



NEWSLETTER

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ASAUK seeks a new Honorary Treasurer

Professor Richard Hodder-Williams is retiring as Honorary Treasurer of the ASAUK after nine years of sterling service. His last duty will be to present his final financial report at the ASAUK AGM at Preston in September. The responsibilities of treasurer would be handed over to the new postholder at around that time.

The Treasurer is the guardian of the Association's financial health. It is an important, interesting, but not overly onerous, contribution to the support of African Studies in the country. You monitor the excellent work of the Royal African Society's Gemma Haxby, who keeps the day-to-day accounts (a few minutes each month at home), consult with the RAS Treasurer annually (ideally one meeting in London), review the accounts prepared by the Association's independent examine/auditor Andrew Passer (two hours at home), prepare an annual report (one hour at home), attend the Council meetings (a couple of hours plus travel time on three days during a year), and generally suggest ways of increasing income and/or decreasing expenditure. Obviously, it helps to like numbers and understand, if not appreciate, auditors. As one of the officers of the Association you automatically get a seat on the ASAUK Council, and you participate in some decisions taken between Council meetings (such as grant applications or submissions to the British Academy).

Expressions of interest to be the new Honorary Treasurer are sought from any member of ASAUK in the form of a short CV and covering letter by 15 May 2008 to Gemma Haxby: asa@soas.ac.uk

Conferences Future...

UNITED KINGDOM

'New Directions in International Relations and Africa', BISA Africa and International Studies Working Group workshop, The Open University, Milton Keynes, 9 July 2008. Hosted by the Politics and International Studies Department, the workshop explores contemporary research on Africa and International Relations. It is over ten years since the publication of Christopher Clapham's landmark *Africa in the International System* and research into Africa from within the field of International Relations has progressed in diverse directions (including for example Taylor and Williams' *Africa in International Politics*, and Dunn and Shaw's *Africa's Challenge to International Relations Theory*). This workshop will investigate the current 'state of the art' and emerging research in this field. Papers are welcome which encompass an explicit theoretical take on International Relations research on Africa combined with substantive empirical focus. It is hoped that the workshop will cover a range of theoretical and empirical areas. Theoretical element might include new applications of established International Relations theory or explorations of new theoretical debates and their relevance to Africa. Possible empirical issue areas include International Political Economy, trade, development, capacity building, aid, migration, diasporas, and security and intervention. The organisers hope to be able to offer travel bursaries for UK-based postgraduates presenting a paper or wishing to attend. The organisers also hope to fund the travel costs of two scholars based in Africa. Applications for the latter positions are invited (or nominations of a third party) and should include paper abstract and CV detailing recent research activity or employment. 200-word abstracts by 1 May 2008 to William Brown: w.brown@open.ac.uk

'A World of Labour – Transnational and Comparative Histories', University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, 1-3 September 2008. Contemporary globalisation has helped shape a growing interest in the history of world-wide networks of power, communication and social and economic formation. Within an English-speaking world, the repackaging of aspects of imperial history under the heading of the 'British World' has added further pressure for global, transnational and comparative histories. Organised by the Society for the Study of Labour History, this conference explores these issues, with a particular emphasis upon labour and working-class histories. The society wishes to encourage the widest possible definition of labour history and to embrace social, cultural, economic and political approaches to the past. Themes could include: transnational and global institutions; internationalism in labour history; formal and informal labour networks; global examples of associational culture; activities or campaigners operating in more than one national context; social and culture rituals across territories; strikes, violence, and resistance in comparative

perspective; international markets and their effect on labour migration; class, race, ethnicity and gender in transnational or comparative perspective; transnationalism, globalisation and diaspora as conceptual issues or problems; and the strengths and weakness of comparative labour history. Some financial assistance may be available to postgraduates travelling from other parts of the UK or Ireland. Proposals for individual papers or for panels of up to four papers by 1 May 2008 to Dr Charlotte Alston: c.alston@ulster.ac.uk

‘Crossing Colonial Historiographies: Histories of Colonial and Indigenous Medicines in Transnational Perspective’, St Anne's College, Oxford, 16-17 September 2008. This conference aims to provide a platform for exchange to scholars who are working on the history of medicines in different geographical regions in Africa, Asia, Austral-Pacific and the Americas and within the varied contexts of Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, Dutch and British colonialisms. Presentations on issues of transnational entanglements, 'circulation' of ideas and exchanges between different ways of healing within different colonial/medical contexts are particularly welcome. Panels on the following themes will be offered: medical discourses/practices and global/local exchanges; state policies and colonial and indigenous medical practices; medicine and healing and the contours of colonial and indigenous communities; medical theories, treatments and approaches to healing; medical experts and indigenous healers; and patients, families and social networks. Abstracts should bear in mind that, apart from a brief outline of the topic, geographical area and period you are planning to talk about, it would therefore be useful if you also commented briefly on the historiographic approaches and methodologies that have hitherto been employed in your field of research. If appropriate, this should be followed by the approach/methodology that you have come to consider most valuable in your own work. Submit an abstract only if you can provide a 2,000 word paper for pre-circulation by 1 September 2008. 300-word abstracts by 1 June 2008 to Manjita Palit: manjita.palit@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL

‘Universal Basic Education: Implementation, Functionality and Sustainability’, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria, 7-11 July 2008. Organised by the Faculty of Education, this conference seeks papers on the following sub-themes relating to Universal Basic Education (UBE): emerging issues in basic education curriculum; resources in the implementation of UBE programmes; strategies for implementation of UBE; achieving entrepreneurial skills through UBE; quality control of UBE; and evaluation of UBE. 250-word abstracts by 2 May 2008 to Dr R. O. Okuneye: laolurafiu@yahoo.co.uk

'2nd African Conference on Curriculum Development', Willow Park Conference Centre, Kempton Park, Gauteng, South Africa, 16-18 September 2008. Organized by the Institute for Curriculum and Learning Development, University of South Africa, the conference seeks to discuss what is happening now as well as emerging trends in curriculum planning and development in Africa and internationally that could impact on what is taught and how it is taught in higher education. 250-word abstracts by 2 May 2008 to Professor Wendy Kilfoil: currconf@unisa.ac.za

'China and Africa', Fourth International Keffi Conference, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria, 29-31 October 2008. The Department of History, Nasarawa State University, in collaboration with The Global Africa Foundation of America, seeks papers on the following themes: theoretical, conceptual and methodological Issues; intersection of Africa and Chinese indigenous science; China and Africa from the late 19th century to the present; China and Africa in the Decolonization Era, or Cold War Era, or Globalization Era; issues in Chinese Engagements in Africa; China, investment and the environment in Africa; comparative assessment of China and the West in Africa; African initiatives and responses to the Chinese and Western presence in Africa; African and/or non-African media and the constructions of the Chinese in Africa; specific Chinese projects on the continent and their effects; the implications of Chinese quest for raw materials in Africa; China and Africa's conflict in perspective; and China in Africa: Friend or Foe? 250-word abstracts by 30 June 2008 to Dr Olayemi Akinwumi: conferenceoctober@yahoo.com

'Africa's Response: Face the Facts', 15th International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA), Dakar, Senegal, 3-7 December 2008. For more than two decades, the African continent has participated in the fight against AIDS and provided potential solutions to the numerous challenges posed by this epidemic. However, even as the fight continues, it is important to stop and evaluate these many initiatives, in order to recognize their contributions, successes and ambitions, as well as to acknowledge their weaknesses and shortfalls. It is time to take stock of political commitments, unfulfilled promises and actions and practices employed in the fight against HIV and AIDS. At the conference, International and African experts will evaluate the current state of the HIV and STI epidemics with regard to science, communities and leadership. In addition, the conference will broach topics concerning other, equally important infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis. Abstracts in English or French by 15 May 2008 via: http://www.icasadakar2008.org/en/index_7.php

'Tales of Slavery: Narratives of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Enslavement in Africa', University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, 20-23 May 2009. Most of the sources used to write the history of slavery in Africa are European, but the memories of the external and internal slave trade remain and are embedded in African ritual, song, and memory. Proposals are sought which deal with the exploration of new research methodologies and the re-examination of old ones. Our major objective is to make available to students and scholars African sources on slavery, enslavement, the slave trade and to improve our understanding of these documents. The conference goal is to seek out and explore newer methodologies, to find more African sources, and if possible, to look for the voices of the slaves themselves. It also wants to make these sources more widely available.

This conference follows *Finding the African Voice: Narratives of Slavery and Enslavement*, held at Bellagio in September 2007. It explored a wide range of different kinds of sources: oral traditions, life histories recorded by missionaries, court documents from both colonial and Islamic courts, petitions to colonial authorities, proverbs, folk-lore, music, and personal correspondence. Because of space limitations at Bellagio, it was limited to West and Northwest Africa and to the historic past. The organisers are now interested in opening up a wider range of questions, for example, the impact of the slave experience on witchcraft belief and on contemporary representation of political power, personal and social memories relating to trajectories of emancipation/resubordination in colonial and postcolonial times, and narratives of contemporary enslavement. They are also interested in a fuller exploration of music, dance, proverbs and folklore and would like to collect as many life histories as possible from the point of view of descendants of slaves and of former masters and slave-dealers. Organisers hope to have funds available to bring scholars from Africa, including graduate students working on questions of slavery. 250-word abstracts by 30 September 2008 to slavery.tales@utoronto.ca

'Respacing Africa: AEGIS Third European Conference on African Studies (ECAS 3)', Institute of African Studies, Leipzig, Germany, 4-7 June 2009. The members of the Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS) are organizing a biannual European Conference on African Studies. AEGIS was founded in 1991 as a network of European Centres of African Studies. It is a network of university and non-university African Studies centres based in Europe. It aims to create synergies between experts and institutions. With primary emphasis on Social Sciences and Humanities, AEGIS' main goal is to improve understanding about contemporary African societies. AEGIS current membership is Barcelona, Basel, Bayreuth, Bordeaux, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Leiden, Leipzig, Lisbon, London, Mainz, Naples, Oxford, Paris, Porto, Trondheim and Uppsala.

The conference is open to all disciplines and methodological approaches representing the Social Sciences and Humanities. However, at the same time the Steering Committee strongly encourages panel proposals which look into the re-scaling and re-shaping of Africa through the various references which are being – or have been – made to the spatial dimensions of human action (social, symbolic, imagined or otherwise). This includes processes of globalisation, regionalisation, transnationalisation and re-nationalisation – at all levels and across time.

At this stage the Steering Committee invites potential panel organisers to provide a title and some of the names of participants to be considered for inclusion in the programme. Panels are expected to consist of four papers, with a chair and a discussant. The official conference language is English. Panel proposals, with a 50 word abstract and 250 word description, by 31 July 2008 to the Steering Committee: conference@aegis-eu.org

...Conferences Past

'The State, Mining and Development in Africa', University of Leeds, Leeds, 13-14 September 2007. This was a very successful conference, which brought together more than a hundred academics and activists from Europe, Africa and North America. The key themes explored were: what lessons were learnt from the 'resource curse' days of the 70s, 80s and 90s; what opportunities for resource-led growth have emerged in the 21st century; and what resistance exists within the continent to the continuing politics of dispossession and primitive accumulation that has characterised much resource extraction? One-third of the conference residents over the two days were from overseas and twenty percent from Africa. The significant Africa representation was the result of Oxfam-Novib funding and support from the British Academy; Lipmann-Miliband Trust and ASAUK.

The conference had thirteen working sessions over two days, divided into four broad discussion themes: capitalism and mining; mining and development; comparative experiences of the resource curse, mining regulation and the state, and resistance. There were also two plenary sessions over the two days. The first of these was delivered by Dr Yao Graham from Third World Network – Africa who spoke directly to the title of the conference. The second plenary involved a comparative discussion of regional development and mineral led growth in the Middle East and North Africa given by Dr Ali Kadri from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. ASAUK also invited a speaker from Kenya, Tim Murithi, to present the Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture which was entitled 'Under-Mining Africa: The Illicit Trade in Natural Resources and its impact on Peacebuilding and Development'.

Diverse case studies from Ghana, Sudan, Zambia, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Chad, Burkina Faso and Nigeria were discussed in the working sessions. In his presentation, Cyril Obi explored the ramifications of the entry of Chinese state oil companies into the volatile Niger Delta (Nigeria) for the politics of local resistance in the region. He addressed the theoretical issues that emerge from the “globalisation” of Chinese oil capital leading to inequitable and volatile social relations in African oil producing ‘locales’, particularly the restive Niger Delta with its history of local resistance to Western Oil majors. His analysis also examined the likely response of the Chinese oil companies to the perceived threat(s) that such local resistance could pose to their extractive, profit and energy security interests, given antecedents in other African new oil states, particularly Sudan, where Chinese companies were targeted by rebels, and were deeply involved with the state and dominant elite in mining oil and repressing local resistance. The Nigerian oil industry was further explored by Wilson Akpan. He adopted a sociological view in his analysis of joint venture petroleum production in Nigeria, reflecting on the tensions between the economic and social dimensions of the joint venture relationship. He argued that a new phase is emerging in the relationship between the Nigerian state and private petroleum companies – one in which questions of socio-ecological sustainability will increasingly become as important for the two parties as the economics and politics of joint ventures have been over the years.

Drawing upon case study analysis from Ghana, John Childs critically examined the potential benefits of reorganising the artisanal gold mining sector according to the principles of Fair Trade. He also explored the challenges of bringing such an initiative to fruition. He highlighted the importance of understanding the artisanal gold mining poverty cycle and questioned whether Fair Trade’s emphasis on the producer-consumer interface conceptualises artisanal gold mining adequately. Tunde Zack-Williams analysed the role of diamonds in conflict in Sierra Leone and the role of resources in the country’s rural development. He drew attention to how political legitimacy during the war was ensured not by strengthening state institutions, but by gradually building support through patron-client relationships fuelled by revenues from diamonds. The fortification of this “shadow state” meant that no serious attempt was made by successive governments in Sierra Leone to develop a modern state that would encompass respect for the constitution and the rule of law, and that would guarantee not just the legitimacy of the ruling elite, but also the sovereignty of the state. Sabine Luning moved the debate to Burkina Faso. She explored how liberalisation of the gold mining sector has affected working arrangements of artisanal gold miners in Burkina Faso. She demonstrated how the presence of (international) gold mining companies works out for different categories of miners and how their working relations are best understood in connection with international companies and the political and economic agents they rely on as facilitators and mediators.

Focusing on East Africa, Luke Anthony Patey moved beyond an examination of the influence of oil companies on armed conflict and analysed the determining factors of corporate behaviour in Sudan. His analysis suggested that the strategic behaviour of international oil companies in war-torn Sudan has overwhelmingly been driven by political pressures from governments. The authority and power of governments is the essential factor opening and closing doors for oil companies in conflict-affected Sudan. Both the corporate behaviour of market-driven, western oil companies and their parastatal counterparts from Asia are guided by the positioning of states towards their operations. The debate on Sudanese natural resources was taken further by Aisha Hommaida in her presentation. She examined how historical marginalisation and new marginalisation, driven by the processes of contemporary globalisation, has necessitated the continued exploitation of resources in the Red Sea region for the benefit of international interests, while the people of this region continue to suffer loss of land, inequality and hunger. Her analysis suggested that these historical and modern forces which have led to the marginalisation of indigenous people in the Red Sea region partly explain the rise of grassroots resistance by the Beja people. Issues related to growing support of the Beja Congress were analysed in the context of growing demands for greater representation in political life and a greater share of wealth in eastern Sudan.

In Southern Africa, John Lungu examined the relationship between socio-economic justice and natural resource exploitation in Zambia, raising questions about corporate responsibilities and the obligations of government and multinational corporations. He assessed the labour, social, and environmental practices of the new mining companies in Zambia and their impact on mining communities. Focusing on South Africa, Suzanne Dansereau argued that for mining to enhance its contribution to development, it must not only minimise harm on indigenous communities and the environment, but should also become integrated into the local and regional economy so as to create backward and forward linkages in a permanent, diversified and thus sustainable local community. It must also organise production around a labour utilisation model based on high wages and high skills, rather than the model so frequently used that favours low wages and low skill levels. At the same time, it must invest in significant training, not only to ensure health and safety, but make training available to local communities so members can access all mining jobs, including skilled ones.

A follow-up meeting is planned for Accra in May 2008, where focus will concentrate on converting advocacy into policy dialogue. That meeting is hosted by Third World Network – Africa with Leeds University Centre for African Studies and *The Review of African Political Economy* (ROAPE). Papers from the September conference will be published in the summer of 2008 in a special issue of ROAPE edited by Ray Bush.

Professor Ray Bush: R.C.Bush@leeds.ac.uk

'The Politics of Nations and Nationalism in Lusophone Africa' workshop, University of Oxford, 6-7 December 2007. Political changes in Africa have opened space for a re-evaluation of national and nationalist histories and debates about their contemporary and comparative relevance. Organised by the Oxford Research Network on Government in Africa (OReNGA), the event drew participants from Africa, the USA and Europe. 13 scholars from 13 different institutions produced papers on the themes: what's particular about nationalism in Lusophone Africa?; Lusophone cultures of nationalism; non-dominant and marginal nationalisms; and contemporary politics of nationalism.

French historian Michel Cahen opened the first session with a wide-ranging presentation on the specificities of nationalism in Portuguese-speaking Africa. David Birmingham and Georgi Derlugian talked about the peculiarities of Angolan nationalism and of FRELIMO. In the second session, Marissa Moorman talked about the performance of an Angola identity in modern "Kuduro" music, and participants discussed papers by Mario-Benedita Basto and Jason Smich on nationalist cultures and ideology.

Joel das Neves Tembe presented a history of the politically forgotten Mozambique African National Congress, and Didier Pécard and Fernando Pimenta of Angolan political movements. In the last panel, Philip Havik, Luis de Brito and Justin Pearce looked at contemporary politics in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Participants had ample time to discuss the issues raised.

Gary Littlejohn's summary brought the contributions together. The workshop brought out the salience of research on Lusophone Africa and of the Lusophone world, which have too often been marginalized in the study of Africa and of comparative politics.

We wish to thank ASAUK for supporting this workshop financially.

Eric Morier-Genoud, OReNGA: eric.morier-genoud@politics.ox.ac.uk

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

Lise Albrechtsen (2007) 'Studies of Bushmeat Trade in West Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Oxford.

Laura Basell (2007) 'An Exploration of the Middle Stone Age of Eastern Africa and Excavations at Rambogo Rock Shelter, Kenya', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge.

Barbara Bompani (2007) 'African Independent Churches and the Challenge to the State: South Africa's First Democratic Decade', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Dr Jack Thompson and Dr Sara Rich-Dorman.

Rachel Hayman (2006) 'The Complexity of Aid: Government Strategies, Donor Agendas and the Coordination of Development Assistance in Rwanda, 1994-2004', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh; www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/1766

Ingie Hovland (2006) 'Distance Destroys and Kills: An Anthropological Inquiry into the Nature of Faith in a Lutheran Norwegian Missionary Society [Ethiopia, Madagascar and South Africa]', Ph.D thesis, SOAS, University of London. Supervisor: Professor John Peel.

Frances Hunt (2007) 'Schooling Citizens: A Study of Policy in Practice in South Africa', D.Phil thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisor: Dr Mairead Dunne.

Jeffrey Isima (2007) 'Demilitarisation, Informal Security Forces and Public (In)security in Africa: Nigeria and South Africa Compared', Ph.D thesis, University of Cranfield. Supervisors: Dr Ann Fitzgerald and Dr Robin Luckham.

Lynne Jones (2006) 'The Impact of HIV/AIDS on Children in Swaziland: Opportunities for, and Constraints on, Scaling Up Interventions', Ph.D thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Tony Lemon.

Segomotso Keakopa (2006) 'The Management of Electronic Records in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa: Opportunities and Challenges', Ph.D thesis, UCL, University of London. Supervisor: Elizabeth Danbury.

Karina Landman (2006) 'An Exploration of Urban Transformation in Post-Apartheid South Africa Through Gated Communities, With a Specific Focus on its Relation to Crime and Impact on Socio-spatial Integration', Ph.D thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne; www.gatedcomsa.co.za

Rosemary Lugg (2007) 'Making Different Equal? Social Practices of Policy-Making and the National Qualifications Framework in South Africa between 1985 and 2005', Ph.D thesis, University of London. Supervisor: Professor A. Little.

Russell Luyt (2007) 'The Gender Order and Masculinities in South Africa: Comparisons in the Western Cape Province', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Jan Stockdale.

Fraser McNeill (2007) 'An Ethnographical Analysis of HIV/AIDS in the Venda Region of South Africa: Politics, Peer Education and Music', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Deborah James.

Austin Mwape (2006) 'Bank Governance and Regulation in East and Southern African Countries', Ph.D thesis, University of London.

Yuki Nakamura (2007) 'Supporting Self-Help Efforts: CanDo, a Japanese NGO in Kenya', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Dr Neil Fraser and Professor Kenneth King; www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/1967

Andrew Newsham (2007) 'Knowing and Deciding: Participation in Conservation and Development Initiatives in Namibia and Argentina', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Professor Alan Barnard and Dr Neil Thin.

Robert Palmer (2007) 'Skills Development, the Enabling Environment and Informal Micro-enterprise in Ghana', Ph.D thesis, University of Edinburgh. Supervisors: Professor Kenneth King and Professor Paul Nugent.

Divya Rajaraman (2007) 'Strategies for HIV Prevention: A Multi-level Study of HIV Testing Behaviour in Botswana', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Rebecca Surender.

Berny Seb (2007) 'Celebrating British and French imperialism: the making of colonial heroes acting in Africa, 1870-1939', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr John Darwin.

Peter Sebina (2006) 'Freedom of Information and Records Management: A Learning Curve for Botswana', Ph.D thesis, UCL, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Elizabeth Shepherd.

Megan Shore (2006) 'The Role of Christianity in South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission: A Case Study in Religious Conflict Resolution', Ph.D thesis, University of Leeds.

Nandi Siegfried (2007) 'Methodological Quality of Randomized Controlled Trials of HIV/AIDS Interventions, With Special Reference to Trials Conducted in Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Oxford.

Deborah Simpson (2006) 'Civil Society in the 'New' South Africa: From Critique to Collaboration?', D.Phil thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisor: Professor James Fairhead.

Matthew Stern (2006) 'The Determinants of Trade in Services and the Implications for South Africa of Multilateral Services Liberalisation', D.Phil thesis, University of Sussex.

Ayowa Taylor (2006) 'An Economic History of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, 1895-2004: Land, Labour, Capital and Enterprise', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London.

Katharine Vincent (2007) 'Gendered Vulnerability to Climate Change in Limpopo Province, South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of East Anglia. Supervisor: Dr Neil Adger.

Stephanie Williamson (2006) 'Agricultural Policy and Pesticides in Africa: A Study of the Impacts on Health and Livelihoods', Ph.D thesis, University of Essex.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

Seifudein Adem (ed) (2007) *Euro-Jews and Afro-Arabs: The Great Semitic Divergence in World History*, by Ali A. Mazrui. Lanham, MD: University Press of America. 508pp, ISBN: 978-0-7618-3857-9, £39.00; www.univpress.com

Chris Alden (2007) *China in Africa*. London: Zed Books. African Arguments Series. 154pp, hardback: ISBN: 1-84277-8633, £45.00; paperback: ISBN: 1-84277-864-1, £12.99; sales@zedbooks.net

Marion Arnold (2008) *Art in Eastern Africa*. Tanzania: Mkuki na Nyota Publishers. ISBN: 978-9-987-44913-2, 192pp, hardback, £34.95; www.africanbookscollective.com/books/art-in-eastern-africa-1

Karin Barber (2007) *The Anthropology of Texts, Persons and Publics: Oral and Written Culture in Africa and Beyond*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, New Departures in Anthropology series. 286pp; hardcover: ISBN: 978-0-521-83787-3, £45.00; paperback ISBN: 978-0-521-54687-4, £16.99.

Lars Buur and Helene Maria Kyed (2007) *State Recognition and Democratization in Sub-Saharan Africa: A New Dawn for Chiefs?* New York: Palgrave. 241pp, ISBN: 978-0-230-60033-1, \$75.00.

Lars Buur, Steffen Jensen and Finn Stepputat (2007) *The Security-Development Nexus: Expressions of Sovereignty and Securitization in Southern Africa*. Uppsala and Cape Town: Nordic Africa Institute and Human Science Research Council. 284pp, ISBN: 978-91-7106-583-4, \$45.00.

Raymond W. Copson (2007) *The United States in Africa*. London: Zed Books. African Arguments Series. 176pp, ISBN: 1-84277-915-X, £12.99; sales@zedbooks.net

Deborah James (2007) *Gaining Ground? "Rights" and "Property" in South African Land Reform*. London: Routledge, and Johannesburg: Wits University Press. 304pp, hardback, ISBN: 978-1-90438-562-2, £95.00; paperback, ISBN: 978-0415420310, £27.99.

Debra L. Klein (2007) *Yorùbá Bàtá Goes Global: Artists, Culture Brokers, and Fans*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 240pp. Cloth, ISBN: 978-0-226-43954-9, \$45.00; paper, ISBN: 978-0-226-43955-6, \$18.00 or £9.50; cs-books@wiley.co.uk

Merle Lipton (2007) *Liberals, Marxists, and Nationalists: Competing Interpretations of South African History*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Hardback: ISBN: 978-0-230-60059-1, £42.50.

David Pratten (2007) *The Man-Leopard Murders: History and Society in Colonial Nigeria*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for International African Institute. 448pp, ISBN: 0-7486-2553-4, £50.00; marketing@eup.ed.ac.uk

Jeggan C. Senghor (2008) *The Politics of Senegambian Integration, 1958-1994*. Oxford: Peter Lang International Academic Publishers, 335pp, ISBN-13:978-3-03911-132-9, £40.00; www.peterlang.net

Intersections of Race and Gender in French History

The editors of *French Historical Studies* seek articles for a special issue on *Intersections of Race and Gender in French History*. Articles on research topics covering all chronological periods are welcome. Among other possibilities, they invite articles of 8-10,000 words on the following topics: women and race, and/or feminism and race, in the colonies/metropole; colonial and postcolonial masculinity/manhood; gender, whiteness, and racial identity; the segmenting of French national identity along the lines of race and gender; and the impact of locality, region and/or other spaces upon understandings and experiences of race and gender. Articles may be either in English or French. The deadline for papers is 1 October 2008. In the first place, contact the guest editors, Tyler Stovall: tstovall@berkeley.edu or Jennifer Boittin: jab808@psu.edu

African Development Affairs

African Development Affairs (ADA) is a new quarterly inter-disciplinary journal that aims to contribute to policy-making both inside and outside Africa, by exploring the development options for Africa from an Africa-centric perspective, through peer-reviewed articles of the highest academic standard, contributing to debate on solutions to the historic and complex social struggles confronting Africans. Proposals, articles and opinion pieces to the editor, Desmond Davies: ddavies@africaweekmagazine.com

Awards, Prizes and Fellowships

The Martin Lynn Scholarship

Thanks to the generosity of the family of the late Martin Lynn, the Royal Historical Society has pleasure in announcing the second annual award in his memory. Martin Lynn was Professor of African History at the Queen's University, Belfast, the first scholar to hold a chair in African history in Ireland. His scholarly career was devoted to the history of West Africa and he published most extensively and importantly on the nineteenth and twentieth century history of Nigeria. His scholarly achievements were matched by the reputation he enjoyed as an exciting and concerned teacher and a delightful, generous colleague and friend.

This award reflects the interests of the man it commemorates. Annually the Society will make an award of up to £1,000 to assist an historian pursuing postgraduate research on a topic in African history. Eligible students will be registered with a university history department in the United Kingdom and will have successfully completed their first year of full time or first two years of part-time study by the time the award is taken up. Applicants intending to use the award to carry out research *within* Africa are especially welcome. Applications by 31 May 2008 via website: www.royalhistoricalsociety.org/postgraduates.htm

Leventis Nigerian Post-Doctoral Fellowship in London, 2008-09

The Leventis Foundation supports collaborative research between the Centre of African Studies (University of London) and colleagues in Nigerian universities. Successful applicant(s) will be attached to the Centre of African Studies, based at SOAS, for a period of three months. The Centre of African Studies gratefully acknowledges its collaboration with Goodenough College, which provides the scholars with accommodation. The two Leventis Scholars last year were: Dr Moses Mamman, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, with research on 'Stigma and Discrimination: Obstacle to Effective HIV/AIDS Control amongst Transport Workers in North-Western Nigeria'; and Dr Ibrahim Malumfashi, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, with research was on 'Outpouring of Literary Masterpieces: An excavation from Hausa Literary History'.

Applications should include a complete curriculum vitae, a 1,000 word statement of current research interests and aims to be achieved during the research period in London. This scheme might be particularly appropriate for scholars working up a Ph.D thesis into a publishable form. Applications by letter by 31 May 2008 to The Chair, Centre of African Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London, WC1H 0XG, UK *or* cas@soas.ac.uk

Visiting Fellowships, Mo Ibrahim Foundation's 'Governance for Development in Africa Initiative'. The Mo Ibrahim Foundation has donated £1.375 million to fund four dedicated programmes at the Centre of African Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London: Leadership Development Fellowships; Residential Schools in Africa; Governance Lectures; and Doctoral Scholarships. It is hoped that the initiative on Governance for Development in Africa will create an environment to support Africans to study both the legal aspects of governance and the links between economic development and governance. Visiting Fellowships on the topics of Leadership and Development will target young people in the public or private sector in Africa with demonstrable leadership potential, enabling them to develop knowledge, contacts, and strategic plans during an eight week period based in London. The programme will start from September 2008. Prospective candidates should send a short CV and statement of interest by 15 May to Angelica Baschiera: cas@soas.ac.uk

Obituary

Dr Stanley Trapido (5 November 1933 – 12 January 2008)

Ian Goldin and Megan Vaughan

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Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the next *Newsletter* by 15 June 2008 to Dr Simon Heap, Editor, ASAUK Newsletter, Plan, Chobham House, Christchurch Way, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6JG, UK or simon.heap@plan-international.org. Any opinions expressed are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the ASAUK.

For matters relating to membership of ASAUK contact: Pat Jensen, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PD; telephone: 0203-073-8336; email: asa@soas.ac.uk

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