



NEWSLETTER

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ESRC, African Studies and Research Modalities

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The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) contracted the Centre for African Studies, Edinburgh University, to survey **UK research and training in social sciences related to Africa**. The survey covered research funded by UK research councils, trusts and foundations, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), scholarship and fellowship schemes, and large UK-based Non-Governmental Organisations. The key findings are:

- A strong link between research and policy/practice is a core element for several institutions; it is central to DFID's approach, prevalent in NGO research and increasingly important to the ESRC.
- Applied research on development is prioritised by several funders, for example, research on health and education funded by Wellcome Trust and the Nuffield Foundation.
- Less policy-oriented research is funded by the principal academic research bodies: Arts and Humanities Research Board (AHRB), the British Academy and ESRC.
- A large proportion of UK academic research on Africa is on South Africa, and more generally on Anglophone Africa.

Current funding for **research and training by bodies within Africa** involves pan-African, regional and national institutions. Pan-African institutions, notably NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and AERC (African Economic Research Committee), prioritise technocratic, problem-focused research, informed by contextual studies. They seek to build capacity through research training and establishing internationally recognised centres of excellence that will attract top African academics. Two important regional research bodies are central to Africa-wide social science research: CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) and OSSREA (Organization of Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa). Their main activities

include: multidisciplinary research and research-based publishing; capacity-building at all levels through training programmes and collaborative research; the promotion of academic freedom and intellectual autonomy; and the creation of fora and networks for exchange of views and information. South African institutes are significant as few other African countries have the capacity to maintain national research councils. South Africa's NRF (National Research Foundation) funds applied academic, scientific and technological research, and HSRC (Human Sciences Research Council) promotes socially relevant research. Local and international strategic partnerships are seen as a key way of increasing capacity and access to research resources. Several American foundations are active in research support with bases or regional offices in Africa.

An overview of major social and economic developments in Africa points to the fact that Africa's challenges are rooted in complex histories including unstable political and environmental processes, and changing cultural influences on perceptions of the body, society and health. Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa are very different regions and are considered separately in this report. Significant trends in Sub-Saharan Africa include the growth of cities, the predominance of identity politics and the upsurge in new religious movements. In relation to North Africa, attention has focused on, among other issues, developments in Islam, processes of democratisation and economic liberalisation, and social constructions of gender. An understanding of politics, religion, society and ethnicity is, however, key to improving technical and developmentalist responses to the differing challenges faced by each of these regions.

Potential foci for major ESRC research and research-training initiatives in Africa have been identified through consideration of issues of co-ordination, complementarity, and comparative advantage. There is a need to off-set the 'projectization' of research by linking research to thematic headings which might facilitate inter-project learning and consolidation. It is recommended that priority be given to themes, disciplines and approaches that are not only important but which are not already awash with funds from other donors. The ESRC should consider UK-African comparative advantage both in terms of research agendas and research collaborations, building on existing strengths and thereby enhancing the flow of knowledge both to and from Africa.

An ideas-based approach can complement the problem-based approach of developmentalist funders. For example, there is a need to explore the ways in which technical and biophysical dimensions of development are changing society. It is also important to ensure adequate scope for Africa-related research that has no implications for, or relationships with, development. Furthermore, efforts should be made to encourage UK research in Francophone and Lusophone regions of Africa, and in North Africa. As well as stimulating valuable research, this shift would also open up opportunities for increased collaboration with EU partners.

The overarching theme of the proposed research foci is 'Africa's set of relations within Africa, with the UK, and with the world':

- **UK-African relationships:** Covering issues such as new modes of WTO 'trade in educational services', migration, and the re-energising of UK culture through the insertion of African cultures, this theme can provide a useful framework for the generation of lasting collaborations between UK and African researchers.
- **Conceptualising Africa's Future in a Globalising World:** Addressing issues of managing economic change and the relationship between security, belief and globalisation, this theme can dovetail with the development-oriented work of bilateral donors such as DFID.
- **Africa's Contribution to World Knowledge:** This theme will focus on the contribution that African ideas, identities, communities and research can make elsewhere, from understanding the African city to studies of new forms of civil societies, and new forms of self-help.

Implications for collaborations and institutional arrangements

Areas with high potential for **UK and African social science capacity development** are those that directly address the key challenges faced by UK academics – namely greater opportunity at different stages of their careers to spend research time in Africa – and faced by African academics – namely to develop skills to engage productively with UK academics. The proposed research foci, and framework of co-ordination, complementarity and comparative advantage, allow considerable space for collaborative research partnerships between UK and African academics at several levels: individual, centre and network. It is crucial, however, to ensure that partnerships are genuine and that, where the bulk of the funding is on one side – the North – and the South is seen as the recipient, the major design work, and later the substantive analysis, is not dominated by the Northern institution. The proposed research partnerships could be established at the doctoral, post-doctoral, early, mid and senior career stages.

There is also space for more formal, institutional arrangements. DFID, for example, are currently awarding funding for a range of multi-centre (4-6 institutions) research consortia. These consortia are conceived as generators of policy, but the approach may be a suitable one for more academic research. Within Africa, NEPAD is promoting the arrangement of Africa's research capacity around the concept of centres of excellence, linking pure and applied research around institutional networks. Clearly this is a trend in research, and within theorising about the role of research, that could provide a rationale for the funding of further Africa-focused research consortia.

Finally, the formalisation of the relationship between DFID and the ESRC, where the ESRC will play a role in disbursing DFID small-project funds may provide an opportunity to lobby for multi-institutional support. If several small-project grants could be arrayed in such a way to generate inter-institutional collaborations that may provide a starting point for more formal, longer-term and sustainable arrangements.

The full report can be viewed at:

www.cas.ed.ac.uk/ESRC%20Africa%20Report%20Nov%202005.pdf

Higher Education in Africa and the Report of the Commission for Africa: a further briefing

Graham Furniss, *President of the African Studies Association of the UK and a Vice-Chairman of the Royal African Society.*

I write in the lead-up to the G8 meeting in Gleneagles. The Commission for Africa Report endorsed renewed investment in African universities, as had been proposed by the Association of Commonwealth Universities and the Association of African Universities. There are signs that funding agencies in the UK (research councils, the British Academy) are gearing up to increase their level of grants for research, for Visiting Fellowships, and for collaborative links between UK and African universities. The bulk of G8-derived money, if it comes, will go to African universities directly.

A meeting was called by the Royal African Society to consider whether there was a need to put in place a 'support capacity' to assist collaboration and links between UK academics and their colleagues in African universities. The experience of many individual academics, Centres of African Studies, and groups of researchers has been that there are many difficulties that stand in the way of existing links and collaboration, let alone any raised level of activity. These relate not only to funding, but to administrative support, research time and resources, visits and visas, exchanging materials, access to recent research and incorporation into international networks, access to publishing outlets, and to the constraints upon particularly younger academics in finding collaborators (and therefore friends) with whom they can develop a long-term productive relationship.

In the discussions that will follow the RAS meeting and the Gleneagles summit, the ASAUK will be pressing for practical and concrete measures to be put in place to provide material and administrative support for managing existing and new collaborative relationships between UK Africanists and their counterparts in African universities, a support facility that will help individuals, wherever they work in the UK Higher Education sector, to maintain and develop African links if they wish to do so.

Conferences Future...

UNITED KINGDOM

'UDI 40 Years On Liberation, Confrontation and Co-operation', University of Cambridge, 21-22 September 2005. In 1965, the Rhodesian Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) was front page news. 40 years later, Zimbabwe is again making headlines. The 40th anniversary of UDI presents a unique opportunity to consider the declaration's impact on southern Africa and reflect upon a region which has been, and continues to be, a source of disquiet not only for Africa, but for Britain, the Commonwealth and the international community in general. This conference represents a major attempt to compare recent research with the memories of some of those who were intimately involved in the Rhodesian crisis. It will bring together historians, political scientists, Africanists and those studying and practicing international relations, and enable them to share the knowledge and experience of individuals who have been instrumentally involved in the affairs of southern Africa since 1965. Academics and former policy-makers will be encouraged to consider ways in which their own insights and expertise might be relevant to the search for solutions to southern Africa's current problems. Contact CRASSH: events@crassh.cam.ac.uk. For questions regarding the academic content of the conference: Elissa Jobson: elissa.jobson@udi40.org or Dr Philip Murphy: p.v.murphy@reading.ac.uk

African Studies Association Biennial Conference, 11–13 September 2006: Call for Convenors. The 2006 ASAUK Biennial Conference will take place between noon on Monday 11 September and noon on Wednesday, 13 September 2006, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The conference will consist of 48 panels in six parallel series. Each panel will last 90 minutes and will usually allow three paper-givers 20 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion each. This call is for people to convene panels around a theme of their choice within the broad field of African studies. The conference will be organised in six parallel thematic/subject areas as follows:

Series A: history, politics, economics and urban studies – 'economic forces and political change: past and present'

Series B: environment, development and human rights – 'development intervention: experience and prospects'

Series C: natural and health sciences – 'challenges to human, animal and plant health'

Series D: anthropology and religious studies – 'dislocation, resilience and new social formations'

Series E: language, literature, film, and the visual arts – 'eclecticism, dynamism and innovation'

Series F: education, books, and late-breaking news – 'education, education, education!'

Please let us have your agreement to convene a panel by 1 September 2005 and the names of paper-givers with the titles of their papers by 1 January 2006. Requests to the ASAUK for financial assistance to bring paper-givers from abroad can then be considered in early 2006 when the Royal African Society has agreed its allocation of money to the ASAUK for the year.

The ASAUK is happy to consider proposals for panels outside these themes should the need arise. Convenors from the African Studies community are invited to indicate the series in which they wish to convene a panel and to provide a preliminary title for the panel they will organise. Such information should be sent to the ASAUK Conference organisers by one of the following ways: ASAUK, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG; 0207-898-4390 *or* asauk@soas.ac.uk

INTERNATIONAL

'Researching Ghanaian Theatre', Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, 27 August 2005. Under the auspices of Bokoor African Popular Music Archives (BAPMAF), the Conference is open to all those involved in, and those interested in, the theatre in Ghana, to teachers and students of theatre. At present it is anticipated that there will be sessions on trends in theatre research in Ghana, the state of archives holding theatre research materials, and serving the next generation of students of the Ghanaian theatre. Papers are invited on aspects related to recent research in Ghanaian Theatre by 1 August. Those wishing to present papers should contact Professor John Collins, Head of Music Department, School of Performing Arts, University of Ghana, Chairman of BAPMAF: jcollins@ug.edu.gh

'Good Governance and Rule of Law – Key to Peace, Democratization and Sustainable Development', Lund, Sweden, 14-16 October 2005. The Somalia International Rehabilitation Centre (SIRC) is pleased to announce the 4th Horn of Africa Conference. The Conference will bring together an interdisciplinary group of leading scholars and practitioners to provide critical analysis on four workshops issues: Governance and the Reconstruction of a Collapsed State: the case of Somalia; Governance and the Reconstruction of a Failed State; Building Effective Trust in the Aftermath of Severe Conflict; and The Role of Governance in Eradicating Poverty. Contact Abdillahi Jama, SIRC Conference Co-ordinator: sirc@zeta.telenordia.se

'Movements, Migrations and Displacements in Africa', University of Texas at Austin, USA, 24-26 March 2006. The conference has the objective of examining population shifts within Africa, and the movement of people from Africa to the rest of the world. Papers should pose new, cultural, historical, sociological,

methodological, and theoretical questions, addressing relevant, recurring and urgent issues or raising neglected topics. Papers are invited on virtually all themes, inclusive of time, period and space parameters as well as interdisciplinary perspectives. Themes of interest include: migration and shifting identity; hybridity and transculturation; the impacts of wars and military systems; ancient and modern Trans-Atlantic migrations, forced and voluntary cultural and ethnic accommodation of newcomers; case studies within Africa (such as Rwanda, South Africa) and case studies of Africans in other continents (such as Nigerians in Dallas and African churches in London); impact of Western and Asian settlers; trans-national struggles and ideas; the African diaspora in other continents; refugees; representations in literature, films, and media; exile and homecoming narratives; sociological issues as crime, juvenile delinquency, unemployment, family structures; gender and generational disparities; intellectual movements such as Pan-Africanism and Negritude; memoirs of migrancy displacement: plot, characters, setting. Submit 250-word abstracts by 1 October 2005 to Professor Toyin Falola: Toyin.Falola@mail.utexas.edu

‘Civil Society and Human Security, Seventh International Conference of International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR), Bangkok, Thailand, 9-12 July 2006. The Conference provides an opportunity to share and explore scholarship that addresses issues of local, national, regional and global (in)security. Invariably, civil society organizations are first on the scene of disasters, but is civic humanitarianism always effectively managed, apolitical, and not at times self-serving? How does Civil Society respond to underlying causes of conflict such as structural poverty, poor governance, exclusion, inequality, gender and ethnic divides, and (inter)national politics? Abstracts by 30 September 2005 using online submission: www.istr.org/conferences/Bangkok/

...Conferences Past

‘Reintegrating Education, Training and Work in Africa’, Report of the Annual International African Studies Conference, Centre of African Studies (CAS), University of Edinburgh, 27-28 April 2005. This was the Centre of African Studies’ 44th Annual Conference. This means that every year since the foundation of the Centre in 1963 there has been at least one conference organised, and an associated conference volume published. The most recent of these publications – from the conference of May 2003, on *Remaking Law in Africa* – was launched at the 2004 conference. Following this same pattern, this year’s conference volume will be published at a major Oxford conference on international education in September 2005.

This was the second Annual Conference of the CAS to be dedicated entirely to the analysis of Education and Training in Africa, the first one being in 1976. But this was certainly the first conference to give focused attention to the relationship

between aid and education topics. The participation in the April 2005 conference included speakers from Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Japan, France, USA, Ghana, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and the UK. The more than 120 conference participants came from all over the UK, as well as from Ghana, Nigeria, Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Spain, France, Norway, Ireland, Germany, USA and Japan. The RAS/ASAUK assisted a group of ten doctoral students were assisted to come to the Annual Conference. In addition to those sponsored students, there were over 20 Edinburgh masters and doctoral students from CAS, also from the School of Education, School of Social and Political Studies and from Divinity, and many other British university students.

NGOs concerned with education in Africa, such as SCIAF, were present from Scotland, as were several actors linked to funding and development agencies including JICA and the Scottish Executive. A wide range of Africanist and development publications were available at the conference through James Currey, Zed Books, Wordpower, and from the University of Edinburgh Press, as well as from the CAS.

On the conference itself, the CAS tradition of selecting themes of major continental or regional importance, and of looking them critically from a whole range of different disciplinary perspectives, was powerfully sustained. This was not, therefore, a conference only of pedagogues, but there was great benefit from looking at this crucial particular theme in the company of colleagues from religious studies, history, literature, sociology, politics, geography, anthropology and development studies. Nor was the audience composed only of academics; as mentioned above, there were NGOs present as speakers as well as in the audience. And there were representatives from agencies as well as from business.

The conference could not have happened without the support of the Binks Trust in Edinburgh, the British Academy, the DFID office in Ghana, the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), the Royal African Society and the African Studies Association of the UK. Support was also available – for the Reception – from the School of Social and Political Studies in the University of Edinburgh. Thanks to the Royal African Society, it was possible to have a RAS Lecture within the period of the conference. This was by Professor Kenneth King on the theme of Africa on the agenda of the world in 2005. This lecture was of course open to a wider than just conference attendees, and it attracted a capacity audience.

A full programme of the Conference is available on the CAS website, as is the abstracts of the conference papers: <http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk>

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

Mark Charles Bilbe (2004) 'A Social History of the Wupperthal Mission in South Africa, 1830-1965', Ph.D thesis, Faculty of History, University of Cambridge.

Lucia Fishetti (2005) 'Molecular Aspects of HIV in Ghana, West Africa', Ph.D thesis, Department of Haematology, University of Cambridge.

Akbar A. Keshodkar (2005) 'Movement of Asian and Swahili identities: Impact of Tourism on Constructions of Community, Ethnicity, and Gender Relations in Zanzibar Town', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor David Parkin.

Magnus Lindelow (2004) 'Utilization of Health Services in Mozambique', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Marcel Faichamps.

Chris Low (2004) 'Khoisan Healing: Understandings, Ideas and Practices', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor William Beinart and Dr Mark Harrison.

John Manton (2005) 'The Roman Catholic Mission and Leprosy Control in Colonial Ogoja Province, Nigeria, 1936-1960', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Megan Vaughan.

Sylvester Odion-Akhaine (2004) 'Human Rights Diplomacy and the Democratic Project in West Africa', Ph.D thesis, Royal Holloway, University of London. Supervisors: Dr Jonathan Seglow and Professor David Simon.

Kehinde Olusola Olayode (2004) 'Civil Society and Democratisation in Africa: The Nigerian Experience (1990-2002)', Ph.D thesis, Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge.

Antony Preston (2004) 'Southern African Rainfall Variability and Indian Ocean Sea Surface Temperatures: An Observational and Modelling Study', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Richard Washington.

Constantin J. Von der Heyden (2003) 'Processes Controlling Mine Effluent Remediation within a Natural Wetland, Copperbelt Province, Zambia', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Mark New.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) (2005) *Directory of Africanists in Australasia and the Pacific (6th edition)*. The 6th edition features over 300 entries and contains current contact information on African specialists and community organisations. Each entry identifies the

individual's research interests, disciplinary field, and geographic region(s) of specialisation, in addition to listing their publications. Copies are available for Aus\$10, plus international postage rates, from Graeme Counsel, Secretary, AFSAAP: g.counsel@umpa.unimelb.edu.au

Ronald Watts (2005) *Eyes on Africa*. York: Sessions of York Ebor Press. ISBN: 1-85072-327-3; £8 plus P&P UK £2.50. Order from 01904-659224; Ebor.info@sessionsofyork.co.uk

Frank Willett (2004) *The Art of Ife: A Descriptive Catalogue and Database*. Glasgow: the Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, University of Glasgow. At a third-of-a-million words and 2,200 plates, it is published as a CD-Rom. Can be ordered for £25 from the museum website, where more information can be found: www.hunterian.gla.ac.uk/artofife/index.shtml

Michael Twaddle (ed) *Empire and After*. Occasional Paper Number 1, Spring 2005; ISBN: 1855071339. Introduction, Michael Twaddle; Writing Colonial Service Memoirs, John Smith; Asylum in a Crowded Colony – The Vietnamese Boat People in Hong Kong 1975-1997, Clinton Leeks; Education: the Colonial Service Legacy: the case of Northern Rhodesia, Peter Snelson; Notes on a visit to Zambia in November 2003, Jonathan Lawley; Law and the Administration of Justice: a police perspective from Nigeria, Robin Mitchell; Uganda, Andrew Stuart.

Terry Barringer (ed) *How Green was our Empire? Environment, Development and the Colonial Service*. Occasional Paper Number 2, Spring 2005; ISBN: 1855071355. 'This year's forest is next year's fire' – the colonial official and the Environment, John Mackenzie; So few in the field: the staffing of the Colonial Agricultural, Forest and Veterinary Services, Anthony Kirk-Greene; Forest conservation in Uganda – a roller-coaster ride, Henry Osmaston. Enquiries for this and the previous publication of the OSPA Research Project at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, to: Publications Officer, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 28 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS. £15 each (£7.50 to members of OSPA/Institute of Commonwealth Studies) plus P&P (£2 UK/Europe; £3.50 overseas airmail).

Appointments, Academic Links and Exchanges

African Studies at the University of Edinburgh is about to undergo some significant changes as from September 2005. Professor Kenneth King is formally retiring, although he will continue to be engaged in educational research projects attached to the Centre of African Studies (CAS). He will be replaced as Director of the Centre by Paul Nugent. In a separate development, Paul Nugent has been appointed to a personal Chair in Comparative African History which he will hold concurrently with the CAS Directorship. To partially replace him in History, the University has appointed Dr Francesca Locatelli to a permanent Lectureship

in African History. Dr Locatelli holds a doctorate from SOAS and works on the social history of Asmara.

Obituaries

Peter Kellett Mitchell (2 June 1932-7 March 2005) was one of the key figures in the early days of the Centre of West African Studies (CWAS) at the University of Birmingham. Along with John Fage, Douglas Rimmer and others, Peter helped to build the world-class institution which it is today. He was popular with students, and particularly with the many African visitors who came to CWAS.

Born in 1932 in North Yorkshire, Peter attended Yarm Grammar School, before studying Geography at Durham University (BA, 1954; Ph.D, 1966). Throughout his life, he had a fascination for the history of landscape. His doctoral work on the historical geography of Cleveland was followed by a spell working on the land use survey of Malta, which led to a co-authored publication, *Malta: Background for Development* (Durham University, 1960).

In the late 1950's Peter worked for two years as Research Fellow in Colonial Studies at Durham, and became aware of the strong links existing between Durham and Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone. In 1958, he decided to take up a lectureship at Fourah Bay College in Freetown. He spent seven happy and busy years working in Sierra Leone, running the Sierra Leone Geographical Association and editing its journal. He played a key role in the team that produced *Sierra Leone in Maps*, edited by John Clarke (University of London Press, 1966). This still useful book comprises over 50 maps and commentaries, detailing many aspects of Sierra Leone's environment, economy and society. Another contributor to the volume was Ken Swindell, who Peter later worked closely with during his time in Birmingham.

Peter left Sierra Leone and took up a lectureship at the Centre of West African Studies (CWAS) in 1966, a post he held until his retirement in 1987. But his interests in Sierra Leone remained strong. In 1978, he co-authored *A New Geography of Sierra Leone* (with D. R. G. Gwynne-Jones, M. E. Harvey and K Swindell, 1978, Longman), a book which is still widely used in Sierra Leone high schools. Whilst at CWAS, he worked tirelessly to promote Sierra Leone studies, at a time when academic debate and writing within Sierra Leone were limited. He was instrumental in organising and hosting five Sierra Leone conferences in Birmingham (1979, 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1988). Proceedings of the last three symposia were subsequently published by CWAS.

Peter was also actively involved with the Institute of British Geographers' Population Geography Study Group, the Demographic Documentation Project, and the Research Liaison Committee of the International Congress of African Studies on Drought and Famine.

Sadly, from the late 1970s, Peter's academic career was interrupted increasingly by periods of depression, eventually leading to his early retirement in 1987. Many of us will remember Peter as a kind-hearted mentor and a committed Africanist, who inspired so many of his students. It is perhaps appropriate that I should learn of his death, not from a UK colleague or newspaper, but from the British Council in Freetown. Since that announcement, I have received many messages from his friends and former colleagues at Fourah Bay College who, forty years on, still have fond memories of Peter's time in Sierra Leone.

[Tony Binns, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand]

Louis Frewer (1906-6 June 2005) was the long-serving Rhodes House librarian at Oxford. He was appointed as Superintendent of the library in 1938, a position he held for thirty years. Under his care, the Rhodes House library of Commonwealth and American history was greatly expanded. He was to complete 50 years service to the university, after being recalled from retirement and only finishing work in 1971. Louis wrote hundreds of articles on historic Oxford and eminent Oxonians and was the author of a *Pictorial and Historical Guide to Oxford*. He was also the compiler of the *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies*, and the British editor of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences, 1939-1990*, while in 1949 he translated Frederic Masson's *Napoleon at St Helena*. A talented cricketer, he scored almost 13,000 runs and took 1,200 wickets, mostly for South Oxford. In 1935, he batted with Sir Jack Hobbs. Louis was married for 73 years to Dorothy Poulter, who died in 2002, aged 96.

[Oxford Times, 10 June 2005]

Note to Contributors

The *Newsletter* solicits short reports (of around 200-300 words) on recent conferences, announcements of forthcoming conferences, symposia and workshops (giving topic, date, venue, and contact address), announcements of the awarding of grants, fellowships and prizes, news of appointments and visiting fellowships, recently completed theses, publication announcements of books by members, and brief articles or notices on matters of importance to Africanists in the UK. **Please do not send review copies of books.**

All items for inclusion in the *Newsletter* should be sent to Dr Simon Heap, Editor, ASAUK Newsletter, Plan International, Chobham House, Christchurch Way, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6JG, UK (fax: +44(0) 1483-756505; email: simon.heap@plan-international.org). **Deadlines are 15 September (for October Newsletter), 15 December** (for January), **15 March** (for April) and **15 June** (for July). Any opinions expressed are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the ASAUK.

For all matters relating to membership of either the ASAUK or RAS contact Lindsay Allan, RAS/ASAUK, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG; tel: +44 (0)20 7898 4390; fax: +44 (0)20 7898 4389; email: asa@soas.ac.uk, or ras@soas.ac.uk.

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www.asauk.net