been part of Lesotho. Although he was now a shadow of his former self, with disease having taken its toll, he had embarked on a punishing lecturing tour which spanned South Africa from north to south, from the University of Pretoria to the University of Stellenbosch. He brought with him to tea interesting persons, a Lecturer in Sociology from Pretoria who had been born in Ladybrand, Khumisho Moguerane. There was also a Mopulalane from Mpumalanga, Lesedi Dibakwane. The Bapulana are the little known Eastern Sotho, and I asked him about his language. He said that although it was Sepulane, he had been forced to learn from his very first class in primary school in Sepedi. I was able to find Ziervogel's work, and for the first time, he saw his language written.

Colin went on to stay in Ladybrand with the remarkable Dorothy Hall, who with he late husband Lawrence had once lived in Thaba Nchu and frequently hosted Colin. (Lawrence was then the congregational minister there.) Earlier the Halls had spent most of their married lives in Morija in Lesotho. Their contribution to the Thaba Nchu book was considerable.

Colin was a scholar the like of who we will never see again.

Professor David Ambrose, MCMMOM, MBE

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Note to Contributors

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