



STIAS ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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STELLENBOSCH INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
STELLENBOSSE INSTITUUT VIR GEVORDERDE NAVORSING



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ROOTED IN STELLENBOSCH
GROWING KNOWLEDGE IN AFRICA – AND BEYOND

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



The year 2018 has proven to be a very special and a very successful year for STIAS. The invitation to join a consortium of international institutes for advanced study, known by the acronym SIAS – Some Institutes for Advanced Study, is significant for a number of reasons. Bearing in mind that this group includes some of the most prestigious institutes for advanced study, including the famous Princeton Institute for Advanced Study (IAS), which served as a model for other independent IASs, the invitation is a clear sign of international recognition of and appreciation for the quality of the STIAS programme that has been developed over the past decade.

What also became clear over the course of many years of interacting with this group was their growing realisation of the importance of engaging with the African academic and research worlds. In particular, STIAS can now look forward to working with this group (that is, the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study; the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford; the National Humanities Center in North Carolina; the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard; the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study; the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study; the Berlin Institute for Advanced Study; the Israel Institute for Advanced Studies; and the Nantes Institute for Advanced Study), rather than with the individual members, in order to expand support for the STIAS *Iso Lomso* programme in particular, and to explore other modes of cooperation

We also hope that this level of recognition will facilitate STIAS's fundraising efforts.

The year under review saw a change of leadership at STIAS. Hendrik Geyer ended his 11-year tenure as second Director of STIAS at the end of 2018. During the time that he was at the helm, STIAS grew into the successful institute it is today, as exemplified by the invitation to join SIAS. The STIAS Board and the

research community paid tribute to his contributions at a function in his honour on 15 November 2018. During the latter half of 2018, the STIAS Board was delighted to announce the appointment of Edward Kirumira, from Makerere University, as the next STIAS Director. He will commence his term of office at the beginning of 2019.

STIAS was extremely pleased to receive two new five-year grants from the Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundations, for 2018 to 2022, totalling over R50 million. Equally pleasing was the news that the Stellenbosch University Council agreed to match this funding over a five-year period (from 2019 to 2023). Our sincere thanks to these our generous donors! We are also very grateful to the Swedish Riksbankens Jubileumsfonds, for its generous five-year grant commencing in 2019, and to the Donald Gordon Foundation and the Trellis Charitable Trust, for their continued funding.

In conclusion, let me express my gratitude to all STIAS fellows, past and present, including our exciting new group of *Iso Lomso* fellows; the Stellenbosch University management; the Swedish colleagues who generously give of their time to assist in a number of STIAS activities; members of the STIAS Board; the STIAS Academic Advisory Board; the Fellowship and Programme Committee and the Extended Fellowship and Programme Committee; the outgoing STIAS Director, Hendrik Geyer; and the STIAS staff. You have all contributed to developing STIAS into the world-class institute it is today. I thank each one of you individually and all of you collectively for your contributions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Desmond Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Desmond Smith
Chairman of the Board

DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

STIAS can look back on a year in which the focus on nurturing “a creative space for the mind” remained central to the programme, and much has been achieved in terms of the principles that guide STIAS: to advance the cause of science and scholarship across all disciplines, and to maintain a focus on projects that draw on an interdisciplinary basis and feed into this discourse, and that are considered topical and relevant to the (South) African context.

A few highlights of the 2018 STIAS programme stand out.

The *Iso Lomso* programme has developed beyond expectation. All fellows selected from the first call in 2016 have been in residence, and arrangements for each to be hosted at other vibrant academic institutions (including a number of IASs) are in place. The decision to invite a further number of meritorious candidates from each year's final shortlist to spend six to eight weeks at STIAS has significantly increased the reach and success of the programme. During 2018, five *Iso Lomso* fellows and four visiting scholars were in residence. The third call for applications closed towards the end of October.

Moving towards the semester cohort selection of STIAS fellows and with increasing emphasis on longer periods of residency, an extended Fellowship and Research Programme Committee was established in 2018. This committee meets biannually at STIAS over two days and in July selected the second semester cohort for 2019.

STIAS hosted the sixth Stellenbosch Annual Seminar on Constitutionalism in Africa (SASCA), with *Democracy, elections and constitutionalism in Africa* as theme. Clear seminar highlights were the keynote addresses by two eminent judicial personalities, both of whom are leading proponents in Africa of constitutional justice and constitutionalism – the Honourable David Maraga, the Chief Justice of Kenya, and the Honourable Mogoeng Mogoeng, the Chief Justice of South Africa.

Two STIAS fellows accepted invitations to join the group of permanent visiting fellows of STIAS. Ian Goldin (Founding Director of the Oxford Martin School) and Berhanu Abegaz (immediate past Executive Director of the African Academy of Sciences) not only bring expertise and invaluable experience to STIAS, but will also be important ambassadors for the STIAS cause.

Two volumes in the STIAS series of book publications were published in July and November:

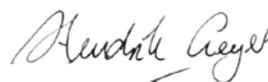
- Volume 11: The effects of race (eds Nina Jablonski and Gerhard Maré)
- Volume 12: Changing our worlds: art as transformative practice (eds Michelle LeBaron and Janis Sarra)

STIAS hosted and/or supported a number of events over the past year.

- A workshop to consolidate previous input for the longer-term theme project, *University and society*, was held at STIAS in January. This resulted in the publication of a final concept note and a call for applications that has since been distributed widely.
- In early May, STIAS and the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies (University of British Columbia) co-hosted a Wall Colloquium Abroad at STIAS, entitled *Arts and social transformation*. This was the conclusion of the project convened by Michelle LeBaron. A keynote lecture was delivered by STIAS fellow Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela.
- In July, STIAS and Stellenbosch University (SU) hosted a Mandela Day workshop, *After Mandela: citizenship, generation and historical time*. Four STIAS fellows were speakers at this event: Jean and John Comaroff, Sarah Nuttall and Achille Mbembe.
- STIAS hosted two special public lectures at the Wallenberg Research Centre: on 6 August, Manuel Castells spoke about *Trump, Brexit and beyond – a need to nurture new values*, and on 5 November, Jian-Wei Pan presented *From Einstein's curiosity to new quantum technologies*. Castells, a permanent

visiting fellow of STIAS, was in residence for the fifth time. Pan (University of Science and Technology of China) is one of the world's leading quantum computing and quantum communication physicists and was named one of *TIME Magazine's* 100 most influential people in 2017. This public lecture opened the STIAS workshop on *Cryptography in the quantum age*.

STIAS has been most fortunate in being able to appoint Edward Kirumira as its new Director. He brings expertise, experience and a vision fully attuned to STIAS. May STIAS soar to ever greater heights under your leadership, Edward!



Hendrik Geyer
Director of STIAS



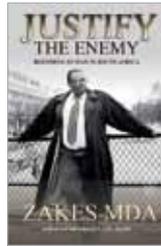
2018 AT A GLANCE

STIAS hosts 64 fellows and 21 visiting scholars during 2018 for a total of 167 fellowship months. Of these, five fellows and four visiting scholars are beneficiaries in the *Iso Lomso* programme for early-career African researchers.

Progress is made in all longer-term theme projects. A call for applications from interested persons to participate in the new STIAS longer-term theme project, *University and society: disruption, discourse and new directions*, is widely distributed.

STIAS implements a semester cohort selection of STIAS fellows, with an increasing emphasis on longer periods of residency.

Fourteen books, six chapters in books, conference proceedings and opinion pieces, and 58 journal articles are published based on work that was done partially or wholly at STIAS.



Justify the enemy: becoming human in South Africa, by STIAS fellow Zakes Mda, is launched during Mda's residency at STIAS.



The first STIAS newsletter is published online.

Forty-seven applications are received by the closing date set for applications for the semester cohort selection of fellows for the second semester of 2019.

The Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies at British Columbia co-hosts a Wall Colloquium Abroad at STIAS, entitled *Arts and social transformation*. This marks the conclusion of a project over several years convened by Michelle LeBaron.

The Extended Fellowship and Research Programme Committee meets over two days to select the cohort of STIAS fellows for the second semester of 2019.

FEBRUARY

APRIL

MAY

J F M A M J J

MARCH

APRIL

JUNE

JULY



The book *Skin we are in*, by STIAS fellow Nina Jablonski and Sindiwe Magona, is launched at STIAS.

STIAS announces the second cohort of *Iso Lomso* fellows. Seven fellows are selected from 88 submissions.

STIAS calls for expressions of interest in its new, longer-term research theme, *University and society: disruption, discourse and new directions*.

The twelfth volume in the STIAS series of book publications, *Changing our worlds: art as transformative practice* (eds Michelle LeBaron and Janis Sarra), is published.

In celebration of Mandela Day on 18 July, a round table with the theme, *After Mandela: citizenship, generation and historical time*, is held at STIAS.

STIAS joins the prestigious international group of institutes for advanced study, known by the acronym SIAS (Some Institutes for Advanced Study).

The third call for *Iso Lomso* fellowships for submission by 20 October opens at STIAS.

STIAS calls for papers for a colloquium to be hosted at the institute in 2019 on African stand-up comedy practice, to be convened by *Iso Lomso* fellow, Izuu Nwankwo.

OCTOBER



STIAS announces the appointment of its new Director, Edward Kirumira, who will assume duties officially in January 2019.



Berhanu Abegaz and Ian Goldin accept nominations to become permanent visiting fellows at STIAS.



Jian-Wei Pan, one of the world's leading quantum computing and quantum communication physicists, delivers the final 2018 STIAS public lecture, *From Einstein's curiosity to new quantum technologies*. This public lecture is the opening event of the STIAS workshop, *Cryptography in the quantum age*.

A S O N D

AUGUST

Manuel Castells, winner of the 2012 Holberg Prize and STIAS fellow, gives a public lecture at STIAS on *Trump, Brexit and beyond – a need to nurture new values*.



Bernard Lategan, STIAS founding Director, and Manuel Castells, STIAS permanent visiting fellow

SEPTEMBER



STIAS hosts the sixth Stellenbosch Annual Seminar on Constitutionalism in Africa (SASCA), with the theme *Democracy, elections and constitutionalism in Africa*. Two eminent chief justices, the Honourable David Maraga, Chief Justice of Kenya, and the Honourable Mogoeng Mogoeng, Chief Justice of South Africa, give keynote addresses at SASCA 2018.

NOVEMBER



The book *Garment of destiny* by Abdallah Daar, with which he commenced during his 2014 residency at STIAS, is launched.

A further volume is published in the STIAS series of books, *The effects of race*, edited by STIAS fellows Nina Jablonski and Gerhard Maré.



STIAS launches its unique Pinotage wine – *Aliquid Novi* – from the Perold Vineyard on Mostertsdrif, home to the institute.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

STIAS announced the appointment of Edward Kirumira as its new Director in October 2018. He will succeed Hendrik Geyer, who completed his final term as STIAS Director at the end of 2018. Kirumira will assume official duties on 1 January 2019.

Edward Kirumira is Professor of Sociology and outgoing Principal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Makerere University in Uganda, a position he has held for five years. Before that he also was the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences for eight years.

He studied at the Universities of Makerere and Exeter, and at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He obtained his PhD in Sociology from Copenhagen University in collaboration with Harvard University. He specialised in population and reproductive health, and has done extensive interdisciplinary research on HIV/AIDS, emergent diseases and international health issues, health-seeking behaviour, poverty and rural development studies. Kirumira has published widely in local and international scholarly journals.

Kirumira is a member of the Partnership Committee for HIV & AIDS, Malaria and TB National Response of the Uganda AIDS Commission, a fellow and immediate past treasurer and council member of the Ugandan National Academy of Sciences, and Chairperson of the Academy's Forum on Health and Nutrition and the Forum on Prevention of Violence against Children. He chaired the Programme Development and Resource Mobilisation Committee of the Uganda Central Co-ordinating Mechanism for the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria country programme for several years. Since August 2017, he has been the Chairperson of the Board of the Uganda Central Co-ordinating Mechanism for the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria.

Edward Kirumira has carried out consultancies and technical assistance in programme development and project design, management and evaluation in many African countries, including South Africa (where he contributed to the development of the government's AIDS programme), as well as in the United States, Mexico, Denmark and the United Kingdom. He has led or been part of several technical teams on behalf of the World Health Organization, the Global Programme on AIDS, the United Nations AIDS Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Danish International Development Agency, the Swedish government, the Norwegian government, the US National Academies of Science, and the Ugandan government. He is also a founder member and chair of the Partnership for Africa's Next Generation of Academics (PANGeA) and member of several research networks in Africa, as well as networks in Europe, North America and Asia.

Kirumira therefore brings a strong research background, as well as extensive experience in institution and network building. He has also successfully mobilised financial support for a variety of research and institutional capacity-building projects. Under his leadership, a portfolio of several hundred million US dollars was secured from the Global Fund for a national programme response to HIV & AIDS, TB and malaria.

Desmond Smith, Chair of the STIAS Board of Directors, said the following when announcing Kirumira's appointment:

"The Selection Committee was impressed by Professor Kirumira's vision for STIAS to further enhance the quality of the core research programme, to vigorously expand the *Iso Lomso* programme focused on the next generation of African scholars and leaders, and to make STIAS an academic and intellectual hub in service of the continent and research globally.

"We warmly welcome him to the STIAS family. He has the full support of the Board of Directors and we look forward to the next phase of the Institute's growth under his leadership."

On 15 November, STIAS bade farewell to the outgoing Director of STIAS, Hendrik Geyer, at a dinner in his honour at the Wallenberg Centre. Guests included the Honourable Naledi Pandor, Minister of Higher Education and Training and former Minister of Science and Technology, members of the STIAS Board of Directors and Academic Advisory Board, STIAS fellows, representatives of Stellenbosch University, STIAS staff, family and friends. In a tribute by members of the Wallenberg Foundations, Kåre Bremer conveyed their gratitude to Hendrik Geyer for his contribution to "personalize STIAS's soul and vision for the future". In a letter read by Kåre Bremer at the farewell function, the members of the Wallenberg Foundations said the following: "We are endlessly grateful for your work to foster Peter Wallenberg's and the Wallenberg Foundation's vision for STIAS to what it is today."

Hendrik Geyer thanked all who had assisted him to achieve success at STIAS. "It will not be possible to characterise where STIAS is today without mentioning the fantastic relationship that we have with the Wallenberg Foundations and with Stellenbosch University," he said. "Not only are they our main funders, but they have allowed STIAS to develop in the most supportive way – thank you Wallenberg Foundations and thank you Stellenbosch University." He paid tribute to Minister Naledi Pandor, who, at a time when funding for STIAS was all but secure, set into motion a process that led to a crucial three-year grant to STIAS from the Department of Science of Technology, without which STIAS would have lost crucial momentum. He spoke of the enriching experience in both the academic and research environments, brought about through the presence of now almost 800 STIAS fellows, and its effects on Africa, on Stellenbosch in particular, and also on his

personal life. Finally, he thanked STIAS colleagues and staff, and paid tribute to his family. He ended with words by the physicist John Wheeler, written in early 1974 in response to the Lord's Prayer:

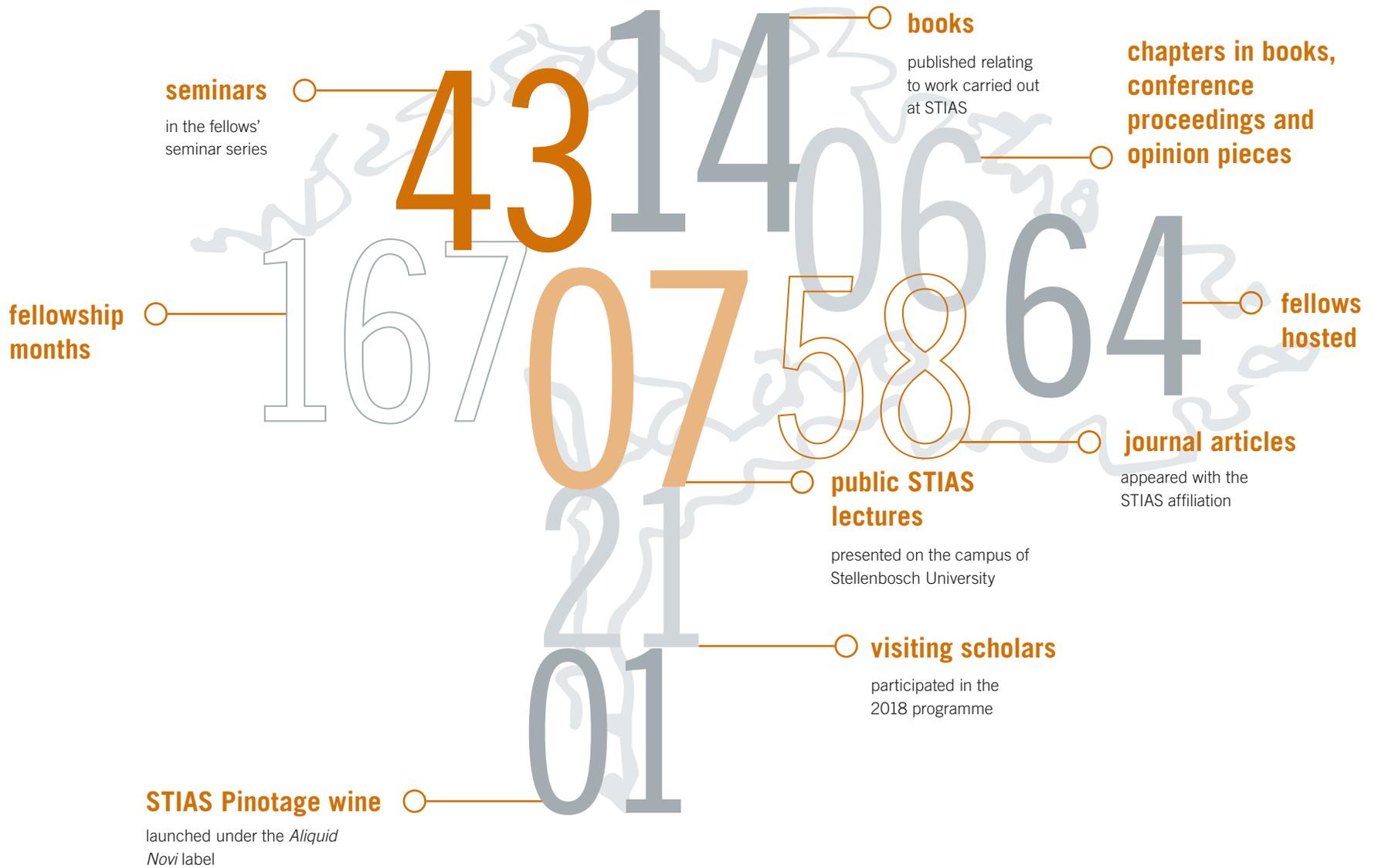
*Dear ones of today, and of times past,
and of time to come,
We are participants together in shaping
this great universe of ours.
It shapes us, but we also shape it.
We are the products of history,
But we also make history for ourselves and others.
We are the flower, our universe the flower case,
Brief the bloom in time, local in space,
Yet all that surrounds us in space and time
Has its part in the making of that bloom –
Flower case and flower are one.*

Hendrik Geyer and Moffat Nyirenda of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, one of the visiting scholars on the DOHaD project



New STIAS Director, Edward Kirumira (back left), and outgoing STIAS Director, Hendrik Geyer (back right), with Edward's wife, Rose Kirumira (front left) and Naledi Pandor, former Minister of Science and Technology (front right)

DATA IN BRIEF 2018



applications for the third *Iso Lomso* call

9925

Iso Lomso fellows and scholars in the first and second cohorts

average age of *Iso Lomso* fellows and scholars at time of selection

36

Iso Lomso fellows and scholars in the natural and health sciences (52%)

women *Iso Lomso* fellows and scholars (44%)

11

13

Iso Lomso visiting scholars selected in 2018

African countries from which the 2017 and 2018 *Iso Lomso* cohorts hail

1207

Iso Lomso fellows selected in 2018

07

EARLY-CAREER STIAS SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN RESEARCHERS

The *Iso Lomso* Programme

From the earliest days of STIAS, it was high on the Institute's agenda to contribute to nurturing a new generation of African scholars who could strengthen the intellectual leadership needed for future development on the continent. For this purpose, STIAS has established its early-career research fellowship programme, *Iso Lomso*, which is isiXhosa for "the eye of tomorrow". The name connotes seeing into the future, working towards the future, preparing for the future, and laying foundations for tomorrow.

The programme thus is aimed at African scholars who have obtained a doctoral degree during the preceding seven years and who hold an academic position at a university or research institution anywhere in Africa. Candidates should have established a research programme and have completed a postdoctoral fellowship or equivalent post-PhD programme. *Iso Lomso* fellows enjoy a three-year attachment to STIAS, during which time they may spend a total of ten months in residence at STIAS to develop and pursue a long-term research programme; the possibility of a residency at a sister institute for advanced study abroad; funding to attend two international conferences or training workshops anywhere in the world; support to convene a workshop with collaborators at STIAS; and a lecturer replacement subsidy for the fellow's home institution during residency periods.

STIAS has selected two cohorts of *Iso Lomso* fellows to date. The five *Iso Lomso* fellows from the 2017 cohort all commenced or completed their second residencies during 2018, either at sister institutes for advanced study or other institutions abroad. They will complete their final residencies at STIAS during 2019.

In addition to the five *Iso Lomso* fellows, six shortlisted candidates were invited for a single STIAS residency as visiting scholars for a period of six to eight weeks. A consideration in their selection was whether STIAS would be in a position to bring them into contact with experts in their respective fields in the Western Cape. This has proved to be a successful model for all six selected visiting fellows and, based on the success of this initiative, will remain a feature of the *Iso Lomso* programme for the foreseeable future.

The selection of the 2018 cohort was completed early in 2018. Seven *Iso Lomso* fellows were selected, namely Elieth Eyebiyi (Laboratory for the Study and Research on Social Dynamics and Local Development), Claudia Gastrow (University of Johannesburg), Gibson Ncube (University of Zimbabwe), Izuchukwu Nwankwo (Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University), Fara Raharimalala (Pasteur Institute of Madagascar), Debra Shepherd (Stellenbosch University) and Mazin Sirry (University of Medical Sciences and Technology). Four from this group completed their first STIAS residency during the second half of 2018.

In addition to the above seven *Iso Lomso* fellows, a further seven visiting scholars were selected and invited to undertake visiting scholar residencies during 2018 or 2019. These visiting fellows are Parfait Akana (The Muntu Institute), James Egonyu (Makerere University), Charlène Gaba (National Institute of Water (INE), Benin), Etinosa Igbinosa (University of Benin), Nkatha Kabira (University of Nairobi), Elifuraha Laltaika (Tumaini University) and Liezl-Marié van der Westhuizen (University of Pretoria).

The 25 fellows and visiting scholars in the *Iso Lomso* programme selected from the 2017 and 2018 cohorts are from twelve African countries. The average age at the time of selection was 36 years. Eleven (44 percent) are women and 13 candidates (52 percent) are from the natural sciences and health disciplines.

2018 cohort of *Iso Lomso* fellows

Izuzu Nwankwo (Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University)

Taboo, censorship and the limits of humour/insult in African stand-up jokes

Nwankwo's project is about stand-up humour and how comedians in Africa use it not only in questioning, but also in challenging, multifarious demeanours, practices, socio-political and cultural convictions of contemporary existence. Most significantly, for its basic characteristic of appropriating mostly unsettling situations in order to amuse, humour lends itself most conveniently to allowing society to take another look at its proclivities with a view to divesting itself of eccentricities and social imbalances. An understanding of precolonial African humour arts exemplifies how satire creates a sense of community from shared laughter. Comedians in Africa ridiculed both the humdrum and the hallowed at specific times. Offence was not an option then, but, as seen in recent times, when humour is taken wrongly or badly, offence occurs. In recent times, a growing sense of irritation with "distasteful" jests has emerged and, despite the recent spike in interest in the practice of stand-up comedy globally, calls for censorship have also dogged its rise. Some stand-up jokes have been adjudged politically incorrect because of the manner they denigrate individuals and groups. For example, Basket Mouth from Nigeria was berated in the past for rape yarns; South African comedians have made jokes about former President Jacob Zuma, especially in the wake of Jonathan Shapiro's sensational cartoons of him; and Bassem Youssef has had serial run-ins with the Egyptian government because of his political jokes.

By its nature, stand-up comedy sometimes elicits humour through the deliberate abuse and insult of its audience and/or objects. It also thrives on spontaneity and requires new materials for almost every enactment, because jokes are built on suspense and, as such,

Morocco

Algeria Tunisia

Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea

South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon

Niger Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia

Guinea **Nigeria** Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi

Togo Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African

Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau

Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde

Sao Tome & Principe Malawi

Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint

Helena Angola Zambia

Namibia Botswana

Zimbabwe Mozambique

Madagascar Seychelles

Réunion Mauritius

Mayotte Comoros

Lesotho Swaziland

South Africa

○ Izuu Nwankwo



once given they do not engender the same level of mirth with each succeeding deployment. Hence, part of the problem is that stand-up comedy is rarely studied, and the threat posed by the growing exasperation with its humour and the way in which comedians are countering this is yet to be examined. Nwankwo's work thus critically evaluates how censorship affects African stand-up, given the myriad cultural sensibilities of its cities and peoples. It is also a contribution to the almost non-existent literature on improvised comedy. The focus of this work is on comedians from different regions of the continent and its diaspora, with a view to capturing the different cultural nuances that determine the humour/offence boundaries of their acts. Specifically, Nwankwo is interested in stand-up artists from all over the African continent who are using their performances to breach boundaries in diverse ways: in the north, Bassem Yousef's stand-up routines, both at Tahrir Square and through social media during and after the Egyptian Revolution, as well as the works of female performers like Tunisia's Samia Orosemane, who, despite socio-cultural restrictions, are speaking out about their realities; in the West, Nigerian and Ghanaian performers are making jokes that address issues of social injustices and political maladministration; in the east, *The Churchill Show* has become a landmark stage for the region's expression of dissent and discovery of newer talents to address politics and social upheaval; and, in the south, South Africa remains a powerhouse, not only in the light of the success of Trevor Noah in the USA, but also in the emergence of the "vernac" comedy variant, which now speaks to people in the indigenous languages about the travails of the post-apartheid era. These forms of stand-up humour are presently being interrogated using multiple analytical tools – performance analysis, close reading, audience/participation observation and comparative inquiry. The aim is ultimately to gain a better understanding of this art form, specifically through the process of seeing how these performers mitigate the fear of causing offence through the usurpatory and unsettling means through which humour is achieved within their localities.

During his residency at STIAS, between July and October 2018, Nwankwo gave a public lecture titled, *Who is afraid of stand-up comedy?* The lecture highlighted the specificities of the art of stand-up: it is one of the few art forms that is meant to almost solely elicit laughter; mirth is achieved primarily through procedures that scandalise and amuse concurrently; and, for the fact that comedians speak directly with/to the audience, much of the build-up narratives to their jokes are erroneously taken as personal opinions, hence the propensity for offence-taking that has been noticed in recent times. The interactions Nwankwo had with other STIAS residents at the time further deepened his understanding and research tools, especially in terms of references to multidisciplinary literature and perspectives.

While in residence at STIAS, Nwankwo completed three scholarly papers, two of which are on stand-up comedy. One of the two, *Incongruous liaisons: routes of humour, insult and political (in)correctness in Nigerian stand-up jokes*, has been through the review process and will be published in 2019 by *The European Journal of Humour Research*. The other one, *Like water outta stones: ambivalence, mimicry and humour in Nigerian stand-up comedy*, is presently undergoing review.

Two glaring challenges confronted Nwankwo at the beginning of his study: the paucity of literature on African stand-up, and the inability to grasp the import of jokes from other societies, considering the variety of socio-cultural backgrounds that are common to comedians and their local audiences. With the generosity of STIAS, he says, he will be able to convene a colloquium on African stand-up comedy in October 2019. This will not only be a platform for verbal exchanges and brainstorming, but the idea is to elicit as many contributions as possible from all parts of the continent, and then to put these contributions in a book to be published by STIAS. This is an ambitious project that hopes to put, in one book, studies of the different forms of stand-up comedy on the African continent and its diaspora.



Fara Raharimalala (Pasteur Institute of Madagascar)

Adaptation of mosquito vectors to insecticides used in the southwest area of the Indian Ocean: implications for vector control

Mortality caused by mosquito vectors is still higher in African countries than elsewhere. Vector control contributes significantly to the reduction of malaria and arbovirus diseases. However, in most parts of tropical countries, vector control depends largely on the use of chemical insecticides. In addition, a very limited insecticide family has been authorised for use. Despite their effectiveness, their use generates the development of insecticide resistance in mosquito vectors by the overuse of all major insecticide groups. To maintain the protection conferred by chemical insecticides to vector control, it is crucial to preserve the efficacy of the few insecticides currently available. This requires a timely resistance surveillance framework and the anticipation of resistance management strategies until novel, "clean" strategies will be operational.

The basis for resistance selection is the presence of the insecticides in the environment, which places selection pressure on insects. Selection pressure is determined mainly by operational factors, like insecticide type, dosage, frequency and intensity of application.

In this research project, Raharimalala has focused on the study of the distribution of insecticide resistance and its mechanisms in key mosquito vectors in the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles, with a view to anticipating resistance-management strategies in the southwest area of the Indian Ocean. Two species of mosquitoes are being studied: *Aedes albopictus*, among the main arbovirus vectors, and *Anopheles arabiensis*, among the main malaria vectors. Effectively, little information is available regarding the situation of insecticide resistance in these mosquito vectors.

The preliminary results show that, in Madagascar, the monitoring of phenotypic resistance to certain types of insecticides used, or previously used regularly (pyrethrinoids, carbamates, organophosphates and organochlorines), has shown some populations of the two mosquito species to be tolerant to these insecticides. In addition, the study of the different mechanisms that confirm this resistance has revealed the detection of overproduction of detoxification enzymes in adults and larvae, and this overproduction has been closely associated with the phenotypic resistance observed in *Ae. albopictus* from several sites in Madagascar. The detection of insecticide-resistance mechanisms in malaria vectors in the case of Madagascar, as well as vectors from other countries, is currently still in progress.



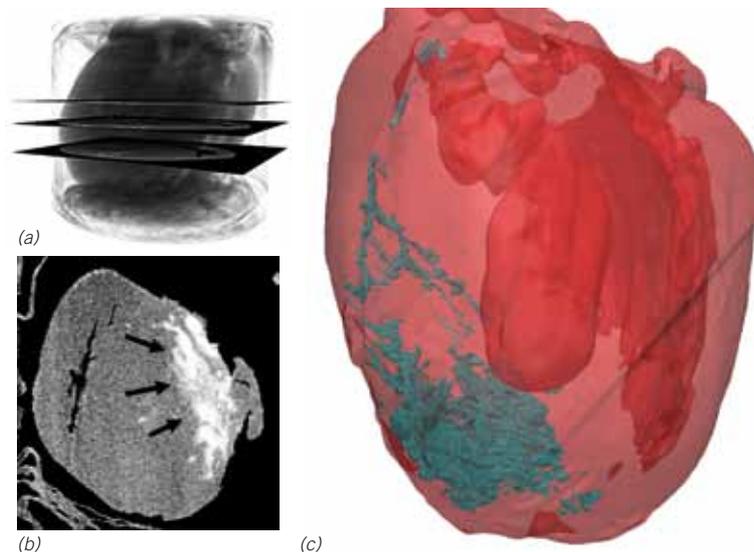
Mazin Sirry (University of Medical Sciences and Technology)

Predictive computational modelling of intramyocardial biomaterial therapies towards personalised care for myocardial infarction

Myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the major causes of death globally. Cell and biomaterial injection therapy is a new and promising treatment for MI. Yet it has not been fully optimised. Mechanical aspects of the treatment, especially the biomaterial injection, have attracted great interest in the research community due to the alterations in cardiac mechanics induced by it. Computational tools were found to be very useful in predicting the mechanical aspects of the treatment. The current research aims at utilising micro-computed tomography image data of biomaterial-injected rat hearts to investigate the micromechanics of dispersed biomaterial injectates in infarcted hearts, and at using predictive computational models.

For accurate prediction of the mechanical changes in the treated heart, the development of realistic models that precisely capture the biomaterial distribution within the heart wall is demanding. In the current research, micro-computed tomography image data of biomaterial-injected rat hearts was utilised to develop three-dimensional models demonstrating the microscopic dispersion of the biomaterial in the heart wall. The models exposed the significant difference in biomaterial morphology depending on the time of injection after infarction onset. The biomaterial takes on a fibrillar pattern when injected within a few minutes after infarction, whereas it takes on a bulky structure when injected a week after infarction. This variation in injectate geometry is expected to affect the biomechanical behaviour of the treated heart, which will be investigated using predictive computational analysis. These outcomes provide important information on the dispersion and morphology of the biomaterial after it is injected into the heart. It is also expected that these models will form the keystone of multi-scale computational analysis of the mechanical aspects of this novel treatment.

Development of three-dimensional geometrical models of a rat heart with biomaterial injectate
 (a) Micro-computed tomography volume image of the heart
 (b) Short-axis image indicating sites of biomaterial injectate within the heart wall (black arrows)
 (c) The reconstructed geometrical model of the heart (red – partially translucent) showing realistic distribution of the biomaterial injectate (cyan)



Debra Shepherd (Stellenbosch University)

A transdisciplinary analysis of the role of social identity in performance under social stratification and stigmatisation

The continued academic underperformance of historically marginalised groups, as well as their under-representation at university generally, and in STEM fields in particular, emerges as a prominent gap in employment and potential earnings in the South African labour market. However, recent social movements within the education sector have articulated not only economic injustice – in the form of lack of access to high-quality resources and financial exclusion – but also the injustices of disrespect and misrecognition.

Current efforts to curb economic and social inequality focus largely on the economic redistribution of predominantly tangible economic capital. The redistribution of intangible social and cultural capital in redressing systemic social inequality, on the other hand, has played less of a role, if any. As argued by Ridgeway (2014) in *Why status matters for inequality*, “to understand the mechanisms behind social inequality, we need to more thoroughly incorporate the effects of status – inequality based on differences in esteem and respect – alongside those based on resources”; the successful acquisition of education and skills does not guarantee the insulation of a member of a low social status group from discrimination.

Having already identified significant gender differences in academic self-concept, motivation and anxiety at high school in gender-stereotyped subjects, Shepherd’s current three-year research project aims to further unpack the relationship between social stigma, stereotype threat and academic performance in the South African context. This transdisciplinary research project makes use of theory from the emergent fields of stratification and identity economics, social identity theory and

social dominance theory, together with an empirical analysis of existing household, school and institutional data, and experimental data gathered at an elite, former white university where the student body has undergone a significant demographic transformation.

It is hoped that, in gaining a better understanding of the causal mechanism from stigma to poor academic performance, policy aimed at improving social-group valuation in educational spaces can be developed, as well as interventions aimed at providing stigmatised groups with the necessary strategies to buffer against stereotype threat. In addition, very few experiments in economics have investigated the role of personal and social identity in games of cooperation and trust and, where they exist, tend to lack crucial theoretical insight from sociology and social psychology.

During the 12 weeks spent at STIAS between August and November 2018, Shepherd undertook a broad and diverse literature review of the theoretical and empirical contributions related to social identity theory, stereotype threat, stereotype content and identity economics. She found that having not only the time, but also the unique creative space offered by STIAS, allowed her mind to weave through seemingly detached avenues of thought, resulting in the identification of valuable theoretical connections across multiple fields. This enabled her to develop several grant proposals to fund her experimental work, which will be conducted in 2019 in preparation for her next STIAS residency.

Shepherd also spent a significant part of her residency pooling data from 14 years of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS). This data was used to conclude a project on estimating the economic cost of LGBT stigmatisation and discrimination in South Africa. This research has been accepted for the 28th International Association of Feminist Economics Annual Conference taking place in Glasgow in June 2019, and will also form part of a

briefing that has been accepted for a special issue of *The Agenda* journal, titled *Feminist economics: what progress in South Africa’s 25 years of democracy?*

At least two further articles will be produced from this data during 2019, and she hopes that a larger body of cross-temporal research on attitudes in South Africa will emerge in the near future, once this pooled data is made available to other researchers.

Shepherd says she found her time at STIAS “stimulating” and “inspirational” and, borrowing a quote from a fellow economist, Dani Rodrik: “One of the surprising consequences of my immersion in the disciplinary maelstrom of the institute [for advanced study] was that it made me feel better as an economist.”

2018 Iso Lomso visiting scholars



Elifuraha Laltaika (Tumaini University Makumira)

Legal protection of hunter-gatherers’ communal land rights in Central and southern Africa

Africa is home to the remaining “hunter-gatherers”, meaning traditional communities that make a living predominantly through collecting wild fruits and hunting wild animals. Examples include the Hadzabe of Tanzania and the Pygmies of Rwanda. These communities depend totally on land and natural resources for their physical and cultural survival as distinct groups. Other common features

Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Liberia Central African
Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Réunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa



○ Debra Shepherd

are communal stewardship over land, and a deeply felt spiritual and emotional connection with the earth and its fruits. However, they lack robust legal protection of their ancestral lands, partly because most governments regard hunting and gathering to be at variance with the dominant development paradigms. International human rights standards, and the indigenous people's rubric to which these communities resort, face stiff resistance among policymakers and conflicting views among scholars. The remaining body of human rights law is modelled largely along the protection of individual rights. Yet the economic viability, culture, religion and development of these communities depend on securing their communally owned land and natural resources. Accordingly, there is a paucity of legal literature that focuses specifically on hunter-gatherers' collective land rights. This study intends to fill the gap. Significantly, it will unveil appropriate legal tools and enable the relevant countries to "leave no one behind" while implementing sustainable development goals.

During his stay at STIAS, Laltaika worked on a journal article, tentatively titled *Spotlighting social inclusion in Africa: implementing sustainable development goals in the context of communal land rights of African hunter-gatherers*, for publication in a peer-reviewed law journal. He presented part of his work done at STIAS at the San Land Rights Conference in the SADC Region, co-organised by the United Nations Department of Social Development and the Government of Namibia in December 2018, and will also be presenting his work at a "Scholars' Workshop" organised by the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School in Bangkok, Thailand in January 2019.



Nkatha Kabira (University of Nairobi)

The law of commissions: a comparative study of the place of commissions in law and governance

The purpose of Kabira's project is to explore the role of commissions; interrogate existing commission discourses; examine the power of commissions and their place in law and governance; and investigate the global development of their legal and socio-political dimensions – a process that involves a holistic approach that probes and unpacks commissions in their complexity. The work is premised on Kabira's central claim that commissions are a distinct form of law and governance that exercise power by mediating between law and facts, state and civil society; negotiating between conflicting community and individual interests; and disposing of a wide range of political, social and legal issues.

Kabira managed to complete several research projects while at STIAS. She was also able to reconsider her *Iso Lomso* application and was provided the opportunity to meet the former public prosecutor, Thuli Madonsela, to think through her project on the law of commissions. Speaking with Madonsela sparked various ideas that generated potential future collaborations. In particular, Madonsela discussed the possibility of developing a curriculum for training commissioners in investigative processes. This is a conversation that Kabira hopes to pursue and continue with in the future.

2017 cohort of *Iso Lomso* fellows



Tolullah Oni (University of Cambridge, formerly University of Cape Town)

Health in all policies: healthy housing policies to address the risk and burden of infectious and non-communicable diseases

Residencies at the New York Academy of Medicine, USA (September 2017 – March 2018) and STIAS (November 2018 – December 2018)

Oni describes her residency as a productive time spent reading, reflecting and building on ideas. During her time abroad, Oni met and had discussions with researchers at the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM), the City University of New York and Columbia University, an exercise that helped her shape her policy project on health in housing. She also spent time writing, and doing data analysis and manuscript preparation for the policy project; completed other manuscripts; and put together a team for a continent-wide funding proposal for a research programme on which she is planning to embark.

Other activities included academic keynote presentations at the International Conference on Urban Health in Portugal and at the Urban Health Symposium at Drexel University, Philadelphia; as well as a policy plenary presentation at the United Nations High-level Political Forum under the topic, *Science to achieve SDGs*. Oni also presented to NYAM researchers on the health in housing project, from which there is potential

for one of their researchers to be involved in the planning of the next research proposal being drafted.

The time away afforded Oni an opportunity not only to build her ideas, but also to forge collaborations with other researchers. Oni says: “The flexibility of the fellowship in particular has allowed me to put a plan together that best suits the next steps in my research career as they evolve, most of which I was unaware of at the start, and has enabled me to take advantage of opportunities as they arise and not be restricted to a pre-approved programme of action. It’s been a real game changer!”

Oni also spent five weeks in residence at STIAS during November and December 2018. During this period, she pursued several issues. She did some early exploratory work on a commentary on urban health and gave a seminar on this topic, which assisted her in the preparation of a conceptual framework for urban health. She continued with the research development of one of her funded projects, a five-country study on meso- and macro-level approaches to diet and physical activity. For this project, she finalised one of the work packages on urban levers for adolescent health, up to the point of preparing it for ethics submission. She visited one of the schools in Khayelitsha where recruitment will take place in 2019 and met with the principal and collaborators.

Oni also met with policy partners in the Western Cape Department of Human Settlements. This department is a core partner in a recently completed health in housing policy project, and the meeting set aside time to plan for the next phase of collaborative research, namely integrated data platforms to assess the health impact of informal settlement upgrades.

Another activity involved working on the first draft outline of a planned paper on toxic urban decisions. Some weeks before her STIAS residency, Oni was a Salzburg Global Seminar fellow in a workshop on

building health communities through inclusive urban development, and this paper flows from that workshop.

During the STIAS residency, Oni had the opportunity to have discussions with Justine Davies on a paper on upstream approaches to diabetes prevention. While at STIAS, she crafted the first draft outline, which will be written over the next few months.

Oni also worked on a RICHE Africa proposal, developing the next phase of research for the *Research initiative for cities health and equity: a Pan-African approach*. With funding calls due in the first quarter of 2019, it was important to prepare for these funding applications.

Finally, Oni had the opportunity to meet with members of the DOHaD (Developmental origins of health and disease) group. She says the following: “It was the first time that I was in residence with fellows from this group. And I found this really stimulating and great to be able to set aside some time to interact with them individually and collectively; and to think through the next steps together.”



Aretha Phiri (Rhodes University)

Interrogating Blackness, locating ‘Africanness’: call-and-response in the (literary) works of Toni Morrison and Zoë Wicomb, NoViolet Bulawayo, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and Taiye Selasi

Residency at the National Humanities Center, Durham, North Carolina, USA (September – December 2018)

Having arrived for her residency facing the prospect of a hurricane, Phiri was impressed by the attention she received from her hosts regarding her wellbeing, comfort and safety. She found the eco-friendly building in which the National Humanities Center (NHC) is situated, and the surrounding pine forest, stimulating and conducive to research. Not only was the environment peaceful, it afforded fellows opportunities for short trail walks around the area and spending time together while doing so.

Phiri’s residency included attending seminars, workshops, colloquiums and conferences on topics outside her own research discipline, which afforded her a fresh perspective on her own research.

During her residency, Phiri was also able to spend time at the Library of Congress in Washington, where she conducted research on Ralph Ellison; and at Princeton University, accessing the Toni Morrison archives. She also conducted an interview with Michelle Wright in Atlanta, Georgia.

While at the NHC, Phiri gave a paper at the University of North Carolina, Chapel-Hill, and was a guest speaker in the Gender, Women and Sexualities Department at Penn State University under the aegis of the African Feminist Initiative. She was also able to work on, and subsequently has published or have accepted for publication (2019/2020), a number of papers/book chapters.

“I thoroughly enjoyed my time at the NHC and was fortunate to be part of a lovely group of fellows and Center staff who took genuine interest in each other’s work and wellbeing. I was able to form genuine friendships while there and treasure the opportunity, experience and research space I was afforded at the Center,” Phiri says.

“The flexibility of the fellowship in particular has allowed me to put a plan together that best suits the next steps in my research career as they evolve, most of which I was unaware of at the start...”

– Tolullah Oni

“I am glad to be a part of the story of the excellent *Iso Lomso* fellowship programme, which for me is an excellent opportunity for scholars from the continent of Africa.”

– Uchenna Okeja



Uchenna Okeja (Rhodes University)

The public sphere in African political thought

Residency at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies (October – December 2018)

Okeja's residency at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies (PWIAS) at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, Canada revealed to him how much decolonisation was not just a localised problem of countries in the global South, but also a concern for the countries of the global North.

This was a different reality compared to his experience in Europe, where talk about decolonisation was generally viewed with militant scepticism. In effect, it was considered a low-prestige sort of scholarship that would fade away quickly. In contrast, the climate Okeja found at PWIAS and the larger UBC community was genuinely welcoming of such discussions. What was noticeable was the respect for, and serious academic engagements with, the historical atrocities that colonised people and their descendants have had to endure over the years. Theoretical discussions at the highest level were conducted on possible ways to create a better future, while taking on board the lingering legacy of history.

During his residency, Okeja delivered a lecture at PWIAS and gave a keynote address at a symposium on decolonisation organised by Handel Wright, the Director of the Center for Culture,

Identity and Education, titled *Decolonize this! International theorizing and praxis of decolonization*. The symposium aptly illustrated the urgency of questions about decolonisation in Canada. The lecture, *Decolonization: myth and reality*, as well as the question-and-answer session that followed, can be found on YouTube.

Okeja also gave a lecture at the launch of the Canada Storybook Project organised by Bonny Norton, and spoke at a seminar organised by the UBC department of politics on the manuscript of the book he is writing on African political philosophy.

Okeja went on to deliver an Alumni Lecture towards the end of his residency, in which he considered aspects of Africa's political failure and the contributions philosophy can make to address the situation. Titled *Deliberation: foundation of a modern African political philosophy*, the lecture drew on Okeja's *Iso Lomso* project in which he aims to develop a conception of African political philosophy, based on the widespread practice of deliberation in Africa. In the lecture, he discussed the key findings of his research on the topic and the ways these insights can be harnessed in dealing with the challenge of political failure.

While in residency, Okeja came across fellow *Iso Lomso* fellow, Malebogo Ngoepe, who also arrived to take up her residency. Okeja highlights discussions with Bonny Norton, Margot Young and especially Handel Wright at PWIAS as having been critical to his successful residency.

“I am glad to be a part of the story of the excellent *Iso Lomso* fellowship programme, which for me is an excellent opportunity for scholars from the continent of Africa. The novel approach it introduces to the activity of research funding is evident in the openness and flexibility of the leadership at STIAS,” he says.

John Ganle (University of Ghana)

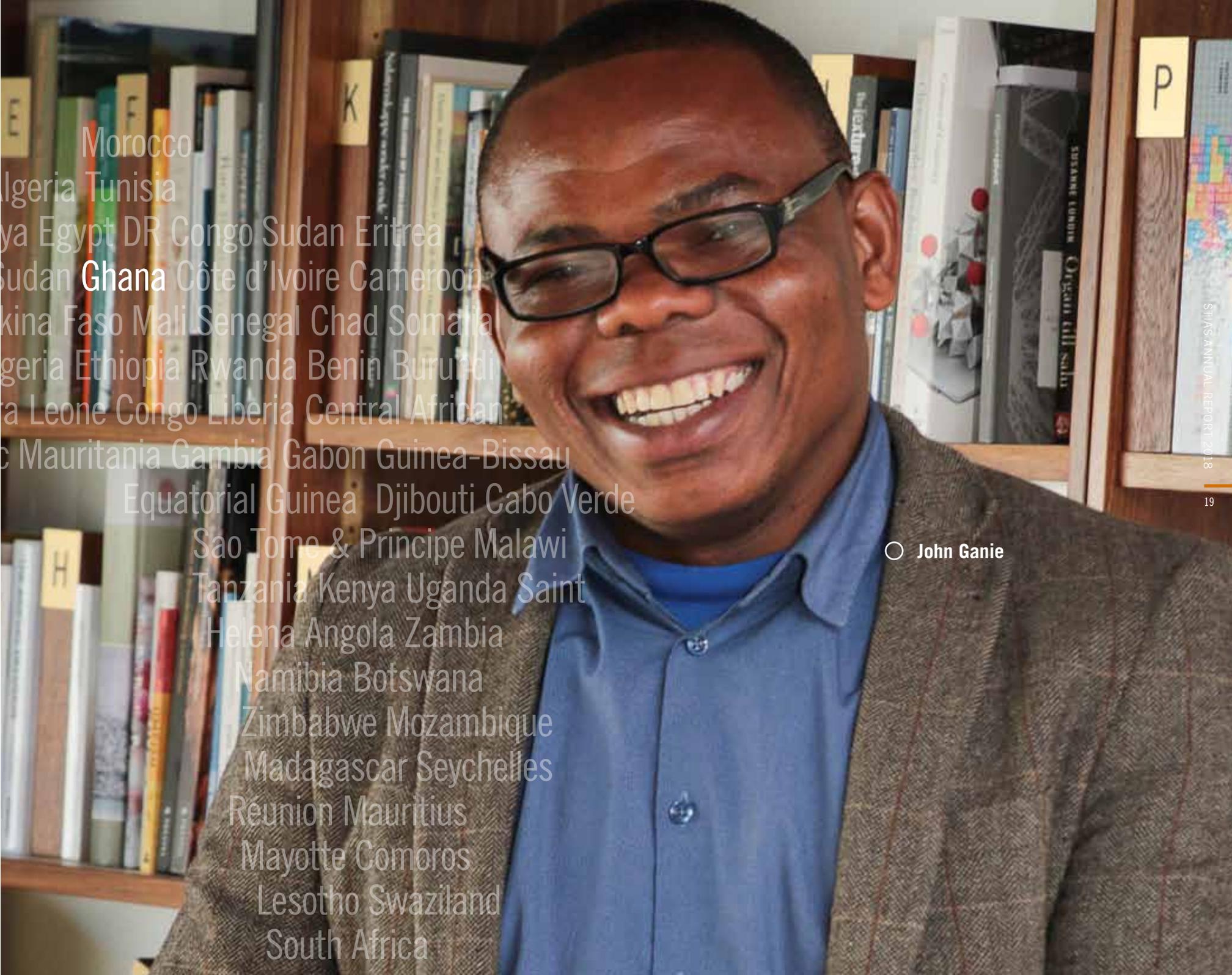
Disability and reproduction in Africa: a multi-methods investigation to identify, describe and determine the sexual, reproductive and maternal healthcare needs and challenges of women with disability in Ghana

Residency at Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study (September – December 2018)

The subject of disability and reproduction has received scant attention in many African settings. Much of current theoretical thinking around disability generally, and disability, sexuality and reproduction, has been informed by Euro-American experiences, including histories of eugenic policies and recent claims about individual liberties, rights and citizenships. Ganle's research seeks to make a contribution to African scholarship on disability studies and potential practical applications in the context of health policy and practice.

Ganle started his residency in preparation for a fellowship seminar presentation, titled *Disability and reproduction in Africa: why physical disability is or is not bad for women's sexual and reproductive health and rights in Ghana*, which he presented on 9 October. The seminar was a presentation of broad empirical evidence from his qualitative research with disabled women in Ghana to illustrate the ways in which physical disability/impairment may undermine the expression and realisation of sexuality and reproductive rights among disabled women of a reproductive age. In this seminar, Ganle asserted that, although disabled women/girls were culturally expected to be asexual, many were expressing and realising their sexuality and reproductive rights in ways that were generally not only transgressive, but also seemed to undermine culturally accepted expectations of what they could and should do.

The seminar was also an opportunity for Ganle to show that, not only was generating such evidence critical in



Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Mali Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Leone Congo Liberia Central African
Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Réunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa

○ John Ganie

achieving universal access to health care as envisaged under the United Nations sustainable development goals, but that it could also strengthen the capacity of the local health system and its responsiveness to provide disability-sensitive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. This, in turn, could lead to better understanding of the SRH needs and challenges of disabled women, and generate better social support.

During the residency, Ganle started a collaboration with the executive director of Harvard Law School, Michael Stein, which resulted in an invitation to co-teach a session in November on “sexual and reproductive rights” in the *Disability, law, and medicine* course Stein teaches at Harvard. Ganle also participated in the International Conference on *Disability and citizenship: global and local perspectives*, hosted by the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study on 9 November 2018.

Thanks to feedback received from other fellows during his residency, Ganle has been encouraged to think beyond the evidence and more on how to make important theoretical contributions to the intersectionality between disability, sexuality and reproduction in Africa, as well as how to show the significance of sexuality in individual self-identity and psychosocial welfare among disabled women/girls. His thinking was further stretched to consider highlighting the way in which the denial of sexual identity may be a significant feature of power relations, and the fact that social groups that lack power also lack the ability to define and regulate their own sexuality – and this might be the case when it comes to the sexuality and reproductive capacities of disabled women/girls.

Through his work, Ganle has found areas for possible further research:

- that having a disabled parent or sibling affects one's life chances in several ways, including limiting one's own ability to get a suitable partner for a short- or long-term heterosexual relationship;

- that, contrary to the traditional understanding that disability is about reduced bodily and social functioning and increased vulnerability, dependence and powerlessness, disability also confers power and privilege. This is something Ganle, together with fellow *Iso Lomso* fellow Uchenna Okeja, is developing into a paper, tentatively titled *When the mad man becomes the bearer of truth: alternative conceptions of disability*. In this paper, Ganle aims to explore the social/cultural significance of disability and to show ways in which the experience of disability could be positive and empowering, rather than negative and disempowering. “I show that, in many rural communities, so-called ‘mad people’ are considered bearers of the truth and are likely to be believed when they do speak on important private or communal matters, far more than so-called ‘normal people’. This confers on such ‘mad people’ power and privilege, as well as communal protection from harm and abuse.”



Malebogo Ngoepe (University of Cape Town)

Comparative computational study of thrombosis in cerebral and abdominal aortic aneurysms

Residency at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies (December 2018 – February 2019)

Ngoepe spent ten weeks (of which four account for the reporting period) at the Peter Wall Institute

for Advanced Studies (PWIAS) at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver. She was hosted by Jimmy Feng and Dana Grecov, who are both academics at UBC. One of the highlights of her time there was meeting Scott Diamond, who is an engineer studying blood clots at the University of Pennsylvania. “I have great admiration for the work that he does, and it was a privilege to have a discussion with him about the work that I am doing. I really enjoyed getting to know some of the fellows in residence at PWIAS and gained a lot from the informal discussions about our work.”

**2017 *Iso Lomso* visiting scholars
Virginia Gichuru (Pwani University)**

Kenya's green revolution to enhance food security

Genetically modified (GM) crops, or biotech crops, are crops obtained using genetic engineering techniques by which an organism's genome is deliberately modified with a new gene of interest. Genetically modified crops have been in existence for the last 22 years, in which time global cultivation increased from 1.7 million hectares to 170 million hectares in 2012, making it the most rapidly adopted agricultural technology in history. There are only three African countries growing GM crops, and these are South Africa, Sudan and Burkina Faso. The GM technology was developed with the idea of improving agricultural productivity, for instance through reducing pesticide use, increasing yield in cases of drought, and overcoming pests and diseases.

The focus of Gichuru's stay at STIAS was to shed light on the Kenyan context in the last five years, in which concerns regarding the health and environmental effects of GM crops have considerably hampered the adoption of GM crops. The GM debate in Kenya has resulted in pro- and anti-GM proponents amongst public institutions and politicians, with many of their

Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Liberia Central African
Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania **Kenya** Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Réunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa

○ Virginia Gichuru



views alluding to the health and environmental effects of these crops. Most of these debates are published in the main national newspapers, which include the *Daily Nation*, the *Standard* and the *Business Daily*.

Gichuru's research points out that the three government regulatory bodies that are in charge of regulating and approving GM crops need to respect each other's authority and not unnecessarily overrule each other's decisions. They should present a clear direction in terms of GM approval. These bodies are the National Biosafety Authority (NBA), the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS), and the National Environmental Authority (NEMA). KEPHIS and NEMA seem to be anti-GM, while NBA is a proponent of GM crops in the country. The health and environmental concerns raised by the various Kenyan politicians have already been resolved with scientific data from other parts of the world where these crops have been tested and grown. However, due to the possible interaction between genotype and environment, there is a need for these crops, when grown in Kenya, to undergo further testing before being released to the public. The data arising from such testing should be available in the public domain. The study concluded that clear scientific information on GM crops is important to enable crucial decisions that affect the country's food security and to prevent these decisions being made in an *ad hoc* manner.

A paper covering these ideas will be submitted for publication to the *African Geographical Review Journal* in June 2019. The fellowship at STIAS gave Gichuru the opportunity to further develop her ideas on the GM debate in general, and in particular in relation to Kenya, through an extensive literature review using the facilities of the Stellenbosch University library. She was able to engage with STIAS fellows on the topic and broaden her perspective. In particular, she acknowledges STIAS fellow Matthew Schnurr, who has extensive experience working on GM crops in Africa and with whom she had frequent discussions.



Osbourne Quaye (University of Ghana)

Contribution of human enteric adenoviruses to acute gastroenteritis in the post-rotavirus vaccine introduction era in Ghanaian children

Quaye collaborated with Wolfgang Preiser of Stellenbosch University on the execution of his STIAS project. He used the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) facilities in Preiser's laboratory to characterise human enteric adenovirus from Ghanaian children with acute gastroenteritis. Although the assay was not successful, it assisted Quaye in determining the direction in which to continue with the project. Since his return to Ghana he has made significant progress, and some of the data obtained is being analysed for a manuscript to be submitted to a journal for publication.

During Quaye's stay at STIAS, he worked on an application to the Global Virus Network (GVN) for his Centre (the West African Centre for Cell Biology of Infectious Pathogens (WACCBIP)) to become a centre of the network. The GVN represents centres of excellence for research on medical virology around the world that are dedicated to understanding, preventing and eradicating viral disease threats to humans. The network seeks to improve the immediate responses to emerging viral threats, train future generations of medical virologists, and advise governments and/or non-governmental organisations on viral disease threats and their control. The vision is to have a world that is prepared to prevent,

contain and control viral epidemic threats through collaboration by a global network of expert virus laboratories. Quaye's application was successful, and WACCBIP Virology has become part of the GVN initiative, with Quaye as the Director of the GVN-WACCBIP.

While he was at STIAS, Quaye also worked on a review article on filovirus disease outbreaks that have occurred globally. The review was designed to look at the chronological overview of filovirus outbreaks in the world, the index cases involved in the respective outbreaks, how exposure to the virus may have occurred, and the lessons learnt. It concludes with proposals that have been made by health ministries and policy and decision makers over the years from countries that have experienced the outbreaks, and recommendations that will forestall future outbreaks or make their management less burdensome, especially in areas where there have been no filovirus outbreaks. The manuscript has been submitted to *Virology: Research and Treatment* and is currently undergoing review.

STIAS postdoctoral fellowship module (SPFM)

Lydia Olaka is the second postdoctoral fellow to be awarded a STIAS fellowship module, following an agreement with the Volkswagen Foundation whereby STIAS hosts postdoctoral fellows in the Volkswagen Foundation's *Knowledge for tomorrow* programme. This module enables fellowship holders to pursue research and scholarship in their field of study at STIAS for periods normally between three and four months.

Lydia Olaka (University of Nairobi)

Future of water quality: taking stock of emerging contaminants in water sources in East and southern Africa

Over 45 percent of people in Africa do not have access to clean drinking water. This will increase in the next years due to rapid population growth, rising affluence and climate change. Additionally, a significant number of chemicals from industries, urban areas and farms end up in the environment and contaminate water supplies. Heavy metals, nutrients, pesticides and pharmaceuticals found in various surface and groundwater supplies raise concerns about public and ecosystem health. Most of the contaminants are mutagenic and carcinogenic, and are also able to disrupt nervous, development and reproductive health. Studies already have linked an increase in certain diseases, especially cancers, and the loss of species or impact on species, to exposure to toxic contaminants.

Rapidly growing cities in Africa are affected the most, as they face multiple challenges of regulations and enforcements.

The aim of the study was to assess the status of water quality in terms of emerging contaminants, and to review the current guidelines and regulations on water

quality related to these contaminants. Seven cities in East and southern Africa (Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Harare, Lusaka, Lilongwe and Cape Town) were the focus of this study. The first results from reviewing the existing literature show that dammed rivers are a major source of water supply to the cities. These dams are located mainly in pristine headwater catchments; however, in recent decades, changes in land use, intensification of farming, mining and urban development are some of the threats to the quality of the water supplies.

Key findings of this study are:

- of all the chemicals used in these areas, only a fraction are tested in the water supplies,
- there is no systematic monitoring of emerging contaminants (pesticides and pharmaceuticals) in the water bodies supplying the municipalities of these seven cities,
- regulations on their use and set standards for the pollutants are not uniform across the seven cities, and many pollutants are currently not being regulated in the water supply of at least six countries,
- banned harmful pesticides such as atrazine are still found in rivers, highlighting active use,
- there is a need for collaboration between agriculture, water and health bodies to ensure clean water and health for citizens. This will ensure that toxic chemicals are not used in the agriculture or health sectors,
- southern African cities such as Lilongwe, Lusaka and Harare are threatened by heavy metals in water supplies related to mining activities that have been ongoing for a long time in the countries,
- Harare's water supply seems to be under threat due to having an informal settlement without proper sanitation, and with the city of Harare being upstream of the water source, Lake Chivero,

- Nairobi's water quality is threatened by the coffee and tea farms upstream of the Ndakaine and Sasimua dams,
- there is an urgent need for a national survey of pesticides, nutrients, pharmaceuticals and heavy metals to develop a baseline and identify intervention spots.



Above: Litter and contaminants in an urban river bed



Left: Thika (Ndakaine) Dam has a storage capacity of 70 million m³, and produces about 84% of total supply to Nairobi residents. The application of chemical fertiliser and pesticides on the farms upstream threatens the water quality. Image source: Google earth, 2018

○ Lydia Olaka



Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Guinea Nigeria Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Togo Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African
Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania **Kenya** Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Reunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa

Based on the insights from this study, and the knowledge that a larger percentage of the emerging contaminants that get into the waterways are found in the sediments and only a small amount is found in the water, Olaka and her colleagues were interested in determining the levels of emerging contaminants (pharmaceuticals and faecal matter) in the sediments of the rivers in urban areas. They applied to Christopher Vane of the British Geological Survey (BGS) for a grant and have recently secured funds from the BGS to carry out this study in the rivers of Nairobi.

Knowledge from this study will help in the development of regulations that are needed to meet the targets of the sustainable development goals on health, clean water and sustainable cities to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

A manuscript with the findings of this study on the status of water quality and the gaps identified in the water quality regulations and guidelines for each city's water supply is currently at an advanced stage of development.

STIAS scholarship programme for doctoral study

The five-year STIAS programme for PhD scholarships entered its final year in 2018.

In this programme, scholarships were awarded for full-time PhD study to students nominated by the executive of three faculties at Stellenbosch University – the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, Economic and Management Sciences, and Science. Recipients were selected to meet targets of excellent ability, gender parity and a significant number of students from countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The particular faculties were chosen on the basis of their track record in successfully managing PhD study programmes to graduation over three years of full-time study.

The overall objective was to qualify 30 PhDs with leadership qualities, while familiarising the students with STIAS through exposure to its aims and activities. The focus on the PhD level of study was a deliberate choice to broaden the pool of talent development, given the prevailing conditions depressing Africa's contribution to global knowledge production. This programme has made a significant impact from a relatively modest investment in time and money on the part of STIAS.

In the first year (2014), nine scholarships were awarded, followed by ten in 2015 and a further eleven in 2016, bringing the total to thirty. Twenty-five scholarship holders completed their studies and graduated at the end 2018 (including those who will graduate in March 2019). The remaining five scholarship holders need an additional academic year to complete their studies.

STIAS maintained regular contact with the faculty programme managers and supervisors to ensure that students received appropriate support to facilitate the successful completion of their studies. As a rule, scholarship holders and their supervisors were invited to STIAS twice per year, once in the first semester for a welcoming function, and once towards the end of the second semester for a progress-reporting function. For the year-end meetings, a speaker or speakers were invited to address the students on a topic of importance to development in Africa, and for the development of leadership qualities amongst the students. At the year-end function in November 2018, discussions centred on aspects of early-career development, drawing on the experience of *Iso Lomso* fellows who were in residence at STIAS.

STIAS LONGER-TERM THEME PROJECTS

During 2018, progress was made in most of the longer-term theme projects that have been part of the STIAS programme for several years. A call for expressions of interest in a new longer-term research theme, *University and society: disruption, discourse and new directions*, was made during the year. In addition to group projects, individual STIAS fellows worked on projects related to sub-themes identified in the various concept notes posted on the STIAS website.

The above STIAS longer-term projects are at various stages of development. Other than the new theme project on *University and society*, these longer-term STIAS theme projects will be reconceptualised or concluded in the next year or two.

Details on the majority of projects listed below can be found in the sections on the *Iso Lomso* programme, or on STIAS fellows and their projects.

Being human today

The *Effects of race* (EoR) group, convened by Nina Jablonski and Gerhard Maré, met for its final STIAS residency during July and August 2018. The first of the group's book publications, *The effects of race*, was published in 2018 (volume 11 in the STIAS series). Two additional book publications centring on contributions from residencies in 2016 ("turning points") and 2017 ("three questions") are being assembled. The EoR group is also writing a synthesis paper for the international social science journal, *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*.

Michelle LeBaron and three members of the research group working on the project *The theory and practice of social transformation through the arts* convened a Wall Colloquium Abroad at STIAS in May 2018. LeBaron et al.

completed the writing and editing of volume 12 in the STIAS series, *Changing our worlds: art as transformative practice*, which was published in July 2018.

The following *Being human today* projects were pursued at STIAS during 2018:

- **Fear and forgiveness – an Eastern Cape story** (Mignonne Breier)
- **Archaeology of a hungry mind** (Marlize Lombard, Anders Högberg and Peter Gårdenfors)
- **Acknowledgment, denial and collective memories of mass atrocities: comparative perspectives** (Joachim Savelsberg)
- **One day in Bethlehem** (Jonny Steinberg)

Michelle LeBaron (University of British Columbia)

Kim Berman (University of Johannesburg)

Kitche Magak (Maseno University)

Frank Meintjies (Independent consultant)

Janis Sarra (University of British Columbia)

The theory and practice of social transformation through the arts

The year under review was the final year of this project, which saw the threads of the research team's work come together in various ways. The book, *Changing our worlds: art as transformative practice*, was started and completed during the three-year residency of the group. Published in July 2018, the book has been well received in the field, with positive reviews. "Writing the book was a way of putting our ideas about collaborative arts into practice, and we are very grateful for STIAS support which made it possible," says LeBaron. The book arose from two colloquia and STIAS residencies in the period 2015 to 2018. The project was also supported by the Peter

Wall Institute at the University of British Columbia and was envisioned as one featuring African thinking, initiatives and art innovations.

The main focus of the 2018 residency, in addition to completing the book, was a second colloquium on arts and social transformation. This 2018 Wall Colloquium Abroad (WCA) was a follow-up to a WCA held at STIAS in December 2015. Hosting a second African-centred gathering assisted in weaving new strands into the rich thinking arising from two Vancouver-based Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies (PWIAS) international research round tables on resilience, social transformation and the arts, and the Wall Colloquium Abroad at STIAS in December 2015. The colloquium was co-convened by LeBaron, Berman and Magak. Each participant from the 2015 colloquium was invited back to the 2018 gathering. All but four participants returned, and several new participants were added, almost all from the global South. The opportunity to meet twice in three years provided the unique opportunity to gauge progress on specific projects, revisit key theories, receive valuable input and perspectives from scholars and practitioners from Africa and the global South, advance field-building, and refine the team's collective and individual understandings of the evaluation of arts-based work.

The years between the first and the second WCA were a generative and productive time, says LeBaron, during which the team members wrote the chapters for the book. Through exchanges and collaboration, they synthesised and integrated learnings from the 2015 colloquium, and reflected these in the book.

As part of an ongoing series of inquiries into theory and practice at the nexus of the arts and social transformation, the 2018 WCA deepened explorations of three themes:

- connecting theory to practice in communities, especially in relation to evaluation;

- exploring theories relevant to the field of arts and social transformation, and identifying robust frameworks to inform ethical practice; and
- building vibrant and resilient networks for the field of arts and social transformation, particularly amongst African scholars/practitioners and global colleagues.

LeBaron concludes: “Overall, the 2018 Wall Colloquium Abroad was successful beyond our expectations. We appreciate the support of STIAS and PWIAS, and of all participants, in creating this experience and carrying the work forward.”



Left: Demonstrating through dance

Below: At a colloquium visit to the Handspring Puppet Company, Adrian Kohler demonstrates how the puppets work.





Attendees of Manuel Castells's seminar in August 2018

Crossing borders

Hans Lindahl, convenor of the project *Boundaries and legal authority in a global context*, published a book entitled *Authority and the globalisation of inclusion and exclusion* (Cambridge University Press). This book was the result of Lindahl's 2017 residency at STIAS.

Manuel Castells hosted a two-day seminar in August 2018 on *National identities and state formation – on the interplay between globalisation, identity, and state formation, as a key component of social theory in the 21st century*. Seventeen invited participants, including three from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Nigeria, presented papers. These papers are currently being edited and will be appearing in a published volume.

Other projects in this longer-term theme that were pursued at STIAS during 2018 are:

- **The construction of identity in the information age** (Manuel Castells)
- **From sovereignty to property (and back): the spatial transition of colonial and developmentalist claims over land** (Balakrishnan Rajagopal)
- **Rethinking immigrant integration in a mass-migration era: migrant families in comparative perspective** (Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg)
- **The new middle class in Africa in comparative perspective** (Deborah James, to be continued in 2019 with Claudia Gastrow, Preben Kaarsholm, Carola Lentz, Maxim Bolt and Thabisani Nlovu)
- **A transdisciplinary analysis of the role of social identity in performance under social stratification and stigmatisation** (Debra Shepherd)

The future of democracy

The sixth seminar in the series of the Stellenbosch Annual Seminar on Constitutionalism in Africa (SASCA) was held at STIAS in September 2018. The theme of the seminar was *Corruption and constitutionalism in Africa*. Papers delivered at this seminar will appear in the fourth volume of the Oxford University Press series, *Stellenbosch handbooks in African constitutional law*. The first volume (*Separation of powers in African constitutionalism*) was published in August 2016, the second volume (*Constitutional adjudication in Africa*) was published in September 2017, while the third volume is currently in press.

Other projects pursued at STIAS in this theme during 2018 were

- **Three paths to constitutionalism** (Bruce Ackerman)
- **Justice from above? The role of international criminal tribunals in transition countries** (Klaus Bachmann, Gerhard Kemp and Dire Tladi)
- **Traditional authorities and decentralisation in southern Africa** (Jan Erk)
- **Democratic governance, corruption, and corruption control mechanisms in Africa: a comparative study** (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo)
- **Apocalypse 2016-2019: decline of Jacob Zuma, rise of South Africa?** (John Matisonn)
- **Access of individuals to African international justice** (Gérard Niyungeko)
- **Expertise and public participation in government policymaking: South Africa in comparative context** (Susan Rose-Ackerman)
- **Is it rape in the eyes of Uganda's men, or community perceptions of rape?** (Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza)
- **Land restitution and the moral modernity of the new South African state** (Olaf Zenker)
- **Elections, democracy and constitutionalism in Africa** (Charles Fombad)

Sustainable agro-ecosystems

Following its final residency at STIAS at the end of 2017, the core group convened by Richard Sikora is finalising its publication, *Transforming agriculture in southern Africa – constraints, technologies, policies and processes*. This publication is being planned as an open-source publication (in conjunction with a regular publication). This project is to be concluded with a workshop and book launch at STIAS during the first half of 2019.

Other projects pursued at STIAS during 2018 in this theme include:

- African leapfrogging index to sustainability (Desta Mebratu)
- Life cycle management for sustainable infrastructure development in Africa (Getachew Assefa)
- Leveraging sector development for urban transformation in Africa (Gulelat Kebede)
- Future of water quality: taking stock of emerging contaminants in water sources in East and southern Africa (Lydia Olaka)
- System change Africa: evolution not revolution (Kelvin Campbell)
- A gene revolution for Africa? Genetically modified crops and the future of African agriculture (Matthew Schnurr)
- People's perceptions of sustainable intensification of genetically modified crops for food security and climate mitigation in Kenya (Virginia Gichuru)



Front from left: the Honourable David Maraga, Chief Justice of Kenya, and the Honourable Mogoeng Mogoeng, Chief Justice of South Africa

Back: Kwame Frimpong, Charles Fombad, Johann Groenewald, Nico Steytler, Arne Wulff, Hendrik Geyer.

Health in transition (divided into Health prevention and Health care)

Developmental origins of health and disease (DOHaD) and sustainable development goals (SDGs): moving towards early implementation in Africa

A core group of STIAS fellows and visiting scholars were in residence at STIAS in October and November 2018. Two new members, Tolu Oni and Tessa Roseboom, joined the group. The following persons were present at STIAS this year in overlapping residencies: Abdallah Daar (convener),

Peter Byass, Justine Davies, Andrew Macnab, Moffat Nyirenda, Tolu Oni, Tessa Roseboom, Eugene Sbondwi, and Atul Singhal.

During 2018, the group, or members of the group, published seven peer-reviewed papers in the *Journal of Developmental Origin of Health and Disease*, and another in *Lancet Global Health*, continued work in Uganda (Andrew Macnab and Ronald Mukisa) and published two further papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, negotiations were completed with a South African publisher for the group's book on *DOHaD science in Africa: implications for health*. Several of the 15 chapters of the book have been completed.

A detailed template for future grant applications by the DOHaD core group was also prepared. In addition, the group was involved in the preliminary planning of a Nobel Symposium on the theme of *Cardiovascular medicine today and tomorrow*, planned for 2019 in conjunction with a summer school on the same theme.

Other *Health in transition* projects pursued at STIAS during 2018 were:

- **Falsified medicines. What the public say and professionals know – knowledge exchange providing a basis for actions** (Susanne Lundin, Elmi Muller and Anja Smith)
- **Health in all policies: healthy housing policies to address the risk and burden of infectious and non-communicable diseases** (Tolu Oni)
- **Adaptation of mosquito vectors to insecticides used in the southwest area of the Indian Ocean: implications for vector control** (Fara Raharimalala)
- **It takes two: theoretical and clinical advances in vulvodinia from an interpersonal perspective** (Natalie Rosen)

Left: Coartem is a malaria medicine that often is falsified. On the left is the genuine product, on the right, the fake product.

- **Predictive computational modelling of intramyocardial biomaterial therapies towards personalised care for myocardial infarction** (Mazin Sirry)
- **Contribution of human enteric adenoviruses to acute gastroenteritis in the postrotavirus vaccine introduction era in Ghanaian children** (Osbourne Quaye)

University and society: disruption, discourse and new directions

Following a third and concluding workshop for this new STIAS theme project, a final concept note was published, and a call for applications was circulated and widely distributed. The following two projects have been launched:

- **The responsive university** (Chris Brink)
- **Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in southern Africa and the global South** (Walter Mignolo, Leo Ching, Roberto Dainotto and Catherine Walsh)

Walter Mignolo (Duke University)

Leo Ching (Duke University)

Roberto Dainotto (Duke University)

Catherine Walsh (Simón Bolívar Andean University)

Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in southern Africa and the global South

The main thrust of the project aims to trace a sharp distinction and, at the same time, a fecund continuity between decolonisation during the Cold War and decoloniality after the Cold War. The project has developed in conversation with South African scholars, professionals, artists, thinkers and activists, and bearing in mind that the end of apartheid materialised a few years after the end

Right: Some drugs look so similar to the genuine product that they deceive health professionals as well as patients. This Viagra drug is an illustrative example.

Source: Bloomberg 2013 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2013-01-17/inside-pfizers-fight-against-counterfeit-drugs>





○ Susanne Lundin

○ Walter Mignolo



of the Cold War. In designing the project, Mignolo, Ching, Dainotto and Walsh have also been attentive to and in conversation with the growing debates on and explorations of decoloniality in higher education (knowledge, curriculum, the university as an institution, education). Hence, the project is intended to contribute to the ongoing dialogues in South Africa.

Concurrently, the research project is intending to connect the issues being debated in South Africa (and eventually in southern Africa) with the global South and the global East. With this goal in mind, Mignolo invited three distinguished scholars whose research, life experiences and strong professional ethics and political engagements connect the global South and the global East with current debates in South Africa. Catherine Walsh, based in Quito, Ecuador, has been working throughout South America for over two decades, committed to decolonial education and social transformation; Leo Ching, based in the USA but born and raised in Taiwan and Japan, confronted the experience of Japanese colonialism in Taiwan; Roberto Dainotto, based in the USA, but born and raised in southern Italy, has been concerned with an intra-European form of colonialism, as well as of the cultural proximity of the south of Europe to the north of Africa.

During their fellowships at STIAS, members of the research team engaged in close conversations and communication with scholars and professionals based in South Africa. The most important outcome of their stay at STIAS was a one-day workshop with the participation of about 20 scholars, professionals, activists and artists, which served to consolidate the outline of the project and to devise future trajectories. After the workshop, the original project was redrafted to be continued for three years, starting in July 2020. South African participants who committed to the project and who also helped in drafting the new proposal are Dilip Menon (University of the Witwatersrand), Stephanus Muller (Stellenbosch

University) and Nick Shepherd (University of Cape Town), as well as Ilze Wolff (University of the Western Cape and Aarhus University).

The time spent at STIAS enriched the team's personal and professional lives in different ways. Ching made two presentations – one, *Decolonising Asia*, along with his colleagues to the STIAS fellows, and another – *Decolonising war/games: play and design for the pluriverse*, at the *Decoloniality after decolonisation in southern Africa and the global South* workshop. The *Decolonising war/games* will become part of a submission as a special issue for *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies*. The debates on decolonisation and decoloniality will inform his continued interest in studying island/mainland relations – conflicts and reconciliation – in East Asia: Jeju/South Korea, Taiwan/China and Okinawa/Japan.

Dainotto engaged in collaborative work with professors and graduate students from mostly, but not exclusively, South African universities. The topic of their research, which culminated in a workshop, was *The question of knowledge in research, higher education and the public sphere: decoloniality after decolonisation in southern Africa and the global South*. Results from Dainotto's research will become part of: (1) a forthcoming essay on the rhetoric of the social sciences (Parsons's "distinctions of basic importance" configuring a geopolitics of "ideal types" of backwardness and modernity); and (2) a study of scientific treatments of the ritual of possessions in colonial Africa (bori and zar), in Afro-America (macumba, candomblé, santería and vodu), and in southern Europe (tarantella and evil eye).

Mignolo continued with research initiated during his first STIAS residency. A book manuscript that he completed during his previous visit and co-authored with Catherine Walsh was published by Duke University Press in 2018. He is currently continuing with research on African thinkers and philosophers. His reasons for this have two sources: one is the



Participants in a workshop of the University and society longer-term theme project

already existing dialogue between African and Latin American philosophy during the Cold War; the second is his scholarly interest in thinkers beyond the North Atlantic and how they responded to the hegemony of Western knowledge and way of knowing.

While at STIAS, Walsh began to explore both the differences and parallels in the present-day struggles over knowledge and higher education in South Africa and South America, including questions of what knowledge, who's knowledge, and what forms of knowing, and with what relation to local, national and pluri-national societies. This exploration involved a close revision of materials and publications on curricular decolonisation and reform, student movements and South African philosophy and thought, and conversations with South African colleagues from various institutions, as well as participation in the one-day project workshop. A dialogue with staff of Stellenbosch University's doctoral programme in the humanities also afforded strong points of connection and relation with the doctoral programme Walsh directs in Ecuador. After leaving STIAS, she shared the initial findings of her research in public talks at universities in Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico and Brazil, giving particular attention to the relatedness of South-South struggles to decolonise the university and its knowledge base, and to revitalise ancestral-rooted (Indigenous and Black) existence-based thought, concerns that she continues to explore today.

STIAS FELLOWS AND PROJECTS

STIAS hosted 64 fellows and 21 visiting scholars during 2018. The STIAS programme continued to emphasise projects that draw on an interdisciplinary basis, are considered relevant to the (South) African context, and address topical issues of the day. The *Iso Lomso* programme developed beyond expectation and has become an integral part of the STIAS programme (see page 10). A sizeable component of the STIAS programme represents activities within longer-term theme projects (see pages 26-33). The *University and society* longer-term theme project was added to the STIAS portfolio, and concept notes and a general call for proposals were distributed during 2018.

Selected project profiles

Abdulrazak Gurnah (University of Kent)

Afterlives

The project Gurnah had in mind during his time at STIAS was to research and write a novel. He arrived in Stellenbosch in January 2018 with a clear sense of the project and with some useful reading and research behind him, but without very much written beyond a provisional title (*Fugitive whispers*) and a few opening pages. He says that he was able to make very good progress with his research, making full use of the excellent university library and the working facilities at STIAS. By the time his period as a STIAS fellow came to an end in April, he was a considerable way into a draft of the novel.

The planned outline of the narrative was as follows. Its events occur during the war in Deutsch-Ostafrika/Tanganyika and in the period beyond, up to the early 1950s. The events concern the ordinary lives of people in the midst and in the aftermath of a colonial war. After the end of the war, a young man arrives in the town without money and without work. He has an injury to his leg about which he is silent. His demeanour is generally withdrawn. His name is Hamza. He had lived in the town before as a youth, but he had lived a restricted life, and recent events may have confused him. He finds a benefactor who offers him accommodation, where he befriends a young woman he takes to be the servant girl. Through their courtship we discover her story and Hamza's story, which includes recruitment into the Schutztruppen of the Imperial German forces and the relationship he has with a German officer.

Gurnah completed a final revised draft of the novel in December 2018. It is to be published by Bloomsbury Publishing in London with the title, *Afterlives*.



Ian Goldin (University of Oxford)

Interdisciplinary approaches to meeting long-term challenges

Goldin's primary activity at STIAS was writing a BBC five-part series entitled *After the crash*. His approach was interdisciplinary and he drew on the insights of a number of disciplines to better understand the causes and consequences of the crash of September 2008, when the world financial system narrowly averted meltdown. The crisis brought about profound changes in politics, economics, power relations and social attitudes. Goldin identified five lasting legacies of the crisis, each of which was the subject of an episode in the series. First, the crisis has led to a period of austerity and sharp increases in inequality. Second, it has led to a collapse of trust in authority and experts. Third, it has been associated with significant power shifts nationally and globally. Fourth, it has led to only a modest rethinking of economic theory and policies. And finally, it has led to a regulatory reaction that has exacerbated the prospects of another crisis.

Goldin also worked on a paper on the relationship between technological and economic change. In particular, he sought to understand why rapid technological change has not been associated with improvements in productivity.

Being in South Africa at a time of political transition allowed Goldin to engage with members of President Ramaphosa's transition team on matters concerning future economic policy.

Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Nigeria Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African
Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Réunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa

○ **Abdulrazak Gurnah**



Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg
(Carleton College)

Migrating kinscripts and the emerging middle class in an African diaspora

Research on the new middle class in sub-Saharan Africa too often neglects the role of international migration in social mobility. Furthermore, research on African diasporas and immigrant integration too often neglects how children serve their caretakers as bridges to a new society. Research on transnational families emphasises how families overcome legal barriers to maintain the continuing importance of transnational ties, neglecting migrants' agency in producing discontinuities in kinship practices. This book project, begun at STIAS, seeks to rectify these lacunae by telling a poignant story of the changing moral economy of kinship among a group of cosmopolitan Africans.

Feldman-Savelsberg's project takes child fostering as a concrete entry into a world of changing ideas and practices regarding relatedness and obligations in a globalising world. Her book explores discontinuities and constriction of this important aspect of African families in a migratory context. While remittances, loving words, and new ideas about raising middle-class children flow between Cameroonian migrants and their kin who remain in Cameroon, children do not circulate between families. Contrary to common practice just a few decades ago, Cameroonian migrants to Germany and France rarely send toddlers home to granny, rebellious

teens home to auntie, or foster-in their less-advantaged relatives. Parents' insistence on raising their own – biological – children and on restricting their obligations toward more distant kin seems all the more surprising because the adaptation of child fostering to conditions of globalisation is well-documented in anthropological and sociological literature on transnational families. Remarkably, Cameroonians in both Berlin and Paris – and to a lesser extent among their kin in Yaoundé – are developing new kinscripts, moving from the generalised reciprocity of “all our kin” to an emphasis on “just for my kids”.

This profound change in obligations toward kin and children is not a simple effect of immigration regimes. It is also part of a process of social mobility and the crafting of cosmopolitan, middle-class selves. Migrant parents seek to repair the stigma of race and immigration status through middle-class achievement and performance, concentrating resources and efforts within the nuclear family. This progression from a system of distributed parenting to concerted cultivation is captured in chapters tentatively titled, “It takes a village”, “A global village”, “Avoiding hardship”, “Performing class”, “Modern selves”, and “Cultivating closeness, distancing intimacy”. Cameroonians' dual strategies of migration and child rearing reveal not only aspiration to upward mobility, but also anxiety about holding one's ground as a member of the global middle classes. Studying new family forms among the emerging, cosmopolitan African middle class is central to understand the reproduction and transformation of social inequality.

Spending July to December 2018 at STIAS allowed Feldman-Savelsberg to read widely in the anthropological literature on African and global middle classes, on the anthropology of childhood, and on kinship change. To gain a comparative perspective, she conducted 12 hours of formal interviews with Cameroonian immigrants to South Africa, and had numerous conversations about immigrant experiences

and changing calculations and practices of family life with other Cameroonian immigrants. She was fortunate to receive critical feedback on her ideas from STIAS fellows and staff at her seminar and over lunches, all of which brought her thinking forward at a crucial stage of her project. In addition to drafting several chapters, Feldman-Savelsberg was able to engage in public outreach while at STIAS, through lectures and discussions with colleagues at Stellenbosch University, the University of Cape Town, and the University of the Witwatersrand. An article written during the fellowship, *Strange expectations: Cameroonian migrants and their German healthcare providers debate obstetric choices*, has been accepted and will be published in *Global Public Health* in 2019. Another is under review, and a third is in preparation for a colloquium on affect and conflict to be held at the Collège de France. Following her STIAS fellowship, Feldman-Savelsberg is continuing her scholarly outreach related to this project through lectures at a seminar for exiled scholars at risk at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, at the Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale, and at conferences on migration and on memory studies. Feldman-Savelsberg reports that the rich opportunities afforded her during the fellowship at STIAS made these subsequent engagements possible by providing her with new insights into social class and kinship change in current African diasporas.



Getachew Assefa (University of Calgary)



Toolseeram Ramjeawon (University of Mauritius)

Life cycle management for sustainable infrastructure planning and development in Africa

According to the African Development Bank's analysis of the 2025 continental targets for electrification, road and other transport infrastructure, access to water supply and sanitation, and ICT, Africa's infrastructure deficit is estimated to be between \$130 and \$170 billion per year. The long lifespan of infrastructure systems poses a long-lasting challenge, while offering an opportunity for high [positive] impact when planned with insight into sustainability. Decisions made at the planning and design stage of infrastructure affect the impact of its full life cycle, and hence are influential in avoiding missing out on opportunities for improvement. The research for this project served as the basis for a book chapter

in a forthcoming book entitled *Transformational infrastructure for wellbeing economy development in Africa*, with editors Desta Mebratu and Mark Swilling and supported by Stellenbosch University and STIAS.

The work positions the role of sustainable infrastructure within the context of meeting the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The chapter thus starts with establishing the current state of infrastructure in Africa and key issues for the success of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 and beyond. It then outlines the challenges and opportunities of the African infrastructure sector in terms of creating an inclusive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and resource-efficient society in relation to the knowledge and tools required for developing sustainable infrastructure systems.

The tools for sustainable infrastructure are presented as procedural tools and analytical tools for life cycle management (LCM). The need for articulating national strategies and leadership for sustainable infrastructure is identified, as these are key policy and strategic issues in African countries. African countries need to strengthen urban planning linked to integrated infrastructure planning while working on institutional reform and capacity building to increase access to LCM skills. The chapter, which is the outcome of Assefa's and Ramjeawon's fellowship at STIAS, also touches on the necessity for partnerships, knowledge management and community engagement as core elements of transforming planning for sustainable infrastructure in African countries.

The pinnacle of the chapter is a framework for strategic planning of sustainable infrastructure in Africa, which is structured to show the different levels of planning – from the national to the local, and including the planning entities. The framework shows where LCM elements can be used to transform infrastructure planning, dividing them into broader qualitative elements and specific quantitative

elements. Broader qualitative LCM elements, such as LCM strategies, programmes, systems, processes and concepts, can be used at the highest level and in the early stages of planning and decision-making. The specific quantitative LCM elements, consisting of analytical tools and techniques and LCM data, information and models, are better used at the local level and in decision-making circumstances in which more detailed planning outcomes are sought.

The chapter ends with setting the conditions for a successful application of the proposed framework, covering aspects of the planning process, assessment and institutional architecture and arguing for an LCM-driven adaptive strategic planning process; and a strategic environmental assessment with a life cycle sustainability assessment and LCM-driven institutional architecture.

Right: Graphic by Sisay Shimeles

Below: Infrastructure





Paul Heald (University of Illinois)

The complex economics of the public domain

Prominent economists (and US trade negotiators) assert that bad things happen when creative works fall into the public domain. They insist that works without owners to shepherd them will become inaccessible, worn out or misused, and therefore the term of copyright should continue to be extended. Yet recent empirical studies show that books falling into the public domain become more accessible, and that unprotected music becomes used more frequently. Audiobooks are more likely to be produced from public-domain books, and the quality of public-domain audio versions is high. Moreover, econometric studies of public-domain photos prove how the absence of legal protection can be accurately measured in dollar terms. Behind each of these studies are fascinating histories of individual works in the marketplace. The complex economics of the public domain can be illustrated through these stories and told in a way that engages academics, policymakers, and the general public alike.

Heald's primary goal was to make progress on a book that collects empirical work on copyright and the public domain, and to translate dry data into a work accessible to non-lawyers and policymakers. A secondary goal was to gather data and anecdotes from South Africa. At STIAS he completed 140 pages of the book. The book, entitled *Copy this book! What data can tell us about copyright and public*

welfare, comprises 220 pages, has been completed and is currently being considered by several major publishers.

In addition to the above book, Heald embarked on two new empirical studies aimed at determining whether copyright law had the same effect on South African book markets as it did in the United States. This research was directly relevant to proposed amendments to South African copyright law currently under consideration by the South African legislature, and Heald had two opportunities to present his results to academics and to some policymakers in Pretoria. An article, *The effect of copyright term length on South African book markets (with reference to the Google Book Project)*, has been completed and will be submitted to the *South African Journal of Intellectual Property Law* in 2019.

Heald was also able to use STIAS as launchpad for two other initiatives. He participated in the first ever African IP Scholars Conference in Pretoria (co-hosted by the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization). Beyond making a useful set of new connections, Heald volunteered his home institution to host an African IP case law "Wiki", a new repository of uncollected and hard-to-find resources for African intellectual property scholars. His colleagues at the Illinois Law Library have already developed a template for this crowd-sourced initiative, which hopefully will be up and running in 2019. In addition, Heald teamed with Sadullah Karijker at Stellenbosch University to create a video and PowerPoint (.ppt) resource to serve as a primer for graduate students interested in the emerging field of empirical legal studies.

Natalie Rosen (Dalhousie University)

It takes two: theoretical and clinical advances in vulvodynia from an interpersonal perspective

Vulvodynia is a prevalent chronic pain condition (eight percent in the general population) that is characterised by recurrent vulvo-vaginal pain that does not have an identifiable cause. This pain negatively affects women's and their partners' overall quality of life, including their psychological, relationship and sexual health and wellbeing. Yet this condition remains poorly understood, and often misdiagnosed or ignored. The pain interferes with both sexuality and one's romantic relationship – making interpersonal variables especially relevant. Over the last eight years, Rosen has led several studies using innovative and sophisticated research methods to examine the role of the relationship in vulvodynia. During her time at STIAS, Rosen developed a novel theoretical model to incorporate the cognitions, affect and behaviours of both women with vulvodynia and their partners, and how they contribute to the development and maintenance of this condition. This theoretical paper, entitled *Genito-pelvic pain through a dyadic lens: moving toward an interpersonal emotion regulation model of women's sexual dysfunction*, was published in one of the top journals in the field. Rosen hopes that this theoretical model will provide rich opportunities for formulating testable hypotheses that will enhance knowledge of the ways in which couple dynamics influence the development and maintenance of sexual dysfunction in women, and ultimately will contribute to more effective, couples-based interventions.

In addition to this core project, Rosen advanced several other papers within her broader research programme while at STIAS. A number of papers and book chapters were submitted or published over the five months that she was in residence.



○ Natalie Rosen



Pamila Gupta (University of the Witwatersrand)

From Indian Ocean to African Indian: through the refracted lens of Capital Art Studio, Zanzibar

This book project is about how an Indian Ocean past meets an African Indian present in a collection of photographs by Ranchhod and Rohit Oza, family proprietors of Capital Art Studio, who together visually captured the worldly place (and centre of the dhow trade and culture) of Zanzibar from 1930 until the present day. The intention with this ethnographic and archival project is to interrogate how processes of cosmopolitanism and creolisation link together and unfold in specific ways in Stone Town through the refracted lens of each, a father and son. It traces a series of historical ruptures that defined Zanzibar and are represented in this photo archive and studio – the last remaining one of its kind in Zanzibar – that is, its position under British protectionism and the Omani sultanate (1930s onward), through to its revolution and the island's integration with the mainland to become part of Tanzania (post-1964), to the present day as a popular stopover on the global tourism circuit.

A two-month residence at STIAS provided the environment for focused attention to this project that is the subject of a future monograph, co-authored with Meg Samuelson (University of Adelaide). First, Gupta was able to conduct in-depth background reading on the history of Zanzibar, including its early

history of trade in the Indian Ocean, British colonial and Sultanate histories up through to its revolution and amalgamation with Tanzania (1964), and its history of heritage tourism over the past 20 years. Second, she did the final revisions for one journal article and one book chapter based on this Zanzibar research, namely (*Sensuous*) ways of seeing in *Stone Town, Zanzibar: Patina, Pose, Punctum, and Being (Goan) modern in Zanzibar: mobility, relationality and the stitching of race* respectively. Third, Gupta developed a full book chapter based on research conducted during two fieldwork visits to Zanzibar in 2012 and 2015, entitled *Balcony, shutter, door: baroque heritage making in Stone Town (Zanzibar)*, which was presented at the University of Vienna in its Anthropology Seminar Series in June 2018 and was thereafter submitted as a working paper to their *Vienna Working Papers In Ethnography Series* (forthcoming 2020). Fourth, her STIAS residency prepared her for a third and last fieldwork visit to Zanzibar with Meg Samuelson in early June 2018, during which they jointly conducted additional archival and ethnographic research on Capital Art Studio. Together, they also mapped out the larger project with a plan to submit a book proposal to Kelly Askew and Anne Pitcher, editors of the African Perspectives series at the University of Michigan Press in early 2020.

Lastly, two exciting new writing projects tied to this Zanzibar research came directly from Gupta's residence at STIAS. Abdulrazak Gurnah, a renowned Zanzibari British writer whose residence at STIAS fortuitously overlapped with hers in the first half of 2018, directed her to the invaluable Winterton collection of East Africa photographs housed at Northwestern University. This conversation led her to visit this photography archive in Evanston, Illinois in November 2018 and develop a new research article based on the images found in that collection on the history of Goan studio photography in Zanzibar (specifically the studios set up in the 1890s by EC Dias, JB Coutinho, ARP de Lord and AC Gomes, the latter being the photographer under whom Ranchhod

Oza received his apprenticeship before opening up Capital Art Studio. A second new project that came about as a result of Gupta's STIAS fellowship was a visit to the Rupert Museum in Stellenbosch, where she saw striking similarities between the photographs of Ranchhod Oza of 1950's Zanzibar and the paintings of South African artist Irma Stern, who visited Zanzibar several times during the 1940s. Gupta has since made plans to visit the Irma Stern Trust collection (housed at the Irma Stern Museum at the University of Cape Town) and the Irma Stern archives (at the National Library of South Africa) in Cape Town in May 2019 to develop this comparative research further, and to look more closely at Stern's photographs of Zanzibar as well.

Overall, Gupta says her STIAS residency was important for revisiting and understanding earlier research foci, and generating new questions and topical interests.



Henrietta Mondry (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)

Human-dog correlations in post-Soviet and post-apartheid literature and film

Henrietta Mondry spent the second semester of 2018 at STIAS, during which time she worked on the interdisciplinary project on the discursive formation of the human-dog correlation in socio-political discourse. It is a comparative investigation of narratives that represent and problematise the dynamics of the cultural perceptions of dogs and

human-dog interactions in post-communist post-Soviet and post-colonial post-apartheid societies.

- Examining the notion of “dog-men” in Coetzee’s *Disgrace* and Tyulkin’s documentary film, *Not about dogs*, Mondry argues that, when the main characters become dog-men and dog-women, they share with dogs the status of subaltern border-creatures. Mondry views the spaces in the Eastern Cape and eastern Kazakhstan as borderlands that parallel the mythic lands of dog-men from White’s anthropological study, *Myths of the dog-man*. These spaces of human-dog interactions, in turn, relate to Foucauldian heterotopias as sites that establish alternative modes of power relations.
- Mondry demonstrates that the juxtaposition of kind and cruel treatments of dogs is central to the rhetoric of ethnic differences and differences in social class and social systems that permeate the narrative of dogs’ adventures in the novels written in Russia after 1990 and in South Africa after 1994. Mondry argues that human-dog relations are expressed at the points of intersection between the concepts of territorialism, domesticity, loyalty and safety, as opposed to ferality, nomadism, migration and danger – all culminating in a discourse of othering.

Mondry says she had useful discussions with Andries Visagie, Head of the Department of Afrikaans and Dutch at Stellenbosch University, who has written a book on animals in Afrikaans literature, and Willem Anker, notable writer and lecturer in the same Department. Willem Anker’s Afrikaans novel, *Buys*, was recently translated into English as *Red dog*, and Mondry is currently working on the book chapter dedicated to this novel. Mondry took part in the collaborative volume, *Dogs in southern African literatures*.

The achieved outcomes include journal articles, book chapters and a full conference paper, and she continues working on new book chapters.



Klaus Bachmann (SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities)



Gerhard Kemp (Stellenbosch University)



Dire Tladi (University of Pretoria)

Justice from above? The role of international criminal tribunals in transition countries

International criminal justice has been one of the most controversial global issues of recent years, of which international criminal tribunals (ICT) are the most important institutional elements. During their stay at

STIAS, Bachmann, Kemp and Tladi discussed the results emanating from a five-year research project on the impact of ICT decisions on domestic reform and media frames in countries affected by these decisions. Together, they worked on several books (one comprising four edited volumes) and articles for international reviews. Apart from one article, which was not accepted, and one that is still in the queue, they were all published. In general, the impact of ICTs on domestic reforms of the judiciary and the security sector varied much across countries and often overlapped with the influence of other important actors, like hegemonic powers, countries in the neighbourhood, international non-governmental organisations and regional blocks (mostly the European Union). However, it was possible to trace such an influence even in authoritarian countries.

The impact of ICT on media framing of the underlying conflict was weaker, but even here the project revealed some surprising outcomes, for example, when media altered deeply rooted frames about war-like situations, admitting there had been victims among the enemy group or even calling for the punishment of low-level perpetrators from their own group after an ICT verdict. The project found that strong social control is often more effective in blocking such frame shifts than outright government-imposed censorship. The project also revealed the often-ambiguous impact of ICT decisions, which sometimes coerce governments into compliance with the ICT’s mission, sometimes incline them to undertake facade actions mimicking compliance, and sometimes incline them to open hostility and the rejection of international criminal justice. In some cases, the impact of ICT decisions went against the respective ICT’s mission, for example when ICT decisions reinforced, rather than mitigated, the use of ethnic labels in media discussions (Kenya), or ICT interventions destabilised a country’s domestic political system (Serbia).

All three scholars also carried out individual and bilateral projects during their stay at STIAS and networked with other STIAS fellows and colleagues from the South African academic community.



Chielozone Eze (Northeastern Illinois University)

The power of injury: memory, decolonisation, and the challenges of modernity in Africa

Nelson Mandela's most favourite of Aesop's fables is about the debate between the sun and the wind: who among them was the stronger? They agreed that the stronger of them was the one to strip a passing traveller of his cloak. The wind took the challenge, and right away blasted a cold gust against the traveller who immediately wrapped his cloak tightly around him. The harder the wind blew, the tighter the traveller held the cloak to him. All its effort was in vain. It was now the turn of the sun. It began to shine. At first its rays were gentle. The traveller was happy. As the sun's rays grew warmer, the man took off his cap and finally pulled off his cloak and sat down under a tree to rest.

Nelson Mandela is central in Eze's thinking. In his book project undertaken at STIAS, he engaged with the question of how to create decent societies that ensure human flourishing in Africa. His book is critical of the conventional decolonisation model of African discourse from the middle of the twentieth century, which still holds sway over many sectors of African academia and discourse. Eze welcomes Mandela's approach and, like Mandela, he wrestles with how to get the legacy of hatred and greed to dispose of its cloaks.

The proposed book, tentatively titled *The power of injury: memory, decolonization, and the challenges of modernity in Africa*, examines the political and social effects of Africa's prioritisation of the experience of colonisation in its response to the world, and analyses the role of Mandela's notion of forgiveness in Africa's inevitable path to modernity. The book faults the erroneous sense of moral rectitude, rooted in African postcolonial identity politics and notoriously perfected by Robert Mugabe. It undertakes a philosophical close reading of some of the seminal works or roles of some of the figures in the political and intellectual history of Africa and the African diaspora: Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Mobutu Sese Seko, Robert Mugabe, Steve Biko, Nelson Mandela and Frantz Fanon. Building on Mandela's vision and moral capital, the book proposes a radical hermeneutics of forgiveness as a way to liberate the African imagination from the feeling of moral integrity, and the consequent lack of will to modernise socio-political institutions. This research builds on the book, *Race, decolonization, and global citizenship in South Africa*, which Eze wrote during his first visit to STIAS in 2016.

The book *The power of injury: memory, decolonization, and the challenges of modernity in Africa* comprises seven chapters, of which the introduction and first three chapters have been completed. Eze is still working on the remaining four chapters and hopes to make proposals to university presses soon.

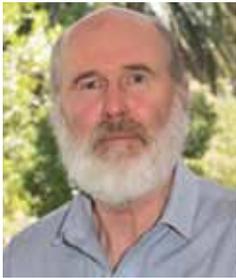
While at STIAS, Eze also worked on *Narrating human rights: dignity, empathy, and the common good in postcolonial Africa*, a book about to be completed.



Duncan Brown (University of the Western Cape)

Rethinking South African literature(s)

Brown completed revisions to a book manuscript, entitled *Wilder lives: humans and our environments*, which will be published by the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press in 2019. Much of the book manuscript was completed during a previous STIAS fellowship. Brown also completed a collection of essays on South African literature, entitled *Finding my way: reflections on South African literature*, which is currently under review by the same press. In addition, he wrote an article on *Cry, the beloved country*, entitled '*That man Paton*': the personal history of a book, which has been accepted for publication in a special issue of the journal *Current Writing* in the second half of 2019. The misspelling of Paton's name in the article title is explained in the article itself. Finally, Brown also put in place many of the arrangements for his collaborative project on *Rethinking South African literature(s)*, which is funded by the Mellon Foundation and will run from 2019 to 2022. The article and monograph on South African literature are also part of this project. Brown regards STIAS as in many ways having been involved in the generation of this project, as he wrote much of the argument that secured the funding and that underpins the project while on a previous STIAS fellowship.



Joachim Savelsberg (University of Minnesota)

Knowing about genocide: the Armenian case and beyond

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been characterised by growing public recognition of and apologies for grave human rights violations and mass violence, new institutional responses and, some argue, even a justice cascade. Yet we simultaneously experience stubborn silencing and denial of some historical and contemporary mass-atrocity crimes by both states and civil society. Against this backdrop, Joachim Savelsberg is writing a sociology of genocide knowledge in which he explores the build-up of conflicting knowledge repertoires and the dynamic between the collectivities in which they are embedded. He selected the case of the Armenian genocide in which such patterns are especially visible.

After years of research, Savelsberg began writing during his fellowship at STIAS, and he made substantial progress toward the completion of the proposed book. He completed Part I, in which he addresses the emergence of knowledge about mass-atrocity crimes. Chapter 1 examines biographies, memoirs and literature to explore the construction of knowledge through everyday interaction. Here, Savelsberg pays particular attention to strategies of silencing, denying and acknowledging. He then examines the sedimentation of such negotiated knowledge, and how repertoires of knowledge

become the properties of social collectivities. Knowledge (and mnemonic) entrepreneurs play a crucial role in this process. Chapters 2 and 3 illustrate this empirically for the cases of radically distinct Armenian and Turkish sets of knowledge about the Armenian genocide.

Part II explores the processes that unfold when two collectivities face each other's definition of the past. Chapter 4 examines the reaffirmation of a collectivity's knowledge through public rituals. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss conflictual engagements with the other side in distinct social fields, each with its own logic and rules of the game. Chapter 5 investigates the conflictual confrontation with the other side through legal trials in which one side challenges the truth claims of the other. Supported by a fellowship at another Institute for Advanced Study (IEA Paris), Savelsberg is currently writing Chapter 6, on political conflicts about the recognition of genocide, and the criminalisation of its denial, specifically for France.

Part III of the book will address effects of such struggles between collectivities with conflicting repertoires of public knowledge, as represented in documentary films and news media. Savelsberg hopes to complete a draft of the book during the second half of his sabbatical year.

In addition to work on the book, Savelsberg revised two previously submitted chapters during his time at STIAS. *Journalism on Darfur between social fields: global and national forces* will be published in 2019 in *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*, edited by A Thompson. Another revised text was accepted for publication. Entitled *Media and transitional justice*, it will appear in *The Oxford handbook of transitional justice* (eds L Douglas, A Hinton and J Meierhenrich, Oxford University Press). He also wrote and presented another forthcoming paper. Entitled *Anti-impunity transnational legal order and human rights – formation, institutionalization,*

consequences, and the case of Darfur, which will appear in *Transnational legal ordering of criminal law*, edited by E Aaronson and G Shaffer (Cambridge University Press). Two more pieces, partly written at STIAS, are currently under review.

Savelsberg reports that, during his time at STIAS, lectures and the seminars presented by fellow fellows were inspiring. He says that he gained much from daily conversations with colleagues from different disciplines and parts of the world, especially from many African countries, and he attempted to reciprocate in engaged exchanges. He reports that STIAS and its staff provided an ideal environment in which to pursue these exchanges and his projects.



Clive Glaser (University of the Witwatersrand)

A history of Soweto's Morris Isaacson High School

Glaser's project involves writing a history of one of Soweto's most historically important secondary schools, Morris Isaacson High School. It is a remarkable school in many ways. Not only did it feature prominently in the 1976 uprising, but it gave rise to a significant number of Soweto's professional and political elite for fifty years. In spite of the restrictive Bantu Education system, it managed to produce good quality education during the 1960s and early 1970s, and then suffered through the turbulent 1980s before facing a range of new challenges in the

democratic era. The school provides a fascinating lens into the broader history of public secondary schooling in South Africa from the late 1950s until the Zuma presidency.

The project involves extensive oral history research. Glaser was fortunate to make contact with a group of Morris Isaacson alumni who agreed to cooperate with him in sharing information and in facilitating access to alumni. Several journal articles resulting from this project were published during 2018, with a number of papers in the pipeline. *Beyond the legacy of 1976: Morris Isaacson High School, popular memory and the struggle for education in central Soweto*, written almost entirely at STIAS, was accepted with minor revisions. This paper examines how Morris Isaacson has been associated almost exclusively with the 1976 Soweto uprising. It is the starting point of Youth Day marches; the Memorial Acre was built across the road; Sarafina (which blurs 1976 and the mid-1980s) was deliberately filmed there. However, Glaser argues in this paper that probably the school's greatest achievement – maintaining a viable academic environment for 60 years in the most difficult of circumstances, and offering children from one of the poorest areas of Soweto real hope for upward mobility – has largely been ignored.

In the second part of his residence at STIAS, Glaser turned his attention to the book project on the topic. He spent some time thinking about the structure, argument and chapter outline and completed a first draft of what will become Chapter One. In this chapter he examines the implementation of Bantu Education in the 1950s and establishes some background on the social and educational conditions in the Jabavu/Moroka/Mofolo area where Morris Isaacson was built. The chapter also looks at the formation of the Morris Isaacson Education Foundation, and how it linked up with local stakeholders to fund the upgrading of Mohloding Secondary School into a fully-fledged high school between 1958 and 1961.

Gérard Niyungeko (African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; University of Burundi)

Access of individuals to African international justice

At the continental level, various legal instruments adopted within the framework of the African Union (AU) guarantee a certain number of human and peoples' rights. At the sub-regional level, the constitutive acts of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other related protocols guarantee, in a similar way, some rights to individuals or enterprises.

At the same time, several international courts or quasi-judicial bodies have been established either within the AU, or within the RECs, to protect the rights guaranteed to individuals and other non-state entities.

The project aimed at examining how far individuals or enterprises whose rights are guaranteed by those various legal instruments have access to those African international courts or bodies when they are seeking justice; what are the challenges facing them with regard to that access; and which proposals can be made with a view to improving and facilitating access to African international justice in general.

During his stay at STIAS, Niyungeko was able: to identify all the intergovernmental organisations existing in Africa, at the continental level, at the regional level, and at the sub-regional level; to explore the constitutive treaties of each organisation and all related protocols in order to find out which kind of mechanism for settlement of disputes it has put in place, if any; and in case an organisation has put in place a Court of Justice as one of the mechanisms to settle disputes, to explore all the legal instruments governing such institution in order to understand the mechanism itself, and to see whether or not, and to which extent, it can be accessed by individuals or non-states entities.

As a result, Niyungeko was able to identify not less than 30 African intergovernmental organisations, most of them active, some of them dormant; not less than 17 African international courts, some of them active, some of them dormant; and to find that, *prima facie*, while some organisations allow individuals and non-state entities to easily access their courts, others do not allow it at all, or allow it subject to restrictive conditions.

After his stay at STIAS, Niyungeko went on looking at the practice of those active courts that allow individuals and non-state entities to access them; and reviewing the literature on the topic of the project.

He has commenced with the draft of an article that takes stock of the existing situation; analyses the root causes of that situation and the challenges arising from it; and considers proposals that could be made in order to improve access by individuals and non-state entities to the African international justice system.

The international African courts Niyungeko considered are the Court of Justice of the African Economic Community; the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Court of Justice of the African Union; the African Court of Justice and Human Rights; the African Court of Justice on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Administrative Tribunal of the African Union; the Administrative Tribunal of the African Development Bank; the Tribunal of the Southern African Development Community; the Court of Justice of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; the Court of Justice of the East African Community; the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of Central African States; the Court of Justice of the Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa; the Arbitration Commission of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Region Countries; the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of Western African States; the Court of Justice of the Economic and Monetary Union



Gérard Niyungeko ○

- Morocco
- Algeria Tunisia
- Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
- South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
- Niger Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
- Guinea Nigeria Ethiopia Rwanda Benin **Burundi**
- Togo Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African
- Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
- Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
- Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
- Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint
- Helena Angola Zambia
- Namibia Botswana
- Zimbabwe Mozambique
- Madagascar Seychelles
- Réunion Mauritius
- Mayotte Comoros
- Lesotho Swaziland
- South Africa

of West Africa; the Court of Justice and Arbitration of the Organization for the Harmonization of the Business Law in Africa; and the Court of Justice of the Arab Maghreb Union.

The above article is planned for publication in the *African Yearbook of Human Rights* in 2019.



Jonny Steinberg (University of Oxford)

One day in Bethlehem

In April 2011, two South African men walked free after 19 years in jail. On the day they lost their freedom they were young, black and poorly educated. And they were innocent. A murder had been committed, to be sure, but neither of them had had anything to do with it.

Over the following two decades, one of them, Fusi Mofokeng, threw himself body and soul into proving his innocence. He completed his schooling by correspondence so that he could fight in the courts and write about what had happened. And he wrote and wrote. By the time he was released on parole, he had written to more than four hundred people – lawyers, priests, politicians, celebrities – and had appeared before the Truth Commission. He had spent his adult life positively begging the world to listen to what he had to say.

In *One day in Bethlehem*, the book he worked on while at STIAS, Steinberg writes the life history of

Fusi Mofokeng. It is, among other things, a vehicle for telling the story of South Africa's transition to democracy, from an unusual angle – that of an everyman caught up in a criminal justice bureaucracy as this bureaucracy itself is subject to painful change. It is a story of endurance, of suffering and of the will of an ordinary man to be heard. It is also a story about memory. For, as the book explores the circumstances of the murder for which the two men were jailed, it becomes increasingly clear that nobody's recollection of that day is to be trusted. The book becomes a meditation on what we remember and what we forget, and on how much it matters to our moral wellbeing. It will be published in September 2019.

Steinberg also devoted some time at STIAS to exploratory work on a new project provisionally entitled *A social history of democratic South Africa told in nine lives*, a social history of the first two decades of South African democracy.



Matthew Schnurr (Dalhousie University)

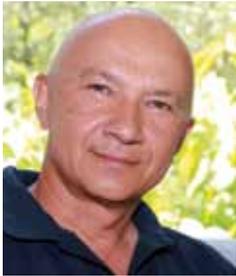
A gene revolution for Africa? Genetically modified crops and the future of African agriculture

Schnurr's primary undertaking during his STIAS fellowship involved work on the book monograph entitled *Africa's gene revolution: genetically modified crops and the future of African agriculture*. This project assesses the ecological, social and political factors shaping the massive investment in agricultural

biotechnology as a tool to alleviate poverty and hunger for African farmers. It considers the full range of genetically modified crops, both in commercial use and in the experimental pipeline, in order to offer a rigorous analysis of whether these technologies can help to improve yields and livelihoods on the continent.

Schnurr used the first few months of his fellowship to complete the final empirical chapter examining genetically modified banana in Uganda, as well as the conclusion. He was subsequently able to submit the manuscript to press and revise it based on the reviews received. The book will be published by McGill-Queen's University Press during 2019.

He also used his time at STIAS to work on a variety of smaller endeavours related to the overarching goals of this project. First, he revised and resubmitted a manuscript entitled *Limits to biofortification: farmer perspectives on a vitamin A-enriched banana in Uganda*, which was published in *Journal of Peasant Studies*. Second, he drafted and submitted an invited chapter on the topic of "biotechnology", which will form part of the new Edward Elgar *Handbook on critical agrarian studies*. Third, he devoted time to developing the methodological protocols for an ongoing collaboration – funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada – that examines gender dynamics surrounding the introduction of improved varieties of carbohydrate staple crops in four African countries. Fourth and finally, he conceptualised a new project proposal, entitled *Genome editing and agricultural policy, practice and public perceptions*, which seeks to create an international and interdisciplinary consortium of social scientists, policy experts and bioscientists to explore the implications of the new breeding technology known as genome editing. This proposal will be submitted to the Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Networks competition in February 2019.



Artur Ekert (National University of Singapore)



Miklos Santha (National University of Singapore)



Antoine Joux (Pierre and Marie Curie University)



Marco Tomamichel (University of Technology Sydney)

Cryptography in the quantum age

Even though there is some basic understanding of the power of quantum computation and its impact on cryptography and cryptanalysis, there are many open problems, some of them purely technical and some more fundamental. During the research group's residency at STIAS, it investigated the weakness of existing cryptographic schemes and proposed some counter-measures.

In the first week, the group organised a workshop with 15 presentations by renowned international experts on both theoretical and practical aspects of quantum computation and quantum cryptography. The workshop focused on the latest advances in post-quantum cryptography, the latest developments in experimental quantum information (with particular emphasis on the emerging Swedish programme), and on the effect of quantum computers on blockchain technology and machine learning. One of the highlights was a public talk by Jian-Wei Pan, who spearheads the Chinese quantum computing programme. The workshop allowed the research group to form a more comprehensive picture of the current state of the art in quantum technologies and the anticipated impact on data security.

Investigations and discussions in the following weeks were structured around the main theme of quantum-

resistant cryptography. It is still an open question which particular mathematical problems will be most suitable for designing public key cryptosystems that will be resistant to quantum attacks. The candidates range from problems involving vectors in high-dimensional lattices to arithmetic modulo Mersenne numbers. The group had in-depth and ongoing discussions on how Mersenne numbers can be used to design a digital signature scheme. It found that, while the standard methodologies fail to deliver a viable cryptographic scheme, there is a generic way to translate lattice-based schemes to the Mersenne framework. The team plans to investigate this avenue further, as it will lead to a better understanding of the relationship between the mathematical problems underlying different post-quantum cryptographic schemes. Finally, as an overarching theme, team members analysed quantum attacks that can disrupt existing cryptocurrencies, for example bitcoins, and the underlying blockchain protocols.

The group also worked on the complexity of various cryptographic tasks in black-box groups with non-unique encoding. More concretely, it has considered the discrete logarithm, the computational Diffie-Hellman and the decisional Diffie-Hellman problems. In general, black-box groups with unique encoding of these computational problems are classically all hard and quantumly all easy. Interestingly, while it was found that, in identity black-box groups with non-unique encoding, the first two problems are always hard, even quantumly, the third problem in some cases can be solved fast with a probabilistic algorithm. As a consequence, the research group's results provide a new example of a group in which the computational and the decisional Diffie-Hellman problems have widely different complexity.

Morocco

Algeria Tunisia

Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea

South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon

Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia

Nigeria Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi

Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African

Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau

Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde

Sao Tome & Principe Malawi

Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint

Helena Angola Zambia

Namibia Botswana

Zimbabwe Mozambique

Madagascar Seychelles

Réunion Mauritius

Mayotte Comoros

Lesotho Swaziland

South Africa

○ Brian Chikwava



Brian Chikwava (Artist in residence)

The wind scatters

During his stay as a STIAS fellow, Chikwava started working on *The wind scatters*, a collection of short stories that is a work in progress. Over that period he managed to conceive and develop loglines for each of the envisaged pieces of short fiction, as well as produce a sequence for and structural outline of the collection. By the time he left, he had decided to trim the number of stories down to about 15 pieces, sequenced and nested in notable historical moments over the 100 years covered by the collection. Since leaving STIAS, Chikwava has progressed the project further, producing early drafts of about half of the collection as some of the story concepts evolve.

The base of the collection comprises the lives and fortunes of a set of Zimbabwean friends who grew up together and later become *omasiganda*, the southern African troubadours. The focus of stories progressively shifts to start following the *omasiganda*'s offspring as they scatter, first over southern Africa and then across the world.

Chikwava's previous work has dealt with questions about the figure of the migrant in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, as well as the citizen in a post-independence state that has failed to find a progressive sequel to the liberation struggle. In this collection, he aims to engage with these questions in greater depth and range, or at least to bring into his work a new historical sweep. It is the author's aim and hope that through these pieces of fiction he will be able to successfully tease out and reframe, in the light of the contemporary social frontiers, questions about relationships between people, their descendants and the place they call home, as well as the compromises that they make as they negotiate the turbulences of their times.



Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo
(Wells College)

Democratic governance, corruption, and corruption control mechanisms in Africa: a comparative study

The 1990s were the starting point of a wave of new multiparty democracies in Africa. Since then, the ideas and practices of liberal democratic elections and those of the peaceful transfer of powers through electoral processes and citizens' participation have been spreading out and consolidating in many countries, despite some recently observed regressions. Expectations have been that the implementation of established constitutional rules, allowing for the application of democratic practices, would improve the socio-economic and political conditions of the majority of the people. Good governance is expected to fight corruption and promote the fair distribution of resources. Fighting corruption *per se* is not a new phenomenon in Africa. However, fighting it systematically through democratic institutions is new.

This project comparatively examines four interrelated items: first, the nature of the contemporary nation-state's institutions; second, the understanding of the concept and the practices related to corruption and its impact; third, the established democratic mechanisms for the control of corruption; and fourth, the formulation of policy guidelines to eradicate corruption. Thus Lumumba-Kasongo

examined the concept of democratic governance through its democratic institutions, which include executive, legislative and judiciary powers in selected African constitutions.

While in residence at STIAS, Lumumba-Kasongo advanced significantly in his research project. He undertook an extensive literature review and produced an extended bibliography that forms the foundation of his theoretical framework.

Discussions over lunch, and at conferences, workshops and seminars at STIAS, contributed to him rethinking many aspects of his project, and he was able to finalise a few chapters of the manuscript. Since leaving STIAS and while he was in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lumumba-Kasongo was able to produce a first draft chapter on the DRC. He also produced another draft on the case of the Republic of Chad.

The legislative and presidential elections in the DRC in December 2018 led to the incorporation of new data in Lumumba-Kasongo's project, based on a new vision and the policy declarations of new elected officials. He intends to collect more data and information in 2019 to update some of his claims, policy arguments and propositions, and hopes to finalise the first draft of the manuscript during 2020.



Christopher Fuchs (University of Massachusetts Boston)



Marcus Appleby (University of Sydney)

Harald Atmanspacher (Collegium Helveticum)

Florian Boge (University of Wuppertal)

John DeBrotta (University of Massachusetts Boston)



Amanda Gefter (Science writer, Massachusetts)



David Glick (Ithaca College)



Gustavo Rodrigues Rocha (State University of Feira de Santana)



Dean Rickles (University of Sydney)

Is it autonomy all the way down? The search for a QBist metaphysic

The philosopher William James once wrote, “Like the old woman who described the world as resting on a rock, and then explained that rock to be supported by another rock, and finally said it was rocks all the way

down, – he who believes this to be a radically moral universe must hold the moral order to rest either on an absolute and ultimate should or on a series of shoulds all the way down.” QBism is an interpretation of quantum theory that stands in radical contrast to all other quantum interpretations, from the many-worlds interpretation loved by the popular press to those interpretations replete with what Einstein called spooky action at a distance. This is because QBism interprets the key calculational tool of the theory – the quantum mechanical “Born rule” by which probabilities are calculated – not as a statement of an is, but as a statement of a should. In QBism, the Born rule is interpreted as a normative suggestion that any decision-making agent should strive to attain when considering the actions she might take upon the world (what in other interpretations are called quantum measurements). In this sense, the Born rule (and with it all of quantum theory) is not a “law of nature” dictating what the world must do, but a statement about how best to live our lives in an unruly, only partially controllable world – one that gives creative input in response to our every move. It is not an overstatement to call this interpretation controversial!

Yet, even in a normative understanding of it, the Born rule is not purely logical or subjective; it is empirical. If the world were a different world, physicists would use a different calculus for making their best decisions. So then, what does the Born rule reveal about nature? QBism finds a hint in its insistence that quantum theory be universal. Says Fuchs, “On the one hand, I, a user of quantum theory, am an agent, but on the other, I am a physical system to any other agent who might want to take an action upon me. Are we, the users of quantum theory, the only lumps of matter or collections of events that have the privilege to play such a dual role, agent and reagent? QBism suspects not, but rather that the autonomy we have as agents goes all the way down – that is, it is autonomy and genuine creativity that are the basic ‘stuff’ of the universe.”

For this project, Fuchs gathered a number of physicists, philosophers and historians to try to pinpoint the particular metaphysic underlying QBism. The question at hand was, is there some precise sense in which autonomy genuinely goes all the way down?

Fuchs reports that the group made significant progress at STIAS in identifying the range of metaphysics that best fit the tenets of QBism. For instance, Glick, a philosopher in the group, wrote up a distillation of the discussions in a paper titled *QBism and the scope of scientific realism*. In it, he maps out the landscape of various forms of realism, testing where and where not QBism fits, and lays down several challenges for the continued development of the idea that the Born rule is both objective in nature, yet normative in scope. To the “participatory realism” that is the focus of the project and of an exploratory 2017 STIAS workshop on the subject, Glick added an invention of his own, “perspectival normative realism”, to help delimit the extent to which some aspects of QBism might after all be compatible with a so-called block-universe conception of nature (where there is no autonomy at all).

Boge, another philosopher, contributed greatly to the understanding of a set of no-go theorems initiated by Daniela Frauchiger and Renato Renner (STIAS fellow and one of the participants in the 2017 workshop) that have taken the quantum foundations world by storm. Among other things, Boge argues in a paper titled *Quantum information vs. epistemic logic: an analysis of the Frauchiger-Renner theorem* that QBism rejects a very particular modal logic that many people in quantum foundations simply take for granted.

Atmanspacher, a physicist and editor of the journal *Mind and Matter*, brought an extensive knowledge of the many variants of a philosophy called neutral monism to the table. Under this umbrella term, one can locate aspects of the philosophies of James, Dewey, Bergson and Whitehead, among others, as well as the psychophysical musings of physicist

Wolfgang Pauli and psychologist Carl Jung. In a number of Fuchs’s papers, he has argued by way of modifications to the Wigner’s friend paradox that some form of neutral monism must be the endpoint of QBism. (This is conceptually similar to the setting considered by Frauchiger and Renner.) In this setting, it is not so much about what Wigner and his friend say about each other, but what lessons are to be learned from their saying things *to each other* – that is, when Wigner and his friend must at the same time be considered decision-making agents and dually raw physical systems. The question remains, which exact soup of these views is genuinely motivated by the formal structure of quantum theory.

This is where the work of mathematical physicist Appleby and Fuchs’s PhD student DeBroda came into the mix. Appleby has been instrumental in developing the deep mathematics necessary for a QBist representation of quantum theory. Fuchs and collaborators believe that, if they can get the mathematics into the right shape, the philosophical questions on neutral monism will have much easier answers. However, the mathematical problems are quite formidable, as they delve into subjects as abstruse as algebraic number theory and have connections to one of David Hilbert’s famous unsolved problems from the turn of the last century. While at STIAS, Appleby made a nice discovery toward the goal, and DeBroda spent much of his time writing a paper devoted to the new representation, *Tripily positive matrices and quantum measurements motivated by QBism*. DeBroda’s further discussions on his concurrent reading of philosophers Richard Rorty and FCS Schiller – both inspirations for aspects of QBism – along with Appleby’s dogged pushback, led to some of the liveliest moments of the project.

The remaining three participants each made valuable contributions, not so much to the building out of QBism and participatory realism, but to the unearthing of its roots. Gefter, a science writer, spent

much of her time working on a soon-to-be-published book, *The mysterious mind of Peter Putnam* (Penguin Random House), which is devoted to the thinking of Putnam and his teacher John Wheeler on their road to the notion of a participatory universe. On the other hand, Rickles, another philosopher, started work on his own intellectual biography of Wheeler. This made for an interesting contrast and led to many good conversations. Both Gefter and Rickles gave extensive reviews of their work, and Gefter had a conceptual breakthrough on how to understand the meaning of Planck’s constant h from a QBist perspective. Fuchs has incorporated that deep idea into his presentations since. To all this, the science historian Rocha brought quite a different perspective, developing a scholarly perspective on how QBism has been able to evade being labelled a fringe science – surely something STIAS’s donors with their multiple sponsorship of QBist activities since 2010 will find a relief!

QBism is gaining attention around the world in providing a new way of thinking about quantum theory and its deeper implications for humanity’s role in the universe; STIAS has been supporting this project since 2012.

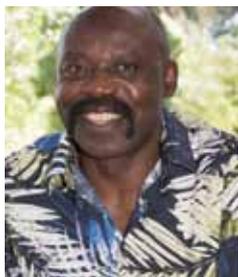
Florian Boge, Harald Atmanspacher, and John DeBroda



Michael Thackeray ○



Morocco
 Algeria Tunisia
 Libya Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
 South Sudan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
 Niger Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
 Guinea Nigeria Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
 Togo Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African
 Republic Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
 Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo
 Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
 Tanzania Kenya Uganda Sa
 Helena Angola Zambia
 Namibia Botswana
 Zimbabwe Mozambique
 Madagascar Seychelles
 Réunion Mauritius
 Mayotte Comoros
 Lesotho Swaziland
 South Africa



Charles Fombad (University of Pretoria)

Democracy, elections and constitutionalism in Africa

In the past three decades, elections have widely been regarded as one of the main indicators of Africa's commitment to a new era of democracy, constitutionalism and respect for the rule of law. The sixth Stellenbosch Annual Seminar on Constitutionalism (SASCA) 2018 programme, organised under the STIAS longer-term theme, *The future of democracy*, focused on the theme of *Democracy, elections and constitutionalism in Africa*. As in the two previous years, it was jointly organised by STIAS and the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa (ICLA) of the University of Pretoria, in partnership with the South African Research Chair (SARChI) on Multilevel Government, Law and Policy at the Dullar Omar Institute, University of the Western Cape, and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Rule of Law Programme for sub-Saharan Africa, based in Nairobi.

Whilst recognising the fact that support for democracy is hardening, the steady decline in the democratic quality of elections was identified as one of the biggest threats to entrenching a culture of democracy and constitutionalism on the continent. The three-day seminar, which was held at the Wallenberg Centre from 4 to 6 September 2018, started with two keynote addresses – by the Honourable David Maraga, Chief Justice of Kenya, and the Honourable Mogoeng

Mogoeng, the Chief Justice of South Africa. These two influential individuals have been described as the leading warriors supporting constitutional justice on the continent.

In line with the objectives of the SASCA programme, participants in the discussion came from over 15 African countries and reflected the diverse legal systems in operation on the continent. They included senior and junior academics, legal practitioners, judges and activists, as well as postgraduate and post-doctoral students. The numerous papers and suggestions that came up during the discussions were designed to develop innovative legal principles and strategies on how to weather the stormy seas of authoritarian revival and prevent the democratic recession spiralling into a depression. Most of the papers that were presented have been reviewed and are being revised in preparation for publication in volume 5 of the *Stellenbosch handbooks in African constitutional law*. Besides planning and organising the SASCA 2018 seminar during his stay at STIAS, Fombad also finalised and submitted volume 4 of the series to the publishers, Oxford University Press. This series is now widely recognised as the leading work on comparative African constitutional law.

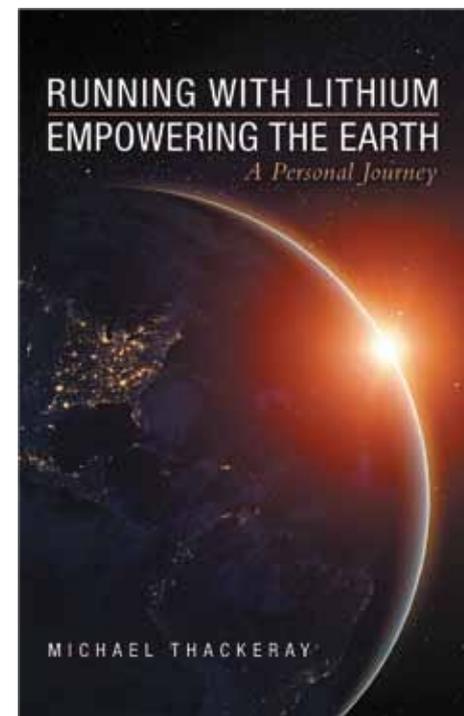
Michael Thackeray (Argonne National Laboratory)

Running with lithium – empowering the earth (a personal journey)

In answer to the call for electric vehicles to counter the oil embargo and crisis in the Middle East during the mid-1970s, researchers at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa initiated a twenty-year research programme that led to the discoveries of a novel rechargeable high-temperature sodium battery and new materials for ambient-temperature lithium batteries. The latter research laid the foundation for advances in

lithium-ion technology that now commands a multi-billion-dollar industry. This memoir follows the path of science from the materials' discovery to commercial use and the protection of intellectual property. It is a story about decision-making and the consequences of choice in a highly competitive world, encompassing some extraordinary experiences and coincidences along the way. The book emphasises the need for clean energy and a rapid redirection of human ingenuity to reduce carbon emissions to protect life on earth.

The first draft of the memoir was written at STIAS (January to May 2018). The book will be published by Archway Publishing (Bloomington), with the anticipated release in May 2019.





Marlize Lombard (University of Johannesburg)



Anders Högberg (Linnaeus University)



Peter Gärdenfors (Lund University)

Archaeology of a hungry mind

With this three-year book project (and a little more), Lombard, Högberg and Gärdenfors explore why and how *Homo sapiens* evolved into a species that is dependent on its “brains” rather than its “brawn” for its survival and established itself successfully

across the globe. This is an old question, but recent archaeological and palaeo-anthropological finds in sub-Saharan Africa, together with breakthroughs in ancient-DNA and paleoneurology, are dramatically changing what is known about human cognitive evolution. Based on their direct involvement in the generation of primary knowledge about human cognition, Stone Age archaeology, experimental archaeology, neuro-archaeology and living and ancient DNA, Lombard, Högberg and Gärdenfors aim to explore human cognitive evolution from a multidisciplinary perspective. The core of their investigation is situated around technologies (dating from about 3.3 million years to 10 000 years ago) that were invented and used to extract a variety of foods that helped develop and nourish *Homo sapiens'* increasingly energetic and cognitively “hungry” brains. The group fleshes out its narrative by interweaving aspects of animal thinking, modern human cognition, brain-selective nutrients, the use of fire, learning and teaching, gene culture co-evolution and our neurological evolution with the aim to produce a holistic synthesis.

During their stay at STIAS in 2018, Lombard, Högberg and Gärdenfors worked on and discussed four draft chapters: *Thinking like a human* and *Thinking like a cook* by Peter Gärdenfors, *Thinking like a woman* by Marlize Lombard, and *Thinking like a scavenger* by Anders Högberg. Through robust engagement with these draft chapters (and each other), they were able to develop a new theoretical framework, *The socio-technical mind*, which will form the underlying approach to further develop their manuscript. Högberg and Lombard also continued their work on Stone Age technologies across southern Africa that investigates ancient knowledge-transfer systems, publishing amongst others on 70 000-year-old stone tools from Namibia within a broader regional context (Lombard and Högberg 2018 in *Azania: archaeological research in Africa*). Together with colleagues from Denmark and Canada, they also

published *The role of play objects and object play in human cognitive evolution and innovation* (Riede et al. 2018 in *Evolutionary anthropology*), and worked on the final draft of a theoretical paper flowing from a session at The International Union of the Protohistoric and Prehistorical Sciences Congress in Paris, held in June 2018. This manuscript is entitled '*I can do it' becomes 'We do it': Kimberley (Australia) and Still Bay (South Africa) points seen from a socio-technical perspective*, and has been submitted to the *Journal of Palaeolithic Archaeology*. Gärdenfors drafted a manuscript on how *Technology made us understand abstract causality*, to which Lombard contributed archaeological and neuro-cognitive aspects. The manuscript has been submitted to *Current Anthropology* and builds on their previous collaborative work at STIAS, on *Tracking the evolution of causal cognition in humans* (Lombard and Gärdenfors 2017 in *Journal of Anthropological Sciences*) and *Causal cognition, force dynamics and early hunting technologies* (Gärdenfors and Lombard 2018 in *Frontiers in Psychology*).



Jan Erk (Leiden University)

Traditional authorities and decentralisation in southern Africa

Jan Erk spent January to June 2018 in residence at STIAS. He devoted this time to working on a comparative research project, titled *Traditional authorities and decentralisation in southern Africa*. The STIAS project is a component of Erk's bigger

research agenda on traditional authorities and traditional law across sub-Saharan Africa. At the centre of the bigger research agenda is a comprehensive and comparative examination of the relationship between received statutory laws and indigenous customary law on the continent. The STIAS leg of the project is a more in-depth and focused component of the research agenda. In particular, the aim of the STIAS research is an in-depth exploration of the extent to which decentralisation has allowed traditional authorities (and by extension indigenous customary law overseen by these traditional authorities) an opportunity to reclaim some of their hitherto uncoded influence over local grassroots politics. The STIAS research undertaken by Erk specifically focuses on three regions of three African countries: the central district of Botswana, the Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia, and the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. The timeframe is also delimited to the period since the continent's large-scale territorial decentralisation reforms of the 1990s. The research aims to expose the political context that has paved the way for the recent resurgence of traditional authorities and traditional law.

The territorial decentralisation reforms of the 1990s, often promoted and supported by international organisations for development and democracy, blew new life into seemingly dormant traditional structures – especially in rural local government districts. Contrary to initial fears of tribalism and clientelism (and despite differences in their history), in many places traditional authorities ended up becoming the collective voice of a grassroots locality *vis-à-vis* the central state, and mediated the relationship between formal governance and rural citizenry – regardless of party politics and electoral cycles. The angle guiding the STIAS leg of Erk's research is that uncoded forms of traditional accountability, the need to build local consensus, long-term horizons independent of electoral cycles, and of course their

perceived legitimacy across the members of the grassroots community, have often turned traditional authorities into representatives of rural concerns and interests – even among traditional authorities that are hierarchical and hereditary. There are thus both scholarly and applied reasons for a comprehensive examination of the uncoded (and formal) powers of these entities that have proven their resilience through pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial phases of constitutional engineering, development and modernisation.

Jan Erk had chosen STIAS precisely for this research project: in order to fully capture the workings of traditional authorities and traditional law, one needs to combine the disciplinary lenses of comparative political science, constitutional law, historical sociology and legal anthropology. And here the intellectual setting of STIAS and its welcoming interdisciplinary spirit played a key role in helping Erk pull the various disciplinary strands of the research together. STIAS is a unique place in this respect, says Erk. He credits conversations with other STIAS fellows for stimulating insights and various different points of view that helped put the familiar in a different light. He adds, "The warm welcome of the STIAS staff and their helpful and friendly attitude have further contributed to the enriching intellectual experience overall."

In addition to his work while in residence, Erk also undertook two short field-research trips to Botswana and Ethiopia during this time. He is currently with the Institute of International and Comparative Law in Africa at the University of Pretoria, working on the South African case of the research he started at STIAS in 2018. Erk looks forward to the next opportunity at which he can present the conclusions of his STIAS research on Botswana, Ethiopia and South Africa to colleagues.



John Matisonn (Journalist and writer)

Apocalypse 2016–2019: decline of Jacob Zuma, rise of South Africa?

Matisonn came to STIAS focusing on three matters:

- the relationship between presidents Jacob Zuma and Vladimir Putin and the similarities in their accession to power as political phenomena;
- how South Africans raised resistance to state capture through civil society, the media, the courts, opposition parties and, ultimately, the electorate; and
- what were the opportunities lost during the "ten wasted years" that could be exploited in a post-Zuma South Africa.

The ANC's major setback in the 2016 local elections, when it lost control of three major cities – Johannesburg, Pretoria and Nelson Mandela Bay – and Zuma was removed from power, gave rise to a new opportunity for policy shifts to create economic growth with job expansion. Since Matisonn's STIAS fellowship, a new president has been elected, first within the ruling African National Congress, then taking over the remainder of Zuma's term. The institutions of constitutional democracy prevailed.

Matisonn proposes changes in the focus of domestic and foreign policy that pay greater attention to increasing employment. Much of the domestic political debate explains the rise in joblessness in terms of macro-economic policies, such as austerity

Mignonne Breier ○

Morocco
Algeria Tunisia
Egypt DR Congo Sudan Eritrea
Jordan Ghana Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon
Mali Faso Mali Senegal Chad Somalia
Ethiopia Rwanda Benin Burundi
Sierra Leone Congo Liberia Central African
Mauritania Gambia Gabon Guinea-Bissau
Equatorial Guinea Djibouti Cabo Verde
Sao Tome & Principe Malawi
Tanzania Kenya Uganda Saint
Helena Angola Zambia
Namibia Botswana
Zimbabwe Mozambique
Madagascar Seychelles
Réunion Mauritius
Mayotte Comoros
Lesotho Swaziland
South Africa



and deficit-cutting, and the so-called “investment strike” of private domestic and foreign investors. Accordingly, many politicians and academics offer generic “solutions”, such as nationalisation or privatisation. Former President Thabo Mbeki has implied that the lack of investment is caused by an old mindset of persisting racial prejudice.

In the first 25 years of democracy, the South African economy became more diversified, but this study explains its failure to grow faster in terms of specific sectoral rather than macro-economic factors. South Africa missed key sectoral global growth drivers. Each was a consequence of political missteps. To understand these is to open the door to higher growth and job creation.

Two of the most important global growth drivers that South Africa missed in the past quarter century were the Information Boom of the 1990s, and the Resource Boom of the 2000s. Both cost South Africa tens of thousands of jobs. The most obvious regional setback was the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy. While there is no guarantee that all three could have been avoided, it is clear that alternative policies might have been more effective. The failure to capitalise on the Information Revolution and the China-induced resource boom were consequences of poor political management of policymaking. In the former case, the cause was primarily political interference in the regulator in licensing new telecommunications operators, and later corruption that delayed the digital migration essential to releasing the needed telecommunications spectrum. In the latter case, constant changes of mining ministers and in mining policy removed essential policy certainty in a sector in which large-scale investments are made based on returns expected only decades later.

A sharper national policy focus on job creation has foreign policy implications too. Partnerships that are dominated by solidarity with a foreign country need

to shift to a more nimble and pragmatic foreign policy based on the country’s direct economic requirements. A more South Africa-centric economic foreign policy will require upgraded diplomatic expertise and a more balanced reliance on global partners. Without damaging important relationships such as BRICS, which remains a useful community of countries for South Africa, greater focus is needed on the global best practice models on which a developing, constitutional state like South Africa should draw. This will become more important, both to serve South Africa’s domestic interests and to continue to review the changing roles of each of its members’ leaderships – Brazil, Russia, India and China – as their domestic politics appear to grow less like the constitutional democracy South Africa represents.

Mignonne Breier (University of Cape Town)

Fear and forgiveness: an Eastern Cape story

On 9 November 1952, in the East London township of Duncan Village, an untold number of black residents were shot and killed by police, and an Irish nun and an Afrikaans insurance salesman were murdered by enraged mobs. The events occurred at the height of the ANC Defiance Campaign against Unjust Laws after police dispersed a meeting organised by the ANC Youth League. The number killed has been disputed, but this may have been the worst police massacre in the apartheid regime. The events were widely reported initially, with allegations that the nun had been cannibalised, but soon became clouded in silences. Mignonne Breier set out to discover what happened and is writing a book about the nun who was killed (Sister Aidan Quinlan), the people and the township that she served as a medical doctor, and the events of 9 November.

Breier aims to provide a fresh account of the events of the day and to bring to life the key individuals involved



Top: Sister Aidan Quinlan’s clinic, Duncan Village around 1950

Above: Sister Aidan Quinlan in Lady Frere district, 1946

Above left: Crucifix and memorial 2017

at the time. Until recent anniversaries of her death, few people outside of East London had heard about Sister Aidan, while the police massacre that followed her death remains a well-kept secret. Relatively little has been written about the ANC’s 1952 Defiance Campaign, and about the important contribution of Eastern Cape activists such as Alcott Gwentshe and James Njongwe. Breier’s book will show the level of terror among black and white residents after the killings, the embarrassment it caused to both sides of the political divide (the ANC was embarrassed by the killing of the nun, the government by the extent of the massacre), the cover-up by local and national authorities afterwards, the social and political polarisation that followed, and the eventual memorialisation.

Breier arrived at STIAS with a mass of material gathered from archival and field research and about ten percent of her book written. She left with drafts of several chapters completed and a plan for the outstanding research and writing that needed to be done. Since then she has completed a book proposal and intends to have the manuscript finalised before the end of 2019.

Breier says she found her period at STIAS enormously helpful. It provided her with the space, time and impetus to tackle difficult topics and focus on the one project. She was particularly grateful for the conversations with other STIAS fellows, who engaged with her work and gave her feedback after her seminar. She also valued highly the support provided by the staff of STIAS and the Stellenbosch University library. The Jan Marais Nature Reserve, which adjoins STIAS, contributed too. Like many other STIAS fellows, she would regularly walk in the reserve and found the labyrinth a wonderful means to clarify thoughts.



Susan Rose-Ackerman (Yale University)

Expertise and public participation in government policymaking in comparative context

Rose-Ackerman's fellowship at STIAS built on her prior work on comparative administrative law dealing with public participation in policymaking. In the modern state, legislatures cannot resolve all aspects of the large policy problems raised by

the activist regulatory state. Over and above the statutory language, executive officials must deal with critical issues in ways that are both responsive to popular concerns and to the current state of expert knowledge. Drawing on her past work on the USA, Germany and France, Rose-Ackerman spent her time at STIAS developing a book manuscript that considers alternative models of public participation through the lens of comparative public law. She learned about the distinctive South African experience through a talk to the law faculty, recent scholarship, and several conversations with individual professors. Her book examines the differences between presidential and parliamentary systems, and the tension between political and economic approaches to policymaking. After leaving STIAS, Rose-Ackerman spent two months at Queen Mary University of London, adding the UK to her cases studies. She hopes to complete her book, titled *Policymaking accountability*, which builds on her work at STIAS during 2019. As a start she will be publishing a paper entitled *Executive rulemaking and democratic legitimacy: 'reform' in the United States and the United Kingdom's route to Brexit*, which has been accepted by the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*.

In addition, Rose-Ackerman's long-standing interest in corruption and government functioning led to a public lecture at Stellenbosch University, and during her stay at STIAS she was fascinated to follow the unfolding drama that led to President Zuma's resignation. "Spending two months in South Africa gave me a broader perspective on the issue that complements my long-standing interests in Latin America and Eastern Europe," says Rose-Ackerman.



Susanne Lundin (Lund University)



Elmi Muller (University of Cape Town)



Anja Smith (Stellenbosch University)

[In collaboration with Thumakele Gosa and Paul Roviss Khambule of the Lokxion Foundation, Stellenbosch]

Falsified medicines. What the public says and professionals know – knowledge exchange providing a basis for actions

The project focuses on substandard and falsified medical products (SF medical products) – a growing health problem affecting both high-income and low-income countries. SF medical products range from mixtures of toxic substances to ineffective products. Some drugs look so similar to the genuine product that they deceive health professionals, as well as patients. They can result in treatment failure and death. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that ten percent of all pharmaceuticals worldwide are falsified, and in some African and East Asian countries the extent is 50 to 80 percent.

The project examines how the falsifications are part of a global system and spread in various settings in South Africa and Sweden. The project will run for three years, from 2018 to 2021. The overall aim is raising awareness and providing a basis for recommendations about new practices in health care in non-governmental and legislative institutions.

South Africa has a fairly well-developed medical infrastructure, combined with poor oversight and lack of control, vigilance and surveillance. This combination provides a breeding ground for falsified medicine. However, as findings from the project's collaboration with the Self-Medication Manufacturers Association of South Africa (SMASA) indicate, South Africa handles the phenomenon of SF medical products in a way that differs from many other countries. Thus, there is almost no reporting by pharmaceutical companies or health organisations to WHO's *Medical Product Rapid Alert System* that warns member states of the existence of a dangerous SF medical product and encourages appropriate regulatory actions. Consequently, there is very little information available to the public about the danger of SF medical products. This fact is reflected in the findings from the project's pilot study in 2018. As a

first step, qualitative interviews were conducted in the South African community at Kayamandi to capture people's general knowledge about medicines and, specifically, their awareness of SF medical products. It turned out that the self-reported knowledge levels are low. An illustrative example is the understanding of the difference between prescribed medicines and non-prescribed medicines. Prescribed medicines, for example life-saving drugs for TB or lifestyle drugs for erectile dysfunction, require a consultation with a physician who must provide a prescription. Any sale without the buyer having a prescription is illegal, and there are risks that such products are falsified. Almost half of the interviewees did not know the difference between prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. They regarded it safe to purchase all kinds of medicines – without seeing a doctor – from “alternative” markets such as local markets, local healers, shops, and the internet or from neighbours. Given that not everyone chooses to go to the doctor but relies on “alternative” markets, these individuals are at risk of buying dangerous drugs.

As a second step, medical experts will be consulted to ascertain their knowledge about the presence of SF medical products. The survey is planned for June 2019 and will be conducted through an online questionnaire. In a third step, sparse sampling will be conducted to evaluate the extent of falsified medicines.

Two papers are in press: “Where and how do you buy medicines?” *A pilot survey of consumption strategies among the public in Sweden* by S Lundin and R Liu (*Journal of Public Health*), and *Läkemedel på nya arenor* (Medicines in new arenas) by S Lundin, R Liu and M Troein (in V Höög, S Kärrholm and G Nilsson (eds) *Kultur X. 10-talet i kulturvetenskaplig belysning*, Lund Studies in Arts and Cultural Sciences 24, Lund.



Left: HIV medicines can be fake, which has major negative effects on communities with a high burden of HIV/AIDS. The photo was taken in Kayamandi, where the project examines residents' knowledge of medicines.



Below: Children at school in Kayamandi: it is important to inform children about how to avoid fake medicines.



Bruce Ackerman (Yale University)

Revolutionary constitutionalism

During Ackerman's stay at STIAS, he completed work on the first volume in a three-volume series investigating the dominant forms of constitutional development over the course of the 20th century. This book, *Revolutionary constitutions*, will be published in 2019 by Harvard University Press. It deals with the revolutionary path to constitutionalism taken by a wide range of countries in the post-War era – including India, South Africa, France, Italy, Poland, Israel and Iran. Ackerman's stay at STIAS was crucial in enabling the speedy completion of this volume. He devoted his time to two critical tasks. First, STIAS allowed an intensive investigation of contemporary South African constitutional developments, permitting him to bring this important case study up to date.

Second, it permitted him to update his analysis of contemporary Iran, and thereby complete his draft and submit it to the Harvard University Press.

Ackerman says, "The Harvard Press will be publishing *Revolutionary Constitutions* on May 7, 2019. I have expressly noted the central role played by STIAS in the acknowledgments to my book. I should also note that, even before the book became available, it has already gained a good deal of public recognition. In particular, my discussion of South Africa played a significant role in my Address upon receiving an Honorary Doctorate at the University of Trieste in Italy; and it was the object of a great deal of commentary at a special three-day conference on the book held at Yale Law School from

August 23 through 25, 2018. Twenty leading scholars and justices flew to New Haven from around the world to comment on my work. They have each prepared commentaries which, together with my response, will soon be published in a separate volume. My analysis of South Africa is also a centerpiece of a symposium soon to be published in the *International Journal of Constitutional Law*. The South African case was also an important reference point in a symposium held by the University of Milan in May 2018, which is scheduled for publication by the *Italian Journal of Public Law*. Future symposia on the book are already scheduled at the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, Spain, and the University of Tehran in Iran. The participants in these symposia will also be considering the world-wide implications of the South African experience."



Berhanu Abegaz (University of Johannesburg)

Review of the occurrence, isolation, structure elucidation, synthesis, pharmacological activities and analytical methods of homoisoflavonoids

Flavonoids are an important class of natural products that occur in plants and microorganisms. Humans do not biosynthesise these and therefore they must acquire them as food. The basic flavonoid skeleton contains 15 carbons. Homoisoflavonoids are a small group of naturally occurring compounds that are characterised by a basic skeleton containing 16 carbons. Abegaz's research group at the University

of Botswana was very active in this area and distinguished itself by identifying and characterising a large number of this class of compounds.

The first preliminary survey on the subject of homoisoflavonoids was published in 1981 and contained all the known members – only 20. In 2007, the group published the first comprehensive review under the title *Naturally occurring homoisoflavonoids: phytochemistry, biological activities and synthesis*. The review covered the phytochemical and biological properties, and the synthesis of naturally occurring homoisoflavonoids. It also covered three aspects of these important compounds. The first was to properly classify and document various structural types of homoisoflavonoids, including their plant sources and properties. The second section reviewed the reported synthetic methodologies to prepare these compounds in the laboratory. The discussion included the strategy for synthesis, the yields of final products and their biological activity. It was found that homoisoflavonoids possess a wide range of biological activities, including antimicrobial, antimutagenic, anti-inflammatory and antidiabetic properties. The third section of the review included discussion on analytical methods for the determination of these important metabolites.

An understanding was reached with the Editor-in-Chief and publisher of *Natural Products Communications* to publish a second comprehensive review covering the literature since the first review in 2007. A preliminary survey indicated that more papers had been published on the subject during the last ten years than during the 30 years since the first homoisoflavonoid was discovered.

Abegaz devoted the best time of his residency at STIAS to writing this new comprehensive review in collaboration with Henok Kinfe (University of Johannesburg). The review, entitled *Naturally occurring homoisoflavonoids: phytochemistry, biological activities and synthesis (part II)*, will be published in 2019.



Olaf Zenker (University of Fribourg)

Land restitution and the moral modernity of the new South African state

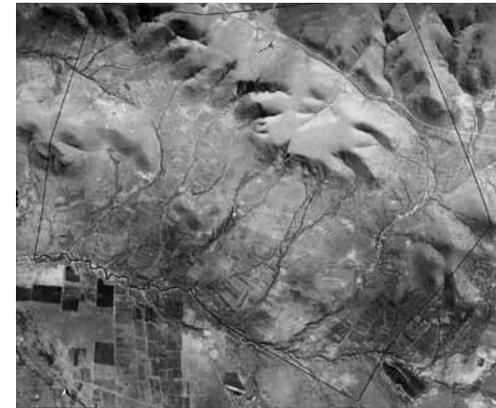
During his stay at STIAS, Zenker worked on this ongoing research project. Based on fifteen months of ethnographic fieldwork between 2010 and 2016, in the course of which four concrete land claim cases as well as their entanglements with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and the Land Claims Court were investigated, this project studies the land restitution process as an exemplary site, at which the moral modernity of the new South African state is contested, renegotiated and made. In addressing, within the South African context, the crucial issues of political and legal pluralism amidst cultural diversity and difference, the global trend towards juridification and constitutionalism, and the changing role of the modern state in increasingly trans-nationalised contexts, the project contributes to crucial debates on state-driven land redistribution in the 21st century under conditions of ever-widening social inequalities in South Africa and beyond.

Zenker engaged with the ongoing political debates regarding land reform during this fellowship, especially in the aftermath of the *Report of the high level panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change* (published in November 2017) and the decision by Parliament to look into the possibility of expropriating land without compensation (February 2018). Besides

reading about and discussing these developments with local colleagues and giving public talks on the topic, he wrote two new chapters of the project-based monograph, *Land restitution and the moral modernity of the new South African state*, namely Chapter 1 (Prologue: towards an anthropology of the morally modern state), which uses many of the recent developments as entry points into the overall discussion of the morally modern state of South African land restitution; and Chapter 3 ('I had a farm in Africa': justice in transition and the exceptional properties of the juridical state), which uses the case study of the so-called "Kafferskraal" land claim to reflect on transformations in South African property regimes through recent jurisprudence. For the writing of both chapters, Zenker benefitted from being offered the opportunity to give a STIAS public lecture on 17 April 2018 (besides other project-related talks at the University of Cape Town and Stellenbosch University), during which he could present central findings from this case study to offer a summary of the argument in this third chapter and Chapter 4 (Expanding the case study towards the perspective of its implementation), which he worked on and finished after leaving STIAS. Zenker intends to complete the book manuscript once he is fully settled in his new position as Full Professor and Chair of Social Anthropology at the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, which he subsequently was offered and will take up in February 2019.

While at STIAS, and under the impression of the contemporaneous developments with regard to the potential for future expropriation without compensation, Zenker also developed the outline for a follow-up longer-term STIAS project (2019-2021), entitled *Compensation through expropriation without compensation? Land reform and the future of redistributive justice in South Africa*. This new project, co-organised with Cheryl Walker (Stellenbosch University), will prepare and facilitate a constructive exchange amongst experts in the fields of land

reform, constitutional and property law, taxation and state budget, as well as redistributive justice in the context of an international STIAS conference in 2020, the results of which will subsequently be published as both critical commentary on and policy input for the transformation that South Africa so urgently needs. Zenker says that he "very much looks forward to returning to STIAS over the next three years in the context of this new project".



Left: Aerial photograph of the farm 'Kafferskraal'

Below: The South African Land Claims Court

Bottom: Road through Katjibane on the farm Kalkfontein



STIAS FELLOWS AND PROJECTS LIST

STIAS fellows

Abegaz, Berhanu

STIAS permanent visiting fellow
University of Johannesburg
Review of the occurrence, isolation, structure elucidation, synthesis, pharmacological activities and analytical methods of homoisoflavonoids

Ackerman, Bruce

Yale University
Three paths to constitutionalism
(The future of democracy theme project)

Assefa, Getachew

University of Calgary
Life cycle management for sustainable infrastructure planning and development in sub-Saharan Africa
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems theme project)

Bachmann, Klaus

University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
Justice from above? The role of international criminal tribunals in transition countries
(The future of democracy theme project)

Breier, Mignonette

University of Cape Town
Fear and forgiveness – an eastern Cape story
(Being human today theme project)

Brink, Chris

Newcastle University
The responsive university
(University and society theme project)

Brown, Duncan

University of the Western Cape
Rethinking South African literature(s)

Byass, Peter

Umeå University
DOHaD and sustainable development goals: moving towards early implementation
(Health in transition theme project)

Campbell, Kelvin

Smart Urbanism, London
System change Africa: evolution not revolution
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems theme project)

Castells, Manuel

STIAS permanent visiting fellow
University of Southern California
National identities and state formation
(Crossing borders theme project)

Chikwava, Brian

Artist in residence
The wind scatters (a collection of short stories)

Ching, Leo

Duke University
Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in southern Africa and the global South
(University and society theme project)

Daar, Abdallah

STIAS permanent visiting fellow
University of Toronto
DOHaD and sustainable development goals: moving towards early implementation
(Health in transition theme project)

Dainotto, Roberto

Duke University
Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in southern Africa and the global South
(University and society theme project)

Ekert, Artur

Oxford University, National University of Singapore
Cryptography in the quantum age

Emane, Augustin

University of Nantes
Local practices and institutions and their relevance for systems of social security. An investigation based on a case study of Senegal, Mali and Gabon

Erk, Jan

Leiden University
Traditional authorities and decentralisation in southern Africa
(The future of democracy theme project)

Eze, Chieloza

Northeastern Illinois University
The power of injury: memory, decolonisation, and the challenges of modernity in Africa

Feldman-Savelsberg, Pamela

Carleton College
Rethinking immigrant integration in a mass-migration era: migrant families in comparative perspective
(Crossing borders theme project)

Fombad, Charles

University of Pretoria
Elections, democracy and constitutionalism in Africa
(The future of democracy theme project)

Fuchs, Christopher

University of Massachusetts, Boston
Is it autonomy all the way down? The search for a QBist metaphysic

Gärdenfors, Peter

Lund University
Archaeology of a hungry mind
(Being human today theme project)

Glaser, Clive

University of the Witwatersrand
A history of Soweto's Morris Isaacson High School

Goldin, Ian

STIAS permanent visiting fellow
University of Oxford
Interdisciplinary approaches to meeting long-term challenges

Gupta, Pamila

University of the Witwatersrand
From Indian Ocean to African Indian: through the refracted lens of Capital Art Studio, Zanzibar

Gurnah, Abdulrazak

University of Kent
Afterlives

Heald, Paul

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
The complex economics of the public domain

Höberg, Anders

Linnaeus University
Archaeology of a hungry mind
(Being human today theme project)

Jablonski, Nina

STIAS permanent visiting fellow
The Pennsylvania State University
The effects of race
(Being human today theme project)

James, Deborah

London School of Economics
The new middle class in Africa in comparative perspective
(Crossing borders theme project)

Joux, Antoine

Pierre and Marie Curie University
Cryptography in the quantum age

Kebede, Gulelat

The New School
Leveraging sector development for urban transformation in Africa
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems theme project)

Kemp, Gerhard

Stellenbosch University
Justice from above? The role of international criminal tribunals in transition countries
(The future of democracy theme project)

LeBaron, Michelle

University of British Columbia
The theory and practice of social transformation through the arts
(Being human today theme project)

Lombard, Marlize

University of Johannesburg
Archaeology of a hungry mind
(Being human today theme project)

Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

Wells College
Democratic governance, corruption, and corruption control mechanisms in Africa: a comparative study
(The future of democracy theme project)

Lundin, Susanne

Lund University
Falsified medicines. What the public says and professionals know – knowledge exchange providing a basis for actions
(Health in transition theme project)

Macnab, Andrew

University of British Columbia
DOHaD and sustainable development goals: moving towards early implementation
(Health in transition theme project)

Matisonn, John

Journalist and writer
Apocalypse 2016-2019: decline of Jacob Zuma, rise of South Africa?

Mda, Zakes

Ohio University
The Zulus of New York/The Madonna of Excelsior script

Mebratu, Desta

Lund University
Retooling development pathways for sustainability transition in Africa
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems theme project)

Mignolo, Walter

Duke University
Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in southern Africa and the global South
(University and society theme project)

Mondry, Henrietta

University of Canterbury
Dog-human correlations in post-Soviet and post-apartheid literature and film

Niyungeko, Gérard

University of Burundi
Access of individuals to African international justice
(The future of democracy theme project)

Nwankwo, Izuchukwu

Iso Lomso fellow
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu
Ojukwu University
*A study of the interplay of
taboo subjects and censorship
in determining the limits of
humour/insult in the four
regions of Africa (north, south,
west and east) and their stand-
up jokes*

Olaka, Lydia

University of Nairobi
*Future of water quality:
Taking stock of emerging
contaminants in water sources
in East and southern Africa*
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems
theme project)

Oni, Tolu

Iso Lomso fellow
University of Cape Town,
University of Cambridge
*Health in all policies: healthy
housing policies to address the
risk and burden of infectious and
non-communicable diseases*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Raharimalala, Fara

Iso Lomso fellow
Pasteur Institute of Madagascar
*Adaptation of mosquito vectors
to insecticides used in the
southwest area of the Indian
Ocean: implications for
vector control*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Rajagopal, Balakrishnan

Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
*From sovereignty to property
(and back): the spatial transition
of colonial and developmentalist
claims over land*
(Crossing borders theme project)

Rose-Ackerman, Susan

Yale University
*Expertise and public
participation in government
policymaking: South Africa in
comparative context*
(The future of democracy
theme project)

Rosen, Natalie

Dalhousie University
*It takes two: theoretical and
clinical advances in vulvodynia
from an interpersonal perspective*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Santha, Miklos

National University of Singapore
*Cryptography in the
quantum age*

Savelsberg, Joachim

University of Minnesota
*Acknowledgment, denial
and collective memories
of mass atrocities:
comparative perspectives*
(Being human today
theme project)

Schnurr, Matthew

Dalhousie University
*A gene revolution for Africa?
Genetically modified crops and
the future of African agriculture*
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems
theme project)

Shepherd, Debra

Iso Lomso fellow
Stellenbosch University
*A transdisciplinary analysis
of the role of social identity
on performance under social
stratification and stigmatisation*
(Crossing borders theme project)

Sirry, Mazin

Iso Lomso fellow
University of Medical Sciences
and Technology
*Predictive computational
modelling of intramyocardial
biomaterial therapies
towards personalised care
for myocardial infarction*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Steinberg, Jonny

University of Oxford
One day in Bethlehem
(Being human today
theme project)

Thackeray, Michael

Argonne National Laboratory
*Lithium-ion batteries and the
commercialisation of science –
a narrative*

Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, Lillian

Supreme Court of Uganda
*Is it rape in the eyes of
Uganda's men, or community
perceptions of rape?*
(The future of democracy
theme project)

Tladi, Dire

University of Pretoria
*Justice from above? The role of
international criminal tribunals
in transition countries*
(The future of democracy
theme project)

Tomamichel, Marco

University of Technology, Sydney
*Cryptography in the
quantum age*

Van den Broeck, Christian

University of Hasselt
*Deep learning network for
South African birdsong and
its wider implications for the
concept of intelligence*

Walsh, Catherine

Simón Bolívar Andean University
*Decoloniality after
decolonisation: the question
of knowledge and higher
education in Southern Africa
and the global South*
(University and society
theme project)

Zenker, Olaf

University of Fribourg
*Land restitution and the moral
modernity of the new South
African state*
(The future of democracy
theme project)

Visiting scholars

Appleby, Marcus

University of Sydney
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Atmanspacher, Harald

Collegium Helveticum
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Berman, Kim

University of Johannesburg
*The theory and practice of
social transformation through
the arts*
(Being human today
theme project)

Boge, Florian

University of Wuppertal
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a QBist
metaphysic*

Daar, Shahina

Department of Hematology,
Sulatan Qaboos University
*10-year follow-up study of
cardiac and liver iron using
T2*MRI in a single cohort of
thalassaemia major patients*

DeBrotta, John

University of Massachusetts
Boston
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

deCaires Narain, Denise

University of Sussex
*'Maids' and 'madams' in
Caribbean and South African
women's texts: approximations
of feminist solidarity?*

Gefter, Amanda

Science writer, Massachusetts
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Gichuru, Virginia

Iso Lomso scholar
Strathmore University
*People's perceptions of
sustainable intensification of
genetically modified crops
for food security and climate
mitigation in Kenya*
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems
theme project)

Glick, David

Ithaca College
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Hellström, Johan

Umeå University
*Institutional constraints
on cabinet formation,
coalition governance and
cabinet termination*

Kabira, Nkatha

Iso Lomso scholar
University of Nairobi
*A comparative study of the
place of commissions in law
and governance*

Laltaika, Elifuraha Isaya

Iso Lomso scholar
Tumaini University Makumira
*Legal protection of hunter-
gatherer groups' land rights in
central and southern Africa*

Magak, Kitche

Maseno University
*The theory and practice
of social transformation
through the arts*
(Being human today
theme project)

Quaye, Osbourne

Iso Lomso scholar
University of Ghana
*Contribution of human
enteric adenoviruses to acute
gastroenteritis in the post-
rotavirus vaccine introduction
era in Ghanaian children*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Ramjeawon, Toolseeram

University of Mauritius
*Life cycle management for
sustainable infrastructure
development in Africa*
(Sustainable agro-ecosystems
theme project)

Rickles, Dean

University of Sydney
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Rocha, Gustavo

State University of Feira
de Santana
*Is it autonomy all the way
down? The search for a
QBist metaphysic*

Roseboom, Tessa

University of Amsterdam
*DOHaD and sustainable
development goals: moving
towards early implementation*
(Health in transition
theme project)

Sandberg, Linda

Umeå University
*Planning the new, better city –
fear and safety in policy
and practice*

Smith, Anja

Stellenbosch University
*Falsified medicines. What the
public says and professionals
know – knowledge exchange
providing a basis for actions*
(Health in transition
theme project)

STIAS LECTURES AND SEMINARS

STIAS Lecture Series

20 February

Susan Rose-Ackerman
(Yale University)

Corruption and government: causes, consequences and reform

20 March

Abdulrazak Gurnah
(University of Kent)

Reading the world

17 April

Olaf Zenker
(University of Fribourg)

Land restitution and the moral modernity of the new South African state

6 August

Manuel Castells
(University of Southern California)

Rupture. The global crisis of liberal democracy: Trump, Brexit and beyond

14 August

Izuchukwu Nwankwo
(Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University)

Who is afraid of stand-up comedy?

25 September

Kelvin Campbell
(Smart Urbanism, London)

Making massive small change: ideas, tools and tactics to build the urban society we all want

5 November

Jian-Wei Pan
(University of Science and Technology of China)

From Einstein's curiosity to new quantum technologies

STIAS Seminars

18 January

Christian van den Broeck

If birds could speak (and I could sing)

25 January

Getachew Assefa

Life cycle management for sustainable infrastructure development in Africa

30 January

Linda Sandberg* and Johan Hellström**

**Planning the new, better city? Participation, planning and urban development*

***The consequences of political institutions and electoral systems on the birth, life and death of (coalition) governments*

1 February

Zakes Mda

The Zulus of New York

8 February

Gérard Niyungeko

The African Court on human and peoples' rights: the judicial body of the African Union

15 February

Jonny Steinberg

One day in Bethlehem

22 February

Ian Goldin

After the crash

1 March

Bruce Ackerman

Reviving democratic citizenship?

8 March

Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza

Societal definitions of rape in Uganda: what counts as consent?

13 March

Denise deCaires Narain

Like one of the family: maids and madams in the frame

22 March

Clive Glaser

The rise and decline of Morris Isaacson High School: secondary schooling in Soweto under Bantu Education, c 1960-1994

27 March

Pamila Gupta

Sensuous ways of seeing in Stone Town, Zanzibar: Patina, Pose, Punctum

5 April

Gulelat Kebede

Leveraging agglomeration economies for sector development: exploring the nexus between economic sector growth and urban space

12 April

Michael Thackeray

Lithium-ion batteries: the commercialisation of science

19 April

Mignonne Breier

Fear and forgiveness – an Eastern Cape story

24 April

Klaus Bachmann, Dire Tladi and Gerhard Kemp

International criminal tribunals as actors of domestic change

3 May

Jan Erk

Between the modern and the traditional: a comparative look at the relationship between statutory law and indigenous customary law across Africa

10 May

Michelle LeBaron, Kim Berman and Kitche Magak

Transformative arts practices: creative paths to a more just society

17 May

John Matisonn

Apocalypse 2016-2019: decline of Jacob Zuma, rise of South Africa?

24 May

Augustin Emame

Reconsidering social security from the local practices of help and solidarity in Gabon, Mali and Senegal

31 May

Lydia Olaka

Taking stock of emerging contaminants in water sources in East and southern Africa

7 June

Paul Heald

Copyright reversion to authors (and the Rosetta effect): an empirical study of reappearing books

26 July

Balakrishnan Rajagopal

Law and displacement: towards a rethinking

31 July

Walter Mignolo, Catherine Walsh, Roberto Dainotto and Leo Ching

Decoloniality after decolonisation: the question of knowledge and higher education in South Africa and in the world

2 August

Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo

Democratic governance, corruption, and corruption control mechanisms in Africa: a comparative study with an illustration of the Democratic Republic of Congo

8 August

Mazin Sirry

Insights into emerging intramyocardial biomaterial therapy for myocardial infarction

16 August

Matthew Schnurr

Africa's gene revolution: genetically modified crops and the future of African agriculture

23 August

Charles Fombad

African bill of rights in a comparative perspective

30 August

Duncan Brown

Rewilding language

6 September

Natalie Rosen

It takes two: theoretical and clinical advances in vulvodynia from an interpersonal perspective

13 September

Brian Chikwava

Creativity and what it may mean for fiction-writing in the future

20 September

Berhanu Abegaz

Challenges and opportunities in the domain of science, technology and higher education in Africa

27 September

Henrietta Mondry

Representation of human-dog correlations in post-apartheid and post-Soviet literature and culture

4 October

Chielozone Eze

How things keep falling apart: resentment and the shaping of the African mind

11 October

Fara Raharimalala

Adaptation of mosquito vectors to insecticides used in the southwest area of the Indian Ocean: implications for vector control

18 October

Debra Shepherd

Knowing thyself and the threats within

25 October

Susanne Lundin group

Falsified medicines. What the public says and professionals know – knowledge exchange providing a basis for actions

1 November

Joachim Savelsberg

Genocide knowledge: the Armenian case in comparative perspective

8 November

Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg

The demise of African modes of child fostering? What parenting choices tell us about migration and social mobility

13 November

Marco Tomamichel

How a quantum computer can steal your bitcoin

20 November

Tolu Oni

Transdisciplinary approaches to urban health research – the case of healthy human settlements in Cape Town

22 November

Abdallah Daar group

DOHaD translational science: from cell to society

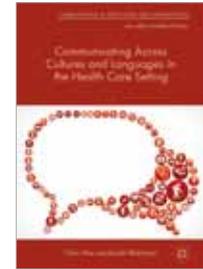
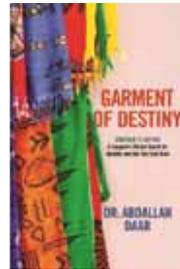
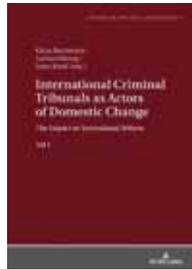
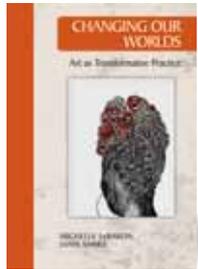
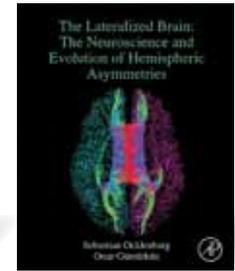
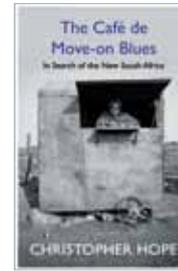
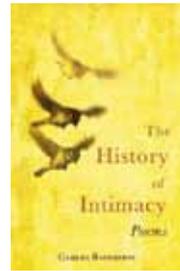
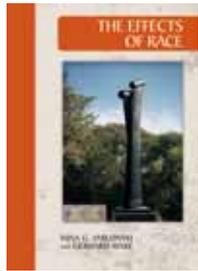
29 November

Marlize Lombard group

Archaeology of a hungry mind: a book project

STIAS PUBLICATIONS

<http://stias.ac.za/publications/fellow-publications/publications-2018>



Books

STIAS series

Jablonski N and Maré G (eds)

The effects of race
AFRICAN SUN MeDIA,
Stellenbosch (2018)

LeBaron M and Sarra J (eds)

Changing our worlds: arts as transformative practice
AFRICAN SUN MeDIA,
Stellenbosch (2018)

Other books

Bachmann K

Genocidal empires: German colonialism in Africa and the Third Reich
Peter Lang, Berlin (2018)

Bachmann K, Kemp G and Ristić I (eds)

International criminal tribunals as actors of domestic change – the impact on institutional reform, Volume 1
Peter Lang, Berlin (2018)

Baderoon G

The history of intimacy
Kwela Books, Cape Town (2018)

Daar A

Garment of destiny: Zanzibar to Oxford: a surgeon's global quest for identity and the ties that bind
Barlow Book Publishing, Toronto (2018)

Dugard J

Confronting apartheid
Jacana Media, Johannesburg (2018)

Eze C

Race, decolonization, and global citizenship in South Africa
University of Rochester Press, Rochester (2018)

Hope C

The Café de Move-on Blues: in search of the new South Africa
Atlantic Books, London (2018)

Lindahl H

Authority and the globalisation of inclusion and exclusion
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2018)

Magona S and Jablonski NG

Skin we are in
David Philip Publishers, Cape Town (2018)

Mignolo WD and Walsh CE

On decoloniality: concepts, analytics, praxis
Duke University Press, Durham (2018)

Ocklenburg S and Güntürkün O

The lateralized brain (1st ed)
Elsevier, London (2018)

Penn C and Watermeyer J

Communicating across cultures and languages in the health care setting
Palgrave Macmillan, London (2018)

Book chapters

Bossuyt M

The UN optional protocol on the abolition of the death penalty. In MM DeGuzman and DM Amann (eds) *Arcs of global justice (essays in honour of William A Schabas)*. Oxford University Press, New York (2018)

Erk J

Comparative territorial politics in sub-Saharan Africa. In K Detterbeck and E Hepburn (eds) *Handbook of territorial politics* 354-370. Edgar Elgar, Cheltenham (2018)

Tuomi I

Ontological expansion. In R Poli (ed) *Handbook of anticipation* 1-35. Springer, Cham (2018)

Journal articles

Abdulaziz M, Stothers L and Macnab A

Methodology for 3D image reconstruction of the female pelvis from upright open MRI (MRO) 2D imaging *Biomedical Spectroscopy and Imaging* (2018) **7**(1–2) 81–96

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Transfusion in haemoglobinopathies: review and recommendations for local blood banks and transfusion services in Oman *Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal* (2018) **18**(1) e3–e12

Bachmann K

German South West Africa to the Third Reich. Testing the continuity thesis *Journal of Namibian Studies: History Politics Culture* (2018) **23** 29–52

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Viel Feind, viel Ehr – Geschichtspolitik und Außenpolitik in Polen *Osteuropa* (2018) **68**(3–5) 413–434

Bachmann K and Héjji D

“Illiberale Demokratien” – Baupläne aus Ungarn und Polen *Osteuropa* (2018) **68**(3–5) 127–147

Bajunirwe F, Stothers L, Berkowitz J and Macnab AJ

Prevalence estimates for lower urinary tract symptom severity among men in Uganda and sub-Saharan Africa based on regional prevalence data *Canadian Urological Association Journal* (2018) **12**(11) e447–e452

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Political ecologies of global health: pesticide exposure in southwestern Ecuador’s banana industry *Antipode* (2018) **50**(1) 61–81

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Coupling, reinforcement, and speciation *The American Naturalist* (2018) **191**(2) 155–172

Daar AS, Chang T, Salomon A and Singer PA

Grand challenges in humanitarian aid *Nature* (2018) **559**(7713) 169–173

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Developmental origins of health and disease in Africa – influencing early life *The Lancet Global Health* (2018) **6**(3), e244–e245

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Quantification of pelvic floor muscle strength in female urinary incontinence: a systematic review and comparison of contemporary methodologies *Neurourology and Urodynamics* (2018) **37**(1) 33–45

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The readiness of South African law and policy for the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 11 *Law, Democracy and Development* (2017) **21**(1) 239–262

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International Journal of Epidemiology (2018) **47**(5) 1379–1382

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On the value of foreign PhDs in the developing world: training versus selection effects in the case of South Africa

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Frontiers in Physiology (2018) **9** 306

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Patterns of adult body mass in sub-Saharan Africa

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The role of play objects and object play in human cognitive evolution and innovation

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Nature Reviews Materials (2018) **3**(2) 17086

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Psychological morbidity and parenting stress in mothers of primary school children by timing of acquisition of HIV infection: a longitudinal cohort study in rural South Africa

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Liminalities: A Journal of Performance Studies (2018) **14**(3) 1–11

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Frontiers in Earth Science (2018) **5** 112

Takacs D

Are koalas fungible? Biodiversity offsetting and the law

NYU Environmental Law Journal (2018) **26** 161–226

Wolf H, Wittlinger M and Pfeffer SE

Two distance memories in desert ants – modes of interaction

PLOS ONE (2018) **13**(10) e0204664

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Hit generation in TB drug discovery: from genome to granuloma

Chemical Reviews (2018) **118**(4) 1887–1916

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Biology Open (2018) **7**(5) bio033753

Conference proceedings

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In vivo near infrared (NIRS) sensor attachment using fibrin bioadhesive

Proceedings of SPIE (2018) **10501** 105010M

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Opinion piece

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The triumph of Afrikaans fiction

Public Books <http://www.publicbooks.org/the-triumph-of-afrikaans-fiction/>

FUNDING AND GOVERNANCE

STIAS was founded in 1999 by Stellenbosch University with the intention to develop it as an independent and national institute with an international reach and impact. During the initial stage (1999 to 2007), the Institute functioned as part of the University structure, reporting to the Vice-Rector: Research. In 2007, a not-for-profit (Section 21) company was established to prepare the ground for the staged transfer of functions and responsibilities to the Company as a separate legal entity. Stellenbosch University is a member of the Company but, as a national and independent institute, STIAS is governed by its own Board of Directors. The STIAS Board of Directors meets biannually (in 2018, it met on 12 April and 15 November).

The Director of STIAS is responsible for the development of the STIAS research programme. He is assisted in this task by an Academic Advisory Board and by an international panel of experts that includes former STIAS fellows. The Academic Advisory Board meets once a year (in the year under review the meeting took place on 15 and 16 March). The STIAS Fellowship and Research Programme Committee meets regularly during STIAS semesters and its members assist the Director in giving structure to the STIAS research programme. Since 2018, an Extended STIAS Fellowship and Research Programme Committee meets after the closing date for applications for a particular semester to select the semester cohort of fellows.

Board of Directors

Desmond Smith Chair (Director of Companies)
Kåre Bremer (former Rector, Stockholm University)
Cheryl de la Rey (Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of Pretoria)
Wim de Villiers (Rector and Vice-Chancellor, Stellenbosch University)
Hendrik Geyer (Director of STIAS)
Raenette Gottardo (Independent public policy consultant and political analyst)

Christof Heyns (University of Pretoria and United Nations special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions)
Bernard Lategan (STIAS founding Director)
Mosibudi Mangena (former South African Minister of Science and Technology)
Göran Sandberg (Executive Director, Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation)

STIAS Academic Advisory Board

Morné du Plessis Chair (CEO, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) South Africa)
Ahmed Bawa (CEO, Universities South Africa)
Carl Folke (Director, Beijer Institute, Royal Swedish Academy of Science)
Hendrik Geyer (Director of STIAS)
Geoffrey Harpham (Senior Fellow, Kenan Institute for Ethics, Duke University)
Shireen Hassim (Department of Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand)
Thokozani Majozi (SA Research Chair in Sustainable Process Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand)
Francis Nyamnjoh (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cape Town)
Daya Reddy (SA Research Chair in Computational Mechanics, University of Cape Town)
Bert van der Zwaan (Rector Magnificus, Utrecht University)
Louise Viljoen (Department of Afrikaans and Dutch, Stellenbosch University)

STIAS Fellowship and Research Programme Committee

Hendrik Geyer Chair (Director of STIAS)
Jan-Hendrik Hofmeyr (Centre for Studies in Complexity, Stellenbosch University)
Louis Jonker (Department of Old and New Testament, Stellenbosch University)
Francis Nyamnjoh (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cape Town)

Bernard Lategan (STIAS founding Director)
Louise Viljoen (Department of Afrikaans and Dutch, Stellenbosch University)

Extended STIAS Fellowship and Research Programme Committee

The following members join the Fellowship and Research Programme Committee to select semester cohorts of STIAS fellows:

Erika de Wet (SA Research Chair in International Constitutional Law, University of Pretoria)
Shireen Hassim (Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (WiSER), University of the Witwatersrand)
Grace Musila (Department of English, University of the Witwatersrand)
Bill Nasson (Department of History, Stellenbosch University)
Maxi Schoeman (Department of Political Science, University of Pretoria)

STIAS Funding Committee

Desmond Smith Chair (Director of Companies)
Raenette Gottardo (Independent public policy consultant and political analyst)
Christof Heyns (University of Pretoria and United Nations special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions)
Bernard Lategan (STIAS founding Director)

FINANCIAL REPORT

Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Study (STIAS)
(REG NO 2007/014516/08)

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes	2018 R	2017 R
Income: Conference facilities	9 092 724	10 354 523
Other income	31 491 091	21 956 662
<i>Donations</i>		
– Trellis Charitable Trust	2 000 000	2 000 000
– Dr Edwin Hertzog	–	1 000 000
– Donald Gordon Foundation	850 000	850 000
– Riksbankens Jubileumsfond	–	3 621 399
– Transfer from STIAS Trust	6 824 075	6 824 075
– Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation	2 849 400	–
– Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation	7 498 600	6 824 075
– Sundry	151 691	456 679
Rental income	382 190	236 947
Profit on realisation of investments	10 870 542	–
Other income	22 350	116 355
Foreign exchange gain	42 243	27 131
Expenses	31 054 938	34 414 953
Advertising	11 759	258 549
Affiliation and registration	–	9 316
Audit fees:		
– for audit	36 691	36 690
– other services	–	12 045
Bad debt written off	–	42 542
Bank charges	19 657	3 180
Bursaries: postgraduate	1 430 000	2 600 000
Catering: conference facilities	7 952 044	8 363 802
Consultation and legal services	72 892	71 751
Consumables	118 091	55 731
Depreciation	144 373	148 613
Entertainment	357 803	360 726
Foreign exchange loss	6 619	22 672
General office expenses	185 429	64 318
Graphic design	4 054	–
Internet and software	32 585	45 276
Linen	11 399	–
Management fee: Aluwani	87 672	–
Maintenance of equipment	27 792	84 726
Photographic expenses	1 500	21 592
Postage	24 494	38 698
Security services	236 971	254 035
Services	2 032 971	1 653 292
Smaller assets	67 910	134 610
Staff remuneration and stipends for fellows	8 861 833	9 145 913
Stationery and printing	257 483	303 283
Telephone	171 142	196 249
Travel and accommodation	7 797 519	9 187 277
Utility costs	1 102 756	1 119 069
Workshops	1 500	181 000
Operating surplus/(loss)	9 528 877	(2 103 768)
Finance income	11 402 910	7 279 920
Surplus for the year	20 931 787	5 176 152

Notes to the financial statement of STIAS for the year ended 31 December 2018

Note 1

Current year:

An amount of R14 247 000 was received from the Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation during 2018. This amount was donated for utilisation over a five-year period. As a result, the income is recognised over a period of five years.

An amount of R37 493 000 was received from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation during 2018. This amount was donated for utilisation over a five-year period. As a result, the income is recognised over a period of five years.

Prior year:

An amount of R34 120 376,69 was received from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation during 2013. This amount was donated for utilisation over a five-year period. As a result, the income was recognised over a period of five years.

Note 2

Services include maintenance costs paid to Stellenbosch University.



Ms R Uys

Director: Financial Services (Acting) – Stellenbosch University

DIRECTOR AND STAFF



Yanga Nkathazo
Gardener

Elize du Plessis (part-time)
Financial officer

Christoff Pauw
Programme manager

Leonard Katsokore
Senior assistant

Maggie Pietersen
Building caretaker

Edward Kirimura
Director (from 2019)

Grace Mandah
(from 2019)

Johann Groenewald (part-time)
Coordinator: strategic initiatives

Noloyiso Mtembu
(from 2019)

Maria Mouton
Coordinator of general logistics and
personal assistant to the STIAS Director

Karin Brown
Assistant

Nel-Mari Loock
Programme administrator; IT support and
office arrangement

Hendrik Geyer
Director

Goldie van Heerden
Owner patron of Catering Unlimited

Gudrun Schirge (part-time)
Senior programme administrator

Makwande Nkathazo
Garden assistant

Absent:
Gwen Slingers
Assistant

Michelle Galloway
(part-time)
Media officer

Bernard Lategan
(part-time)
Coordinator: African
programme

FACILITIES

STIAS is situated on a part of the historic Mostertsdrift, one of the first wine farms in the Stellenbosch area dating back to 1691. The property was bought by Stellenbosch University in 1996 and made available to STIAS by the University in 2001. The old Cape Victorian manor house, wine cellar and outbuildings are situated on 2,6 hectares of parkland. The manor house was restored and rebuilt in 2002 to serve as the STIAS headquarters. Its library is used by researchers and academics for small seminars and workshops. In 2003, the outside of the wine cellar was restored, but the inside was redesigned and refitted to be used as a modern research facility. SACEMA, the South African Centre for Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis, a Centre of Excellence supported by the Department of Science and Technology, is the present occupant of the cellar. The project to refurbish the old stable building was completed in early 2016. The building now accommodates the Stellenbosch University Centre for Complex Systems in Transition.

With the opening of the Wallenberg Research Centre in 2007, STIAS acquired one of the most modern

facilities specially designed for advanced research. The centre housed up to 20 researchers at a time in spacious and well-equipped surroundings in a private wing of the building, with adequate seminar facilities and state-of-the-art equipment. It also provided a home to the National Institute for Theoretical Physics (NITheP) in its south wing until the end of 2018.

The conference and workshop facilities at the Wallenberg Research Centre are well established as a prime conference/workshop venue in the Western Cape, and are associated with quality service. During 2018, 27 150 people used the facility, that is 2 265 per month, or about 100 per working day on average.

In August 2014, Stellenbosch University and STIAS signed a 99-year lease agreement for the use of the facilities at Mostertsdrift by STIAS.

In line with the historical significance of Mostertsdrift, the Perold vineyard has now been registered as a single vineyard within the Jonkershoek Valley ward. A contract has been signed with Lanzerac Wine Estate whereby Lanzerac will manage the vineyard

and be responsible for making and bottling the wine. Some of the wine will be made available to STIAS under its own label (also on sale at Lanzerac); a proportion of the wine will be used by Lanzerac for its own range of wines.

Part of the proceeds of sales will support an early-career Protégé programme for young winemakers and viticulturalists, to be managed jointly with the Pinotage Association of South Africa.

A new label has now been established for the STIAS wine, which was launched on 5 November 2018. The name of the wine, Aliquid Novi (“something new”), refers to the well-known dictum of Pliny the Elder: *ex Africa semper aliquid novi* (“there is always something new coming out of Africa”). It also reflects the pioneering work of Abraham Perold, as well as the innovative research carried out by fellows of STIAS.

Much credit must go to Bernard Lategan, for his unstinting and ongoing efforts to nurse the Perold vineyard from its inception and planting in October 2008 to this new level of quality and maturity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special thanks to all our fellows and scholars who contributed to this publication and also provided photos of their research activities.

Designer: Jenny Frost Design

Photography: Wes Agresta, Argonne National Laboratory, Webb Chappell, Raewyn Connell, Bob Durling, Fisher Studios, David Glick, Anton Jordaan/SSFD, Marcel Kok, Thiago Máximo, James Mungai, Maria Lundin-Osvalds, David Papenfus, Christoff Pauw, Peartree Photography, Quinlan family photo collection, Mikael Risedal, Brian Ritchie, Eva Torkelson

Printing: Hansa Print

Production coordinator: Marisa Honey

