

Minutes of the 53rd Annual General Meeting of ASAUK, held at Robinson College, University of Cambridge, 9 September 2016

1. Present: Karen Barber, M. Ben-Madani, James Currey, Ojo Ronke Christiana, Martin Evans, Rotimi Fasan, Olubukola Gbadegesin, Deborah Gaitskell, Andrea Grant, Toby Green, Simon Heap, Jessica Johnson, Eileen Julien, George Karekwaivanane, David Kerr, Zachary Kingdon, Janie Klair, Benjamin Lawrance, Lucy McCann, Ambreena Manji, David Maxwell, Nici Nelson, Insa Nolte, George Ogola, Jesse Ovadia, Derek Peterson, Joshua Pritchard, Nozomi Sawada, Paul Ugor, Richard Werbner, James Woodburn, Jesse Zink.

2. Apologies: Carli Coetzee, Augustus Casely-Hayford, Reuben Loffman, Zoe Marks, Sheila Ruiz.

3. Minutes of 52nd ASAUK AGM, SOAS, London, 15 October 2015

The minutes were approved by the AGM.

4. President's Report (Professor David Maxwell)

This year the ASAUK has continued its core activities of supporting writing workshops, running the biennial conference and has established the Fage and Oliver Monograph Prize as an important high profile addition to our activities. We have also rebranded with an effective and striking new logo, which has recently been added to the website. The new website has been invaluable for the promotion of the Biennial Conference. We have maintained cordial and constructive relations with the Royal Africa Society and are grateful for its generous support of conferences sponsored by the ASAUK. In the year of the biennial conference the RAS gives us £5,000, which we use to fund African bursaries; in the other year the RAS gives us £4,000, which we use to support local conferences.

ASAUK Supported Conferences

The ASAUK is pleased to receive bids for conference support from members and their research students in alternate years from the biennial conference.

Writing Workshops

There remains a high level of support for Writing Workshops from the publishing community, scholars and the British Academy. We congratulate Reuben Loffman on the success of his large bid to the BA, which was fully funded to the sum of £35,745 and we are grateful to Ambreena Manji for her advice on the application. The receipt of this grant ensures another successful cycle of workshops. This year the following workshops have been run:

- Centre for African Studies, Edinburgh, 20-23 April, organized by Zoe Marks as part of the 'Decolonising the Academy' conference. A follow up event in Cape Town is planned for early next year.
- University of Stellenbosch, 11-15 July, organised by Carli Coetzee and Grace Musila as part of the Conference for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies.
- University of Central Lancashire, planned for November.

The ASAUK 2016 Conference

This will be the largest conference so far with 652 registered delegates. The numbers could have been greater but about 50 African scholars had to withdraw because they were either unable to gain visas or appropriate funding. Indeed the visa issue continues to frustrate us and we must continue to join with colleagues in the RAS to try to influence government policy on this matter. Around 30 bursaries were created by ASAUK, University of Cambridge, the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, the Carnegie Fund and various journals; in addition, fees were waived for some African delegates. But perhaps still more could be done in future. In addition, around 300 scholars were unsuccessful in finding the appropriate panel for their paper. There needs to be clearer guidance in future that those seeking to give a paper have more chance if they can join a panel, or even create a panel.

As ASAUK conferences get ever larger and delegates become more demanding we need to professionalise further in our organisation. We were fortunate that the University of Cambridge contributed £8,000 towards half of our administration costs. These may well rise in future as hitherto administrators have not claimed the full costs of their labours. We would also be advised to invest in a better on-line registration system because this would save many hours of labour in the long run. The organisation of the biennial conference is also a great undertaking for the President and future Presidents may not have the time to commit to what it entails. Council should consider appointing a permanent part time conference administrator to ensure continuity. While the President should retain overall responsibility for the conference, various aspects could be delegated to a conference sub-committee for help and advice: bursaries, prizes, streams and panels, publishers. It does not make sense for the President to have to reinvent the wheel every two years.

Aside from these organisational observations, the 2016 programme looks excellent, while the pre-conference book launches, open house events and blog spots are a welcome extension of our activities. A good number of edited collections and journal special issues are planned as outlets of the proceedings of panels and streams.

Website

The new website has rapidly become a key means of advertising our activities as well as other Africanist events. With the new logo it looks ever more striking. It will be important to keep the website up to date and looking fresh. The RAS/ASAUK manager is no longer responsible for maintenance and we are grateful to our web-officer David Kerr for taking on this responsibility. It would be prudent to have another Council member with access to the site to assist David, especially as he moves to Johannesburg this coming year.

The Fage and Oliver Monograph Prize

I am very grateful to Karin Barber for agreeing to chair the Committee of Judges following John Peel's untimely passing. Approximately fifty entries were circulated to all of the judges who met several times to draw up a long list, a shortlist and then select a winner. The shortlist, with brief descriptions of the books selected, was posted on the ASAUK website, published in the newsletter and included in the Conference programme to generate interest in the prize. The winner will be announced at the Conference Gala dinner on Thursday 8th September. The Committee has done excellent work in establishing the prize and I hope that some of the members will stay on for the sake of continuity as we look to the award in two years' time. With William Beinart, Karin Barber and Tunde Zack-Williams on the Committee it appears that we have also found a useful role for ex-Presidents.

Newsletter

Simon Heap has produced another splendid set of Newsletters this year. They are a vital source of information on African Studies in the UK: recent Ph.D theses; new publications, forthcoming conferences and seminar series and obituaries. The website now contains a complete set of all the published newsletters from the ASAUK, starting from volume 1 in 1995 and this constitutes a fascinating archive on the development of British African Studies over the last two decades.

Administration

Gemma Haxby left the RAS in June to go to another position. She had been an outstanding colleague who had efficiently handled much of the day-to-day administration the ASAUK. We were sad to see her go, but pleased welcome her replacement, Lizzie Orekoya. There has been a serious problem with transition regarding the ASAUK bank account because it has proved very difficult to change the banking mandates from Gemma to Lizzie. The problem is still not resolved, but we have been fortunate that the RAS has been able to pay our bills

for us. And more recently, Barclays has made an extraordinary transfer from the ASUK to RAS account so that we pay substantial invoices from Robinson and Selwyn Colleges. It would be advisable if an ASUK officer, probably the Treasurer, had access to our finances to avoid this situation happening again.

BIS Report on the future of the British Institute in East Africa (BIEA)

Having consulted with the current and past directors of the BIEA, I wrote on behalf of the Council of the ASUK to the British Academy in support of the work of the institute and to protest against threats to its core funding contained in a recent report. The ASUK also joined with other learned societies to engage with British Academy about the manner in which the report and recommendations had been drawn up without consultation and also to draw attention to the financial threat to British Academy Sponsored Institutes (BASIS) in general. Our intervention was successful in preventing the loss of core funding to the BIEA.

Concluding Remarks:

At present we have a dynamic and gifted group of council members who come to meetings with ideas and have been willing to take on responsibilities. Meetings have been pleasurable and productive and this has made my presidency of the ASUK 2014-16 a very congenial one. My best wishes go to Insa Nolte as she becomes President.

5. Report by the Honorary Secretary (Dr Nici Nelson)

Throughout the past year, Council has continued to maintain a good close working relationship with the Royal African Society (RAS). As in the past few years progress has been made in strengthening the organizational capacity of both societies.

The Directory of Africanists and a directory of African scholars is up and running, as a joint collaboration managed by the ASUK and British Academy. Delegates and members are encouraged to enter their details to this directory, www.africadesk.ac.uk

Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecture, 15 October 2015

Dr Peace Medie, a Research Fellow in International Affairs Diploma, at the University of Ghana, delivered an interesting and provocative MKZ Lecture on the day of the 52nd AGM at SOAS. The title of her talk was 'Gender Security and Justice: Enforcing Gender-Based Violence Laws in Post Conflict African States.'

Biennial Conference, Cambridge University 7-9 September 2016

The conference has resulted from a fruitful collaboration between ASUK and the Cambridge Centre of African Studies (which is celebrating its 50th Anniversary). The ASUK Conference Keynote speaker will be the chosen speaker for the Audrey Richards Lecture, Professor Derek Peterson. At the time

of writing everything seems very much in hand for an exciting and vibrant conference featuring many imaginative events. There are 20 subject streams and somewhere between 150 and 200 panels. Overall more than 26 travel/conference bursaries have been awarded to African Scholars (the Guggenheim Foundation funded 9; Cambridge University funded 10-12; RAS/ASAUK funded 4-5, and the Carnegie Fund funded several). The ASAUK president, David Maxwell, and the Conference Administrators, Dorian Addison and Joshua Pritchard, are to be congratulated along with the Council for their hard work.

Small Conference Grants

The Council is grateful to the RAS for the amount it provides to the ASAUK every year for the support of general conference activities. In a Biennial Conference year we utilize the subvention to subsidize the travel/conference bursaries.

Writing Workshops

Since the last AGM, two successful Writing Workshops were organized on behalf of the ASAUK and one planned for November, thanks to funds provided by the British Academy. We need individual academics to volunteer to organise workshops. The Council is putting out a call for new workshops and volunteers to organise them.

Teaching Fellowships

This year the Council agreed to fund one fellowship in the Social Sciences or Humanities for a UK-based academic to work in an African university. A possibility of running a Writing Workshop was also a factor. ASAUK asked for applications from early career academics who had finished doctoral degrees on African topics in British universities. The award is designed to cover 3-5 months' subsistence and additional travel expenses provided for one international airfare. The award was made to Dr Thembi Mutch (University of Sussex) to develop and teach an 'Introduction to Journalism, Culture and Communication in Africa and the Global Media' at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique.

Audrey Richards Dissertation Prize

The Audrey Richards Dissertation Prize is given for the best dissertation successfully examined for the two year period between the Biennial conferences. This year fewer dissertations were submitted than in the past. There were only 11 submissions, though they were all strong ones. The Council would like to urge the membership to remember to nominate strong post-graduate dissertations for this Prize. The details of the rules are on the website and the deadline for nomination is April of the Biennial year.

Fage and Oliver Prize

This year is the first time that this award has been made. It is to be awarded biennially to the author of an outstanding original scholarly work published on

Africa during the preceding two years, as nominated by the publishers. Out of a long list of 50 books, a shortlist of 8 was chosen. These have been announced and summarized in the Programme and the winner will be announced at the Conference.

Membership

Figures from August 2016 compared to previous year:

	2015	2016
ASAUK Individual UK	162	169
ASAUK Individual Overseas	21	29
ASAUK Student	55	55
ASAUK Student Overseas	8	17
ASAUK Associate	26	33
ASAUK Honorary Life Member	5	5
Total	277	308

We need to be always recruiting new members. Recruitment in difficult times must be the responsibility of everyone: the ASAUK Council and the general membership. The administration and officers have done much in the last couple years to update the website, making it more user-friendly and attractive as well as engaging in a number of initiatives to raise the profile of ASAUK, such as designing a new logo and organizing an interesting 50th Anniversary Celebration in 2013. More work is being done to update the website to make it more responsive, interactive and attractive. Copies of the new logo and advertising leaflet will be available at the AGM.

It would be appropriate to repeat my plea, which has appeared in all my previous Honorary Secretary Reports. It would be useful if all members committed themselves to spreading the word. Those of the membership who are lecturing and supervising students are urged to make a concerted effort to recruit their post-graduate students as members to ASAUK/RAS. Academics could also ensure that any Africanist colleagues in their institutions (perhaps in non-African Studies departments) are aware of the many advantages of being a member of ASAUK/RAS. Members who have contact with Africanists outside of academia (such as working in the NGOs or in business) might ensure that they know about the advantages of belonging to ASAUK/RAS.

Council for the year 2015-16

Officers:

President:	Professor David Maxwell
Vice-President:	Dr Insa Nolte
Treasurer:	Dr Toby Green
Secretary:	Dr Nici Nelson
Newsletter:	Dr Simon Heap
Project Officers:	Dr Reuben Loffman and Dr George Ogola

Website: Dr David Kerr

Elected Co-opted Council Members:

James Currey, Professor Nic Cheeseman and Dr Carl Death (*African Affairs*), Dr Stephanie Kitchen (IAI), Richard May and Sheila Ruiz (RAS), Clara Arokiasamy, and Lucy McCann (SCOLMA)

Council Members

Retiring 2016

After First Term: Dr Maxim Bolt, Dr Carli Coetzee, Dr Jonathan Harle, Dr Zachary Kingdon, Dr Reuben Loffman, Dr Wendy Willems.

After Second Term: Dr Ranka Primorac.

Retiring 2017

After First Term: Dr Dan Brockington, Dr Augustus Casely-Hayford, Dr David Kerr, Stacey Hynd, Professor Ambreena Manji, Dr Phia Steyn.

After Second Term: Dr Anna Mdee.

Retiring 2018

After First Term: Dr Reg Cline-Cole, Dr Jose Lingna Fafafe, Dr Zoe Marks, Dr George Karekwaivanane, Dr Matthew Davies, Professor Paul Basu.

After Second Term: Dr Ola Oduku.

Newsletter

Council should like to thank Simon for his sterling and tireless work as newsletter editor, and for maintaining its crucial role as a major organ of communication within the Africanist community. Simon has scanned clean copies of all the past issues of the Newsletter and these have been uploaded onto our website; the Council would like to express its appreciation for this.

Open Access

The Council would like to thank Stephanie Kitchen, co-opted member of the Council and thank her for her consistently detailed and informative updates on Open Access issues for the council and the membership through the newsletter.

Relationship between ASAUK and RAS

It is now an established rule that the ASAUK Officers and the RAS officers have a joint meeting once a year. In addition, the head of Programmes, Partnerships and Operations is a co-opted member of the Council. This year Richard May retired from that position and was succeeded by Sheila Ruiz. The President of ASAUK is also committed to attending RAS Council meetings and the AGM.

This year Gemma Haxby left RAS after many years of efficient and cheerful carrying out of the Administrator of RAS/ASAUK. The Association would like to express its appreciation of all her invaluable assistance over the years and to wish her every success in her new job.

ASAUK would like to welcome the new Administrator is Lizzie Orekoya and looks forward to working with her in the future. She will deal with ASAUK finances, subscriptions and payments and maintain the ASAUK e-mail list. This provides a convenient, fast and cheap means of communicating with the bulk of the membership. Members who change their e-mail addresses or who have not yet given us their email are urged to pass them on to Lizzie at: ras@soas.ac.uk

Council would like to convey its sincere gratitude to Gemma Haxby, Lizzie Orekoya and the other RAS staff for their constant work and consistent support for ASAUK

6. Report by the Honorary Treasurer (Dr Toby Green)

The ASAUK accounts are in a healthy state: there is £45,000 in the current account and £60,000 in the savings account.

The accounts for 2015 were submitted and approved.

7. Election of Officers and Council Members (Dr Nici Nelson)

The Officers were approved:

President:	Dr Insa Nolte
Vice-President:	Professor Ambreena Manji
Treasurer:	Dr Toby Green
Secretary:	Dr Nici Nelson
Newsletter:	Dr Simon Heap
Project Officers:	Dr Reuben Loffman and Dr George Ogola
Website:	Dr David Kerr

To bring the Council up to full strength, the following were approved by the AGM as members of Council:

Dr Maxim Bolt (Birmingham) standing for a second term

Dr Carli Coetzee (SOAS) standing for a second term

Dr Rebecca Jones (Birmingham)

Dr Sharifah Sekalala (Warwick)

Dr Louisa Egbunike (Manchester Metropolitan)

Dr Cherry di Leonardi (Durham)

Professor Nic Cheeseman (Oxford)

8. Writing Workshops and Teaching Fellowships (Dr George Ogola and Dr Reuben Loffman)

George Ogola reported that there has been some serious revision of the Writing Workshop schedule due to delays in the arrival of the British Academy funding:

- The workshop run by Zoe Marks in Edinburgh was funded by Edinburgh University. She will now use the BA funding to hold one on the same theme in South Africa in January 2017.

- The workshop planned by Carli Coetzee for July at the ACLALS conference in South Africa, has been rescheduled for the University of Dar es Salaam in 2017.
- However, George will coordinate a workshop at the University of Central Lancashire as scheduled for November 2016.

9. ASUK Newsletter (Dr Simon Heap)

Simon reported that it was a successful year for the Newsletter. As of this year, all the back issues of the Newsletter have been uploaded to the Internet. The membership will surely agree that this is a wonderful archive. Simon also reminded the membership that the newsletter is only as good as the news items which members send to him. He thanked all those who send him news, and also thank the printers, Woking Print, for their professional publishing of the newsletter. Simon made his usual call for submissions (reports on conferences, announcements of coming events, abstracts and announcements of PhDs awarded).

10. Royal African Society (RAS)

Our long-standing Office Manager Gemma Haxby left in June after almost a decade working for the RAS, and she was swiftly replaced by Lizzie Orekoya as the new Administrative Manager, continuing with the administration for ASUK. Being a conference year, Lizzie had a very busy start in her new role and was faced with several challenges especially around banking, which we are confident will be fully resolved by the end of the year.

Sheila Ruiz was appointed Head of Programmes, Partnerships & Operations upon returning from her maternity leave in March 2016, replacing Richard May as Deputy Director. Sheila is working with the rest of the team to implement the current strategic plan (2016-2020). The RAS is undergoing a major rebranding exercise in 2016-17. The *African Arguments* blog continues to be a leading source of African news and analysis with 40% of its readers and 50% of its contributors based on the continent. Editor James Wan aims to increase these numbers so that it becomes 'a platform of African voices for global readers'. The RAS Events Programme remains mainly free and accessible to all and continues to be one of the organisation's main public attractions. For 2017, we have set up a strategic partnership with the British Council to deliver four joint events, held quarterly starting with our 'Africa in 2017: Prospects & Forecasts'. We are developing a new Education Outreach Strategy with Joanna Brown, our new Education Programme Consultant, who has worked on both Africa Writes and Film Africa 2016.

11. SCOLMA (Lucy McCann reported)

SCOLMA held its annual conference on 6 September 2016 with the theme 'African Medicine Matters: documenting encounters in medical practice and health care'. We had an excellent range of papers and are most grateful to the

Alison Richard Building and African Studies Centre, Cambridge, Taylor & Francis and Adam Matthew for their support.

African Research and Documentation issues 127 (a special issue with an important study of Book Donation Programmes in Africa by Hans Zell and Raphael Thierry) and 128 (with articles from the 2015 Conference) are almost ready.

SCOLMA held three committee meetings this year. In January Marion Wallace gave a guided tour of the 'West Africa: Word, Symbol, Song' exhibition at the British Library which she had curated and we held a seminar in June when Vanessa Platt of University College London discussed her work on the Ken Saro-Wiwa digital archive.

We continue to maintain our website and to tweet regularly [@Scolma], using a rota of SCOLMA committee members to keep the information up to date. We now have 320 followers on Twitter, an increase from 254 a year ago.

We continue to value our close connections with ASAUK and particularly for the input of Ranka Primorac and Stephanie Kitchen as ASAUK representatives at our committee meetings.

12. Any Other Business

A member questioned the cost of the Conference and wondered why it was so high. The President responded that the cost is not out of line with other Academic Associations. He also explained that part of the charge paid by full members goes towards subsidising the charges for students as well as those for academics from Africa. Any profits which are made by the Conference are used to fund ASAUK events such as the Teaching Fellowships, Writing Workshops, Audrey Richards Ph.D Prizes, Distinguished Africanist Awards and the Fage and Oliver Prize.

Dr Benjamin Lawrance asked that the ASAUK Council to consider the possibility of instituting a Life Membership category, and if so, he would be the first to subscribe.

ASAUK Vice President: Professor Ambreena Manji

ASAUK's new Vice President is Ambreena Manji, a Kenyan lawyer who is Professor of Land Law and Development at Cardiff University's School of Law and Politics. Professor Manji has held academic posts at the Universities of Warwick and Keele in the UK and has been a visiting fellow at the Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town and at Dar es Salaam Law School. She has been a Global Teaching Fellow at Melbourne Law School; Dame Lillian Penson Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London; and Faculty Member at the Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa in Johannesburg. With

Professor John Harrington, she leads Cardiff Law School's path-breaking Global Justice Law Clinic and teaches law and literature.

Between 2010 and 2014, Ambreena was seconded to the Directorship of the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA) in Nairobi. As well as responsibility for the strategic direction of a leading multidisciplinary research institute, Professor Manji worked closely with Constitutional lawyers, members of the judiciary and colleagues in the legal academy across East Africa to bring about a significant widening of the BIEA's subject reach to include law. As a member of a Consortium on Land Law founded by Professor Yash Pal Ghai and the Katiba Institute, she has advised on land law reform in Kenya. Professor Manji has lectured and published widely on land law and politics in East Africa, including on Women and Land, Global Land Policy, Land Law Reform, Land and Elections, Urbanisation and Green Space, Land Corruption and Land Grabbing.

Professor Manji serves on the Research Committee of the British Institute in Eastern Africa (British Academy); the Advisory Board of the Africa Research Institute (London); and the Advisory Council of the Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (Johannesburg). She sits on the Executive Committee of the Centre for Law and Society at Cardiff and is a member of the Editorial Boards of the journals *Social and Legal Studies*, *Feminist Legal Studies* and *Law and Humanities*. In 2016 Ambreena was a member of the ASAUK's Fage & Oliver Book Prize panel.

Ambreena has advised a number of international organisations on land issues including UN Habitat, FAO and UNDP. She has been a project peer reviewer for the Department for International Development, the Overseas Development Institute, the African Centre for Cities (Cape Town) and the Rift Valley Institute (Nairobi). Most recently she has been nominated by the Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to act as expert adviser to the Habitat III conference being held in Quito, Ecuador in 2016.

When Professor Manji is President in 2018-2020, Cardiff University will host the ASAUK biennial conference.

Nominations for Mary Kingsley Zochonis Lecturer, 2017

ASAUK seeks nominations for this year's Mary Kingsley Zochonis lecturer. The Mary Kingsley Zochonis lecture will be delivered at an ASAUK event in the autumn of 2017. The lectureship award's purpose is to encourage and support a young African scholar at an African university. The candidate should have received their doctorate within the past five years and be at the beginning of their career in an African institution. The content of the lecture should be non-scientific, non-technical and on an African subject of interest to the ASAUK

membership. Zimbabwean, Ugandan, South African, Ethiopian, Nigerian, Kenyan, Sierra Leonean and Ghanaian academics have delivered a diverse series of lectures in recent years.

The award includes 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 an academic colleague; no self-nominations, please. The nomination should include a one page statement of support from the academic nominator, a one or two page CV and a title and short statement on the topic of the proposed lecture. Please send nominations by 30 March 2017 to the ASAUK Honorary Secretary, Dr Nici Nelson: ana01nn@gold.ac.uk

ASAUK Conference Funding

Each Non-Biennial Conference year, with the generous backing of the Royal African Society, the ASAUK supports a number of academic events in the UK, including conferences, workshops and symposia.

The ASAUK is able to consider applications from organisers for up to £750 to support UK academic workshops/conferences. While the ASAUK will consider any element of workshop/conference costs, the organisation is particularly keen to contribute to the bringing of African scholars to UK conferences and will give first priority to those applications which request funding for that purpose.

There is no deadline for applications, but it should be noted that the ASAUK Council meets in May, September and December, at which decisions are made on grant applications. Please ensure that your application reaches us at least four months before your event is scheduled to take place to ensure that it can be considered at a meeting of the ASAUK Council.

ASAUK has recently decided to attach these conditions to any conference grants: the conference or panel organiser must be either a personal or an institutional member of ASAUK; the conference or panel organiser must ensure that the conference is open to all ASAUK members (provided they register on time, pay the conference fee, etc.); the conference or panel organiser must also acknowledge the financial support from the ASAUK in all advertising and conference information; and the conference or panel organiser must prepare a conference report of about 500-600 words for the ASAUK newsletter as soon as possible after the conference. Concise applications for funding to the ASAUK Honorary Secretary, Dr Nici Nelson: ana01nn@gold.ac.uk

Conferences Future...

UNITED KINGDOM

'Illegalism, Violence, and State Avoidance in Libya, Chad and Central African Republic', All Souls College, University of Oxford, 6–7 April 2017. Libya, Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) have recently been in the headlines for 'state failure' and civil conflict, at times coupled with extraordinary violence, as is the case with 'ethnic' clashes in southern Libya, sporadic armed rebellions in Chad, and 'religious' conflicts between Christians and Muslims in CAR. In all three countries, the categories that are most usually employed to analyse state politics, and common narratives of political trajectories, are clearly insufficient: the demise of the Libyan regime has led to the 'resurgence' of 'traditional' groups, that at a closer look were in fact part and parcel of Qadhafi's anti-state Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which itself drew on longstanding decentralised political traditions in the area. The Chadian state ranks every year among the ten 'most fragile states' in the world (like the CAR), according to the *Fund for Peace*, yet in policy circles, its president is simultaneously rumoured to be the 'new strong man' in the region. CAR, according to some accounts, does not even seem to have a state anymore, and political relations in its sparsely populated hinterlands are most easily described in terms of predation and military opportunism. Yet not so long ago, it was still governed by a self-proclaimed (and Libya-backed) Emperor Bokassa, and recent rebellions have in fact been explained as attempts to call for inclusion into the state. Notions of 'failed states', or even of the more recent 'hybridisation of governance', clearly cannot account for these apparent contradictions that rather seem to call for a careful analysis of the notion of 'governance' itself, in a context of officially promoted democratization and decentralisation.

All three countries share a particularly violent and brief colonial history. They have weak borders; illegal and semi-legal trade is central to local economies, and they commonly blame most of their trouble on their invasive and supposedly aggressive neighbours. Civil conflict in southern Libya is blamed on 'Chadian immigrants'; Libyan involvement has long been seen as the source of all evil in Chad; while in CAR the term 'Chadian' has become a byword for a gunman, their presence a short-hand explanation for all kinds of trouble. All three countries have long been 'frontier territory', inasmuch as they are historically sparsely populated; and two still suffer from the chronic underdevelopment of national infrastructure, literally leaving much room for state avoidance and providing a stage for immigrant ambition. In all three countries, violence has become – has long been – an ordinary form of political interaction; the military are at the heart of state institutions; armed violence is a common and legitimate means of social mobility; and boundaries between the army, rebel groups, bandits and 'civil society' are fluid: north-central Africa is truly, as the phrase

was in Qadhafi's Libya, inhabited by al-sha'ab al-musallah, a people in arms. This, however, does not imply an all-around Hobbesian endorsement of random brutality: rather, armed groups are institutions of a particular kind with their own rules and ambitions. They need to be analysed from the inside out, and the bottom up.

Libya, Chad and CAR are rarely discussed together, and comparatively, as they are assumed to belong to two or even three different historical and geopolitical regions, and as there seem to be few connections between oil-wealthy Libya and all but bankrupt CAR. Yet not only do they share the features outlined above, and indeed provide illuminated contrasting cases, but they have also been linked historically, if only through slave-trading networks that stretched from the Libyan Mediterranean coast via the Chadian pre-colonial empires down into what is now the Central African Republic, and that have arguably contributed to the poignancy of political models based on raiding and predation – and their avoidance.

This workshop aims to question common temporal and regional boundaries, in order to broaden our understanding of contemporary events, and of the limits of the conceptual vocabulary that is most commonly employed in their analysis. There is a growing corpus of empirical and critical work on militarism, new modes of governance, and the political economy of illegalism, but there still remains a need to historicize contemporary patterns of politics and violence and to understand them in local and regional terms. We hope to achieve this by combining a variety of different disciplinary approaches to the three countries, with an emphasis on ethnographically inspired or micro-historical methods. Presentation and debate will be held both in English and French. 200-300 word abstract (in French or English) by 30 January 2017 to Judith Scheele: judith.scheele@all-souls.ox.ac.uk and Julien Brachet: julien.brachet@qeh.ox.ac.uk

'Peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau: Musical Dialogues and the Prospects for the Future', Great Hall, King's College London, London, 28 April 2017. With the ongoing political crisis in Guinea-Bissau showing no sign of resolution, and no effective government for much of 2016, this one-day workshop funded by the British Academy BARSEA scheme brings together leading historians and musicians from the country to explore alternative dialogues towards peace through culture. All welcome. Programme:

14.00: Historical Pluralisms and the Prospects for Peace -- Chaired by Toby Green, King's College London

Jose Lingna Nafafe (Bristol University), Nayanka Perdigao (African Leadership Centre, King's College London), Ibrahima Galissa (Lisbon-Guine-Bissau)

15.45: Musical Pluralisms and the Prospects for Peace

Manecas Costa (Lisbon-Guine-Bissau), Tony Dudu (London-Guine-Bissau), Ibrahima Galissa -- chaired by Lucy Duran, SOAS

17.30 Film: "Identities in Greater Senegambia and Beyond: Perspectives Through History and Music in Dialogue" -- followed by discussion with Lucy Duran and Toby Green (to 18.30)

19.30: Concert -- Manecas Costa

Britain Zimbabwe Society's Research Day, St Antony's College, Oxford, 9am-5.30pm, Saturday 17 June 2017. The Britain Zimbabwe Society's Research Day will be on the theme of Zimbabwe's food: where does it come from, its nutritional value, who has it and who does not, who grows it and who controls it. Check the website for updates: <http://www.britain-zimbabwe.org.uk/>

INTERNATIONAL

'Urban Africa – Urban Africans: New Encounters of the Rural and the Urban', 7th European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), Basel, 29 June–1 July 2017. African urbanisation trends raise several issues that are of interest to scholars. These range from politics, through economics, all the way to social and cultural issues. The key issue, however, is how urbanisation processes in Africa transform conventional objects of African Studies and how do scholars of Africa gear up to face such changes? These are the questions which we invite scholars of Africa to engage with in a more conscious and systematic manner. While among the 223 accepted panels the urban is prominent, many also look into the entanglements of the rural with the urban, especially with a view to addressing an implicit assumption underlying the study of Africa, which concerns the supposed rural 'nature' of the continent as well as the constitutive nature of the tension between tradition and modernity. While over the past few decades a self-critical attitude within many disciplines has led to a weakening of these assumptions, the urban continues arguably to be seen as the exception or, at any rate, as analytically less consequential than the rural.

ECAS 2017 will, therefore, be an occasion for rethinking African Studies, but also for exploring and deepening research avenues that many researchers working on urban and rural issues have taken up over recent years. There is a critical mass to be harnessed in the effort to push the frontiers of critical European knowledge production on Africa. The Centre for African Studies Basel and the Swiss Society for African Studies on behalf of AEGIS (Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies) invite you to submit paper proposals by 19 January 2017 via the conference website: www.ecas2017.ch/cfp

'East African Regional Integration in Historical and Contemporary Perspective', British Institute in Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 July 2017. Regional integration is a central yet under-studied aspect of the politics and history of East Africa over the last half-century. The establishment of effective

mechanisms for economic integration and movement to political unity remain the subject of continued attention and discussion among the region's political elites, media and international agencies, even as regional institutions in other parts of the globe appear to be faltering. Yet regional integration in East Africa has a chequered past. The creation of an East African federation was an idea seized upon with apparent enthusiasm by nationalist leaders in the early 1960s, and in the summer of 1963 preceding Kenyan independence, all observers agreed that federation was a very likely prospect. Yet this possibility rapidly receded in the face of disagreement among leaders over a range of issues concerning the likely distribution of economic benefits and political power among the three territories concerned (Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda) and a reluctance to dilute the newly won fruits of state sovereignty. The subsequent formation of the East African Community (EAC) in 1967, though often described as a brave experiment in regional integration, might be seen as a rear-guard action against processes of regional disintegration. The EAC survived a decade before its collapse into – unusually in Africa – inter-state war between Tanzania and Uganda. Given the comprehensive failure of regional integration by the mid-1970s, the revival of enthusiasm for the idea during the 1990s, culminating in the re-establishment of the EAC in 2000, is particularly striking. Talk of political federation has been ongoing since 2004, though the timescale for its establishment has been repeatedly pushed back.

This conference aims to bring together academics, policy-makers and practitioners to discuss the political issues surrounding East African regional integration in both historical and contemporary perspectives, with the aim of connecting academic research on these themes with the current concerns of those directly involved and engaged in the politics of integration. Themes for papers might include continuities and changes between the first and second East African Communities; the idea of federation and unity in East Africa; the collapse of the first East African Community; East African regionalism and Pan-Africanism; political elites and the uses of regional integration; popular opinion and regional integration; the politics of language in the East African Community; and East African regional integration in global context.

Funding has been made available from the British Academy to support the attendance of a limited number of academic speakers from within the East African region. 250 word abstracts by 20 January 2017 to Chris Vaughan: c.m.vaughan@ljmu.ac.uk

'Decolonization and the Politics of Wildlife in Africa', International Conference, Stellenbosch Institute of Advanced Study, South Africa, 26–30 September 2017. The establishment of European colonial rule on the African continent not only involved the colonization of nature, but essentially meant colonization through nature. Imperial politics of resource extraction, hunting,

`and conservation forged the upsetting and renegotiation of existing human ecologies and were often accompanied by the strict separation of the spheres of 'nature/wilderness' on the one hand, and 'culture' on the other. But how far did decolonization across Africa south of the Sahara equally affect the sphere of ecology and relationships between humans and wildlife? What continuities and what changes can we observe in the transcontinental governance of wildlife and its concepts, practices, and actors? What role did animals play in all this and in how far did decolonization affect wildlife and individual species? Have Africa's wild animals ever been decolonized?

This conference seeks to address these questions in a trans- and multidisciplinary perspective. The organisers are interested in receiving proposals focusing on the transitional decades of late colonial rule and early independence. Ideally, but not exclusively they should address one or several of the following themes.

Comparative and entangled perspectives on decolonization and state politics of wildlife: wildlife conservation and safari tourism were of varying importance to late colonial economies across Africa. In which states did wildlife conservation become the nucleus of green, environmental state-building, and why? To what extent was wildlife used for strategic nation-branding as a green, conservationist state at the international level? And in what ways were wildlife policies in African states south of the Sahara interrelated? What role did, for example, the massive extension of protected areas in Tanzania during the 1960s, or the hunting ban introduced in Kenya in 1977 play for the wildlife policies in neighbouring countries? And what differences can be observed between states formerly under colonial rule, and those few countries that had escaped direct governance through European powers?

Transcontinental governance and the 'Africanization' of wildlife sectors: since the beginning of the 20th century, the conservation of African wildlife was subject to structures of transcontinental governance in which conservationist advocacy groups located in Europe and North America and centralized state administrations largely determined the politics and geographies of hunting and wildlife. Therefore, the 'Africanization' of wildlife policies became an imperative issue of nature politics in many African states after independence. Did postcolonial policies of 'Africanization' also entail greater inclusion and if so, in how far did these efforts draw upon policies that predated decolonization, such as the establishment of Controlled Areas for wildlife management aimed at greater community involvement in Kenya since the 1950s? What did 'Africanization' mean in concrete terms, in what ways was it implemented in practical politics, in how far was it used as a rhetorical strategy to make international conservation agencies act comply with government agendas? Did African governments use wildlife to strategically attract outside expertise and funding to strengthen their wildlife sectors, and how did international organizations adapt their strategies, practices and framings of wildlife to

changing political circumstances after decolonization? Who were the local counterparts and supporters of these organizations, and in how far did policies and framings of wildlife change with the increasing presence not only of conservationist organizations, but those specifically dedicated to animal welfare?

Wildlife sciences and the management of protected areas: decolonization was accompanied by substantial and externally funded institution building to strengthen wildlife conservation. The 1960s witnessed, for example, the establishment of the Serengeti Research Institute as well as the colleges of wildlife management in Mweka (Tanzania) and Garoua (Cameroon). What sciences came to develop an interest in Africa's fauna and what role did the differing perspectives of ethology and wildlife ecology play in the evolution of conservation biology? Did veterinarians, a major voice in colonial controversies over tsetse and the possible coexistence of livestock and wildlife, retain their say in wildlife-related debates after decolonization? And in how far did science drive the management of protected areas or were it, *vice versa*, management requirements that dictated the agenda of science in parks? And did the evolution of conservation biology take different paths, for example, in internationally isolated South Africa under Apartheid compared to wildlife sectors with a greater openness to international science, such as in Eastern Africa?

Tourism, hunting, agriculture: material encounters between humans and wild animals: decolonization ran parallel to international developments that had considerable ramifications for the interaction between humans and wildlife. Among these were planning, the rise of the 'scientific expert', and a boom in long-distance tourism. The latter rendered the merely visual consumption of wildlife an attractive economic alternative to the consumptive utilization of wildlife by trophy hunting or the trade in tusks and horns. How did both touristification and scientization of wildlife impact upon the possibilities of encountering them, and how did touristic and scientific frames of understanding wildlife shape these encounters?

Wildlife in film and popular science: Bernhard Grzimek's *Serengeti Shall Not Die*, James Hill's film about Joy and George Adamson's intimate story with orphaned lioness Elsa (*Born Free*), and the wildlife documentaries by Armand and Michaela Denis are just the most famous examples of film and book productions dealing with Africa's wildlife in the 1950s and 1960s. They were accompanied by a flurry of popular science books by expatriate wildlife researchers such as Jane Goodall, Ian Douglas-Hamilton, or George B. Schaller, who understood their science as applied conservation, blurred the boundaries between scientific analysis and popularizing description, and capitalized on a previously unknown intimacy with and individualization of the species under their study. In what ways was this development related to decolonization? Did these films and books have any reception in African countries and if so, what were they? What role did developments in scientific disciplines play, and in how far can these cultural

productions be read as a means how Western scientists and audiences re-negotiated their relationship to Africa's wildlife, and to Africa via wildlife? And what does the heretofore unknown degree of individualization and naming of animal personalities mean for human-wildlife relationships more broadly?

African perspectives on wildlife in local and global perspectives: how were such perspectives expressed in literature or oral histories? And how distinctive were these perspectives when compared to wildlife policies during and after decolonization in Asia? Is it possible to conceive of Africa south of the Sahara as a variety of a green, African modernity in which the larger fauna was not colonized away, as in most other continents, but, quite the opposite, became a contested and conflicting motor and driving force for tourism- and nature-based ecological modernization policies essentially built upon wildlife?

The conference will focus on the discussion of pre-circulated papers of 5-6,000 words. Cost of travel and accommodation will be covered. Proposals up to 500 words and a brief CV by 28 February 2017 to both conveners, Bernhard Gißibl: gissibl@ieg-mainz.de and Felix Schürmann: schuermann@uni-kassel.de

'The State of African Philosophy in Africa Today', 2nd African Philosophy World Conference, University of Calabar, Nigeria, 12–14 October 2017. The University of the Witwatersrand was host to African philosophers at the 1st African Philosophy World Conference in September 2015. At that meeting, participants discussed a number of issues in African philosophy as well as took stock of the strides made in the field. At the end of the conference, many issues around the gap areas in African philosophy were identified and a biennial conference that would address these issues was recommended. It is with this in mind that the next conference which will jointly be hosted by the University of Calabar, Nnamdi Azikiwe University and the University of the Witwatersrand, and in collaboration with the University of Ibadan, University of Johannesburg, University of Port Harcourt and The Conversational School of Philosophy (CSP).

The organisers invite papers on the conference themes: consolidating on the gains and progress that have been made so far in African philosophy; improving the nature and reach of African philosophy with regard to curricula, dissemination of research and collaborations; African philosophy and the problem of relevance: Issues of people's self-conceptions; pressing social controversies and dilemmas; economics and jobs; major issues and developments in African philosophy in contemporary Africa: Anglophone, Francophone, Lusophone and Arabic African philosophical circles; emerging systems/schools in African philosophy; African philosophy and intercultural engagements; African philosophy and the questions of climate change and the environment; women participation in African philosophy; and African philosophy and intellectual history. Abstracts up to 300 words by 28 February 2017 to: africanphilosophyproject@gmail.com

Theses Recently Accepted at UK Universities

Alpha Abebe (2016), 'Building the Plane as You Fly It: Young Diasporan Engagement in Ethiopian Development', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Oliver Bakewell.

Oyekanmi Abioye (2016), 'Privatisation of the Nigerian Railway Corporation: An Evaluation of Critical Choices', Ph.D thesis, Cardiff Metropolitan University. Supervisors: Dr Kadom Shubber and Dr John Koenigsberger; <http://hdl.handle.net/10369/7860>

Dahiru Abubakar Abubakar (2016), 'Cloud Computing Adoption by SMEs in Sub-Saharan Africa', Ph.D thesis, Robert Gordon University. Supervisors: Julian Bass and Ian Allison; <http://hdl.handle.net/10059/1575>

Ishmael Ackah (2016), 'Essays on Energy Consumption and Oil Resource Management in Oil Producing African Countries', Ph.D thesis, University of Portsmouth. Supervisors: Dr Renatas Kizys, Dr Nikolaos Antonakakis and Professor Shabbar Jaffry; <http://eprints.port.ac.uk/21524/>

Yonas Adaye Adeto (2016), 'Conflict Complexity in Ethiopia', PhD thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Professor Donna Pankhurst and Professor Neil Cooper; <http://hdl.handle.net/10454/8860>

Gabriel O. Apata (2016), 'Pentecostalism and Nigeria: New Forms of Religious Life', Ph.D thesis, Goldsmiths College, University of London; <http://research.gold.ac.uk/18750/>

Akangang Joseph Asitik (2016), 'Entrepreneurship: A Means to Poverty Reduction in Rural Northern Ghana?', Ph.D thesis, University of Central Lancashire. Supervisors: Professor Richard Sharpley and Dr Christopher Phelan, <http://clouk.uclan.ac.uk/15482/>

Darius Alexander A'Zami (2016), 'Citizen-Peasants: Modernity, International Relations and the Problem of Difference in Tanzania', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex.

Benjamin Barton (2016), 'Trust and the Politics of Security Risk Management: The European Union's Engagement of China in Africa', Ph.D thesis, King's College London, University of London. Supervisors: Dr Alessio Patalano and Jacqueline Gower.

Catherine Bollaert (2016), 'The Impact of Cultural Pluralism on Peace-Building in Divided Societies: Insights from Post-Apartheid South Africa', Ph.D thesis, Ulster University.

Emilie Bourgeat (2014), 'Penalty, Violence and Colonial Rule in Kenya (c.1930-1952)', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Jan-Georg Deutsch.

Benjamin Chemouni (2016), 'The Politics of State Effectiveness in Burundi and Rwanda: Ruling Elite Legitimacy and the Imperative of State Performance', Ph.D thesis, LSE, University of London. Supervisor: Professor James Putzel; <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/3353/>

Stephen Arthur Coetzee (2016), 'Contemporary Challenges Facing the South African Accounting Profession: Issues of Selection, Recruitment and Transformation', Ph.D thesis, Robert Gordon University. Supervisors: Professor Elizabeth Gammie and Dr Susan Hamilton; <http://hdl.handle.net/10059/1568>

Michaela Sarah Ecker (2016), 'Two Million Years of Environmental Change: A Case Study from Wonderwerk Cave, Northern Cape, South Africa', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Julia Lee-Thorp.

Emma Elinor (2016), 'Practical Solidarity: Connections between Swedish Social Democratic Women and Women in the African National Congress of South Africa, 1960-1994', Ph.D thesis, Birkbeck, University of London.

Simon Franklin (2015), 'Essays on Labour Market Frictions in Developing Countries [includes chapters on Ethiopia and South Africa]', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Marcel Fafchamps.

Anthony Harris (2015), 'Essays on the Political Economy of Large-scale Land Deals in Developing Countries [includes chapter on agricultural policy in Ethiopia]', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Professor Tony Venables and Professor Stefan Dercon.

Jonas Heirman (2016), 'The Impact of International Actors on Domestic Agricultural Policy: A Comparison of Cocoa and Rice in Ghana', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha.

Olivia Howland (2016), 'Drinking, Despair and the State and Ethnography of a Brewing Subculture in Rural Kenya', Ph.D thesis, Liverpool John Moores University. Supervisors: Dr Conan Leavey, Dr Hannah Timpson and Professor Mark Bellis; <http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/4686/>

Aniekeme Okon Ikon (2016), 'UK Newspaper Coverage of Africa: A Content Analysis of *The Guardian*, and *The Daily Mail* from the Years 1987-1989 and 2007-2009', Ph.D thesis, University of Leicester. Supervisors: Dr Kostas Saltzis and Anders Hansen; <http://hdl.handle.net/2381/37931>

Bridget Nneka Obiageli Irene (2016), 'Gender and Entrepreneurial Success: A Cross Cultural Study of Competencies of Female SMEs Operators in South Africa', Ph.D thesis, Cardiff Metropolitan University. Supervisors: Professor Clive Boddy and Dr Austen Chakaodza; <http://hdl.handle.net/10369/7998>

Patrice Kabeya (2015), 'The Effect of Water Policy Implementation at the Local Community in Zambia: Examining the Role of National and Local Institutions Concerning Zambezi', Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Dr P. B. Anand and Professor Tom Franks.

Sheku Kakay (2016), 'The Effect of Collectivism on Family Meal Consumption Behaviour and its Implications on Food Companies in Sierra Leone', Ph.D thesis, University of Salford. Supervisors: Dr James Mulkeen and Dr Jonathan Swift; <http://usir.salford.ac.uk/40150/>

Mary Ng'endo Kanui (2016), 'Variety for Security: A Case Study of Agricultural, Nutritional and Dietary Diversity among Smallholder Farmers in Western Kenya', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Patricia Daley and Dr Shonil Bhagwat.

Kate Louise Elizabeth Kennedy (2015), 'Britain and the End of Empire: A Study of Colonial Governance in Cyprus, Kenya and Nyasaland Against the Backdrop of the Internationalisation of Empire and the Evolution of a Supranational Human Rights Culture and Jurisprudence, 1938-1965', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr John Darwin.

David William Kenrick (2016), 'Pioneers and Progress: White Rhodesian Nation-Building, c.1964-1979', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Jocelyn Alexander.

Nadia Khalaf (2016), 'A Field Survey and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Based Investigation of the Archaeological Landscape in the Niger River Valley, Republic of Benin', Ph.D thesis, University of East Anglia. Supervisor: Dr Anne Haour; <https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/59452/>

Isabelle Lange (2016), 'Ship to Shore: Mercy Ships, Healing and Faith Along the Southern West African Coast', Ph.D thesis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London. Supervisor: Dr Clare Chandler; <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/2548625/>

Sarah-Jane Littleford (2015), 'For the Benefit of Current and Future Generations: Prospects for Intergenerational Equity in South Africa', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Professor Gordon Clark.

Simon Edward Mackley (2016), 'British Liberal Politics, The South African Question, and the Rhetoric of Empire, 1895-1907', Ph.D thesis, University of Exeter. Supervisors: Professor Richard Toye and Professor Martin Thomas; <http://hdl.handle.net/10871/23316>

Derilene Marco (2016), 'Films about South Africa 1987-2014: Representations of "The Rainbow"', Ph.D thesis, University of Warwick.

Roberta Hollanda Maschietto (2015), 'The Contradictions of Empowerment Promotion through Social Engineering [Mozambique]', Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Professor Neil Cooper and Dr Roberto Espindola.

Claire Paula Melland (2016), 'The Anglo-American Special Relationship and the Decolonisation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1957-1963', Ph.D thesis, University of Leicester. Supervisors: Dr Andrew Johnstone and Professor Stuart Ball; <http://hdl.handle.net/2381/38492>

Natalie Charlotte Moss (2016), "'The dilemma of Councillors": The History of Local Government in Kenya, c. 1945-2010', Ph.D thesis, University of Durham. Supervisors: Dr Cherry Leonardi and Dr Cedric Barnes; <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/11510/>

Idris Abubakar Musawa (2016), 'Challenges Facing Government Revenue from the Nigerian Oil Industry: A System Dynamics Approach', Ph.D thesis, University of Bedfordshire. Supervisors: Professor Michael Kennedy and Dr Syaramalah Rasaratnan; <http://hdl.handle.net/10547/610604>

Emmanuel Muvunyi (2016), 'Teacher Motivation and Incentives in Rwanda: Analysis of Stakeholders' Perceptions of the Changes in Teachers' Motivation during 2008-13', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex.

Saima Nasar (2016), 'Subjects, Citizens and Refugees: The Making and Re-making of Britain's East African Asians', Ph.D thesis, University of Birmingham. Supervisors: Dr Gavin Schaffer and Dr Kate Skinner; <http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/6685/>

Loice Natukunda (2016), 'Employee Performance Management and Control in Africa: The Case of a Development Organisation in Uganda', Ph.D thesis, University of Sheffield. Supervisors: Professor Pauline Dibben and Professor Phil Johnson; <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/13897/>

Sarah Njeri (2015), 'A Minefield of Possibilities: The Viability of Liberal Peace in Somaliland, With Particular Reference to Mine Action', PhD thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisor: Professor Donna Pankhurst; <http://hdl.handle.net/10454/8101>

Sydney Nkhoma (2016), 'Cash Transfers: Ladders or Handouts? [Malawi]', Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Dr Anna Mdee and Dr Behrooz Morvaridi.

Jacqueline Ogega (2015), 'Faith, Gender, and Peacebuilding', PhD thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Professor Donna Pankhurst and Dr Fiona Macaulay; <http://hdl.handle.net/10454/7289>

Bolanle Ola (2016), 'Living with Sickle Cell Disease and Depression in Lagos, Nigeria', Ph.D thesis, De Montfort University. Supervisors: Professor Simon Dyson and Dr Scott Yates; <http://hdl.handle.net/2086/12266>

Nicholas Otieno Ondoro (2015), 'The Police Reform Process in Kenya 2008-2014', Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisors: Professor Owen Greene and Professor Christoph Bluth.

Ojochenemi Joy Onubi (2016), 'Maternal Obesity in Nigeria: An Exploratory Study', Ph.D thesis, University of Aberdeen.

Ana Catarina Valdigem Jacinto Pereira (2016), 'Postcolonial Objects of Collective Re-membering among Portuguese Muslims of Indian and Mozambican Origins,, Ph.D thesis, Goldsmiths College, University of London. Supervisors: Dr Gareth Stanton, Professor Susan Ossman and Professor Isabel Ferin; <http://research.gold.ac.uk/18871/>

Mathews Joseph Phiri (2016), 'Managing University Records and Documents in the World of Governance, Audit and Risk: Case Studies from South Africa and Malawi', Ph.D thesis, University of Glasgow. Supervisor: Professor Michael Moss; <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/7506/>

Kweku Rockson (2016), 'Corporate Social Responsibility Policies and Labour practices in Ghana: A Case Study of AngloGold Ashanti and the International Framework Agreement', Ph.D thesis, University of Leicester. Supervisors: Dr Glynne Williams and Dr Vanessa Beck; <http://hdl.handle.net/2381/37785>

Ali Sarihan (2016), 'The Role of the Military in the Arab Uprisings: The Cases of Tunisia and Libya', Ph.D thesis, University of Nottingham. Supervisors: Professor Cees Van Der Eijk, Professor Paul Heywood and Dr Daniel Ritter; <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/34009/>

Ani Rudra Silwal (2016), 'Three Essays on Agriculture and Economic Development in Tanzania', Ph.D thesis, University of Sussex. Supervisors: Professor Andy McKay and Professor Barry Reilly; <http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/60107/>

Simon Oluwaseun Olayiwola Soname (2016), 'Effects of Malaria on Farmers' Technical Efficiency in Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Reading. Supervisors: Dr Garth Holloway and Dr Giuseppe Nocella; <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/66316/>

Rowan Alexander Rupert Taylor (2016), 'Bank Business Models in Base of the Pyramid Markets in Africa: An Analysis of Co-creation between Banks and Stakeholders', Ph.D thesis, University of Manchester. Supervisors: Professor Mohammed Yamin and Professor Rudolf Sibkovics; <http://www.manchester.ac.uk/escholar/uk-ac-man-scw:301639>

Kerrie Thornhill (2016), 'Reconstructed Meanings of Gender Violence in Postwar Liberia', D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisors: Dr Patricia Daley and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh.

Lisa Thorley (2015), 'Holding On: Gender Relations, Food Security and Women's Options and Strategies for Maintaining Access to Land in the Acholi Region of Uganda', Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford. Supervisor: Dr Fiona Macaulay.

Toni Weis (2016), *Vanguard Capitalism: Party, State, and Market in the EPRDF's Ethiopia*, D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford. Supervisor: Dr Ricardo Soares de Oliveira.

Christopher David Williams (2016), 'Technology Based Learning: An International Perspective: Development and Evaluation of Resources for Health Workers in Sub-Saharan Africa', Ph.D thesis, University of Leicester, Supervisor: Dr Caroline Beardsmore; <http://hdl.handle.net/2381/37812>

Recent Publications

Seifudein Adem, Jidefor Adibe, Abdul Karim Bangura, and Abdul Samed Bemath (eds), *A Giant Tree Has Fallen: Tributes to Ali Al'Amin Mazrui*. African Perspectives, 552pp, 9780992236366, £32.

Bjørn Enge Bertelsen (2016), *Violent Becomings: State Formation, Sociality, and Power in Mozambique*. Berghahn Books, 360pp, 978-1-78533-293-7, £18.75.

Bernhard Gissibl (2016), *The Nature of German Imperialism: Conservation and the Politics of Wildlife in Colonial East Africa*. Berghahn Books, 344pp, 978-1785331756, £96.

Andrew Harding (2016), *The Mayor of Mogadishu: A Story of Chaos and Redemption in the Ruins of Somalia*. Hurst, 288pp, 9781849046787, £20.

Douglas Johnson (2016), *Empire and the Nuer: Documents and Texts from the Pacification of the Southern Sudan 1898-1930*. Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 350pp, 978-0197265888, £70.

Douglas Johnson (2016), *South Sudan; A New History for a New Nation*, Ohio University Press, 232pp, 978-0821422427, £11.79.

Douglas Johnson (2016), *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars: Old Wars and New Wars*, expanded 3rd edition, James Currey, 272pp, 978-1847011510, £19.99.

Louisa Lombard (2016), *State of Rebellion: Violence and Intervention in the Central African Republic*. Zed Books, 978-1783608843, £16.99.

Henning Melber (ed.) (2016), *The Rise of Africa's Middle Class: Myths, Realities and Critical Engagements*. Zed Books, 288pp, 978-1783607136, £22.50.

Kajsa Norman (2016), *Bridge Over Blood River: The Rise and Fall of the Afrikaners*. Hurst, 280pp, 9781849046817, £17.99

Martin Plaut (2016), *Understanding Eritrea: Inside Africa's Most Repressive State*. Hurst, 264pp, 9781849046916, £14.99.

Paul Richards (2016), *Ebola: How a People's Science Helped End an Epidemic*. Zed Books, 256pp, 978-1783608584, £12.99.

Philip Roessler and Harry Verhoeven (2016), *Why Comrades Go to War: Liberation Politics and the Outbreak of Africa's Deadliest Conflict*. Hurst, 978-1849046527, 488pp, £35.

David Simon (ed) (2016) *Rethinking Sustainable Cities: Accessible, Green and Fair*. Policy Press, Bristol, 184pp, 978-1-4473-3284-8 (paperback), 978-1-4473-3287-9 (ePub), 978-1-4473-3286-2 (Mobi), £9.99. Available on Open Access: <https://oapen.org/search?identifier=613676;keyword=Rethinking%20sustainable%20cities>

Keith Somerville (2016), *Ivory: Power and Poaching in Africa*. Hurst, 368pp, 9781849046763, £20.

Wendy Willems and Winston Mano (eds) (2016), *Everyday Media Culture in Africa: Audiences and Users*. Routledge, 260pp, 9781138202849, £85.

Oye: Journal of Language, Literature and Popular Culture

This academic journal is domiciled in the Department of English and Literary Studies of the Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. It seeks to publish insightful research from established and emerging scholars on all aspects of English language, literature and popular culture, especially as it relates to Africa and the Black Diaspora. For its maiden edition, which will be published in April 2017, *Oye* invites interested researchers and scholars to submit completed papers on any aspect of English language, literature and popular culture. Papers might examine, but are not limited to, issues like the intersection of hip hop and linguistics; connections between urban myth and contemporary fiction; the nexus of social media, language and literature, mutually constitutive relationships between film and fiction, as well as Nollywood and the emergence of a Nigerian popular culture, among others. Submissions should come with 200-word abstracts, must not be longer than 6,000 words, typed in Times New Roman 12-point font, double-spaced, and should follow the MLA Handbook (7th Edition) in-text format. All submissions should be sent to english.arts@fuoye.edu.ng not later than 28 February 2017, and should come with a confirmation that they are not under consideration elsewhere. For further information, please contact the editor, Dr Harry Olufunwa: harry.olufunwa@fuoye.edu.ng

Afriques. Débats, Méthodes et Terrains D'Histoire (<http://afriques.revues.org>)
thematic issue, 2018

African material culture is featured in art museums around the world, but the proliferation of exhibitions often masks a poverty of research into the history of all but the most recent African art. If ancient African cultures constitute the poor cousin of African historical studies, the history of early art forms – with the notable exception of Ife and Benin – can barely be said to exist.

This special issue addresses the questions: how and under what circumstances can one undertake the writing of pre-contemporary African art, and how can African art history contribute to the broader task of writing African history? The period and the geographical space addressed by this call for papers could vary, depending in part on whether one focuses on 'ancient' African art, or on 'pre-contemporary art', which continued to be produced well into the twentieth century. At the heart of this issue of *Afriques* stands the fact that artistic production is necessarily situated in an historical moment. How does one write a history of these objects and of the circumstances in which they were created and from which they derive their meaning? Only by historicizing the works can we begin to access the original meanings and social significance of objects from a distance place and time.

African material culture was first recognized as art through its 'discovery' by western collectors and its subsequent inclusion in art museums. Africanists have, in recent years, added their voices to the medievalists who, for a generation, have contested a narrow understanding of what constitutes 'art'. Central to the debate, of course, is the question: What role do/did the objects play in their society of origin? With this in mind, we welcome essays that focus on the cultural context in which specific objects were created and used. We invite essays that focus on dating, context, and attribution. In the case of precolonial objects, iconography in the Panofskian sense may help to establish chronology or geographical origin. But as a general rule, iconographic interpretation is necessarily contingent upon context.

The editors of this special issue are seeking articles with a historiographic, methodological, or epistemological focus. Contributions should reflect the current state of research in the author's particular domain. What, for example, are the methods or the problems or orientations specific to the case study in question? Essays should present contextualized analysis of selected objects, viewed diachronically. The editors especially encourage authors to reflect on the different kinds of documents they have used as historical sources, as well as on the manner in which the objects may serve as sources for their own history. For example, is it possible for a given work to illuminate its own contextualized iconographic interpretation? Or is such an interpretation, by definition, an exercise in circular reasoning?

The editors also welcome contributions that reflect critically on the use of categories traceable to the colonial situation, and to the effort by European administrators and anthropologists to classify subject peoples. For example, we invite a critical reassessment of artistic 'style' whether associated with individual artists, schools, or ethnic groups; this might show how contemporary art historical method connects to a colonial past.

Even today, musicological considerations and commercial interests drive some research into African art, such as catalogues of private collections. Political factors and recent history, crucially the colonial and post-colonial situation, have also moulded approaches to the subject. For this special issue, we invite essays that focus on art historical research in a given country. We hope to address the question: How does the recent history of colonial engagement – or the historical absence of colonies – affect the subsequent evolution of African art scholarship?

In recent decades, African art history has been enriched by exchanges with anthropology, archaeology, and other fields. History, however, and more specifically historical methodology remain largely outside the accepted purview of African art history. This special issue of *Afriques* is a call to establish closer ties, both theoretical and methodological, to the discipline of African history. It is time to historicize African art history. 500 word proposals by 30 January 2017 to the editors, Claire Bosc-Tiessé: claire.bosc-tiesse@univ-paris1.fr and Peter Mark: pmark@wesleyan.edu

News

Professor Douglas H. Johnson of Oxford has been awarded the Haverford Award for Service to Humanity by Haverford College, Pennsylvania, USA. It is a product of the college's Quaker origins the official rubric states, "The Haverford Award supports and demonstrates the College's expressed concern for the application of knowledge to socially useful ends. It rewards alumni who best reflect Haverford's concern with the uses to which they put their knowledge, humanity, initiative and individuality."

Note to Contributors

Send items for inclusion in the April 2017 *Newsletter* by 15 March 2017 to Dr Simon Heap, Academic Office, Buckley 1.08, Oxford Brookes University, Gipsy Lane, Oxford, OX3 0BP or effaheap@aol.com

Any opinions expressed are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the ASAUk. For all matters relating to membership of ASAUk/RAS contact: Melmarie Laccay, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PD; telephone: +44 (0)20-3073-8336; email: rasmembership@soas.ac.uk

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