

ASA NEWS

ENHANCING THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ABOUT AFRICA



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INCREASINGLY INTERCONNECTED

ASA Members have never been more collaborative and interconnected. 2023 Best Book Prize winner Mariana Candido shares her insights on multilingual scholarship and global citizenship in a special interview.

AN AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Every issue of ASA News is designed with our community in mind. The ASA consistently features individual member updates, publications, and promotions, and seeks to feature stories, interviews, and data that benefit and inform our members. This issue includes a notable increase in co-authored books and articles, highlighting important member collaborations for all to celebrate. The idea of community drives the ASA Secretariat as we think about new programming, initiatives, and goals for the year. Each issue is also a reflection of community growth and evolution. Our feature on this year's Annual Meeting theme and volunteer Program Chairs, as well as our Meet the Emerging Scholars Network interview exemplify this.

Our most recent data shows that emerging scholars comprise approximately a third of the Association's regular program participants and annual membership. More program demographic and other statistics can be found in our By the Numbers infographic (p.8). To further support this growing constituency, ASA has worked to increase programming, expand fellowships, and design new leadership opportunities. If you're interested in engaging the ASA as an emerging scholar, please read more about how to get involved (p.14). Don't forget to mark your calendar for this year's Professionalization and Career Training (PACT) workshop on Wednesday, December 11 (theme TBA).

ASA is delighted to be back in the Midwest this year, albeit later in the calendar year than usual. We hope you'll take this opportunity to join us at the end of the semester and enjoy a little extra relaxation at the meeting. Don't forget to bring a scarf and a sense of adventure. Our Chicago LAC is busy planning local excursions and special events, and our Program Committee is hard at work promoting this year's Global Africa theme to ensure an impressive program (p.6). If you haven't done so already, be sure to register for the meeting in (the new) MyASA to gain access to the submission portal. Members receive the deepest discount, but if your institution is paying and won't cover membership, don't worry. Membership is not required to attend our Annual Meeting. For those that are members, be sure to check MyASA regularly for special member events and new issues of our publications. *History in Africa* recently released its 50th volume, and we will be celebrating their semicentennial throughout 2024.

Spring is also ASA award season, and we strongly encourage our members to review all open prizes and nominate themselves, their colleagues, and mentors for these prestigious accolades. This is also the first application cycle of the new Mahmoud Mohamed Taha Student Travel Award. Established in 2023, the award was made possible by a generous gift from Dr. Steve Howard. All current students pursuing African studies and/or conducting research in Africa are eligible for the award. If you published a book in 2023, your title is likely eligible for ASA book prizes including the ASA Best Book Prize. Enjoy the special interview with the 2023 Best Book winner Dr. Mariana Candido (p.17) and learn more about the award's nomination process (p.24) and eligibility. ASR Prizes are also accepting nominations, including the ASR Best Africa-Based Dissertation Prize. Read more about this exciting dissertation award and help us spread the word to recent graduates on the continent.

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Founded in 1981, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) is an advocacy coalition dedicated to the advancement of humanities education, research, preservation, and public programs. NHA is supported by more than one hundred national, state and local member organizations and institutions.

ARTICULATING THE HUMANITIES ON CAPITOL HILL

Alix Saba

African Studies Association Executive Director

Every March, scholars and practitioners descend on the US Capital for three days of discussion and advocacy with the National Humanities Alliance (NHA). The African Studies Association has had strong representation at Humanities Advocacy Day and other advocacy events in Washington D.C. for over a decade, foregrounding the federally funded scholarship and language learning of its members. Since appropriation committee members impact funding that fuels humanistic scholarship, representation in key states is essential to successful advocacy. ASA was proud to represent constituents in two underrepresented states - Kansas and Nevada - to support funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities (and by extension the National Endowment for the Arts), the National Archives and Records Administration, Title VI, and Fulbright Hays.

Before heading to Capitol Hill, participants attend a full day of sessions on the state of the Humanities. This year's program centered on the urgent need for institutions to think strategically and "play offense" in the fight for humanities education. These events facilitated helpful and hopeful discussions on how to promote humanities education on campuses, craft innovative interdisciplinary spaces for students, and defend disciplines and departments from austerity cuts and academic freedom infringements. Additional advocacy sessions helped new advocates understand how to effectively define and articulate the Humanities on the Hill and at their home institutions. Finally, Dr. Paula Krebs, the Current NHA president and Executive Director of the Modern Language Association, led several important discussions throughout the day including a conversation with the 11th Archivist of the United States, Dr. Colleen Shogan.

Simultaneous to these many engaging discussions, the

Biden Administration released its Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2025. The budget contained some excellent news as well as a number of surprises. Since their founding in 1965, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) have enjoyed equal funding, creating the expectation of budget parity. In an unprecedented move, the proposed NEA budget saw an increase from \$207M to \$210M, while the NEH saw a proposed cut down to \$200M. The document provided no rationale for the change, leaving many wondering if it was a simple error or a more ominous message.

Under the proposed budget, the Department of Education would receive a 3.95% increase in funding. However, the budget proposes a 4.82% decrease for Title VI and Fulbright-Hays, as follows:

Title VI:

FY 2023: \$75.4M

FY 2024 CR: \$75.4M

FY 2025 PBR: \$73.3, -\$2.1M or -2.75%

Fulbright-Hays:

FY 2023: \$9.811M

FY 2024 CR: \$10.3M

FY 2025 PBR: \$8.2M, -\$2.1M or -20%

Totals:

FY 2023: \$85.7M

FY 2024 CR: \$85.7M

FY 2025 PBR: \$81.5M, -\$4.1 or -4.8%

One event for ASA humanities advocacy is not enough, and we urge our members to underscore the importance of funding parity at the \$210M level for both NEH and NEA with campus Federal Relations Officers and university leadership. If you have anecdotes or stories about NEH funded projects related to African Studies, ASA wants to share them. Please contact the ASA Secretariat via email at members@africanstudies.org. Together we can remind our legislators that educational funding improves lives and communities in immeasurable ways.

2024

CHICAGO, IL

DEC. 12 - 14



African Studies Association 67th Annual Meeting

Global Africa

Program Chairs: **Alice Kang** (University of Nebraska, Lincoln) and **Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso** (Brandeis University)

What does it mean to read Africa from the global and the global from Africa? What are the geographies, ontologies, methodologies, epistemologies, and imaginaries of such a centering of Africa that reinstates the continent, its peoples, and its knowledges, as the axis upon which global processes revolve, the locale for the apprehension of critical global discourses, and the fulcrum for the resolution of key questions of global remit? We invite papers that reflect on these questions. Contemporary anxieties relating to global development, decolonization, peace and security, racism, knowledge production, gender equality, human rights, climate change and more compel African Studies and studies of Africa to seriously (re)consider how it approaches, positions, and interprets Africa.

Three key arguments emerge from the questions posed above. First, Africa embodies the global. However Africa is defined—geographically, culturally, ideologically, imaginatively—its peoples are global, its cultures are global, its histories are global. To invoke global Africa is to reject an essentialist perspective of what it means to be African; to be Africa and African is to be unbounded by space, place, and positions. Indeed, there are many Africas and not one, when we take Global Africa seriously as a basic definition of Africa. Second, Africa is central to the understanding, analysis, and interpretation of the major global issues of today, including peace, security, development, migration, climate change, globalization, racism, education, science and technology, creativity, and innovation. Local, national, and global conversations that seek to understand these issues are incomplete without accounting for the African dimensions and experiences of these mega-topics. Third, Africa's voice, participation, agency, and leadership is critical to the resolution of these and other major global problems. In other words, the world needs Africa and Africa holds the key to unlocking global solutions to contemporary challenges.

How do we execute such an approach to knowledge making about Africa, and how do local, national, and global actors and institutions implement this conception of Africa? Global Africa invites us as scholars to reexamine the notions of Africa that underpin our scholarship, pedagogy, activism, and policy work. Our disciplinary conditioning, institutional contexts, personal experiences, resources, privileges or lack of it, all propel us in specific directions that cause us to restrict Africa into categories and silos that isolate and minimize the power of the study of Africa for local and global relevance. Global Africa invites African states and institutions to harness the power of a continent whose very plurality, complexity, multilocality, transnationality, and multifaceted identity foreshadows its influence. Global Africa speaks to African and African-identifying peoples to cultivate the bonds that bind and the many locales and pathways to belonging, coexistence, and harmony. Global Africa invites artistic, creative, scientific, and technological expressions of the variegated existences, needs, and knowledges of the peoples and cultures of Africa. Global Africa invites the world to reconsider its relegation of Africa to the margins of political, economic, and sociocultural influence and to acknowledge and harness its centrality to global development, creative and scientific progress, and our collective human security. Global Africa implies retheorizing and reconstituting multipolar global relations to take Africa as a polar power by every definition of the concept.

Global Africa means that Africa is the continent not only of the future, but of now. The current signals are unmissable. Africa's global youth are shaping and participating in global conversations about social justice, democracy, development, decolonization, technology, migration, popular cultures, scientific innovation, and local and international policies about these. Challenges to electoralism and liberal democracy on the continent have shaken the assumed

hegemony that major Western powers held in African locations and led to the rethinking of democracy. When COVID-19 devastated the world, continental Africa provided an exception to theories of the causes and mechanisms of the virus's spread and impact, spurring scientific research and inspiring solutions to be applied globally. In every corner of the globe, Africa and its diaspora dominate popular cultures—music, fashion, the arts, performance, food and cookery, and so on. Sighing under the growing crush of climate change's effects, the world is turning to African ecosystems, indigenous knowledges, and African communities and governments for solutions to bolster global efforts at climate change mitigation. Africa's vast natural resources have and continue to be vital for global wealth creation, scientific progress, and the technological advancement of the world. The Russia-Ukraine war forced international organizations to recognize and critique the mechanisms and channels by which the European conflict created acute food insecurity in Africa more than anywhere else. South-South cooperation at platforms such as BRICS have had to contend with the question of how to meaningfully include and balance the sheer power and potential of African nations in the organization's efforts to expand. As the Israel-Gaza war began to rage, the world began to (re)interrogate extant notions of freedom, colonialism, racism, apartheid, decolonization, genocide, and war crimes, mirroring Africa's own longstanding and constant grappling with these issues in light of its history and international relations. In sum, past and present global trajectories, problems, and even the existence of humanity, require us to contemplate Global Africa.

Eschewing essentialist narratives and narrow disciplinary interrogations, Global Africa demands transdisciplinary, ontologically plural, and multimethod investigations of Africa's past, present, and future. We invite participants to reflect on these themes and beyond.

Final Submission Deadline: Sunday, March 17 11:59pm eastern

2024 Subthemes:

Africa's Diasporas: Olaocha Nwabara (SUNY Geneseo) and Rebecca L. Skinner Green (Bowling Green State University)

African Feminisms, Gender, & Sexuality: Esther Ajayi-Lowo (Spelman College) and Aleida Borges (Kings College London)

African Philosophy and Thought: Uchenna Okeja (Nelson Mandela University)

African Politics and Policy: Yousra Hamdaoui (Université Hassan II Mohammedia) and Michael Ogu (Babcock University)

Anthropology, Society, & Material Culture: Elizabeth Adeyemo (University of Notre Dame) and Blessing Onyima (Nnamdi Azikiwe University)

Development, Political Economy, & Human Security: Prithish Behuria (University of Manchester) and Kendra Dupuy (Western Washington University)

Education and Pedagogy: Peter Ojiambo (University of Kansas)

Environment and Climate Change: Omolade Adunbi (University of Michigan) and Lauren Carruth (American University)

Health, Healing, & Disability: Tsitsi Chataika, (University of Zimbabwe) and Laura Meek (University of British Columbia)

History and Archaeology: Dawne Curry (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) and Sarah Davis Westwood (Catalan African Studies Association)

Identities: Jordanna Matlon (American University)

Literature and Language: Ng'ang'a Wahu-Mũchiri (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Mobility, Migration, & Borders: Souad Belhoma (Moulay Ismail University, Meknes) and Amanda Coffie (University of Ghana)

Music, Performance, & Visual Culture: Warrick Moses (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Suzana Sousa (University of the Western Cape)

Peace, Law, & Security: Arsene Brice Bado (Center for Research and Action for Peace) and Shelley Liu (Duke University)

Popular Culture and Media: Reginold Royston (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

Religion and Spirituality: Susan Kilonzo (Maseno University, Kenya) and Abdoulaye Sounaye (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient/Abdou Moumouni University)

Science and Technology: Seyram Avle (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) and Vivian Dzokoto (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Social Movements, Activism, & Resistance: Bamba Ndiaye (Emory University) and Adebisola Okedele (Babcock University)

Urban Africa: Waseem-Ahmed Bin-Kasim (Elon University) and Wangui Kimari (University of Cape Town/Mathare Social Justice Centre)

Special Topics: Alice Kang (University of Nebraska, Lincoln) and Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso (Brandeis University)

Meet the 2024 Program Chairs

The ASA's Program Chairs work hard behind the scenes to craft the CFP theme, develop unique and timely subthemes, and gather brilliant subtheme chairs to review your submissions among many other things. This year's volunteers Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso and Alice J. Kang have done an incredible job, all while maintaining their regular work loads. Get to know them and their scholarly work, and don't forget to read their complete call for the 2024 Annual Meeting, Global Africa.



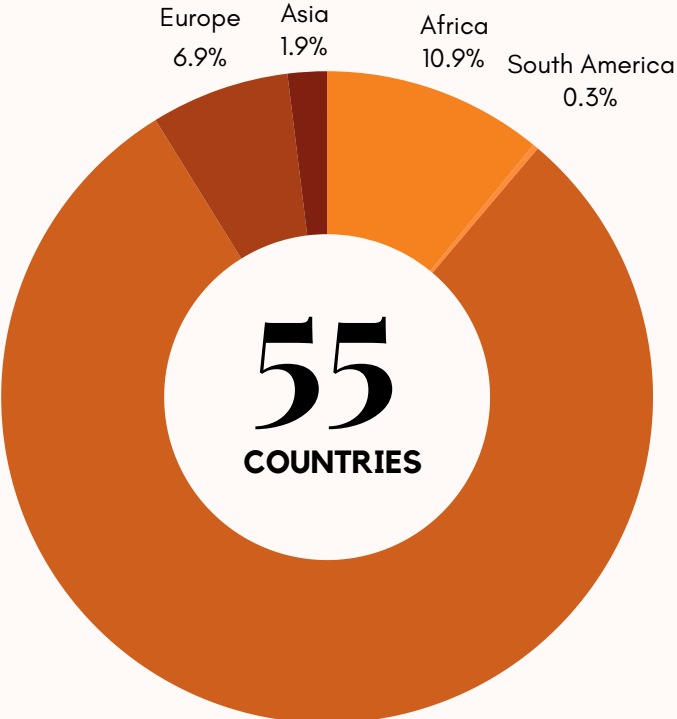
Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso is Associate Professor of African and African American Studies at Brandeis University, MA, and Vice-President of the International Studies Association (ISA). She previously taught Political Science and International Relations for twenty years at Babcock University, Nigeria. Her interdisciplinary research bestrides International Relations, Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, and African Studies. Her most recent publications are *African Refugees* (Indiana, 2023) and *The Palgrave Handbook of African Women's Studies, Vols. I-III* (Palgrave, 2021).



Alice J. Kang is a professor in the Department of Political Science and Institute for Ethnic Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. A scholar of women, gender, and African politics, she is the author or co-author of two books: *Bargaining for Women's Rights: Activism in an Aspiring Muslim Democracy* (University of Minnesota Press, 2015) and *Reimagining the Judiciary: Women's Representation on High Courts Worldwide* (Oxford University Press, 2022). She recently co-edited a translation of Hadiza Moussa's *Yearning and Refusal: An Ethnography of Female Fertility Management in Niamey, Niger* (Oxford University Press, 2023).

ANNUAL MEETING: HIGHLIGHTING GROWTH San Francisco by the numbers

TRAVEL LOCATION OF ORIGIN

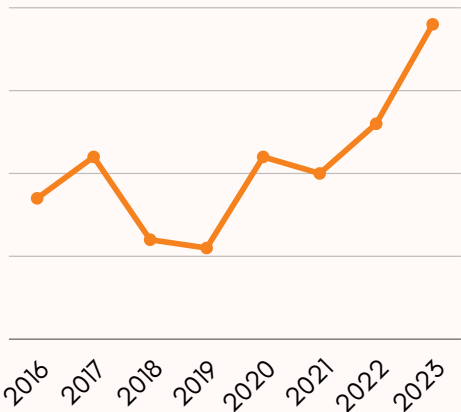


*Travel location was self-reported

594 *Total submissions increased by over 25% from 2022.*
TOTAL SUBMISSIONS

AFRICANOW! PRESENTATIONS

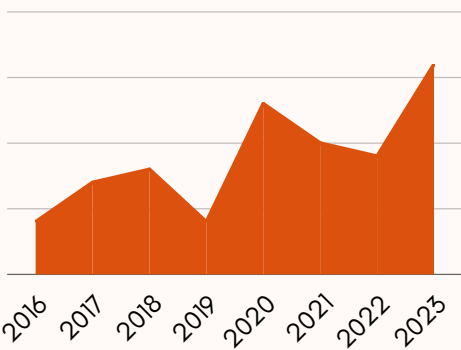
Originally this shortened format was added to support current events. Over time, the submission category has evolved to include practitioner reports, new research, alternative presentation formats, and memorials.



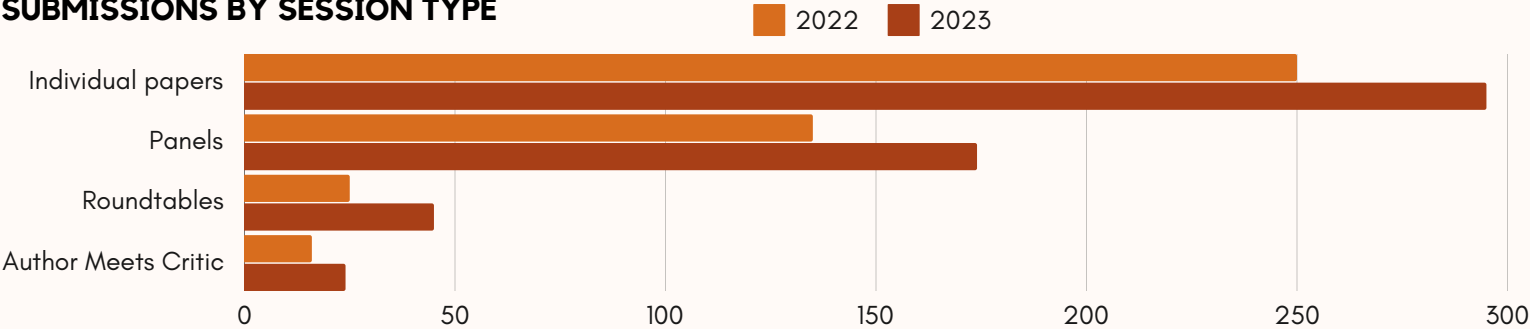
33% OF OUR 2023 PARTICIPANTS WERE EMERGING SCHOLARS

GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER PRIZE SUBMISSIONS

Although submissions have increased overall since the prize was established in 2001, we still have a long way to go before even 1/4 of our Graduate Student presenters polish and submit a paper annually.



SUBMISSIONS BY SESSION TYPE





The 2024 ASA Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago, IL from December 12 – 14. An ESN organized pre-conference workshop on Professionalization and Career Training (PACT) will be held December 11. For more event information, visit our Annual Meeting information page at africanstudies.org/annual-meetings.

MEET THE NEW EMERGING SCHOLARS NETWORK LEADERSHIP

After recent elections, the Emerging Scholars Network has a new Executive Council. Meet some of the inspiring new team members and find out how you can get involved.



Andrew Heffernan

Professor of International Relations & Comparative Politics, University of Ottawa

Postdoctoral Fellow, Digital Policy Hub at the Centre for International Governance Innovation

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

Early on during my PhD journey, I began to familiarize myself with the African Studies Association and was impressed with the organization and the people who were part of it. I was looking for a way to get involved when a call to re-imagine the Emerging Scholars Network which had been on hiatus for a few years came across my desk, I leaped at the opportunity. Knowing that while I was eager to get involved with ASA, it was also a bit overwhelming as I was a young graduate student early in my doctoral journey.

The ESN came at what seemed to be a fortuitous time, as it was a great opportunity for me to get more involved, but also for me to contribute to developing what I saw, and continue to see, as one of the integral functions that academic societies should perform - helping to train and professionalize young scholars. This is a goal we have had for ourselves on the ESN Executive Committee since I joined, and a mantra we continue to aspire to each day.

Tell us about your research.

My research focuses on the nexus of climate change politics and Africa. The preponderance of my work has focused on Community-Based Natural Resource Management in southern Africa. My newest project is interrogating online climate change disinformation in Africa, and how policies can be developed between the Global North and Global South to govern such deleterious online information flows. Beyond these specific interests, I have done work on natural resource management, conservation, food security, ecotourism, and other related topics. I also have a particular interest in the scholarship of teaching and learning, and am always thinking about how we can develop better approaches to teaching about Africa in classrooms in the Global North.

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

Over the next year, my vision is to continue the work we have done over the past few years with the new members of the Executive Committee, as well as to work with these new voices to develop new initiatives. Part of the work with the broader ASA, and certainly with our work as the ESN has always been to create more ties with the continent and the new EC has demonstrated a particular interest in this. I see this as something we will put additional focus on over the coming year in order to ensure we are creating programming that is inclusive of, available to, and useful for, emerging scholars both on the continent and off.

What do you see as the biggest challenges facing emerging scholars in our field today, and how do you believe ESN can address these challenges?

Unfortunately, I feel that academia in general, and African studies in particular, have been undergoing a growing set of crises for a number of years. These crises are diverse and far reaching, but perhaps more than anything/anyone, they are negatively affecting emerging scholars and their prospects for attaining their desired careers. These are challenges we all face, but rather than throw up our hands, or feel despair, the ESN has been heavily focused on providing programming geared toward putting our degrees to work - whether within the academy or without - and this is a focus we will continue to have in order to overcome these ongoing challenges.

ibrahim Anṓba (Bàbátúndé)

Ph.D. Candidate in African History
University of California, Davis

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

The ESN facilitated my first participation at the African Studies Association's annual meeting. For this and a few other reasons, I feel a sense of gratitude and need to lend my services to the network with the intention of strengthening its capacity to support more graduate students.

Tell us about your research.

My scholarly interest is at the intersection of law and African spiritual forms. I am currently looking at how the introduction of British technologies of legal control in colonial Nigeria interacted with African spiritual expressions and how the outcomes of those interactions impacted colonial jurisprudence and social relations.

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

I hope to work with my colleagues on the team to consider avenues for greater integration of our other colleagues on the African continent in the ESN programs. I believe the network can equally invest resources in promoting members' work (dissertations, journal articles, etc.) for greater visibility and engagement.

What are you passionate about teaching or collaborating on?

I am passionate about bridging the gap between academic research and public policy conversations. I worked in the public policy field in Africa for several years before graduate school. Having spent some time in graduate school, I notice a significant disconnect between the conversations happening in these two spaces, especially as they relate to the impact of academic fields like African history and African studies on policy making. What use is research work produced over 3-5 years if such work only becomes useful for furthering academic debates and not influencing public opinion and, more importantly, public policies? Although several scholars are already bringing their work to the attention of the non-academic African public, I believe both spaces can always benefit from greater integration.





Utitofon Inyang

Assistant Professor of African Literature and Culture State University of New York (SUNY) Binghamton

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

My interest in joining the ESN leadership grew out of the desire for community and support during my PhD program. When the call came to join the Emerging Scholars Network and to develop a plan of action for emerging scholars in terms of skill development, professional development opportunities, and community, I did not hesitate. The opportunity to also contribute in some way to the growth and advancement of the ASA in collaboration with an extensive network of colleagues and mentors invested in the development of African studies was indeed a welcome one. Getting involved with the ESN has both honed my understanding of the challenges facing emerging scholars as well as my commitment towards capacity building for this vibrant group of scholars.

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

I am particularly excited about the work that emerging scholars are doing in the production of new knowledge about Africa. My vision is to contribute to shining the spotlight on this very important work through programing that offers emerging opportunities to showcase their research through conference presentations, workshop panels and others. I am also interested in initiatives that equip emerging scholars with relevant skills needed for an increasingly diverse job world.

What are you passionate about teaching or collaborating on?

My research focuses on the worlding practices and modes of representation that build on African and Afro-diasporic ways of knowing, literary archives, and cultural forms. I am passionate about the wealth of perspectives that are emerging for studying Africa in an increasingly interconnected world. Opportunities to teach about or collaborate across disciplinary lines in probing the varied vantage points that showcase the textual of African and Black life and experience are particularly productive for me.

Miriam Jerotich Kilimo

Assistant Professor, Department of Africana Studies
The College of Wooster

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

I was interested in serving on the Executive Council of the Emerging Scholars Network (ESN) to support the work and careers of graduate students and early career scholars. While I was a graduate student, I was a member of the ESN and enjoyed the programming organized by the Executive Council, particularly the workshop on non-academic careers. I also drew inspiration from my previous work between 2020 and 2022, when I ran an online educational consultancy called Higher Ed Prep that helped African students apply for graduate education and scholarships in the US and Europe.



Tell us about your research.

My research and teaching interests center on the themes of feminist politics, law, and governance in contemporary Africa. I am broadly interested in the use of policies and law to address racial and gender inequalities in social and political life. I am currently working on a book project that draws on my dissertation research examining how beneficiaries of gender quotas experience political life.

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

I would love to see the ESN grow its membership of PhD scholars based in African universities. I would also love to see it serve as a valuable resource for emerging scholars to find access to resources that can help them thrive in their academic careers, such as grant opportunities, writing workshops, and informal mentorship.

What do you see as the biggest challenges facing emerging scholars in our field today, and how do you believe ESN can address these challenges?

The biggest challenge I see facing emerging scholars is how the education sector is increasingly unpredictable owing to factors such as the impact of AI, the poor academic job market, the closures of various academic departments, and the unequal access to resources and opportunities depending on where one is located geographically. I believe ESN can address these challenges by exposing emerging scholars to new career possibilities, linking students in African universities with resources such as grants, as well as encouraging innovative use of AI in research.

**Oluwasola Daniels**

Ph.D. Candidate in History
University of California, Davis

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

After joining the African Studies Association (ASA) a few years ago, I struggled to identify with an organized group of graduate students like me because everything seemed to be about the annual conference, and I wanted more. Seeing the ESN CFP made me realize that ASA had me in mind. After attending the business meeting last December, I figured out that joining the network would connect me to the pool of scholars I wanted to identify with.

Tell us about your research.

Oluwasola is interested in sex and sexual cultures and how they define shame, honor, status, and paternity in twentieth-century Nigeria and West Africa. She is also interested in men's sexual and reproductive health, especially how the study of men's bodies can decongest tropes that pathologize women's bodies and expand the literature on the history of sexual desire and pleasure, congenital disabilities, infant morbidity, and maternal mortality in Africa and the Black Atlantic.

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

I think the ESN can organize mentorship programs as a forum for emerging scholars to interact more. It could be in the form of peer mentoring or something more. Mentoring will foster knowledge exchange and communication across borders, uniting Africanists and African-based scholars, facilitating meaningful interaction, and bridging the Atlantic divide.

What do you see as the biggest challenges facing emerging scholars in our field today, and how do you believe ESN can address these challenges?

In thinking about a more cohesive ESN, improving communication would be great. We could be more open and seek counsel from one another to build a stronger community. This is where the ESN Council comes in by organizing interfacing programs like mentoring and other programs that council members might suggest.

Bryan Kauma

Assistant Professor of African History
Southwestern University

What inspired you to join the ESN Executive Council?

I was introduced to the ESN at the height of the pandemic when hard lockdowns were in place. Yet at the same time I had to complete my PhD thesis. Overwhelmed by both academic and social anxiety and uncertainty, I attended one of the virtual seminars hosted by ASR, I fondly remember how rejuvenated I felt – re-fell in love with my work, and was super excited to share it, for a while forgetting the gloom that cast over us. However, realizing that my situation was not unique nor isolated, I toyed with the idea of spearheading virtual seminar presentations for young scholars. This idea gained traction with the Zimbabwe Historical Association, and when the opportunity to reach a wider audience through the ESN arose, I embraced it with both hands and have never looked back. Connecting with other emerging scholars was therapeutic and helpful to my reading and writing process. It offered me much-needed productive downtime, and I was able to stay connected and meet amazing people in the process.

Tell us about your research.

Glow up: I am currently working on my monograph that explores the food and social history of Zimbabwe, with particular attention to African indigenous grains – sorghum and millet. This work extends the normative economic and social ideas of food, to demonstrate the politics of food. I get to delve into contested and topical themes including climate change, food (in)security, indigeneity and ‘African culture’. I use the story of small grains as a lens to revisit and tell African stories and experiences with power, their environment and social change. This connects well with my extended interests in African indigenous plant nurseries in southern Africa. How have African cropsapes been constructed, maintained and challenged?

What is your vision for the Emerging Scholars Network over the next year?

I hope to see ESN expanding its geographical presence, with more African-based scholars being active in the different ESN and ASA programs. I envision dialogue to also expand further to capture the shifting socio-economic, environmental and political landscapes. I believe ESN will harness different emerging voices and more than ever in the past, advocate for the development and success of emerging scholars. We have a good and dedicated team (to be fair, we always have).



Who or what has had the biggest influence on your research?

I know it may sound clichéd, but my PhD supervisor, Prof Sandra Swart has been so amazing. I appreciate her inimitable supervision, scholarship and ‘tough love’ passion – always pressing me to reach for new boundaries. From either direct conversations or mere observation, I have learned a great deal about how to handle myself not only in academic spaces, but socially too. Drawing on this, I have been able to position myself favorably with confidence in positions that allow me to participate and do research that I enjoy, enriches, and has great potential to make meaningful change across society. Bless her heart-dragon!

GET INVOLVED

Become an official ESN Member in MyASA under "Coordinate Organizations." Membership tiers allow Emerging Scholars to pay what they can afford (including \$0). 100% of funds go to ESN programming.

Visit the Emerging Scholars Network page on the ASA website to stay up to date on ESN Workshops & Events and the ESN Newsfeed.



SUBMIT TO THE 2024 AFRICAN STUDIES REVIEW PRIZES

1

GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER PRIZE

Nominations due *March 15, 2024*. Any paper presented by a graduate student at the 2023 ASA Annual Meeting is eligible.

2

BEST AFRICA-FOCUSED ANTHOLOGY OR EDITED COLLECTION

Nominations due *April 15, 2024*. Titles must have been published during the previous calendar year (2023) and can be submitted in any language.

3

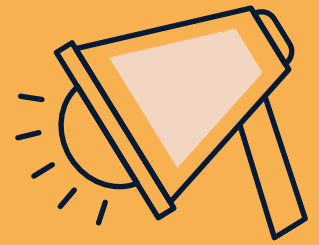
BEST AFRICA-BASED DISSERTATION

Nominations due *April 15, 2024*. Dissertations must have been defended during the previous calendar year (2023) and can be submitted in any language.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT

AFRICANSTUDIES.ORG/PUBLICATIONS/AFRICAN-STUDIES-REVIEW-PRIZES/

BEST AFRICA-BASED DISSERTATION



Deputy Editor Katherine Luongo shares more about the 2024 ASR Best Africa-Based Dissertation Prize:

What work does ASR highlight with the Dissertation Prize?

The prize aims to highlight innovative scholarship in the humanities and social sciences produced by emerging, young scholars based on the continent.

Are there any fields within African Studies from which ASR would particularly like to receive submissions?

Following the interdisciplinary focus of the ASA and ASR, dissertations taking an interdisciplinary approach are especially welcome. ASR encourages French-language, as well as English-language, submissions.

Who would you encourage to submit to the Dissertation Prize?

We would encourage Africa-based doctoral students in the social sciences and humanities to submit their dissertations for consideration

Nominations are due April 15, 2024. Dissertations must have been defended during the previous calendar year (2023).

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT

AFRICANSTUDIES.ORG/PUBLICATIONS/AFRICAN-STUDIES-REVIEW-PRIZES/



Mariana Candido's award winning book explores the history of Angola. Photograph of contemporary Luanda shot by artist and photographer Eryxson Fonseca.

CRAFTING NARRATIVE HISTORIES

2023 ASA Best Book Prize Winner Mariana Candido traces the scholarly path that led her to African studies, her multilingual, interdisciplinary approach, and the complexities of building an engaging narrative history from disparate archival documents.



Your book, *Wealth, Land, and Property in Angola: A History of Dispossession, Slavery, and Inequality*, has been well received by scholars and, of course, our Prize Committee. What do you think resonates with readers?

I am glad readers and the ASA Prize Committee members read and engaged with my book. While writing the book, I hoped to be in conversation with two scholarships: 1) on the slave trade and slavery studies; 2) on land rights and uses. Usually, scholars working on the impact of the transatlantic slave trade or on the expansion of slavery in Africa do not engage with those writing about land tenure. Of course, there are exceptions, such as the work of Assan Sarr, for example. In *Wealth, Land and Property in Angola* I showed how we cannot disconnect the debate about land grabbing in the nineteenth century from the expansion of slavery and slave raids in West Central Africa. In fact, I show how the two issues have been connected since the early 17th century. There is rich evidence in archives in Angola, Portugal, and Brazil demonstrating that slave raids and warfare created waves of refugees, who became landless. These individuals, lacking land access, became more vulnerable to enslavement.

Thus, there is a clear indication that land dispossession in the 17th and 18th centuries accelerated, or at least, facilitated enslavement. Plus, in *Wealth, Land, and Property*, I engage with an old debate in African Studies: if West Central African rulers valued accumulating dependents, a central tenant in the concept of wealth in people, why did rulers were willing to sell captives to European slave traders, rather than retaining them locally? Jane Guyer had already asked similar questions two decades ago, in *Marginal Gains* (2004). How can we explain the involvement of some African merchants in the transatlantic slave trade if the main form of wealth accumulation was through the acquisition of people? Why would political and economic elite members sell captives if they could put them to use on their own societies as enslaved men, women, and children? So, I tried to answer these, as well as other questions, relying on the rich written documentation available for Angola.

In *Wealth, Land and Property in Angola* I also examined the role of West Central Africans as global consumers, connected to markets in Portugal and Brazil, and places such as China and India, France, and the Netherlands.

My work engages with discussions related to the Atlantic World and the African diaspora. West Central Africa was the region most affected by this trade in terms of its duration and the number of people enslaved. So, my research interests bridge the Atlantic, as did the historical agents I write about. My approach combines social and economic history, focusing on slavery, migration, colonialism, collective versus individual property rights, and gender, a field I have been engaging with more forcefully in my recent work.

In many ways, my scholarship deals with changes associated with the transatlantic slave trade. My first book, *Fronteras de esclavización: esclavitud, comercio e identidade en Benguela, 1780-1850* (2011), analyzes demographic and social changes in Benguela – a major slaving port on the African coast – and environs from 1780 to 1850. *Fronteras de esclavización* examines the emergence of a local elite composed of enslavers as well as new patterns of ethnic identification.

My second book, *An African Slaving Port and the Atlantic World* (2013), is a social history of Benguela between 1600 and 1850. The first English-language book about Benguela, it examines early Portuguese colonialism in the region and early contacts with the Ndombe people. The book stresses the importance of Benguela in the Atlantic World and examines mechanisms of enslavement and the expansion of the slaving economy.

My most recent book, *Wealth, Land and Property in Angola: A History of Dispossession, Slavery and Inequality* (2022), analyzes the ways in which West Central Africans accumulated wealth between 1600 and 1880. Linking commodification, land grabbing, and population displacement, the book stresses the role of women as historical agents and challenges teleological interpretations that see individual property as a sign of modernity and economic prosperity.

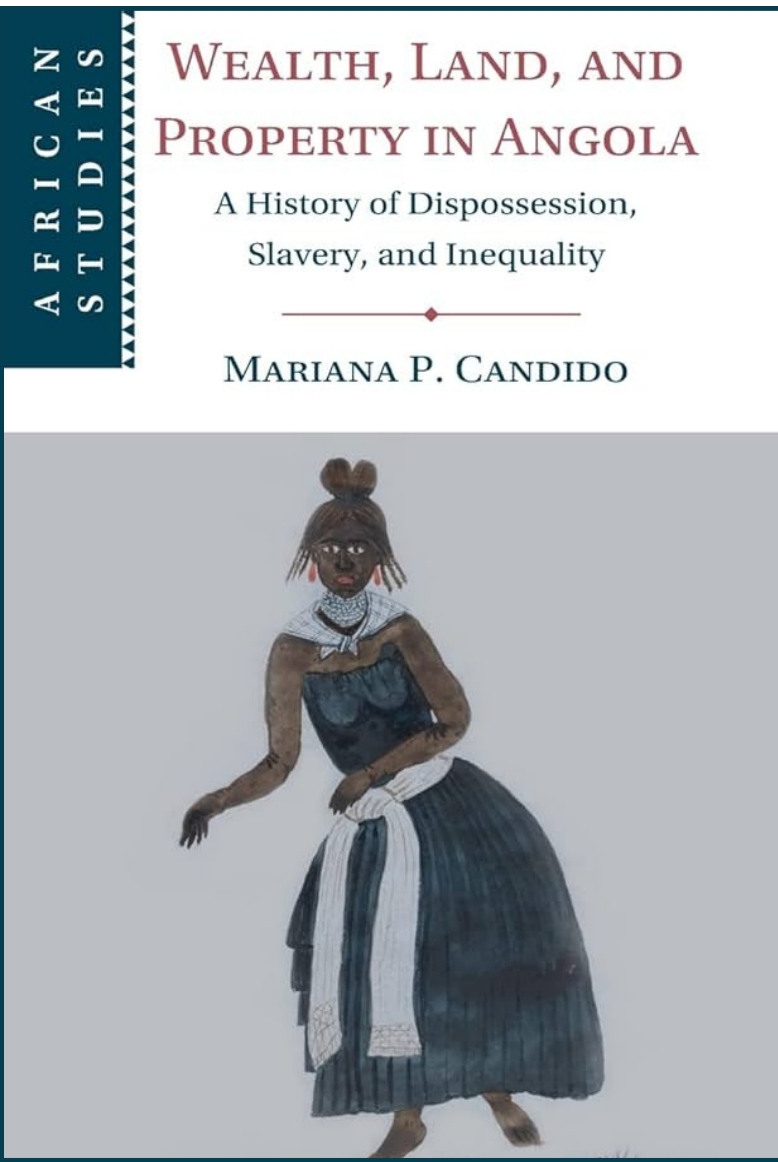
I have also organized edited volumes, such as *African Women in Atlantic Africa, 1680-1880: Power, Labour and Mobility*, edited with Adam Jones (2019); *Laços Atlânticos: África e africanos durante a era do comércio transatlântico de escravos*, with Carlos Liberato, Paul Lovejoy and Renée Soulodre-La France (2017); and *Crossing Memories: Slavery and African Diaspora*, with Ana Lucia Araujo and Paul Lovejoy (2011).

I have organized two special issues with Eugénia Rodrigues, from Universidade de Lisboa. The first one, *African Women's Access and Rights to Property in the Portuguese Empire* was published in *African Economic History*, in 2015. And, in 2018, we organized special issue, in Portuguese, on Color, Classification and social categories in Iberian empires, 16th-19th century, which is available in open access in *Estudos Ibero-Americanos*.

So, my scholarship has always been collaborative, international, and multilingual and I think this is clear in my most recent book.

Was there anything that surprised you during your research for your new book?

The amount of information available about regular individuals in the colonial archives. Since my first trip to Angola to do archival work, I have been fascinated by the rich primary sources available. And astonished with the fact that very few scholars do archival research in Angola for



a variety of reasons, including costs associated with traveling and staying in Angola.

Were there any challenges you faced while completing your research?

My biggest challenge was creating a narrative, a logic, for documents that are, in essence, disorganized. A narrative that is compelling, accessible, and exciting – and do this in English, which is not my first or even my second language. This, for me, is always the most difficult aspect. It is not archival research, which I enjoy, but it is creating the story people will read, stressing how regular individuals navigated major transformations during their lives. It is also about discussing individual lives without losing perspective of the larger story.

What drew you to focus on Angola during the transatlantic slave trade, and specifically women?

I am from Rio de Janeiro, the place that received the largest number of enslaved Africans during the era of the transatlantic slave trade. Angolan history and Angolans have always been present while I was doing my BA in History at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), in Brazil. I read Angolan literature, tried to read as much as I could about Angola history and became very interested in studying African history as an undergraduate student. I had excellent classes with Prof. Silvio de Carvalho and had a chance to work as his research assistant. However, in the 1990s, there was no master's or PhD programs in African history in Brazil, so I applied for a master's in African Studies at El Colegio de México, in Mexico City. El Colegio de Mexico was the only institution, in Latin America, that offered a master's degree in African Studies in the late 1990s.

So, in 1997, I headed to Mexico to start my Masters. It was the first chance I had to travel abroad, so I was extremely excited about this opportunity. I was 22 years old, on a full fellowship, excited to learn about African Studies. It was a great experience that completely transformed my life, my worldview and exposed me to a rich world which was inaccessible to me in Rio de Janeiro. The program in African Studies at El Colegio de México offered me great training in Swahili, but also exposed me to scholarship in Spanish, French and English for the first time in my life. I had classes with amazing scholars, including Celma Aguero, Arturo Saavedra, Masimango Cangabo, and met so many wonderful people from all over Latin America.

"MY SCHOLARSHIP HAS ALWAYS BEEN COLLABORATIVE, INTERNATIONAL, AND MULTILINGUAL"

El Colegio de México also brought scholars from abroad to teach intensive seminars. This is how I was trained by Michael La Rue, Rina Cáceres, and Paul Lovejoy, for example. Living and studying in Mexico shaped my career in so many ways that it is even difficult to explain. El Colegio de Mexico opened new possibilities for me, such as a chance to do a PhD at York University, in Canada.

After a 3-year master's in Mexico City, something unthinkable in the United States nowadays, I headed to Toronto. In 2000, I arrived in Canada to study under Paul Lovejoy's supervision. Paul Lovejoy is one of the leading scholars on the slave trade and slavery in Africa, so under his mentorship I decided to study the impact of the transatlantic slave trade on West Central African societies, which eventually became my first book, *Fronteras de esclavización: esclavitud, comercio e identidad en Benguela, 1780-1850* (Colegio de México, 2011). Although I wrote my dissertation in English in Toronto, the El Colegio de Mexico Press showed interest in translating it into Spanish. In 2018, it was translated into Portuguese and published in Angola, by the Universidade de Katyavala Bwila Press.

I resisted writing about African women for a long time. I did not want to study women's history just because I was a woman in a very male field, African history. So, I avoided the topic for a long time. Women are everywhere in my first book, *Fronteras de esclavización* (2011), in my second book, *An African Slaving Port and the Atlantic World* (2013), that examines the emergence of the port of Benguela in the 17th century, and even in my most recent book. However, I don't think I wrote books about women. I wrote books about African societies, and women were the majority the population.

How does the interdisciplinary nature of African studies shape your work?

My master's degree is in African Studies from El Colegio

de México, so I was trained by and read the work of anthropologists, linguists, sociologists, economists. Learning Swahili also offered me exposure to Bantu languages and a different worldview, challenging certain ideas that we take for granted as universal. I am a historian, but I read across disciplines and engage with the work of specialists beyond history. Being an ASA member since graduate school also shaped my career, and forced me to think outside of the walls of history departments.

Your previous published works include *Fronteras de esclavización: esclavitud, comercio e identidad en Benguela, 1780-1850* (Colegio de México, 2011) and *An African Slaving Port and the Atlantic World* (Cambridge University Press, 2013). How did your previous publications and their associated research inform, inspire, or impact your new award-winning book?

I want to believe that my research is situated at the crossroads between different geographical fields. I was trained as an Africanist, but I focus on the history of West Central Africa in the era of the transatlantic slave trade (ca. 1550-1860). Many of my PhD colleagues worked on North and West Africa, so their work and research also influenced my thinking about the African past and my teaching.

Anthropologist and ASR Editor Claudia Gastrow said the following about your book, “Carefully researched and sensitively conceptualized, *Candido* brings to life African struggles over the land in the face of European encroachment. Not only does this book rewrite existing understandings of land in the region, but it is a powerful example of how detailed research can act as a tool for countering the harms of colonial narratives and practices.” How do you see your work in a larger framework of shifting narratives?

Claudia Gastrow is a very generous scholar, who has done important work about urbanization in Luanda, and I have learned a lot from her. What I tried to show in my books is that there are rich sources to write the history of Angola. The end of the civil war has allowed more foreign researchers to do archival research in Angolan archives and libraries, complementing some of the earlier work that was restricted to the collections available in Portugal. And we need more scholars going over the thousands of documents available, so we can have a

richer history, adding complexity to some of the earlier debates. For example, the idea that land was abundant has informed several studies all over Africa. Yet, when you examine specific areas, it becomes clear that people clashed over land access, forcing us to refine the idea that land is easily available or even the idea that Africans did not have ownership over land.

You have worked and lived in many cities worldwide, and recently as a fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. How do experiences in new places with new colleagues help shape your research and writing process?

It helped me to be exposed to other ways to think about the world. Interacting with scholars from other disciplines and different backgrounds, working in different parts of the world, also pushed me to draw comparisons, and to make my work relevant and useful for someone who is not necessarily interested in African history. I was also trained in three different academic settings and now I realize how this was important in my formation, constantly challenging me to question “canons” and issues we take for granted as natural and universal. Living in different places, reading in different languages, and explaining my ideas in different settings forced me to become familiar with different scholarships and debates. It has also influenced my research and my writing.

What are some of the first things you like to do when you arrive at a new place?

Go for a walk and have a coffee.

Can you tell us about your current work-in-progress “*Beyond Queens and Captives: Women in Angola, 1500-1880*”?

My current book project examines women’s history in West Central Africa, a region that lost over five million individuals to the transatlantic slave trade. It benefits and engages with the work of several colleagues who have written important studies about women, including Linda Heywood’s *Njinga of Angola: Africa’s Warrior Queen* (Harvard University Press, 2017); Vanessa Oliveira’s *Slave Trade and Abolition. Gender, Commerce and Economic Transition in Luanda* (U. Wisconsin Press, 2021), and John K. Thornton’s, *The Kongolese Saint Anthony: Dona Beatriz Kimpa Vita and the Antonian Movement, 1684-1706* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), as well

"MY BIGGEST CHALLENGE WAS CREATING A NARRATIVE, A LOGIC, FOR DOCUMENTS THAT ARE, IN ESSENCE, DISORGANIZED. A NARRATIVE THAT IS COMPELLING, ACCESSIBLE, AND EXCITING – AND DO THIS IN ENGLISH, WHICH IS NOT MY FIRST OR EVEN MY SECOND LANGUAGE. THIS, FOR ME, IS ALWAYS THE MOST DIFFICULT ASPECT. IT IS NOT ARCHIVAL RESEARCH, WHICH I ENJOY, BUT IT IS CREATING THE STORY PEOPLE WILL READ, STRESSING HOW REGULAR INDIVIDUALS NAVIGATED MAJOR TRANSFORMATIONS DURING THEIR LIVES."

DR. MARIANA CANDIDO



as several studies by Selma Pantoja, including *Nzinga Mbandi mulher, guerra e escravidão* (Brasília, DF: Thesaurus Editora, 2000), and Charlotte de Castelnau L'Estoile's *Páscoa et ses deux maris: Une esclave entre Angola, Brésil et Portugal* (Presses Universitaires de France, 2019). I also engage with scholars working in other parts of Africa, such as Oyèrónké Oyěwùmí and Ndubueze Mbah who have raised important questions about colonialism and the effects of Western ideologies about gender roles on African societies. I am hoping to write a *longue durée* approach, examining the different, and conflicting roles women occupied: as farmers, as traders, as religious leaders, rulers, and enslaved people. My hope is to make Angolan history accessible to nonspecialists.

I believe understanding Angola's past is critical to grasp the contribution of enslaved and free individuals to the African diaspora. I am committed to using empirical cases to examine the transformations women experienced over three centuries, in contrast with studies that place women in the background of a generic precolonial past where they lack historic dynamism.

Do you have any other works-in-progress, scholarly or otherwise?

I have been working on an edited volume for several years and I am glad it will be published soon. *A Cultural History of Slavery and Human Trafficking. Vol. 4 Age of Empire* (Bloomsbury Academic Press, in production), brings junior and senior scholars contributions examining the expansion of slavery and different slave trades in the 1700-1900 period. The different authors show how slavery, capitalism, and imperialism were compatible and interrelated, despite earlier interpretations that portrayed slavery as incompatible or less capable of producing labor output. Agricultural output, labor input, and consumer interests dominated much of the political and economic interests of the elites during the Age of Empire. In this context of change and transformations, slavery and freedom were defined and redefined throughout the 1700-1900 period. These redefinitions took place in Europe as well as in the colonial political economies in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

I have been collaborating with Mariana Dias Paes, from the Max Planck Institute, for several years on understanding Angolan legal history. Last year, we published *História e Direito em Angola*, co-authored with Mariana Dias Paes and Juelma Matos Ngala (Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory, 2023), available in open access. We have different articles that will be published soon, including one already accepted that will be out soon in *History in Africa*.

I am also co-writing articles with Monica Lima e Sousa, from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, and José Evora, from the Arquivo Nacional de Cabo Verde. So, I have been busy.

Besides all the writing, Selina Patel Nascimento (Lancaster University) and I just secured a large Arts and Humanities Research and Council, UK (ARHC) grant to examine women's mechanisms for social mobility in Brazil and Angola. And alongside my Emory Colleague, Adriana Chira, and Mariana Dias Paes (Max Planck), we have been collaborating on a project examining the links between slavery aftermaths and land dispossession in Latin America and Africa. This project involves undergraduate and graduate students, and we hope to present our initial findings at ASA 2024 meeting. So, I am looking forward to seeing all the amazing ASA community in Chicago!

ASA BEST BOOK PRIZE

The African Studies Association (ASA) presents the ASA Best Book Prize to the author of the most important scholarly work in African studies published in English during the preceding year. The winner of the ASA Best Book Prize is announced each year at the ASA Annual Meeting, where he or she receives an honorarium and a plaque. A list of the finalists for the Prize is published in the Annual Meeting program. Past winners have included some of the most prominent names in African Studies.

Nominations for the ASA Best Book Prize are made directly by publishers by April 30, who may nominate as many separate titles in a given year as they desire. Nominations must be original non-fiction scholarly works published in English and distributed in the United States. The subject matter must significantly deal with Africa and/or related areas (Cape Verde, Madagascar, or Indian Ocean Islands off the East African coast). Ineligible works include collections and compilations, proceedings of symposia, new editions of previously published books, bibliographies, and dictionaries.

ACLS CAREER WEBINAR: HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING



ACLS PRESENTS

**MONDAY,
APRIL 8, 2024
AT 4:00 PM EDT**

For PhDs and graduate students interested in learning about teaching roles in high schools.





ASA MEMBER NEWS

Celebrating the incredible accomplishments throughout our global community.

Recent Member Publications

Gemechu Abeshu, York University, "Control of Mineral Land by a Para-sovereign Power" in the Ethiopia-Djibouti Borderlands" in *Governing Natural Resources for Sustainable Peace in Africa*, edited by Obasesam Okoi and Victoria R Nalule (Routledge, 2023).

Jeffrey Ahlman, Smith College, *Ghana: A Political and Social History* (Zed, 2024).

Norman Ajari, University of Edinburgh, *Darkening Blackness: Race, Gender, Class, and Pessimism in 21st-Century Black Thought* (Polity, 2024).

Redie Bereketeab, The Nordic Africa Institute, *Historical Sociology of State Formation in the Horn of Africa: Genesis, Trajectories, Processes, Routes and Consequences* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023).

Redie Bereketeab, The Nordic Africa Institute, *Recent Developments in Peace and Security in the Horn of Africa* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2023).

Mohamed Saliou Camara, Howard University, *Issue of Governance, Security, and Development in Contemporary Africa* (Rowan and Littlefield, 2023).

Matthew Christensen, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, *Anglophone African Literature 1940-2020: The State, the Citizen, and the Sovereign Ideal* (James Curry, 2024).

Kimberly Cleveland, Georgia State University, *Africanfuturism: African Imaginings of Other Times, Spaces, and Worlds* (Ohio University Press, 2024).

Frederick Cooper, New York University and **Jane Burbank**, New York University, *Post-Imperial Possibilities: Eurasia, Eurafrica, Afroasia* (Princeton University Press, 2023).

Femi Euba, Louisiana State University, premiered the play, *CRATERS* (2023).

Jude Fokwang, Regis University, *Cultivating Moral Citizenship* (Spears Books, 2023).

Marquita M. Gammage, California State University, Northridge, *Media Racism: The Impact of Media injustice on Black Women's Lives* (Universal Write Publications, 2024).

Andrew Heffernan, University of Ottawa and **Michael Murphy**, Queen's University, Canada, "A quantum model of climate change? Insights from community-based natural resource management in Namibia" *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 2023.

Shakirah Hudani, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, *Master Plans and Minor Acts: Repairing the city in post-genocide Rwanda* (University of Chicago Press, 2024).

Göran Hydén, University of Florida, *Theorizing in Comparative Politics: Africa and Democratization* (Cambridge University Press, 2024).

Frederick Lamp, Yale University, *Python Spirit on the Baga Coast: A Scientific and Art Historical Investigation* (Five Continents Edition, 2024).

Tamba M'bayo, West Virginia University, "Researching a History of Epidemics in Sierra Leone during the Coronavirus Pandemic," *History in Africa* Vol. 50, 2023.

Laura Meek, University of British Columbia, Okanagan, **Jia Hui Lee**, University of Bayreuth, and **Jacob Katumusiime**, Makerere University, "Contested Truths over Covid-19 in East Africa: Examining Opposition to Public Health Measures in Tanzania and Uganda." *African Studies Review* 66(4): 873-898.

Laura Meek, University of British Columbia, Okanagan and Abigail Neely, Dartmouth College "African Experiments in Health and Healing: Science from the Home and Homestead" *Science, Technology, & Human Values* 49(2), 2024.

Sylvester Ogbechie, University of California Santa Barbara, *Victor Ehikhamenor: Chronicles of the Enchanted World* (Prestel, 2024).

Sylvester Ogbechie, University of California Santa Barbara, "Conceptualizing Whiteness in Modern and Contemporary Art" in *The Image of the European in African Art* (Harvard University Press, 2024).

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Loyola University Maryland and **Alioune Wagane Ngom**, Duke University, "Au Sénégal, la mise à l'écart de la Constitution signe un dangereux recul démocratique" *Libération*, February 15, 2024.

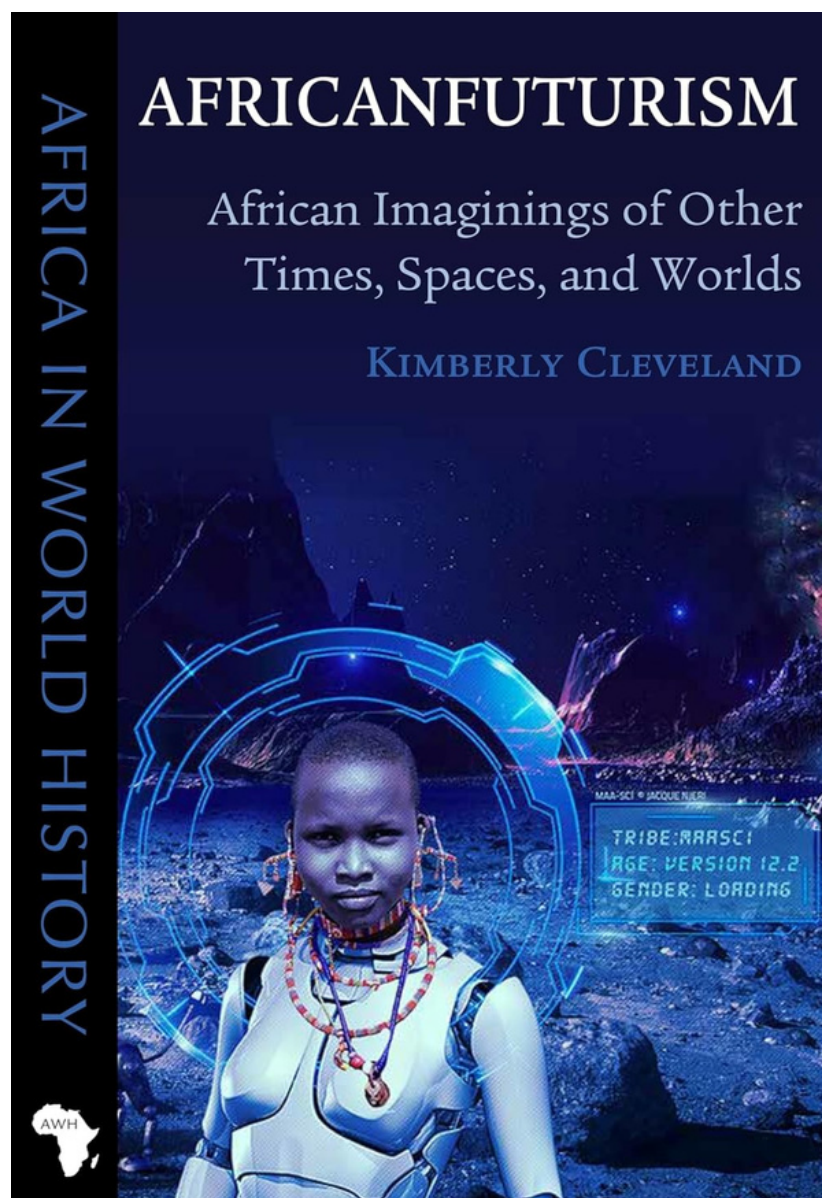
Fumilayo Showers, University of Connecticut, *Migrants Who Care: West Africans Working and Building Lives in U.S. Health Care* (Rutgers University Press, 2023).

Marc Sommers, Boston University, *We the Young Fighters: Pop Culture, Terror, and War in Sierra Leone* (University of Georgia Press, 2023).

Paul Stoller, Friedrich Alexander University, *Wisdom from the Edge: Writing Ethnography in Turbulent Times* (Cornell University Press, 2023).

Ato Quayson, Stanford University and **Ankhi Mukherjee**, University of Oxford (eds), *Decolonizing the English Literary Curriculum* (Cambridge University Press, 2023).

Jude Uzonwanne, Independent Scholar, *The First Trillion: Disbelief, Arbitrage and the Nigerian Dream* (2024).



Member Announcements

Cecilia Addei, University of Mines and Technology, has been promoted to Associate Professor.

Adeola Agoke and **Katrina Daly Thompson**, University of Wisconsin Madison, were recently awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Education International Research and Studies Program.

Jeffrey Ahlman, Smith College, has been promoted to Full Professor.

Benyin Akande, University of Calabar, was awarded the University of Michigan African Presidential Scholars (UMAPS) Research Fellowship, Winter 2024.

Benyin Akande, University of Calabar, was awarded the Harry Frank Guggenheim African Fellows Award, 2023-2024.

Mohamed Saliou Camara, Howard University, won the 2023 Grand Prix de la Francophonie.

Zekeh Gbotokuma, Morgan State University, won the 2023 Literary Global Book Award in the Social Change Category.



Zekeh Gbotokuma, Morgan State University, won the 2023 Special Critics Prize at the Cattolica, Italy's International Literary Awards.

Andrew Heffernan, University of Ottawa, became a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for international Governance Innovation's Digital Policy Hub.

Corinne Kratz, Emory University, the African Critical Inquiry Programme (ACIP) calls for proposals to organize the 2025 workshop.

Corinne Kratz, Emory University, The African Critical Inquiry Programme (ACIP) invites applications for the 2024 Ivan Karp Doctoral Research Awards for African students registered in a South African Ph.D. program.

Vanessa Perry, Howard University, defended her dissertation titled "African Traditional Healing Through Spirituality: An Alternative Treatment for Transgenerational Trauma in the African American Community."

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Loyola University Maryland, won the 2023 Best Article Award from the African Politics Conference Group (APCG).

Universal Write Publications, an independent Black-owned scholarly press, is celebrating two decades of promoting and publishing academic works that underscore Black voices and narratives.



CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

History in Africa

Celebrate 50 years of scholarship with History in Africa in 2024.

The 50th volume of History in Africa is now available! Current ASA Members can access the latest issue through the [MyASA portal](#), as well as the complete HiA archive.

This special volume reflects many of the epistemological and historiographical shifts in the field since the journal's founding in 1974, and highlights diverse scholarship from across the globe.

STATE OF THE ASSOCIATION

During the 2023 Annual Meeting, the ASA Board of Directors voted on the action items listed below. The 2024 board members are:

Gretchen Bauer, *President*

Elizabeth Schmidt, *Vice President*

Adérónké Adésolá Adésànyà, *Past President*

Timothy Longman, *Treasurer*

Yacine Daddi Addoun, *Member*

J. Jarpa Dawuni, *Member*

Rita Kiki Edozie, *Member*

Claudia Gastrow, *Member*

Jennifer Hart, *Member*

Rachel Jean-Baptiste, *Member*

Jacqueline-Bethel Tchouta Mougoué, *Member*

Mucha Musemwa, *Member*

Robert Trent Vinson, *Member*

Bright Nkrumah, *Emerging Scholars Representative*



2023-2024 Board Decisions

- The Board approved the ASA Statement on the Current Crisis and a Ceasefire in Gaza
- The Executive Committee voted to approve the inclusion of Comoros and Madagascar in the Ogot Prize listed countries.
- The Board approved a new Prize Committee for the Mahmoud Mohamed Taha Student Travel Award.

2023-2024 Coordinate Org Decisions

- The Queer African Studies Association issued a statement on LGBTQ legislation in Ghana.
- Health, Science, Medicine, and Technology appointed new leadership.



The 2024 ASA Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago, IL from December 12 – 14 at the Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile. For more event information, visit our Annual Meeting information page at africanstudies.org/annual-meetings.

JOIN AASP In Washington D.C.



ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN
STUDIES PROGRAMS

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21-22
2024**

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Washington, DC

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