



NEWSLETTER

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Following our lively Council meeting in Oxford in December 2008, ASAUK officers have pursued a number of new initiatives. One of our central aims is to enhance links with African universities and scholars. We have set aside resources to develop particular schemes.

ASAUK advertised a fellowship to sponsor a postdoc or doctoral student so that they could spend time teaching in an African university. DFID were also interested in this proposal and have generously supplemented our resources. We will now be able to fund four teaching fellowships during 2009: Izabela Orłowska, a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Edinburgh will teach in the History Department at Addis Ababa; Justina Dugbazah, from the University of Birmingham, will teach research methods at the University of Ghana; Patricia Kingori, from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine will teach on field techniques, ethics and methodology at Maseno University in Kenya; and Kelly Rosenthal, University of Oxford, will teach on research methods and contribute to a new masters degree in African Studies at Fort Hare in East London, South Africa. We hope that all of these fellowships will lead to longer term linkages between British and African universities. I believe that this initiative has great potential and we have already secured some additional funding from the British Academy to expand it during next academic year. We are seeking to build this into a longer term programme. Advertisements for the next tranche of teaching fellowships will go out soon.

The first Writing Workshop was held at St Antony's College, Oxford on 14th March. These are designed to facilitate publication in leading international Africanist journals by young scholars, especially those from African countries. We began this first, experimental workshop with editors or representatives from *African Affairs* (Sara Rich Dorman), *Africa* (Karin Barber) and the *Journal of Southern African Studies* (Saul Dubow). ASAUK received an overwhelming response to its call for papers – 42 were offered. As these are intended to be practical and focused sessions, in which editors not only explain the remit of their journals, but engage directly with students' work, we had to restrict the number of papers to nine. It proved a fruitful and productive day, attended also

by Robin Law, representing the British Academy African panel, which is co-sponsoring the workshops, Stephanie Kitchen, from the International Africa Institute, and Terence Ranger. The morning discussion of journal publishing was enlightening for the academics present as well as the students. In the afternoon sessions, detailed comment was offered to the students on the papers that they submitted with an eye on how they might be improved for publication. Further workshops are planned with other journals.

Together with the Hon. Secretary, June Bam-Hutchison, I have also been involved in discussions with the Museum of London. The Museum is keen to reach new audiences and to reflect, in its programme and displays, London's cultural diversity. One example is the new gallery at the Museum of London Docklands on London, Sugar and Slavery. Our discussions concern building a network of museum staff and scholars who may contribute to developing such exhibitions. As a first step, we are planning a joint workshop on Saturday 25th April. The workshop is aimed at bringing together some of the academic work on the history of photography and image making in Africa and beyond. We hope to attract papers and presentations that discuss the work of particular photographers, which analyse iconic images of African people, and which explore diverse elements of fame, dress, style and beauty. Initial responses to the call for papers have been very promising.

The ASAUK Council is sponsoring a conference at the Centre for West African Studies, University of Birmingham, on *Atlantic Commerce and Culture in the Pre-Colonial Era*, 11-13th June 2009. Planning has begun for the next biennial ASAUK conference, to be held in Oxford on 16-19th September 2010.

We have now heard from the British Academy concerning our BASIS grant for the next financial year. This will remain stable and allow us to continue to employ David Kerr as administrator – for all ASAUK correspondence, please contact him: d.kerr@bham.ac.uk We have been given special funding for the teaching fellowship scheme. David and Jonathan Harle, working with the British Academy Africa Panel, and the Royal African Society, are close to completing the new, shared website.

Professor William Beinart, President, ASAUK

Conferences Future...

UNITED KINGDOM

'Democratisation in Africa: Retrospective and Future Prospects', Centre for African Studies Conference, University of Leeds, Leeds, 4–5 December 2009. Almost two decades have passed since the 'third wave' of democratisation began to roll across Sub-Saharan Africa in the early 1990s, and while the holding of

regular elections has become relatively well-established in many countries, perhaps most successfully in Ghana, electoral processes have also been deeply flawed in recent instances such as Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. It is also unclear how many African states are moving closer to 'democratic consolidation', or instead inhabit the 'grey zone' between democracy and autocracy as 'defective democracies' or 'electoral authoritarianism'. It is thus timely to reflect back on the relative successes and shortcomings experienced and to look forward to future prospects for democratisation. Papers are invited that address any of the following questions, including country case-studies. How does multi-party politics actually work on the sub-continent and how democratic are African 'democracies'? Does a democratic façade merely conceal authoritarian leadership? Do results merely reflect an ethnic or religious census? Are 'winner-takes-all' elections and centralised governments the best frameworks for Africa, or do broad coalitions and/or federalism provide a better way forward? It is also appropriate to ask broader questions about the nature of democracy in Africa. Is democracy only seen in liberal and procedural terms and is this simply the 'democracy of alienation', as suggested by Claude Ake? Or are there prospects for more substantive forms of democracy that place participation and socio-economic inequalities at the centre of analysis? To what extent is democratic sovereignty a sham, with economic policy still dictated by international financial institutions and Western governments? Abstracts by 18 May 2009 to Dr Karen Cereso: African-Studies@leeds.ac.uk

'From Africa to Berchtesgaden: Across the Desert to Defeat Hitler', Centre for Second World War Studies, University of Birmingham, 10–11 December 2009.

The organisers invite applications from Africanists, military historians, experts on the French, British and Italian Empires in Africa, as well as specialists on the Second World War in the Mediterranean and the Sahara, to contribute to this event which will be the first of its kind in the United Kingdom for more than twenty years. Building on the existing historiography of the Second World War in Africa (Killingray and Rathbone, 1985; Thomas, 1998; Levisse-Touzet, 1998) and acknowledging recent initiatives (Rutgers University 2008), this workshop aims to bridge the gap between the African and European theatres of war as well as between military history and social and cultural approaches. The workshop brings together historians from different fields with an interest in the War in Africa and the Mediterranean in order to explore the following themes: Africa: Grand Strategies; strategy and logistics on land, sea and air; operations and tactics on land, sea and air; political and socio-economic consequences of the war; recruitment of native troops; religion and identity; and propaganda and representations of the conflict. Priority may be given to papers referring to North and West Africa. A follow-up conference on the Northern Mediterranean is planned for 2010. It is hoped that a small contribution towards travel expenses will be available for speakers coming from overseas. 300-word abstracts and short CV by 31 May 2009 to Dr Berny Sèbe: b.c.sebe@bham.ac.uk

INTERNATIONAL

'European Librarians in African Studies (ELIAS) Conference', Bibliotheca Albertina, Universität Leipzig, Germany, 3 June 2009. ELIAS convenes its 3rd Annual Meeting in Leipzig, on the eve of the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies. Participants at this one-day meeting will include librarians and archivists in African studies from across Europe. It is an opportunity for us to meet and discuss issues in common supporting research and to exchange views and information on professional and regional topics. The day will include a paper by Professor Chris Cramer, Chair of the SOAS Centre of African Studies, two round tables on the themes of African Digital Materials and Africana Archives as well as country presentations. The day will end with a tour of the Bibliotheca Albertina.

Those attending the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies are welcome to join the conference, subject to registration (notice of intention in advance, fee of 30 Euros [cash only] payable on the day). For registration, contact Hartmut Bergenthum: h.bergenthum@ub.uni-frankfurt.de and for further information, contact Barbara Spina: bs24@soas.ac.uk

'How is Africa Transforming Border Studies?', Third ABORNE (African Borderlands Research Network) Conference, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, 10–14 September 2009. ABORNE (www.aborne.org) is an interdisciplinary network of over seventy academic researchers and institutions in Europe, Africa and North America. Its members are from all disciplines of the social sciences, with an emphasis on anthropology and history. They share a long-term interest in all aspects of international borders and trans-boundary phenomena in Africa. The emphasis is largely on borderlands as physical spaces and social spheres, but the network is also concerned with regional flows of people and goods as well as economic processes that may be located at some distance from the geographical border. From April 2009, ABORNE will be funded by the European Science Foundation as an ESF networking programme.

The organisers seek papers on the following themes: conceptual frameworks for borderland research in Africa and the world; boundaries and borderlands in a comparative perspective: methodologies and theoretical insights; the meaning of 'national' borders in pre-, post-, multi- or trans-national societies; borderlands and cross-border economies; borderlands and cross-border politics; mobility across fixed and mobile borders; borders in African philosophies; inserting the history into borders and borderlands into history; representations of borders and border crossing in cultural production; and borders, identity and borderland identities. Financial support is available for eligible participants. 200-word abstracts by 30 April 2009 to David Coplan: david.coplan@wits.ac.za and Tara Polzer: tara.polzer@wits.ac.za

'Twenty Years of Democratisation in East Africa, 1990–2010: The Gradual Upheavals of Political Institutions and Political Cultures', Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique Second International Research Seminar, Kampala, Uganda, 1–2 October 2009. The first international research seminar organised by IFRA in Nairobi focused on twenty years of democratisation in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania). Bringing together researchers from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, France and Sweden, this meeting provided an opportunity to broach five major research themes – the birth of political undefined areas; the viability of political parties; the difficult adaptation to multiparty elections; the influence of the media; the state of the civil society; the creation of new political idioms. In this second seminar, the aim is to first emphasise on themes that have either only been discussed superficially or not been covered at all, and which deserve deeper treatment, especially in light of current burning issues: corruption of both the elite and the mid-level management; the expansion and the decline of trade unionism; the varying influence of religious institutions; the instrumentalisation of law by the political class; intensified mechanisms of political violence; the eruption followed by the retreat of social movements; the difficulties faced by minority groups (youth, women) in making themselves active and visible. 150-word abstracts by 15 July 2009 to Jerome Lafargue: jlafargue@ifra-nairobi.net

'Africa Trade and Development Conference', University of Kansas, Kansas City, USA, 2–3 October 2009. The future for hundreds of millions of Africans lies in promoting the rule of law and the development of trade, business, and enhancing investment opportunities in an era of globalisation. In light of this, the Kansas African Studies Center in collaboration with the Eisenhower International Law Society and the Department of Economics at the University of Kansas cordially invites you to an interdisciplinary conference focusing on issues of trade and development affecting Africa in the 21st century. This interdisciplinary conference will bring together Africanist scholars and business experts who specialise in trade, investment and finance issues in Africa. African diplomats and representatives from businesses that engage in trade and investment in Africa will also be invited to participate. Plenary sessions will feature keynote speakers who are experts and scholars in this field.

The conference will feature topics targeting the following areas: globalisation and how this has affected trade in or with Africa; governance and its effects on working with African businesses; the role of new technologies in business and trade in and with Africa; trade imbalance between Africa and the West and the implications on African businesses; legal and financial impediments to business growth in Africa; African Free Trade Agreements and Customs Unions; Africa's debt crisis, IMF and World Bank policies; best practices in African entrepreneurship; and the role of education in economic development. 250-word abstracts by 30 June 2009 to Jane Irungu: irungu@ku.edu

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) 'Workshop on Writing for Scholarly Publishing', Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, 12–16 October 2009. This workshop will bring together thirty participants from across Africa who research in the English language (workshops in French and Portuguese are planned). The workshop will feature presentations and practical demonstrations by seasoned scholars under whose mentorship, groups of advanced postgraduate students and younger scholars who are admitted to participate in the programme will be supported to upgrade the quality of their writing and publishing.

The following categories of younger researchers are encouraged to apply for participation in the workshop: advanced postgraduates working on their dissertations or theses in an African university; researchers who completed their postgraduate studies at any time during the last five years and are presently pursuing a teaching and/or research career in an African university or research centre; and former laureates of CODESRIA institutes and methodological workshops interested in updating their skills. Prospective participants are required to submit an application letter which should be accompanied by the bio-data of the applicant, their discipline, the research areas in which they are interested, and information on any experience they have had in scholarly writing and publishing, and an attestation by their departmental head, dean or director of their institutional affiliation. Applications by 15 July 2009 to: writing.workshop@codesria.sn

'Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa: History, Myths and Realities', Society of Research on African Cultures (SORAC), Montclair State University, New Jersey, USA, 5–7 November 2009. Numerous questions come to mind when looking at the issue of conflict in Africa. What is conflict and how do Africans define, describe and/or understand conflict? What are the causes of conflict in present-day Africa, and what were these causes in pre-Muslim and pre-Christian Africa? How have Africans dealt with conflicts in their pre-Muslim and pre-Christian past, and how have they dealt with them in their Muslim and Christian present? What does/did conflict resolution mean in the African context? Are/were there any principles of conflict resolution in African cultural ethos? Have any such principles been successfully implemented at some point in the past and/or present of Africa? Is/was there a philosophy of conflict and conflict resolution in African culture(s)? How does/did it manifest itself? Are present-day conflicts on the continent due to an inherent flaw in African culture(s) or have there been too many simplifications in past and present understandings of conflict in Africa? In order to begin an intellectual discussion of these complex issues, SORAC calls for papers that would explore the themes of conflict and conflict resolution in Africa from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. 200-word abstracts by 30 August 2009 via the SORAC website: http://www.sorac.net/wp-content/uploads/sorac2009_paper_proposal.pdf

'International Conference on Leadership Values in Africa', University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria, 1–3 December 2009. Is it possible to assess African indigenous leadership values given the history of leadership in the continent in the past decades? Could any such findings be authentic in the face of the contact with the outside world and the change of paradigms for looking at social and cultural change? The conference is intended to address these issues and the coterminous linkage between good leadership and development in human society. A crucial take-off point may be re-examining the whole concept, process and dynamism of leadership and its associated values and development in Africa especially in relation to the prevailing socio-economic and political African and world views and processes ranging, for instance, from globalisation, economic liberalisation, democracy, and universal human rights to current concerns with energy, the environment and of course the global economic recession.

While efforts to scrutinise leadership have undoubted merit, there is a pressing imperative to interrogate the extent to which narratives of leadership in contemporary Africa are consistent with the ideal leadership values which characterise Africa both as a geographical entity and a distinct social group in the world. The conference on leadership values in Africa is anchored on the foregoing observations and reconfigured in the following sub-themes: theoretical issues in leadership; leadership values in Africa; leadership and development; and leadership and sustainable development. The organisers would also appreciate papers based on detailed empirical examination of distinct cases of leadership and social values in Africa and gender-related issues on leadership. Up to 500-word abstracts by 30 July 2009 to: africanleadershipvalues@yahoo.com

'States at Work in Sub-Saharan Africa', Niamey, Niger, 7–9 December 2009. This international conference will be organised by LASDEL in Niamey in cooperation with the Department of Anthropology and African Studies of the Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, as part of the 'States at Work' research programme (financed by the Volkswagen Foundation; http://www.ifeas.uni-mainz.de/projekte/StatesatWork_neu.html). The conference is interested in the processes involved in the construction of the state and their everyday manifestation in African countries. For a long time, the state in Africa has been the privileged terrain of political science, which produced studies focussing, in the main, on the political institutions or the political elites and their behaviours. With a few exceptions, the ordinary functioning of state, public and parapublic institutions remained under-researched.

The analysis of the day-to-day functioning of the state calls for innovative approaches based on methods drawn from social anthropology, political and administrative science, sociology as well as historiography. A major consideration should be the fact that the construction of the state is not a process

that can be completed once and for all, but is, instead, a continuous process of composition and re-composition. The organisers invite contributions which are open to the different sectors in which the activities of the state unfold, that is, beyond its openly normative dimensions. Similarly, they may take into account the different (central and local) levels of rootedness of the state. Finally, seen from this perspective, the state should also be considered as a complex organisation that supplies goods and services. This is why an analytical process of this nature should not be limited to the strict framework of a single discipline. Different dimensions may be taken into account, such as the dynamic of African bureaucracies, policy development and implementation and the construction of the professional cultures of public officials. The conference is also open to more theoretical contributions. The working languages are English and French. Abstracts by 30 April 2009 to: lasdel@lasdel.net

‘Visualising the Game: Global Perspectives on Football in Africa’, Basler Afrika Bibliographien, Basel, Switzerland, 28–30 January 2010. This conference is part of a broader collaboration between different South African and Swiss institutions, namely the District Six Museum (Cape Town), the University of the Western Cape, the Basler Afrika Bibliographien, the University of Basel, the Sportmuseum Schweiz, and the International Centre for Sport Studies. The conference aims at exploring different visual dimensions of the game in and beyond the football arena. The overarching topic of visibility is conceived in two broad senses. First, ‘visualising the game’ means to make African football and African football players more ‘visible’ in academic research and consideration. Second, the topic of visibility may serve as a lens to gain a deeper understanding of the social, cultural, political and economical embeddedness of football in different historical contexts, as well as on a local, national or global level. Football, in many ways, is a visual endeavour. From the visual experience within the stadium itself to world-wide media representations, from advertisements to football art and artefacts: football is much about seeing and being seen, about watching, making visual and being visualised, about representing and being represented.

The upcoming FIFA World Cup 2010 in South Africa has already turned into a perfect example of some of the visual dimensions of football. Stadiums are built and marketed as tourist attractions, video clips and internet platforms are advertising South African cities and venues, logos and emblems are displayed and celebrated, exhibitions are planned and prepared in museums world-wide. Contributions may consider pictures and images of football and football players, as well as their social and cultural role in colonial or postcolonial contexts, they may consider the activity and social contexts of seeing, watching and being seen in and beyond the football arena, or may question how football is made visible (or what remains ‘invisible’ and hidden), how it is perceived (or unperceived), how images of football players, games and stadiums are produced and spread

through photographs, posters, films, videos, art or artefacts, and how these images generate stereotypes or memories or may have been also utilised for political purposes. 250-word abstracts and short CV by 10 June 2009 to: Giorgio Miescher: gm@baslerafrika.ch *and* Susann Baller: susann.baller@unibas.ch *and* Raffaele Poli: raffaele.poli@unine.ch

'Translations of Travelling Legal, Organisational, and Techno-scientific Models in African Contexts', Mainz, Germany, 7–10 April 2010. While some scholars emphasise the importance of external influences on the African continent, others try to show the independence, ingenuity and, less often, responsibility of local agency. The organisers invite papers that seek to explore the plausibility of another approach, an approach that avoids the juxtaposition between autochthonous and imported social and cultural forms. The organisers proceed from the assumption that throughout Africa, like elsewhere, most social and cultural transformations are entangled with transformations that take place on other continents. In order to examine translocal entanglements we shift our focus to interstitial spaces and forms of distributed agency. Within this larger field, the organisers have chosen to concentrate on legal, organisational and techno-scientific dimensions of transformations in African contexts, brought about by travelling elements of normative and epistemic orders. While their main interest is to shed light on present-day processes, the organisers also invite papers dealing with historical case studies.

The organisers seek papers on the following three themes: the emergence of new relationships between bodies, politics and biomedical technologies within the interstitial spaces where regimes of governance, techno-scientific practices and social reproduction are undergoing significant changes; the links between travelling models and local conflict dynamics. Which available models are selected and which are rejected? How are they translated, and what impact do they have on the local context? How does the local translation contribute to the shaping of a globalised model?; and the practice of administration and adjudication of state law in African countries, and in particular processes by which legal innovations are translated into legal practice in African justice systems. Abstracts by 15 May 2009 via <http://wp1140687.wp127.webpack.hosteurope.de/index.php/en/component/component/rofiler/registers> which involves registration first and then as a user of the conference website logging in and uploading a paper to the panel in which you would like to participate.

'From Colonization to Globalization: The Intellectual and Political Legacies of Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Africa's Future', Kwantlen Polytechnic University, British Columbia, Canada, 19–21 August 2010. The conference commemorates the centenary of the birthday of Dr Kwame Nkrumah and brings scholars together from the around the world to share research and ideas on Africa's place

in the global community, and to discuss the life, achievements and shortcomings of Africa's foremost Pan-Africanist. Topics to be discussed include: perspectives on African decolonisation and development; African intellectuals and decolonisation and development; leadership, democracy, citizenry, and African development; armed struggle and decolonisation in Africa and the International War on Terror; historical and contemporary perspectives on Pan-Africanism; the intellectual traditions and the many strands of Pan-Africanism; the 5th Pan-African Congress and the 1st All-African Peoples Conference; the architects and pioneers of Pan-Africanism and Global (Pan) African Unity; liberation wars and contemporary forms of armed resistance; AFRICOM, militarisation and African security; Darfur and other internecine conflicts as tests for the African Union; African unity in the Age of Globalisation: strategies and tactics; fifty years of political independence in Africa: independent Africa in the global context; the Obama Presidency and Africa's destiny; African youth and women, and Africa's future; the African personality and identity in continental and trans-continental/diasporic contexts; and breaking Africa's cycle of underdevelopment. 250-word abstracts with 3 keywords and short biodata, and suggestions of 3 paper panels, by 20 August 2009 to Dr Charles Quist-Adade: KNIC@kwantlen.ca

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

John Anthony Chesworth (2008) 'The Use of Scripture in Swahili Tracts by Muslims and Christians in East Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham.

Carl Death (2009) 'One World Comes to One Country? Governing Sustainable Development from the Johannesburg Summit', Ph.D thesis, University of Aberystwyth. Supervisors: Dr Rita Abrahamsen and Dr Ayla Gol.

Leben Nelson Moro (2008) 'Oil, Conflict and Displacement in Sudan', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Dawn Chatty and Professor Douglas H. Johnson.

Aimillia Mohd Ramli (2008) 'Race, Gender and Colonialism in Victorian Representations of North Africa: The Writings of Charlotte Brontë, Ouida and Grant Allen', Ph.D thesis, University of Manchester. Supervisor: Dr Howard J. Booth.

Izak Petrus Johannes Smit (2008) 'Artificial Surface-water Provision in a Semi-Arid Savanna: A Spatio-temporal Analysis of Herbivore Distribution Patterns in Relation to Artificial Waterholes under Different Habitat, Rainfall and Management Scenarios in the Kruger National Park, South Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Cambridge.

Blessing Miles Tendi (2008) 'Zimbabwe's Third Chimurenga: The Use and Abuse of History', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Jocelyn Alexander and Professor William Beinart.

Elizabeth May Williams (2008) "'Until South Africa is Free, We Shall Not be Free!': Black British Solidarity with the Anti-Apartheid Struggle during the 1980s', Ph.D thesis, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Hilary Sapire.

Gemma Clare Wright (2008) 'Socially Perceived Necessities in South Africa: Is a Democratically Derived Definition of Poverty Achievable?', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: George Smith.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

Richard Kareem Al-Qaq (2009) *Managing World Order: United Nations Peace Operations and the Security Agenda*. London: I.B. Tauris & Co Press), 272 pages, ISBN: 9781845115807, £47.50.

Patrick Chabal (2009) *Africa: The Politics of Suffering and Smiling*. London: Zed Books. 208 pages; hardback, £65.00, 9781842779088; paperback, £16.99, 978-1842779095.

Alex Thomson (2009) *U.S. Foreign Policy towards Apartheid South Africa: Conflict of Interests*. London: Palgrave-Macmillan. 260 pages, hardback: 9781403972279, £40.00. www.palgrave.com

Peter Uvin (2008) *Life after Violence: a People's Story of Burundi*. London: Zed Books; 224 pages, hardback: 9781848131798, £40; paperback: 9781848131804, £12.99; www.zedbooks.co.uk/africa

Migration and Citizenship in Sub-Saharan Africa

Migration and citizenship have emerged as pertinent issues in contemporary Africa and across the world. This book project for 2009-10 relates especially to the multiple transnational allegiances of migrants. It explores how migration and transnationalism are gradually transforming the concept of citizenship in this age of accelerated globalisation and multiculturalism. The political, economic, social, religious and policy dimensions of migration are also crucial to this study. Whereas the emphasis is especially on Africa, the theme inevitably crosses continental borders to incorporate international dimensions. It is intended to enrich, from the cross-disciplinary perspective, our capacity to analyse the incidence of African migration in terms of the principles and practices of citizenship.

The dynamic interaction between migration, transnationalism, citizenship and identity raises a multiple of other significant issues and questions, which include but are not limited to the following on which submissions are requested: theoretical and conceptual issues on migration and citizenship; gender issues in migration and citizenship; mobility, identity and society; local politics of exclusion (Settler versus indigene questions); role of migrant groups in the development of their host communities; religious transnationalism; transnational economies: clandestine and overt; citizenship and identity politics; 'Brain-drain' in sub-Saharan Africa; plight of refugees and asylum seekers; health concerns in migration; local and translocal migrations; and migrations and 'glocalisation'. Paper proposals up to 500 words in English or French by 30 April 2009 to Olufunke Adeboye: funks29adeboye@yahoo.co.uk *and* Hamadou Adama: h_adama@yahoo.fr

The British Library's Archival Sound Recordings 2 Project

As part of the Archival Sound Recordings 2 Project, the British Library has digitised approximately 970 recordings from our collection of the Decca West Africa yellow label series. Our aim with this collection is to provide free universal access to these recordings for the sole purposes of teaching, learning and research through audio streaming via our website (www.bl.uk/sounds). The collection includes music recorded in Benin, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Ghana between circa 1948-1961 and encompasses a wide range of genres including Konkomo, Highlife, Rhumba and Calypso. We are in the process of conducting rights research for these recordings, and would appreciate input or assistance from anyone who has been in contact with the musicians involved, or those who are familiar with the Decca West African yellow label series through their research. If you feel you can be of assistance, or for further information about the project, please contact Ellen Hebden: ellen.hebden@bl.uk

North African Ethnomusicology

The editor is currently seeking previously unpublished essays for a new book on the musical cultures, modern/historical musical traditions, and instrumentation for the countries of North Africa (Western Sahara, Mauritania, Mali, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Chad, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Egypt). Open to students, ethnomusicologists, historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and Africanists with an expertise in Saharan ethnomusicology. The book will also include instrument glossary and notable recordings (CDs/LPs) by country. Essays on aspect of musical traditions of this region may be on a specific artist, musical genre, instrument, or include performance, aesthetics, modernity, diaspora, media, or folklore elements. They may be written from individual field research, a dissertation/thesis, college paper, journal-calibre articles, or written especially for this book. The papers should be unpublished and currently not being considered for publishing elsewhere. Submissions anytime during 2009 to the Editor, Matthew J. Forss: worldmusicman2002@yahoo.com

Lagos Historical Review

Dr Funke Adeboye of the Department of History and Strategic Studies, University of Lagos is the new editor of the *Lagos Historical Review*. The journal can be viewed at http://www.ajol.info/journal_index.php?jid=224&tran=0&ab=lr
All correspondence relating to the journal should now be directed to Dr Adeboye: funks29adeboye@yahoo.co.uk

Ife Journal of Sociology and Anthropology (IJSA)

IJSA is a bi-annual publication of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. The journal is set to provide an international forum for the dissemination of scholarly works on issues relating to the African environment, Sociology, Anthropology, Social Problems, Politics, Change and Development, Globalisation, Economics, Psychology, Public Policy, Management Studies, and other related disciplines concerned with the shaping of human behaviour; and the structure of institutions and customs in the African continent. IJSA welcomes scholarly contributions from both African scholars, and scholars elsewhere working on African issues and concerns. Manuscripts could be any of the following: original research, review articles, short reports, and book reviews. Manuscripts can be submitted any time in the year to the Editor, Professor M. A. O. Aluko: niyialuko@oauife.edu.ng and ijsanig@yahoo.com

The Nigerian Journal of Philosophy

Papers intended for publication should be in the areas of the history of philosophy and ideas, African philosophy and other branches of philosophy. Proposals to the Editor, University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria: thenigerianjournalofphilosophy@yahoo.com

Appointments, Academic Links and Exchanges

New MSc in African Development, University of Edinburgh

The Centre of African Studies has launched a new MSc in Africa and International Development to begin academic year 2009-10. Focusing specifically on Africa, this new masters programme is open to students and professionals looking to develop a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of international development and how they play out in an African context. It draws on the Centre's long-standing reputation as a global hub for the study of Africa and builds on the University of Edinburgh's cross-disciplinary expertise on development: www.sps.ed.ac.uk/gradschool/taught_programmes/msc_african_and_international_development

The programme is available on a full-time basis over one year or on a part-time basis over two (or even three) years. Shorter diploma or certificate options are also available. There are numerous funding opportunities for the MSc in Africa

and International Development. The DfID shared scholarship scheme will fully-fund two (and potentially four) students taking this programme from African Commonwealth countries in the academic year 2009-2010. Further information on funding is available on the website. If you have any questions, contact the programme director, Dr Barbara Bompani, email: B.Bompani@ed.ac.uk

Awards, Prizes and Fellowships

Nominations for Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecturer, 2009

ASAUK seeks nominations for the Mary Kingsley Zochonis lecturer for this year. The Mary Kingsley Zochonis lecture will be delivered in the autumn of 2009, during an Africanist event in the UK. The lectureship award's purpose is to encourage and support young African scholars. The lecture is to be delivered by an African scholar at an African University. The candidate should be at the beginning of their career, and the content of the lecture should be non-scientific, non-technical and on an African subject. South African, Ethiopian, Nigerian and Kenyan academics have delivered the lecture in recent years. The allowances include an economy return air fare to London, a prize of £500, accommodation and food expenses up to £500 and additionally, up to £250 for travel expenses to allow the lecturer to travel to other centres of African studies in the UK. The proposed lecturer should be nominated by a colleague; no self-nominations please. CV and a short statement on the topic of the proposed lecture by 31 May 2009 to Gemma Haxby, Secretary, ASAUK: asauk@soas.ac.uk

The Martin Lynn Scholarship

Thanks to the generosity of the family of the late Martin Lynn, the Royal Historical Society administers an annual award in his memory. Martin Lynn was Professor of African History in the Queen's University, Belfast, and 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 19th and 20th 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 British university history department 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. Hannah Whittaker, a postgraduate student at SOAS, won the award in 2008. Applicants intending to use the award to carry out research within Africa will be especially welcomed. Applications by 31 May 2009 via the form on the Society's website: www.royalhistoricalsociety.org/

Leventis Nigerian Post-Doctoral Fellowship in London

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 our visitors with accommodation. Applications should include a CV, 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 publishable form. The deadline for the next round of applications is 31 May 2009. Further information may be obtained from the CAS website: www.soas.ac.uk/cas

Obituary

Isaac Adeagbo Akinjogbin, 1930-2008: A Personal Appreciation

When I met my first History class in Fourah Bay College in 1953, a Nigerian, Isaac Akinjogbin, was its most liveliest and promising member. Since Fourah Bay could not yet offer Honours courses it was arranged that he (with his Sierra Leonean friend and class-mate, Cyril Foray) should complete such a course in Durham University. After they both graduated in 1957, Isaac was appointed by Professor Saburi Biobaku to a fellowship in his interdisciplinary research project on Yoruba culture and history.

Isaac's role was to record the diverse oral traditions of Yoruba-speaking communities, and to subject them to professional standards of historical criticism, in conjunction with the largely unexploited evidence to be found in archival sources. After three years his talents were recognised by a Commonwealth scholarship to SOAS, and his doctoral thesis, *Dahomey and its Neighbours, 1708-1818*, was published by Cambridge University Press in 1967. This was based on extensive research in both French and British repositories. Proposing an innovative and challenging thesis, which saw the Dahomean polity developing as part of a wider cultural commonwealth originating in the Yoruba homeland, Isaac's work stands out among the many fine African theses of the 1960s for the lucidity of its English style.

In 1963, Isaac's achievements were recognised by appointment to the newly-founded University of Ife. That city, the epicentre of Yoruba historical tradition, lies a few miles from Isaac's home town of Ipetumodu, and his commitment to high standards, both of historical scholarship and personal behaviour, was fortified by his marriage to Josephine Odeloye. By 1968 Isaac had become head of a growing department, where young Nigerian historians researched the different

communities of the Yoruba family within a wider framework of African and world history.

But the high expectations shared by Nigerian students of his generation were now being destroyed by ethnic rivalry, a violent war, and creeping corruption within civil society. Although Professor Akinjogbin's personal and academic integrity was widely acknowledged, the work of all Nigerian universities was increasingly hampered by shortage of resources, by the tempting opportunities of alternative careers, and by civil insecurity. In 1992, after Isaac and Josephine had been held captive in their home by armed robbers, they moved to a new home in Ibadan, where they continued to work and to publish during a very active retirement.

Devout Anglicans, Isaac and Josephine never abandoned the vision of a Nigeria which would combine honest and just government with political democracy. Isaac's eyesight deteriorated seriously during the 1990, and his continuing output of monographs and symposia became increasingly dependent on Josephine's hands and eyes, and her continuing love and care. But their faith encouraged them to hope, against medical advice, that his vision would one day be restored. They continued to pray and attend Bible classes together until Isaac's death on 27 July 2008. He is mourned by five talented children, whose achievements had always meant much to them both.

Professor John Hargreaves, Banchory

Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the July *Newsletter* by 15 June 2009 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.

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Check the website: www.asauk.net