NEWSLETTER OF THE **STELLENBOSCH INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY**

2021 | 5



In this issue

2021 | 5



Above: The STIAS garden was open to the public during the Stellenbosch Garden Week.

Cover image: Bee and Kniphofia flower (Anton Jordaan / SSFD) Preface Teller of African Tales Interview with Tsitsi Dangarembga

Bridging the gap between the technical and the social Interview with Elieth Eyebiyi
News roundup STIAS public webinars 2021
News from our Fellows
In memoriam
Nobel in Africa STIAS Nobel Symposia Series
Selected books 2021
And in other news

About STIAS

1

2

5

8

10 13

15

16

21

STIAS (The Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Study) is situated on the historic Mostertsdrift farm in the heart of Stellenbosch. It is a place where top researchers and intellectual leaders are nurtured and encouraged to find innovative and sustainable solutions to issues facing the world and, in particular, the country and the continent of Africa. To counter the loss of its best minds and promising young leaders, it provides the opportunity for highlevel research and intellectual development in an international context. STIAS attracts some of the world's leading scholars and researchers and enjoys international growth and recognition.

STELLENBOSCH INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY STELLENBOSCH INSTITUT VIR GEVORDERDE NAVORSING

Preface

It has been a relish for the management and staff of STIAS for 2021 to reintroduce a promise of the possibility of going back to near-normal especially with a warm welcome back of fellows beyond South Africa. As you may remember, in the second semester of 2020 we had to issue a Special Call for only scholars within South Africa due to the then prevailing travel restrictions. In the first semester of 2021, we have had five South African, five greater Africa and ten international fellows and artists-inresidence. The hybridised mode continues to present a significant opportunity of connecting the resident fellows and artists-in-residence with the larger community of STIAS fellows through the weekly seminars and the monthly live webinars.

As always, every single person in residence brought immense experience to the creative space for the mind that is STIAS. Serendipity once again was very evident in the interactions across disciplines and generations. Several exit reports of fellows spoke of the experience of collegiality and community at STIAS and about the need to re-examine conventional terminologies before deploying them, as well as an awareness, derived from the rich mix of fellows in residence, of how they may be received in varied contexts. The fellows reminded us that the weight of the place where we carry out our research, among others should be at the core of our discussions and the consciousness of this should be cultivated, and that STIAS could play the role of incubator.

A number of projects started at STIAS in earlier residencies came to fruition during the first half of 2021 in the form of book and book chapters, journal articles, opinion pieces and conference presentations. Examples of these are presented in this newsletter. STIAS artistin-residence Tsitsi Dangarembga won two of the world's most prestigious prizes – the PEN Pinter Prize for 2021 and the 2021 German Book Trade Peace Prize.

Malebogo Ngoepe, STIAS Iso Lomso fellow who was in her final residency, has recently been promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and appointed as Director of the Centre for Research in Computational and Applied Mechanics at the University of Cape Town.

We thank the community of fellows for holding the burner for STIAS as a distinguished Institute for Advanced Study. Our membership in the consortium of 10 Some Institutes for Advanced Study (SIAS) as so far the only one of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere pushes us to reach for further heights especially in service of the African continent in conversation with the rest of the world.

In a special way I pay tribute to Christof Heyns who passed on in March 2021 when he was in residence at STIAS. We miss him as a STIAS fellow, a STIAS Board of Directors member and a distinguished academic and legal mind. He was a truly inspirational human being. α



Edward Kirumira, Director of STIAS



Teller of African tales

Zimbabwean novelist, playwright, filmmaker and activist Tsitsi Dangarembga was STIAS Artist-in-Residence during the first semester of 2021. At the end of the semester she heard that she had been awarded not one but two international awards – the PEN Pinter Prize for 2021 as well as the 2021 Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

> "It's always good to have one's work recognised," said Dangarembga. "The Pinter Prize for Freedom of Expression was not for one piece of writing, it was generally for my existence. It's good to have that recognised after quite a lot of existence!"

"The German Peace Prize which includes a financial component is special because although it's wonderful to receive awards, writers need to eat and make a living and often they and people in the arts generally have more recognition than they have a material base from which to live. The prize is very welcome in that it gives me some financial respite."

But these are not the first of Dangarembga's accolades. Her debut novel *Nervous Conditions* published in 1988 – the first of the Tambudzai Trilogy, and the first novel to be published in English by a black woman from Zimbabwe, won the Commonwealth Prize (Africa) and was named by the BBC in 2018 as one of the top 100 books that have shaped the world. In 2020, her novel *This Mournable Body* (the third part of the Trilogy) was shortlisted for the Booker Prize.

"The Commonwealth prize was an encouragement. I was a young writer. It helped establish my name on the continent."

"Then not much happened until the Booker shortlisting which was a very good thing," she continued. "It raised the profile of my writing and showed my agent and publisher that they had made a good investment."

Writing was not something that came to Dangarembga in one Eureka moment. "No, not at all," she said. "It was something I did because I enjoyed it and could see a gap for the kinds of stories I thought were necessary and wanted to tell. There was no writing industry in Zimbabwe at the time – there still isn't. So I couldn't really think of writing as a career."

Foundational moments

Dangarembga's parents were schoolteachers and she spent her early childhood partly at rural mission schools in then Rhodesia and partly in England where she lived with a foster family – something she describes as foundational.

"I was fostered at an early age – before I was three years old – in the UK to an English family with whom I'm still in touch. A lovely family but still there is the rupture with your nuclear family and way of life. That, for me, was definitely the foundational event of my early life."

Another pivotal time was going to a private, multi-racial school. "And facing institutionalised Rhodesian racism for the first time. I had had a couple of brushes with it before, but then I was living right in the system." Some of these experiences are fictionalised in the Trilogy.

Her initial career direction included studying medicine at Cambridge University.

"I was good at science and wanted to go into psychiatry," she explained. "Medicine was a good career – at the time there were not many options open in Rhodesia and coming from a semi-rural background I also didn't know much about careers or other potential fields."

Returning to Zimbabwe and studying Psychology at the University of Zimbabwe, Dangarembga began testing her writing skills in developing drama scripts.

"I started writing seriously while I was studying – writing and producing drama at the university. And, of course, I wrote *Nervous Conditions.*"

Somewhere where I could be

After her Psychology studies Dangarembga returned to Europe to study film direction at the German Film and Television Academy in Berlin.

"It was shortly before the wall came down in the late 80s and Berlin had a very progressive vibe," she said. "I had not lived in a space like that before where people had the capacity to engage with issues – not all of them – but enough to make it feel like that was the culture. That was the first time I felt I was somewhere where I could be. That culture remained for a while after the Wall came down."

During her studies she founded Nyerai Films in 1992, a production company based in Harare whose films have been screened at festivals across the world, including at Sundance. In 2009 she founded the Institute of Creative Arts for Progress in Africa Trust, an institution focusing on the role of all arts disciplines in development and also an incubator for young African women filmmakers "which

"[Writing] was something I did because I enjoyed it and could see a gap for the kinds of stories I thought were necessary and wanted to tell." I'm always hoping I will interest some institution with resources in".

One of the films she produced is the 2004 musical based on a Zimbabwean folktale titled *Mother's Day* in English.

"It was a film I made consciously to appeal to wide African audiences. That was a very intentional measure. My studies in Berlin led me to reason that folktales are very fundamental kinds of stories – likely to be appreciated by wider audiences. Other cultures have filmed their folktales so I wanted to see if it would work in Zimbabwe and it did. We screened that film all the way up to Burkina Faso and people raved about it. That experiment was successful."

Neria was a first milestone – a US co-production, it addressed women's rights and the treatment of widows. Dangarembga was commissioned to write the story. With concern, she describes many of the films she was commissioned to work on by development media organisations as "always issue and problem driven with the protagonist as the problem not the person".

Active citizenship

Dangarembga is also known for her activism and was arrested for protesting during the COVID-19 lockdown in Zimbabwe in July 2020.

"Writing is very much about people moving through environments that throw up obstacles. In Zimbabwe now the environment is deteriorating to the extent that even that expression becomes difficult," she said. "My urge to engage as a citizen who is in a nation that presents a certain environment continues. Demonstrating is one way of engaging. So I do that."

Asked how she sees Zimbabwe's future, she said: "At the moment I see more of the same. I see ZANU-PF continuing to do what it has always done. I see the majority of Zimbabweans continuing to do what they have always done. I do see increasing numbers of Zimbabweans who are willing to take positions about the situation that are not complementary to the *status quo*. But the numbers, although increasing, are still small. I don't know that the rate of change we have now will be sufficient to improve the situation in the short term."

And will she stay? "It's a difficult question," she said. "It's very difficult for me to function in Zimbabwe because the environment does not support the kind of work I do. It's an area of tension at the moment. I would like to be somewhere where I can work more easily but outside the country I'm in a different milieu. I would only want to go somewhere where I can do the work. I haven't found the place that offers that. I'd prefer to stay in a Zimbabwe that supported my work. "The fellowship at STIAS was a welcome break," she continued. "I was able to do research on issues I had wanted to work on for a long while. I don't have access to literature most of the time which is very stunting for my thought processes and the expansion of my intellectual world."

"The fellowship offered me those resources and also offered me collegiality with exceptional minds who were interested in many of the same things I was interested in. That's something I have very, very rarely. So the fellowship was a wonderful opportunity."

The initial chapters of the book she worked on while at STIAS are with her agent and publisher. She is also working on a book of essays and a couple of scripts.

"I'm hoping to continue the research I did at STIAS about Bantu migration across Africa. I would like to write some creative non-fiction – not academic, but non-fiction – because I think the topic is very important for the development of the continent, important to our understanding of who we are as descendants of those migrant people."

Speaking more broadly, she highlighted the challenges of the current situation.

"COVID-19 has definitely had a negative impact on my creativity. We have had about 500 days of lockdown. So I haven't been able to socialise or do the things I usually do. That has been very detrimental to my creativity because I end up sitting at my desk most of the time, which can result in creative fatigue."

"The general trend in the world at the moment towards increasing autocracy is worrisome," she continued. "There are levels of lockdown that are necessary but some people violate lockdown without consequences. So it becomes another symptom of the repression we experience."

"I think there's a tendency in the way we organise our society for things to become institutionalised and the more they become institutionalised the less integrated they are at the fundamental levels of society. This is happening in politics. It's becoming an institution that exists for its own sake. I think we will see this increasingly until people become more active, assert themselves and become part of the political landscape." α "Writing is very much about people moving through environments that throw up obstacles. In Zimbabwe now the environment is deteriorating to the extent that even that expression becomes difficult."



Bridging the gap between the technical and the social

From electrical engineering to the social sciences – Eyebiyi's career has spanned an interesting, often artificially constructed, divide but one that enables him to see things from multiple angles.

"I don't like to say it was an accident. I worked in the engineering sector for a number of years at a high level advising on public policy in the telecommunications sector and looking at how the digital economy is shaping the sector and society, particularly in Benin and Senegal, as well as how to combat corruption at various levels or on development issues in West Africa. For me it was a logical leap. The social sciences is transdisciplinary and I was interested in that. I find my knowledge of the engineering sector along with the social sciences to be very rewarding."

This leap saw him doing two PhDs – one at the Université d'Abomey-Calavi in Benin in 2012 in social anthropology and one on urban studies at INRS (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique) in Montréal, Canada in 2016.

"I had the opportunity to study in Canada and to enlarge my spectrum of knowledge," he said. "I found the political sciences, in particular, very different in the Americas." "Montréal is a very cosmopolitan city, very open, very interesting to live in. I definitely developed an attachment to the city."

Eyebiyi is an Iso Lomso fellow from Benin, a small Francophone country in West Africa bordered by Nigeria to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Togo to the West and, Niger and Burkina Faso to the north. History has made Benin one of the sad epicentres of slavery but has also made it a land of fierce resistance against colonisation."

Eyebiyi is a researcher at CREPOS (Social Policy Research Center) Senegal and LASDEL (Laboratory for Study and Research on Social Dynamics and Local Development), Benin. He is associate professor in migration and development, as well as in qualitative methodology in several West African universities. He has also held fellowships from the Institute for Advanced Study Princeton, Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, EHESS (School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences) Paris and Edinburgh University and has authored several publications in French, German and English.

His project at STIAS examines informality through the lens of a case study of fuel smuggling across the Benin-Nigeria border.

"The informal sector has a bad image but in many countries – certainly in West Africa – it is the most active sector and covers a major part of the economy," he explained.

"Every type of goods is available within this sector. The informal sector fulfils huge social and economic needs. In many cases it does what the state is not doing, provides what the state does not provide."

"I'm unpacking the political and economic aspects, the social issues – particularly the social relationships – in this sector," he said. "It's a complex area, involving many different actors. There are both global and specific issues."

"My work involves a lot of observation as well as theoretical analysis. It is mostly qualitative."

"I see quantitative work on its own as limiting," he continued. "It doesn't explain why things happen. Quantitative is obviously very necessary but it's really only the starting point. We need to understand what the numbers mean. Qualitative is about both the why and how."

"Overall I'm using the concept of informality as a platform to consider the co-production of controls in the public space in the context of multi-stakeholder governance where order, defiance and transgression meet," he said. "And in a context of ambivalence around activities legally prohibited but socially tolerated and embedded in the informal economy."

And the line between the 'legal' and the 'tolerated' can be a very fine one.

"For example, selling the fuel with some safety rules is not illegal but transporting it without due permit is."

Understanding the intricacies of the sector as a whole is important because Eyebiyi believes "the informal sector will become bigger and more challenging in the coming years".

Eyebiyi was in residence at STIAS in 2019 and 2021. "STIAS offers a place where I can focus on the data, far from the field. I'm also able to access materials, libraries, and networks, etc. that I would not necessarily be able to access in Benin."

"The seminars and conversations with fellows from other disciplines are inspiring and very important," he continued. "They offer different ways of thinking and seeing. They definitely add value – for example, at the moment I'm enjoying the interactions and networking with the biologists – this is giving me new ideas for seeing things in my research area."

Eyebiyi also takes inspiration from the world around him. "I enjoy being out in nature – Stellenbosch offers a lot in this regard - and it's very different to my home."

For relaxation he also enjoys music "especially West African drum-based rhythms".

He admitted to also "trying my hand at more creative writing" and gave us a little glimpse into some of that creativity by allowing the publication of one of his poems.

"My work involves a lot of observation as well as theoretical analysis. It is mostly qualitative. I see quantitative work on its own as limiting. It doesn't explain why things happen."



The Nine by Elieth Eyebiyi – Stellenbosch 2021

Strong in height Giants with rough bodies Arms stretched towards the sky Crowned by this green bouquet Drawn patiently by the Creator

Upright and always tireless They who watch on Mostertsdrift and see Every year, every month, every day pass by Fellows, visitors, guests, employees, craftsmen, workers Intelligences in turmoil

Heads from all over the world Old, Young, Men, Women, and ageless, To think, imagine, and produce in this Space for reflection entrusted to the providence of trees Silent! They never betray any secret Only witnesses of the conversations of the Fellows They who used to talk with the winds And softened the sun's rays Offering the clouds to mirror themselves downwards Filters of raindrops

Historians of the comings and goings Geographers of the outside parking lot, Accountants of the two gates openings and closings Tasters of the fragrances of the magical meal compositions Engineers of daylight and night shadows

Unique witnesses to the multiple secrets Sangomas, holders of the deepest knowledge In the Wallenberg Centre's mansion of minds Observers of the passing of time and the swirling of ideas Never forget the nine protective pines of STIAS

© Elieth Eyebiyi, The Nine, in Daydream, Stellenbosch 2021 a



NEWS ROUNDUP

STIAS public webinars 2021

Blood clotting in disease: The role of blood flow – Malebogo Ngoepe

Thrombosis, or blood-clot formation, is an important feature of many vascular diseases. This process is influenced by a wide range of variables, including biochemical reactions and blood flow. Many of the breakthroughs in our current understanding of blood clots have been led by the biochemistry and physiology communities, and have enabled a sophisticated appreciation of the process. The addition of haemodynamics, or blood flow, is a relatively recent development and can contribute to our understanding of blood-clot formation in disease. Computational and experimental flow techniques, which are commonly used in the study of fluid flows in more traditional engineering contexts, can be translated to medical and biological applications. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD), for example, is an important technique for the development of computational thrombosis models. This lecture explored how the incorporation of flow enables insight into blood clotting in particular diseases, including brain aneurysms and COVID-19.

Top: Malebogo Ngoepe

Right: Tsitsi Dangarembga

Malebogo Ngoepe is an associate professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University

of Cape Town. As of 1 September she took on the position of director of the UCT Centre for Research in Computational and Applied Mechanics. Her research focuses on applying mechanics to biological and medical topics, including thrombosis, congenital heart disease and curly hair. She read for a DPhil in Engineering Science at the University of Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. She currently serves as the secretary for the South African Association of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

See https://stias.ac.za/2021/03/blood-clotting-indiseases-like-covid-19-the-role-of-blood-flow/

The Shona Subject: Who, How, If and Where to After All That – Tsitsi Dangarembga

The people of the area south of the Zambezi River as far as the Limpopo River, bounded by the Kalahari Desert in the west and coastal lands of the Indian Ocean in the east have a pre-history and history which share common elements with many other African people. On the other hand, the history of the people of this part of Africa also has a unique dimension with respect to the way the state of Zimbabwe was formed. Dangarembga examined some aspects of contemporary Zimbabwean society through the lens of this past, in order to point tentatively to areas of potential positive intervention in what is generally accepted in Zimbabwe as a situation of national crisis.



Educated in her home country, England and Germany, Tsitsi Dangarembga is a Zimbabwean writer, filmmaker, public intellectual and cultural activist. She began writing plays while a student at the University of Zimbabwe, where *The Lost of The Soil* (1983) and *She No Longer Weeps* (1984) were first staged. The first volume in the Tambudzai Trilogy, *Nervous Conditions*, appeared to critical acclaim in 1988. Its sequel, *The Book Of Not* was published in 2006. Her third novel *This Mournable Body* was published in 2018 by Graywolf Press and shortlisted for the Booker Prize in 2020. Most recently Dangarembga was awarded the PEN Pinter Prize and 2021 Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

Dangarembga has credits on most Zimbabwean film classics and her films have been screened in festivals across the world, including Sundance Film Festival. She divides her time between her home in Harare where she is director of the Institute of Creative Arts for Progress in Africa Trust, an institution focusing on the role of all arts disciplines in development, which she founded in 2009, and speaking at various events around the globe. In addition to developing a slate of feature films, she is currently working on her fourth novel, dystopian young adult speculative fiction, *Sai-Sai And The Great Ancestor Of Fire.*

See https://stias.ac.za/2021/04/unravelling-the-fullhistory-of-the-shona-subject-who-how-if-and-where-toafter-all-that/

Early Independent Africa's Abortive Attempt at Industrialisation: The Case of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah – Emmanuel Akyeampong

It is anticipated that the post-COVID-19 world will see a moderation of the hyper-globalisation that has characterised the last couple of decades and usher in a renewed emphasis on national sovereignty and autonomy in economic decisions. The 1980s has served as an important watershed in independent Africa's political economy, marking the ascendancy of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Africa's economic policies. Yet, before the late 1970s, only one sub-Saharan African country, Ghana, had been the recipient of an IMF stabilisation programme. This lecture focused on the early decades of Africa's independence and Ghana's aborted attempt at industrialisation, considered the only genuine endeavour to de-colonise a black African economy. Ghana's example – with its prioritisation of infrastructural development, import-substitution industrialisation, and regional integration - is particularly instructive as we enter a post-COVID-19 era in which national and regional economic decisions move to the fore and the continent embarks on its Free Trade Agreement.

Emmanuel Akyeampong is the Ellen Gurney Professor of History and of African and African American Studies

and Oppenheimer Faculty Director of the Center for African Studies at Harvard University. He is a Fellow of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Royal Historical Society (UK). He is the author and editor of several books and articles including *Drink, Power, and Cultural Change: A Social History of Alcohol in Ghana, c.1800 to Recent Times* (1996); and *Between the Sea and the Lagoon: An Eco-Social History of the Anlo of Southeastern Ghana* (2001). He served as co-chief editor with Henry Louis Gates, Jr., for the *Dictionary of African Biography*, 6 vols. (2012). Akyeampong has been a co-editor of the *Journal of African History, of African Diaspora* and serves on the editorial board of *African Arguments*.

See https://stias.ac.za/2021/05/learning-the-lessons-ofhistory-for-the-post-covid-world/

Below: Emmanuel Akyeampong



NEWS FROM OUR FELLOWS



Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award for Fred Khumalo

STIAS fellow Fred Khumalo was awarded the Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award for 2020 for his short story collection *Talk of the Town*. The award is part of the South African Literary Awards which are now in their 15th year. The SALAs are awarded annually by the wRite Associates and the Department of Arts and Culture to celebrate literary excellence in all the languages of South Africa.

The prizes seek to pay tribute to South African writers who have distinguished themselves as ground-breaking producers and creators of literature, while celebrating literary excellence in the depiction and sharing of South Africa's histories, value systems, philosophies and art as inscribed and preserved in all the official languages of South Africa.

The citation to Khumalo read as follows: "When a great story teller and great plots intersect that leads to magnanimous stories and incredible characters. In his debut short stories collection Fred Khumalo weaves a number of themes that explicate contemporary topics in South African life. These are moving stories that will drive the reader to extremes of gaiety, disbelief and disgust. Khumalo refuses to be time bound and his stories look before apartheid South Africa and beyond apartheid. When you read them you are bound to pose questions whether you search for an identity or you question the foibles of society. Through these stories, Khumalo examines a society that tries to define itself in exile and at home. The feelings of xenophobia and the camaraderie in township streets all build the kaleidoscope of fickle life and mysterious world. The reader is able to view the varied sides of township life that reflect hilarity and poignancy. Talk of the Town is a must have for any collector of great South African short story anthologies. Even if one is reading Fred Khumalo for the first time, one will not miss his brilliance and impeccable narrative style and plot building."

Khumalo's latest offering *A Coat of Many Colours* was published in April 2021.

Author and Journalist, Khumalo completed his MA in creative writing from the University of the Witwatersrand with distinction and is the recipient of a Nieman Fellowship from Harvard University. In 2008, he hosted Encounters, a public-debate television programme, on SABC 2. His books include *Bitches Brew, Seven Steps to Heaven, Touch My Blood* and *Dancing the Death Drill.*

Khumalo was in residence at STIAS in 2014 where he worked on the novel *Dancing the Death Drill* which was launched at STIAS in 2017.

See https://stias.ac.za/?s=fred+khumalo

Left: Fred Khumalo

Mbao compiles 50 years of South African Poems of Decolonisation

Iso Lomso fellow Wamuwi Mbao recently published 50 years of South African protest poetry in *Years of Fire and Ash: South African Poems of Decolonisation.* The impulse behind this collection of old and new voices is 'decolonisation'. It allows us to perceive how different South African poets have placed their work in the world, and how that work might relate to the struggle for radical social transformation. This anthology is an attempt to answer the question of how decolonisation looks in the world of South African poetry.

The poems express the thoughts and experiences of poets who experienced Apartheid, but also of those addressing current political realities. It includes established voices such as HIE Dhlomo, Oswald Mtshali, Mongane Serote, Sipho Sepamla and Eskia Mphahlele, as well as contemporary poets such as Vangile Gantsho, Adrian van Wyk and Lebohang Masango.

Mbao lectures in English Studies at Stellenbosch University. He writes short fiction, and his research interests are in South African post-apartheid literature, architecture and popular culture. He is a SALA-winning literary critic with the Johannesburg Review of Books. His short story 'The Bath' is included in *Twenty in 20*, a collection of the 20 most significant short stories post-1994.

Watch Mbao's interview with South African broadcaster, political analyst and commentator *Eusebius* McKaiser at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4qGowDSAkIA*

https://www.jonathanball.co.za/component/virtuemart/ year-of-fire,-year-of-ash-south-african-poems-ofdecolonisation-13761

Multiple awards for Tsitsi Dangarembga

The first semester of 2021 ended on a celebratory note with multiple international awards for Zimbabwean novelist, playwright, filmmaker, activist and STIAS Artist-in-Residence Tsitsi Dangarembga.

Dangarembga was announced as the winner of the prestigious PEN Pinter Prize for 2021 as well as the 2021 Peace Prize of the German Book Trade awarded by the German Publishers and Booksellers Association an award created in 1950 and endowed with a €25,000 (\$30,000) prize.

The PEN Pinter Prize was established in 2009 in memory of Nobel-Laureate playwright Harold Pinter. It is awarded annually to a writer of outstanding literary merit resident in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Commonwealth or former Commonwealth, who, in the words of Pinter's Nobel Prize in Literature speech, casts an "unflinching, unswerving" gaze upon the world and



shows a "fierce intellectual determination ... to define the real truth of our lives and our societies". Former winners include Margaret Atwood, Salman Rushdie, Tom Stoppard and David Hare.

Dangarembga was chosen by this year's judges: *The Guardian*'s Associate Editor for Culture and English PEN trustee, Claire Armitstead, literary critic and Editorat-large for Canongate Ellah P. Wakatama, and poet Andrew McMillan.

The German Publishers and Booksellers Association "is committed to peace, humanity and understanding among all peoples and nations of the world. The Peace Prize promotes international tolerance by acknowledging individuals who have contributed to these ideals through their exceptional activities, especially in the fields of literature, science and art. Prize winners are chosen without any reference to their national, racial or religious background."

"Dangarembga combines inimitable storytelling with a universally compelling perspective in a body of work that has made her not only one of the most important artists in her native land, but also a popular and widely recognised voice of Africa in contemporary literature," said the jury statement.

Dangarembga, joins a distinguished group of recent previous winners which includes Amartya Sen, Margaret Atwood, Liao Yiwu, David Grossman, Susan Sontag and Chinua Achebe. Above: Wamuwi Mbao



Left: Nina Jablonski

Jablonski is a world-renowned anthropologist and palaeobiologist, known for her research into the evolution of skin colour and hair in humans. She has been a STIAS fellow since 2012 and one of the leaders of the *Effects of Race* project since 2014.

Jablonski has written numerous peer-reviewed papers, commentaries and book reviews, and presented scientific and public lectures around the world. She is the author of *Skin: A Natural History, Living Color: The Biological and Social Meaning of Skin Color* and also co-author of *Skin we are in,* a children's book on diversity.

Her commitment to public education on human evolution, human physical diversity and racism has seen her involvement as the scientific and educational content adviser for a variety of popular television documentary shows including the nine-part PBS webisode series *Finding Your Roots: The Seedlings.*

Jablonski was elected as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2015, a member of the American Philosophical Society in 2009, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 2002, and a fellow of the California Academy of Sciences in 1996.

At STIAS she has been one of the leaders of the *Effects* of *Race* project. This project was conceived in 2012 as a part of the STIAS theme 'Being Human Today' and aims to inform social change by challenging and undermining existing notions of racial difference. The goal was to address gaps in our knowledge on race thinking and racialism, and to reflect on the future especially in the South African context. 'Being Human Today' is one of seven long-term STIAS research projects on selected themes funded by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

In 2020, the project in collaboration with African Sun Media, published the book *Persistence of Race*. This is the third and final set of essays, the two previous books, *Race in Education* and *The Effects of Race* were published in 2019 and 2018, respectively. α

Nina Jablonski elected to US National Academy of Sciences

STIAS Permanent fellow and Evan Pugh Professor of Anthropology at Penn State University, Nina Jablonski has been elected as a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Membership of the Academy is one of the highest honours given to a scientist or engineer in the United States and Jablonski has been recognised for her distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.

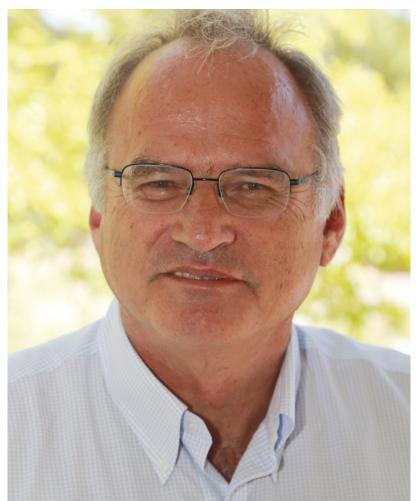
In memoriam

A great South African and global leader Christof Heyns: 1959 – 2021

To many he was a well-respected global human rights advocate and academic, but to his family, Christof Heyns was a low-key guitarist with a sense of humour and a kind heart. This is how his son, Adam described him at a small gathering held in his memory at STIAS in May.

Heyns passed away while hiking with his brother, Stephan in Stellenbosch in March. He was a STIAS Board member and a fellow at the time of his passing.

"He was a real-life influencer. Someone who knew how to remain optimistic despite being exposed to horror," Heyns junior said.



"He was a custodian of enlightenment, values, reason and humanism," he said, adding: "he reminded me that things are getting better with humanity".

Heyns was also known for his love for music. He was a member of the University of Pretoria's Law rock band, 'The Bandits', which regularly performed at UP Law Faculty Festivals.

STIAS fellows in residence at the time of his passing paid tribute to him through the lyrics of Leonard Cohen's song, *Anthem* which were placed in empty bottles with illuminating light bulbs.

"Now I understand better why we discussed Leonard Cohen. Christof could recite many texts of Cohen by heart," said fellow Wolfgang Palaver. "This is a prayer expressing hope for light everlasting. Oh Lord, let perpetual light shine upon Christof."

Heyns was a professor of Human Rights Law at UP, where he also directed the Centre for Human Rights and was previously the Dean of the Faculty of Law. He held BLC, LLB, BA (Hons) and MA (Philosophy) *cum laude* degrees from UP, a Master's of Law from Yale Law School (where he was a Fulbright Scholar); and a PhD degree on the history and legal aspects of the non-violent part of the struggle against racial domination in South Africa. He was also a Humboldt Fellow at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg, Germany, and a Fulbright Fellow at the Human Rights Programme at Harvard Law School.

The countless highlights in his illustrious career include advising international, regional and national entities on human rights issues. In August 2010 he was appointed as United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and in 2017 he was the South African candidate for election to the UN Human Rights Committee, the treaty monitoring body of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Within the continent he served on many occasions as technical adviser on human rights to the African

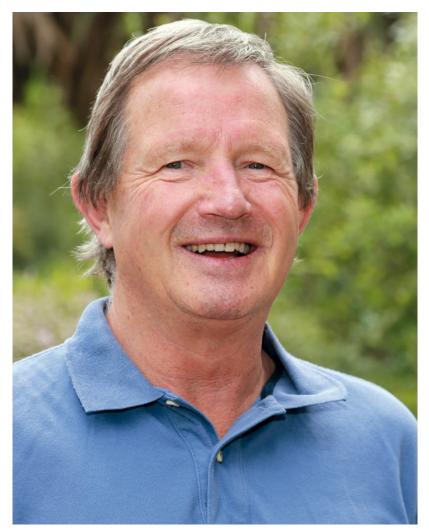


Below: Christof Heyns

Union and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Specifically, he was adviser to the African Commission in developing its influential General Comment on the Right to Life, adopted in 2015. He was also one of three experts appointed to conduct and chair the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi.

In 2020, he was the main drafter of two important UN documents – the *General Comment 37 of the UN Human Rights Committee*, which offers global guidance on peaceful assembly and the *UN Human Rights Guidance on Less Lethal Weapons*, both were released in July 2020. These documents summarised and restated the international law standards and UN standards on peaceful and not-so-peaceful assembly. He presented an overview of these important documents at his seminar at STIAS on 9 March. See https://stias.ac.za/2021/03/peaceful-and-not-so-peaceful-assemblies-what-are-the-international-law-standards-fellows-seminar-by-christof-heyns/

Below: Pieter Muysken



He leaves behind his wife, Fearika, his son Adam Heyns, his daughters, Willemien Rust and Renée Heyns, sonin-law Arné Francois Rust, mother Renée Heyns and grandson Isak Rust born in February 2020.

Pieter Muysken – fellow 2015

The STIAS community was also saddened to hear of the death of fellow Pieter Muysken. Muysken's passion was understanding how languages change and adapt as they exist in the minds and practices of multilinguals. During his time at STIAS, he worked on several projects in this area. In particular looking at mining languages and creating a typology of these (including *Fanagalo* which is used by mining communities in Gauteng). In another project he examined five centuries of multilingualism in the former Dutch colony of Surinam, which with 14 languages is a situation as complex as the one in South Africa. He was interested in Afrikaans and its history, as well as language contact and code-switching in South African contexts, the history of South Africa and her diverse peoples.

As with many linguistics departments across the world, Muysken's work is prescribed by the Linguistics Department at Stellenbosch University where he also served as PhD-supervisor and as extraordinary professor. During his visits to Stellenbosch, Muysken gave lectures and seminars for staff and students on language contact phenomena, and also started research presentation days for masters and doctoral students.

"What will remain with us as staff is Pieter's sincere interest (as one of the world's best sociolinguists) in the work of young researchers, even if their work didn't deal with language contact or language-structure phenomena. How will we remember Pieter? As an academic superstar without pretention - someone who was generous with his time, knowledge and money, who was equally comfortable conversing with undergraduate students as with rectors, who was cheerful and always laughing. Future generations of linguists in our department and elsewhere will benefit from his pioneering work, but they will not get to know Pieter the energetic people person. We mourn Pieter's passing, but we are thankful for the privilege of having had him as part of our department. For many of us, he changed how we move through our working life." -Linguistics Department, Stellenbosch University. α

"What will remain with us as staff is Pieter's sincere interest (as one of the world's best sociolinguists) in the work of young researchers, even if their work didn't deal with language contact or language-structure phenomena."

Nobel in Africa – STIAS Nobel Symposia Series

STIAS is delighted to announce a Special Initiative, the Nobel in Africa Symposia Series – a special series of symposia to be held at STIAS from 2022 to 2027.

Nobel in Africa is a joint Special Initiative of the Nobel Foundation, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation and STIAS in partnership with Stellenbosch University.

"The Nobel Symposia at STIAS will be a great opportunity to bring together the highest echelon of scholars and 'influencers' from South Africa, Africa and globally." The Nobel Symposia provide a unique opportunity to support and showcase advanced research and scholarship on the African continent, and to promote research excellence and collaborative scholarship in Africa in conversation with the rest of the world. The aim is to provide an international forum to promote the sharing of innovative, high-level scholarship and to demonstrate the importance of scientific research for the future of the continent and the world.

The Nobel Foundation's symposium activities were initiated in 1965. From 2019 the responsibility for funding and administering the Nobel Symposia was licenced to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (KVA) and the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The symposia are devoted to areas of science where breakthroughs are occurring, or topics of primary cultural or social significance.

STIAS is the first institution outside of Scandinavia to host a Nobel Symposium on behalf of the Nobel Foundation thanks to a special grant by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

"We are delighted and honoured to be part of this initiative which ties in strongly with STIAS's commitment to encouraging collaborative academic interaction and dialogue between African and global scholars," said STIAS Director Edward K. Kirumira. "STIAS has established strong linkages and access to pre-eminent scientific organisations and a strong programme that includes some of the best young African scholars under the *Iso Lomso* Fellowship. The Nobel Symposia at STIAS will be a great opportunity to bring together the highest echelon of scholars and 'influencers' from South Africa, Africa and globally." "The Nobel Prize is an international recognition of excellence in science and it is appropriate and exciting that activities of the Nobel system reach out to other parts of the planet," said Göran Hansson, Secretary General of KVA and Vice Chairman of the Board of the Nobel Foundation. "STIAS is an excellent partner that ties in strongly with our belief that a knowledge-based society that gives priority to education, research and innovation has the best chances of meeting future challenges."

The symposia will be based on annual Nobel in Africa Calls for Proposals in specific subject areas initiated by the joint Programme Committee of the Nobel Foundation and KVA. The Nobel-KVA Programme Committee will consider the applications with cognisance of comments and inputs from STIAS. Proposals involving partnerships between Swedish and African researchers are strongly encouraged.

STIAS has established a Board of Directors' Sub-Committee to oversee the strategic direction of the initiative and a Local Organising Committee to function as operational committee in hosting the events in partnership with Stellenbosch University.

The planned symposia are:

Physiology or Medicine: Progress and Challenges in Cardiovascular Medicine

21 - 26 March 2022

Convenor: Göran Hansson, Karolinska Institute and Secretary General of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Physics: Predictability in Science in the Age of Al 23 - 28 October 2022

Convenor: Erik Aurell, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Chemistry: Tuberculosis and Antibiotic Resistance – From Basic Drug Discovery to Clinic 27 - 31 March 2023

Convenor: Fredrik Almqvist, Umeå University

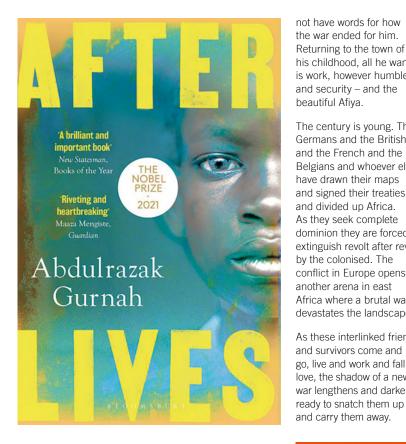
Economic Sciences 2023

To be announced α

NOBEL SYMPOSIA

SELECTED BOOKS 2021

A full list of publications is available at https://stias.ac.za/fellows/publications/group/2021/

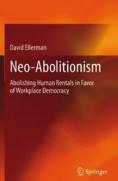


Abdulrazak Gurnah. Afterlives. Bloomsbury, 2020.

www.bloomsburv.com/uk/ afterlives-9781526615893/

Restless, ambitious Ilyas was stolen from his parents by the Schutzruppe askari, the German colonial troops; after years away, he returns to his village to find his parents gone, and his sister Afiya given away.

Hamza was not stolen, but was sold; he has come of age in the army, at the right hand of an officer whose control has ensured his protection but marked him for life. Hamza does

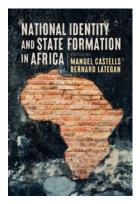


David Ellerman. 2021. Neo-Abolitionism. **Springer International** Publishing.

https://doi.org/10.1007/ 978-3-030-62676-1

The most problematic institution in the economic Returning to the town of system throughout most of the world is not the his childhood, all he wants market or private property is work, however humble, but the employeremployee relationship. In the technical terms of The century is young. The economics, the employer Germans and the British is renting the employees. The abolition of slavery Belgians and whoever else ended involuntary slavery but also ended any and signed their treaties voluntary contractual dominion they are forced to we have a system of extinguish revolt after revolt conflict in Europe opens Africa where a brutal war forms of slavery and devastates the landscape. As these interlinked friends go, live and work and fall in love, the shadow of a new war lengthens and darkens, of the human-rental that people should

form of buying labour 'by the lifetime'. In its place, voluntarily renting people by the hour, day, week, or any specified time period. A critique of voluntary autocracy was developed in the Abolitionist and Democratic Movements. Based on the recovery and modern formulation of those old critiques, the neo-abolitionist critique system is based on three theories that converge to the same conclusion: 1) the theory of inalienable rights that descends from the Reformation notion of inalienability of conscience; 2) the development of the modern natural rights or labour theory of property appropriate the (positive and negative) fruits of their labour; and, 3) democratic theory based on the distinction between non-democratic social contracts of alienation (pactum subjectionis) versus democratic contracts of delegation. The conclusion, common to the three arguments, is that the employeremployee relationship should be abolished in favour of the system of workplace democracy.



Manuel Castells and Bernard Lategan. (Eds.). 2021. National Identity and State Formation in Africa. Polity Press.

www.politybooks.com/ bookdetail?book_ slug=national-identityand-state-formation-inafrica--9781509545605

This book is the outcome of a three-year research project (2017-2019), initiated by STIAS under the leadership of Manuel Castells (Permanent Visiting Fellow) and Bernard Lategan (Founding Director).

This ground-breaking collection examines how the interplay between globalisation and the assertion of local identities is reshaping the political landscape of Africa.

The research project on which the book is based yielded some unexpected insights. One is how local forms of identity have

co-opted the tools of the 'enemy' to promote their own interests. While defending their values against external forces, people simultaneously and paradoxically - use the interconnectivity of global networks to maximise their interests. Focusing on the relation between national identity and state formation, the authors explore the far-reaching consequences of these contradictory dynamics.

Although Africa shares many common trends with other parts of the world, it also has distinctive features. A region characterised by the increased mobility of people, goods and ideas challenges conventional assumptions of statecraft and also highlights the advantages of federalism - not merely as a constitutional option, but as a pragmatic device for managing diversity and holding fragile states together. This book explores emerging types of state formation in the same political space, as exemplified by the combination of elements of a kingdom, an independent state and a national power base in the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the careful crafting of an alternative state within a state by the Solidarity Movement in South Africa.

"The book highlights the need to rethink basic concepts and to reexamine conventional assumptions when considering the current dynamics which drive national identity and shape state formation – in Africa, but also in other regions of the world," said Lategan.

"This pertains to our understanding of notions like mobility, borders and states, but particularly of identity itself. Any simplistic concept of identity, based on a binary matrix and resulting from a strategy of exclusion and protection is no longer adequate to deal with the complexities of a globalised world. The challenge is to embrace the relational and layered nature of identity and to develop enriched, multiple understandings of the self which will recognise the power of distinctiveness but simultaneously reinforce interconnectedness."

> Refractions of the National, the Popular and the Global in African Cities



Simon Bekker, Sylvia Croese and Edgar Pieterse. 2021. Refractions of the National, the Popular and the Global in African Cities. African Minds.

www.africanminds.co.za/ refractions-african-cities/

Case studies of metropolitan cities in nine African countries – from Egypt in the north to three in West and Central Africa, two in East Africa and three in Southern Africa – make up the empirical foundation of this publication. The interrelated themes addressed in the chapters - the national influence on urban development, the popular dynamics that shape urban development and the global currents on urban development - make up its framework. The authors and editors are African, as is the publisher. The only exception is Göran Therborn whose recent book, Cities of Power, served as motivation for this volume. Accordingly, the issue common to all case studies is the often conflictual powers that are exercised by national. global and popular forces in the development of these African cities.

Rather than locating the case studies in an exclusively African historical context, the focus is on the trajectories of the postcolonial city (with the important exception of Addis Ababa with a noncolonial history that has granted it a special place in African consciousness). These trajectories enable comparisons with those of postcolonial cities on other continents. This, in turn, highlights the fact that Africa – today, the least urbanised continent on an increasingly urbanised globe - is in the thick of processes of large-scale urban transformation. illustrated in diverse ways by the case studies that make up the foundation of this publication.

Fred Khumalo. 2021. *A coat of many colours*. Kwela.

www.nb.co.za/en/viewbook/?id=9780795710148

In *A Coat of Many Colours* award-winning author Fred Khumalo presents a patchwork of various vibrant stories befitting the collection's title.

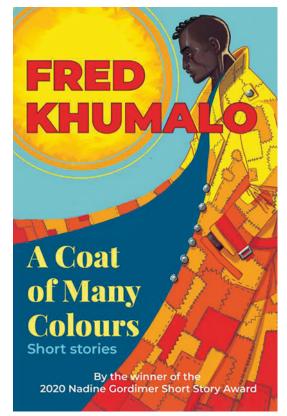
A boy plays detective, investigating the case of a goat and a coat; a woman takes revenge; an *inhlabi* bites off more than he can chew; teenage enmity rears its head in a prestigious school for girls; a man is cursed with an ever-growing sexual appetite; and, more thoughtful stories with an entertaining zing!

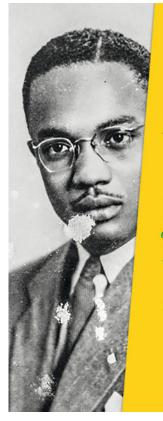
António Tomás. 2021. Amílcar Cabral. The Life of a Reluctant Nationalist.

www.hurstpublishers.com/ book/amilcar-cabral-2/

On 20 January 1973, the Bissau-Guinean revolutionary Amílcar Cabral was killed by militants from his own party. Cabral had founded the PAIGC in 1960 to fight for the liberation of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde. The insurgents were Bissau-Guineans, aiming to get rid of the Cape Verdeans who dominated the party elite.

Despite Cabral's assassination, Portuguese Guinea became the independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The guerrilla war that Cabral started and led precipitated a chain of events that would lead to





the 1974 Carnation Revolution in Lisbon, toppling the 40-year authoritarian regime. This paved the way for the rest of Portugal's African colonies to achieve independence.

Written by a native of Angola, this biography narrates Cabral's revolutionary trajectory, from his early life in Portuguese Guinea to his death at the hands of his own men. It details his guest for national sovereignty, beleaguered by the ethnic-based identity conflicts the national liberation movement struggled to overcome. Through the life of Cabral, António Tomás critically reflects on existing ways of thinking and writing about the independence of Lusophone Africa.

AMÍLCAR CABRAL

The Life of a Reluctant Nationalist

ANTÓNIO TOMÁS

many key features of its repressive 'Grand Apartheid' infrastructure, including strategies for countering anti-apartheid resistance. Exposing the role that anthropologists played, this book analyses how the knowledge used to justify and implement apartheid was created. Understanding these practices and the ways in which South Africa's experiences in Namibia influenced later policy at home is also critically evaluated, as is the matter of adjudicating the many South African anthropologists who supported the regime.

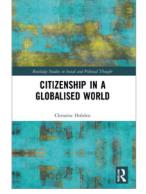
Christine Hobden. 2021. *Citizenship in a Globalised World.* Routledge.

www.routledge.com/ Citizenship-in-a-Globalised-World/Hobden/p/ book/9780367767297#

What does it mean to be a citizen of a democracy today? This book challenges us to re-evaluate and ultimately reorient our state-based conception of democratic citizenship in order to meaningfully account for the context in which it is lived: a globalised, deeply interconnected, and deeply unjust world.

Hobden argues for a new conception of citizenship that is state-based, but globally oriented. The book presents a new account of collective responsibility that includes responsibility for a wider range of collective outcomes.

Drawing upon this account, Hobden argues that citizens can be held collectively morally responsible for the acts of their state,



both domestically and internationally.

The book explores how this conception of citizenship, with its attendant collective responsibility, can speak to citizens of today: those experiencing the costs of inequality and oppression; those living under semi- and newly democratic regimes; and, those living as non-citizen residents. It encourages an active citizenship and presents innovative channels of participation, with discussions on civic education in the media and political consumerism.

Offering a new lens on citizenship in a global context, this book will be of great interest to scholars and students of political theory, global justice, citizenship, democratic theory and collective responsibility.

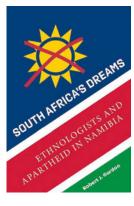
Albert Grundlingh. 2021. Slabbert: A Man on a Mission. Jonathan Ball Publishers.

www.jonathanball.co.za/ component/virtuemart/ slabbert-man-on-amission-13763

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert was always a man on a mission, whether as an academic, opposition politician, democratic facilitator or businessman. Perhaps it was the product of his restless, probing intellect, or his early ambition to become a dominee in the Dutch Reformed Church. When he famously led a delegation of leading Afrikaners to Dakar in 1987 to meet the exiled ANC, many saw it as a breakthrough moment. while others felt he had been taken in. And vet his reputation for honesty, integrity, wit and courage, still towers above many of his contemporaries. Slabbert was always different.

As an academic turned politician, the charismatic Slabbert brought unusual intellectual rigour to parliament, transforming the upstart Progressive Federal Party into a force that could challenge the National Party government. Disillusioned by the paralysis of formal white politics, and by the growing polarisation of South African society. he resigned in 1986 to explore democratic alternatives to the impasse into which the country had been led under apartheid. Largely sidelined during the democratic transition, he continued to pursue a broad range of initiatives aimed at building democracy, empowering Black South Africans and transforming the economy.

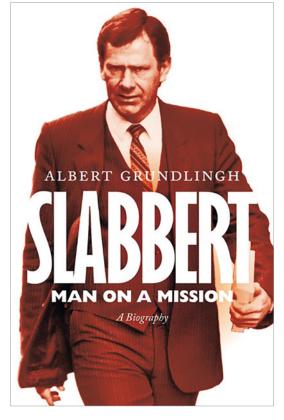
Albert Grundlingh's penetrating biographical study offers sharp insights into the thinking and motivation of this most unlikely politician. Concise but wide-ranging, *Slabbert: Man on a Mission* provides



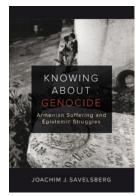
Robert Gordon. 2021. South Africa's Dreams. Ethnologists and Apartheid in Namibia. Berghahn Books.

www.berghahnbooks.com/ title/GordonSouth

In the early sixties, South Africa's colonial policies in Namibia served as a testing ground for



new perspectives on a figure who even today remains something of an enigma.



Joachim Savelsberg. 2021. Knowing about Genocide: Armenian Suffering and Epistemic Struggles. University of California Press.

https://doi.org/10.1525/ luminos.99 How do victim and perpetrator peoples generate conflicting knowledge about genocide? Using a sociology of knowledge approach, Joachim J. Savelsberg answers this question in the context of the Armenian genocide committed during the First World War. Focusing on Armenians and Turks, Savelsberg examines strategies of silencing, denial and acknowledgment in everyday interactions, public rituals, law and politics. He draws on interviews, ethnographic accounts, documents and eyewitness testimony to illuminate the social processes that drive duelling versions of history. Ultimately, this study reveals the

counterproductive

consequences of denial in an age of human rights hegemony, demonstrating the implications for populist disinformation campaigns against overwhelming evidence.

Mignonne Breier. 2021. Bloody Sunday. Tafelberg.

www.nb.co.za/en/viewbook/?id=9780624091141

Sunday, 9 November 1952 should be remembered as a day of infamy but few know of a brutal massacre when police opened fire at an ANC Youth League event in Duncan Village in East London. In the coverup that followed, the facts were almost lost to history. The focus was on the killing of Irish nun, Sister Aidan Quinlan, a doctor who ran a clinic in Duncan Village. Bloody Sunday follows the trail of the remarkable Sister Aidan to piece together one of the most tragic days of the apartheid era.

Charles M. Fombad and Nico Steytler. (Eds.) 2021. Democracy, Elections, and Constitutionalism in Africa. Oxford University Press.

https://global.oup.com/ academic/product/ democracy-elections-andconstitutionalism-in-africa-9780192894779?lang=en &cc=ru

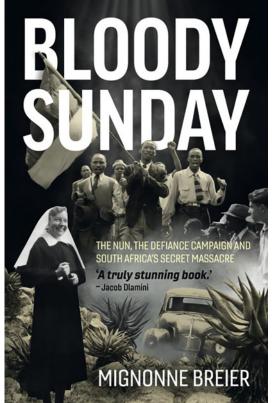
The third wave of democracy that reached African shores at the end of the Cold War brought with it a dramatic decline from 1990 onwards in dictatorships, military regimes, one-party governments, and presidents for life. Multi-party democracy was at the core of the constitutional revolutions that swept through most of

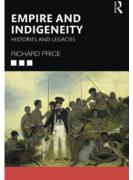


Africa in those watershed years. However, that wave is either losing momentum or receding – or being reversed entirely.

This volume examines democracy and elections in Africa, a focus motivated by two concerns. First, after 30 years it is important to take stock of the state of constitutional democracy on the continent. The democratic gains of the 1990s and 2000s seem to be falling by the wayside, with the evidence mounting that regimes are concealing authoritarianism under the veneer of elections, doing so in an international context where populist regimes are on the rise and free and fair multi-party elections are consequently no longer a given. It is becoming a battle to protect and retain constitutional democracy.

The second reason for this volume's focus on democracy and elections is that multi-party democracy is essential for the proper functioning of the state in addressing the major problems facing Africa – internal conflict, inequality and lack of development, and poor governance and corruption. The focus of this volume is thus on





how competitive politics or multi-party democracy can be realised and how, through competition, such politics could lead to better policy and practice outcomes.

Richard Price. 2021. Empire and Indigeneity Histories and Legacies. Routledge.

www.routledge.com/ Empire-and-Indigeneity-Histories-and-Legacies/ Price/p/book/9780367 565794

Indigeneity is inseparable from empire, and the way empire responds to the Indigenous presence is a key historical factor in shaping the flow of imperial history. This book is about the consequences of the encounter in the early nineteenth century between the British imperial presence and the First Peoples of what were to become Australia and New Zealand.

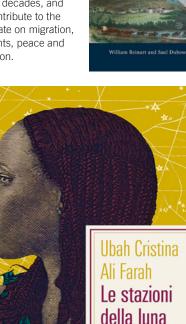
However, the shape of social relations between Indigenous peoples and the forces of empire does not remain constant over time. The book tracks how the creation of empire in this part of the world possessed long-lasting legacies both for the settler colonies that emerged and

for the wider history of British imperial culture.

Ubah Cristina Ali Farah. 2021. *Le stazioni della luna.* 66thand2nd.

www.66thand2nd.com/ libri/413-le-stazioni-dellaluna.asp

A novel set in the 1950s in Mogadishu, Somalia, during the struggle for independence from Italy. The novel combines historical record, myth and fiction and is particularly concerned with the participation of women in the liberation movement. The work sheds light on the tensions, ambivalences and contradictions of this period that led to a civil war lasting decades, and aims to contribute to the global debate on migration, human rights, peace and reconciliation.



William Beinart and

Saul Dubow. 2021.

University Press.

9781108938198

The Scientific Imagination

in South Africa: 1700 to

the Present. Cambridge

https://doi.org/10.1017/

South Africa provides a

which to examine the

unique vantage point from

scientific imagination over

the last three centuries,

when its position on the

African continent made

The Scientific

Imagination

in South Africa

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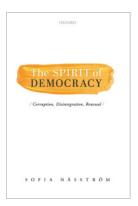
it a staging post for Portuguese, Dutch, and British colonialism. In the 18th century, South African plants and animals caught the imagination of visiting Europeans. In the 19th century, science became central to imperial conquest, devastating wars, agricultural intensification and the exploitation of rich mineral resources. Scientific work both facilitated, and offered alternatives to. the imposition of segregation and apartheid in the 20th century.

Beinart and Dubow offer an innovative exploration of science and technology in this complex, divided society. Bridging a range of disciplines from astronomy to zoology, they demonstrate how scientific knowledge shaped South Africa's peculiar path to modernity. In so doing, they examine the work of remarkable individual scientists and institutions, as well as the contributions of leading politicians from Jan Smuts to Thabo Mbeki.

Sofia Näsström. 2021. *The Spirit of Democracy.* Oxford University Press.

https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/ 9780192898869.001.0001

How does one revitalise democracy in times of crisis? Democracy today is challenged by populism and elitism, as well as by the resurgence of new forms of authoritarianism. *The Spirit of Democracy: Corruption, Disintegration, Renewal* shows that while we have good reasons to worry about the corruption of democratic practices and ideals, these worries are often attributable to



questionable assumptions about what democracy is.

Drawing on Montesquieu's classical work on the spirit of laws, the book sets out to reconceive the ways in which we understand and conceptualise modern democracy: from sovereignty to spirit. According to Montesquieu, different political forms are animated and sustained by different spirits: a republic by virtue, a monarchy by honour, and a despotic form by fear. This book argues that modern democracy is a *sui generis* political form animated and sustained by a spirit of emancipation. The removal of divine, natural, and historical authorities in political affairs unleashes a fundamental uncertainty about the purpose and direction of society. In a democracy, we respond to that uncertainty by sharing and dividing it equally. It emancipates us from a state of selfincurred tutelage. Based on this argument, the book develops a new theoretical framework for studying the corruption, disintegration, and renewal of democracy: what it is, how it begins, and where in society it plays out. α











Fifth Iso Lomso cohort announced

STIAS recently announced the fifth Iso Lomso cohort consisting of seven candidates awarded the three-year fellowship from a pool of 68 submissions. The fellowship includes potential residencies abroad at sister institutes of advanced study.

The successful candidates are:

- Kafilat Bawa-Allah, University of Lagos, Nigeria. Research topic: Aquatic ecosystem protection: the application and effectiveness of metal bioavailabilitybased approaches.
- Jerry Ochola, Moi University, Kenya. Research topic: Computational modelling of tubular fibrous scaffold structures for cardiovascular graft applications: parametric modelling, and Finite Element Analysis.
- Jess Auerbach, North-West University, South Africa. Research topic: *Capricious Connections: the politics of knowledge infrastructure in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean Islands.*
- Ismaila Emahi, University of Energy and Natural Resources, Ghana. Research topic: *Establishing Optimal Approaches for the Fabrication of Artificial Tongues for Smart Detection and Removal of Toxic Metals in Water.*
- Husein Inusah, University of Cape Coast, Ghana. Research topic: *Epistemic Virtues of African Proverbs: Implications for Decolonizing Knowledge in Africa*
- Njoki Wamai, United States International University-Africa, Kenya. Research topic: *The legacies of the International Criminal Court intervention in Kenya.*
- **Barbara Burger**, University of Pretoria, South Africa. Research topic: *The wh*iteness of Afrikaans literary feminism.

Iso Lomso means 'the eye of tomorrow' in isiXhosa. The programme is aimed at early career African scholars who have obtained a doctoral degree within the preceding seven years and hold an academic position at a university or research institution anywhere in Africa. Candidates should have established a research programme and have completed a post-doctoral fellowship or equivalent post-PhD programme in any discipline. α





AND IN OTHER NEWS

STIAS welcomes new board members

Zodwa Dlamini and Ingrid Sundström join the STIAS Board of directors

Zodwa Dlamini is the Founding Director of the University of Pretoria's Pan African Cancer Research Institute (PACRI). She was also appointed in 2019 as director of the SAMRC/UP Precision Prevention & Novel Drug Targets for HIV-Associated Cancers Research Unit.

Dlamini is a distinguished member of the Council for Scientific Advisers of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology as well as an overseas Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Ingrid Sundström is the Vice Executive Director of the Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation. The Foundation primarily grants funding for projects related to social sciences. Priority projects include new research areas and research of a cross-border nature.

STIAS is governed by an independent Board of Directors. For the development of the STIAS research programme, the Director is assisted by a Fellowship and Research Programme Committee, an Academic Advisory Board and an international panel of experts, including former fellows.

- 1. Kafilat Bawa-Allah
- 2. Jerry Ochola
- 3. Jess Auerbach
- 4. Ismaila Emahi
- 5. Husein Inusah
- 6. Njoki Wamai
- 7. Barbara Burger

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