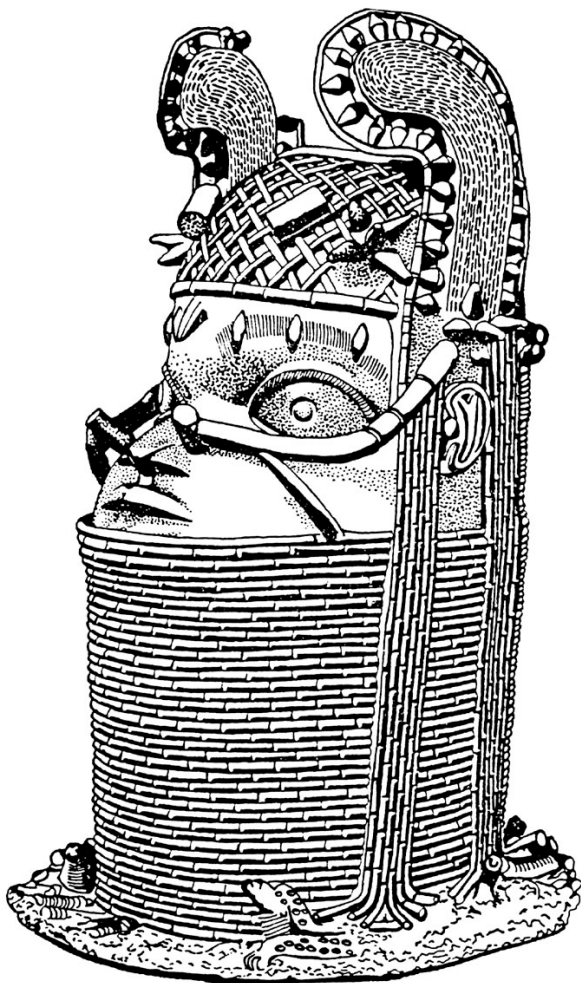


AFSAAP 2017
The 40th Annual Conference
African Studies Association of
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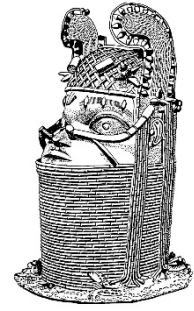
**“Researching Africa in Australasia-
The Way Forward!”**

November 23-24 2017
University of South Australia
and Monarto Zoo





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The African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) is a national network of academics, students, consultants, activists, diplomats, artists, community leaders, and others who share a mutual interest in the promotion of African Studies in Australasia and the Pacific region. AFSAAP was founded in 1978 and this will be the association's 40th Annual Conference.

This conference aims to examine the future of African Studies in Australia and New Zealand, and discuss the possible ways forward. The direction of this discussion will be led by your research proposals showcasing African Studies in Australia.

This year we will celebrate AFSAAP's 40th Annual Conference by gathering on the first day at the University of South Australia's City Campus, and then on the 2nd day of the conference we will all gather at Monarto Zoo's Waterhole Function Centre situated on the edge of the Africa precinct - that is, Australia's conservation site re-creating the wild African Serengeti with stunning views of Monarto Zoo's African animals, including a Giraffe viewing platform a few minutes walk from the venue.

Thank you for your support and participation in this conference. Your participation ensures your membership of the African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) for 2018, and with this we look forward to engaging with you all during the conference, and importantly between our annual conferences as we network and develop collaborations, research agendas, and collegial exchange to ensure the future of African Studies in this region and beyond.

Dr. Tanya Lyons, Dr. Ibrahima Diallo and Dr. Clare Buswell
AFSAAP Conference Conveners 2017

*The Conference Conveners would like to acknowledge the
Traditional Custodians, the Kurna People and the Peramangk People
on whose lands this event takes place.*

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AFSAAP 2017 – 40th AFSAAP ANNUAL Conference Proceedings

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All submitted conference papers will be peer reviewed and included on the AFSAAP Conference Website which are recognised as Conference Proceedings (E1) for Australian University's publication reporting. Final Conference papers should be submitted via email attachment to afsaap2017@afsaap.org.au before December 31st 2017. Please ensure your final papers are fully referenced, and include your name, institution, email and title of the paper. Please use 12 point font, Arial, single spaced, and please limit your formatting – ie no lines, boxes, etc. Original photos can be included with acknowledgements. Please use word format, not PDF. Postgraduates please note this submission can be in addition to your entries into the postgraduate prize competition. We encourage you to do both. Details of prize at <http://afsaap.org.au/conference/postgraduate-prizes/>

The Cherry Gertzel /AFSAAP Postgraduate Prize

AFSAAP has sponsored the Postgraduate Prize since 1998. At the 2015 AGM of AFSAAP, members renamed the annual AFSAAP Postgraduate Prize in honour of the late and former President of AFSAAP and Editor of the Australasian Review of African Studies, Professor Cherry Gertzel. The winner will receive \$500 and have their revised essays published in the **The Australasian Review of African Studies**.

Guidelines

Any student enrolled in a tertiary institution in the Australasia-Pacific region may submit a paper read at the AFSAAP Postgraduate Workshop or the annual conference for consideration for the AFSAAP Annual Conference Postgraduate Prize.

- The paper must be related to African Studies.
- The paper should not exceed 4500 words (references and bibliography not included in the word count).
- The paper must be a complete essay, with references and bibliography. Footnotes or in text citations are acceptable.
- Papers must be sole authored.
- Research proposals are not eligible.
- Papers must not have been submitted for formal review by or for an editor of a book, journal or working paper series, nor should they be previously published.
- Papers will be judged by a panel selected by the Executive Committee, to include at least two senior academic members of the Association. The

decision of the panel is final, and if in their opinion, no entry is regarded as of high enough standard, they may decide not to award a prize.

Papers will be assessed according to the following criteria:

- definition and justification of the topic and/or problem within the broader context;
- understanding of the topic – including use of appropriate references;
- analysis of key issues – including presentation of argument, discussion and conclusion;
- level of scholarship – including originality and/or contribution to knowledge;
- clarity of writing and structure;
- accuracy – including completeness and consistency in presentation and referencing.

All entrants will be advised of the winner, and a notice will be placed in the AFSAAP Newsletter *Habari kwa Ufupi* subsequent to a decision having been made by the judges.

Submissions

The 4500 word essay should be prepared in Word format – A4 size with double or one- and-half point line spacing and a 12 point Arial or Times new Roman font typeface.

Standard conventions for academic publishing should be followed. All papers should be accompanied by the following declaration-

“I certify that the text, research, ideas, analysis and conclusions drawn in this essay are entirely my own work, except where acknowledged by citation. I also certify that this essay has not been previously submitted for any other publication. Signature of Student _____ date _____”

An electronic copy of your submission must be forwarded to the AFSAAP Secretary (afsaap2017@afsaap.org.au) on the same day as your presentation at the Annual AFSAAP Conference.

We strongly encourage students to discuss a draft of their paper with their supervisor before submission, to ensure that submissions meet rigorous academic standards.

AFSAAP 2017 – Keynote Speakers



Prof. Peter Limb is a member of the Australasian Review of African Studies Board, recently retired from Michigan State University where he was Africana Bibliographer, Associate Professor (adjunct) in African History, and University Distinguished Faculty. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Western Australia, where he co-organised the 1999 AFSAAP conference with Cherry Gertzel. He has published widely on African history, journalism, digitization, archives and ethics, as well as Australian/New Zealand anti-apartheid movements. His books include: *The People's Paper: A Centenary History &*

Anthology of Abantu-Batho (Johannesburg, 2012), *Autobiography & Selected Works of A.B. Xuma* (Cape Town, 2012), *A Shared History: The ALP, the ANC & the Australian Anti-Apartheid Movement* (Canberra, 2012), *The ANC's Early Years* (Pretoria, 2010), *Grappling with the Beast: Indigenous South(ern) African Responses to Colonialism, 1840–1930* (Leiden, 2010) and *Nelson Mandela* (Westport, 2008). Until recently, he served on the Herskovits Award committee for the best book in African studies, co-chaired the Association of Concerned African Scholars and coordinated the African Activist Archives. He serves on editorial boards including the Oxford Online Encyclopedia of African History. Current research includes books on black politics in the Free State and African cartooning. Dr. Limb is also a Research Fellow at the African Studies Centre, University of the Free State. He co-hosts the popular scholarly podcast series 'Africa Past & Present' (afripod.aodl.org) of over 110 episodes with leading Africanists across the disciplines, which has also featured African cartoonists. At MSU he developed one of the world's largest collections of African comic art.



Dr. Joseph Masika OAM, has nearly 30 years of community service and has directly contributed to the empowerment and development of women, men and young people in South Australia and overseas. He is a highly qualified Doctor of Medicine, holding a Masters of Public Health, the National Certificate in Environmental Health, the Certificate in Management and Leadership and a Post Graduate Certificate in Australian Migration Laws and Practice. Since arriving here in 1996 from Tanzania he has worked to improve the community by supporting South Australians, through tireless volunteering with charities and other groups across South Australia and advocating for vulnerable, disadvantaged groups where he gained a reputation as someone who

gets things done. He is a member of the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission, White Ribbon Ambassador and also a member of the Commonwealth Ministerial Consultative Committee on Africa. His work for communities has been recognised with community service awards, including the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) and the South Australia Governor's Multicultural Awards Outstanding Individual Achievement.



Prof. Dorothy Driver was born in South Africa and now resides in Australia. She has recently retired as Professor of English from University of Adelaide, where she continues in an honorary research position. She is also Professor Emeritus at University of Cape Town, where she taught for twenty years, and has held visiting teaching positions at University of Chicago and Stanford University. Her major research interests have been in the constructions and representations of gender and race both under Apartheid and after Apartheid, and in writing by women. She has published on various South African writers as well as on topics such as the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, *Drum* magazine and gender, South African short fiction in a modernist tradition, and the African National Congress constitutional guidelines. For twenty years she produced for *Journal of Commonwealth Literature* an annual survey and

bibliography of South Africa's English-language literary work. She has also edited and co-edited a number of books, among them the historical anthology *Women Writing Africa: the Southern Region*, and, most recently, a new edition of Olive Schreiner's *From Man to Man or Perhaps Only*.

AFSAAP 2017 - FINAL PROGRAM (updated Nov 1 2017)

Thursday November 23rd 2017 – UNISA City West Campus

8.00am	Conference Registration opens - LEVEL 4 – Room 4.29, UNISA City West Campus – Barbara Hanrahan Building (Between North Terrace, Hindley Street and Fenn Place). Participants can store any luggage here throughout the day.			
9.15am	Official Conference Opening BH 2-09 Chairs: Dr. Tanya Lyons, Dr Ibrahimia Diallo and Dr. Clare Buswell. Welcome on behalf of the African Studies Association for Australia and the Pacific – and house-keeping matters! Speech - Head of School, University of South Australia – Prof. Jason Bainbridge Speech - Senator Lucy Gichuhi – Senator for South Australia			
9.45am	Key Note Address – Dr. Joseph Masika OAM			
10.30am	Morning Tea - In The Atrium in the Yungondi Building			
A - Parallel Paper Sessions (20 minutes per paper)				
	BH 4.23 African Infrastructure Chair: Jonathan Fox Engaging Africa’s Infrastructure Boom – Jonathan Fox	BH 2-16 African-Australians: Media, Identity and Youth. Chair: Mariam Koslay	BH 4-30 South Africa Chair: Max Kelly	BH 4.22 Time, Culture, Witchcraft and Beliefs Chair: Sue Dobson
1 11am	CANCELLED - Roads to the Future: Development, Infrastructure and Citizenship in Uganda - Richard Vokes	African Popular Music, Politics, and Belonging in Australia - Bonnie McConnell	Identity & Territory, the Core Factors Behind Vigilantism & State Complicity: Explored in Khayelitsha, South Africa - Leighann Spencer	Images of traditional Setswana time concepts in DPS Monyaise’s novels - Daniel Sekepe Matjila
2 11.20am	Internationalisation of Chinese capital and the transformation of state-society relations in Ethiopia - Edson Ziso	Crime rates among ethnic minorities: an investigation on the effect of systemic and institutional racial bias on police crime records – Marie Barrere-Collet	Policy design for vocational pathways to protect biodiversity and re-generate the land – South Africa - Janet McIntyre	Basotho culture and the prayers for rain: Where climate change converges - Lineo Johnson
3 11.40am	Roads and the Spread of Civil Conflict in South Sudan - Anne Bartlett and Sarah Walker	Re-imagining the African Diasporas in Australia – Kiros Hiruy	Doctoral rites and liminal spaces: Academics without PhDs in South Africa and Australia - Mignonne Breier, Chaya Herman, Lorraine Towers	’I’ll Cast a Spell on You’: the changing nature of witchcraft in Kenya – Clare Buswell
4 12pm	MOVED - Market-Oriented Strategy for Niger Delta Development- Chukwuma J. Okonkwo	Silent outbreak of Mental Illness in People of African descent. - C. Tandi Kuwana	Navigating the Current of Change: A Collaborative Curriculum Design for Socio-Economic Development of South Africa- Kofi Poku Quan-Baffour	How can we grasp the social character of the coincident TB-HIV epidemic in Africa, the role of politics and belief in choosing conventional medicine or traditional herbal medicine (THM), and the potential of specific THMs? - Tass Holmes

12.20pm	Lunch In The Atrium in the Yungondi Building			
1pm	Key Note Address – BH 2-09 - Prof. Dorothy Driver - “White Woman Listen!”; “Look! Don’t you see! We are the people who have the strength to build a new world!”: Writing and Reading Fiction for an Emerging Southern African Feminism			
B - Parallel Paper Sessions (20 minutes per paper)				
	BH 4.23 Southern African Literature – Creative Resistance Chair – Dorothy Driver	BH 2-16 African Diaspora and Identity Chair: Anne Bartlett	BH4.30 Animals, Ethics and Community Chair – Tanya Lyons	BH4.22 Francophone Africa: State of affairs, challenges and opportunities Chair: Ibrahima Diallo
1 1.50pm	The relevance, ramifications and legacies of Eugen Fischer’s ideas of miscegenation - Christine Winter	Arabic Borrowings in Standard Swahili: Implications for African Diaspora and language services – Jean Burke	Animal welfare, ethics and development in Malawi - Max Kelly	Discussant - Gita Kamath, Assistant Secretary, Africa Branch, Middle East and Africa Division – DFAT <i>Australia engaging Francophone Africa. A perspective from Côte d’Ivoire</i> Ms Maimouna Doukouré, First Counsellor
2 2.10pm	‘I Can’t Think Along These Lines’: Poetic Language as Resistance in Bessie Head’s <i>A Question of Power</i> - Celine Zerna	Belonging, Strangerhood and Mobility: South Sudanese in a Rural Town, Victoria - Naduni Wickramaarachchi and Edgar Burns;	Cecil’s legacy, two years on – Mucha Mkono	The Teaching of Francophone Africa in Australian Universities: An overview - Christèle Maizonniaux and Ibrahima Diallo
3 2.30pm	Cinema of the Intolerable - On William Kentridge's <i>Felix in Exile</i> - Thomas Moran	Developing Academic Nuance Writing for Peer Reviewed Journals: Victorian Rural Newspapers and South Sudanese Representation – E. Burns and N. Wickramaarachchi	Who is ‘from the community’ here? Zambia - Tom McNamara	Necro-Politics in Francophone Africa and Attempts for Withdrawal from the ICC: The Case of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo - Aimé Saba
4 2.50pm	“‘Treppie says, [...] give it a name like Triomf’”: Marlene van Niekerk’s black humour - Gretta Mitchell	Profiling African Diaspora’s Attachment Experiences and Quality of Life Outcomes in New South Wales, Australia – Victor Counted	Chieftaincy, the state and legitimacy: A Comparative study between Kom and Bali in North West Cameroon - Emmanuel Lohkoko Awoh	On understanding Dialogue and Negotiations between Externals and Locals: Cooperation and Resistance between local actors and the UN and other Donors in Burundi - Aimé Saba
3.10pm	Afternoon Tea In The Atrium in the Yungondi Building and Book launch - Edson Ziso, A Post State-Centric Analysis of China-Africa Relations: Internationalisation of Chinese Capital and State-Society Relations in Ethiopia , Palgrave Macmillan, 2018 - introduction by Tanya Lyons			

C - Parallel Paper Sessions (20 minutes per paper)				
	BH 4.23 African Diaspora in Australia Chair: Clare Buswell	BH 2-16 South Sudanese Diaspora in Australia Chair – Julie Robinson	BH4.30 Uganda and Ghana Chair: Edson Ziso	BH4.22 The African State and Digital Divide Chair – Yvonne Rowa
1 3.40pm	Examination of an African virtue to enhance and stimulate Australian understandings of human rights - Maree Higgins	By the numbers: People of South Sudanese heritage in the 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing - Julie Robinson	Analysing Aspirational Trade-offs in eastern Uganda; the Impact of Gender and Locality - Rik Habraken	Beyond 'weak states': Conceptualising strong statehood in the African context (Zimbabwe) - Tinashe Jakwa
2 4pm	Bodily boundaries: intersections of race, sexuality and beauty ideals among African-Australian romantic couples in Australia – Henrike Hoogenraad	The Department of Education and Child Development, SA response to South Sudanese students Jill Brodie- Tyrrell	Nearer to the People: Service Delivery and Local-Level Governance in Uganda - Christine van Hooft	NEW - Governing through the airwaves? Neoliberal evangelism and its limits in Zambia - Alastair Fraser
3 4.20pm	Othering and Belonging: Being African in Multicultural Australia - Hyacinth Udah	An intervention to support positive parenting in the South Sudanese-Australian community - Monica McEvoy	Environment as justice: Akwamu reflections on river justice In Ghana – Kirsty Wissing	Re-evaluating Research on African Digital Divide - Chika Anyanwu
4 4.40pm		Square pegs and round holes: Are South Sudanese-Australian's health-related beliefs and attitudes consistent with those underlying Australian health services? Thiep Ngor Kuany and Julie Robinson	Local Adaptations to liberalized markets and modernity: the cases of 'sakawa' and '419' in Ghana - Matthew Gmalifo Mabefam	Appraising the UK General Election: An embodiment of Zimbabwean Diasporic Digital Dissidents - Bruce Mutsvairo
5pm	End session – participants to gather and enjoy a slow walk to Conference Dinner venue - Mama Jambo 12 Eliza St, Adelaide 7pm (bookings only)			
5.10pm	AFSAAP EXECUTIVE MEETING – MEMBERS WISHING TO NOMINATE FOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND TO FIND OUT ABOUT THE ROLES AND ACTIVITIES. – Meet in Room 4.29.			

Friday November 24th 2017 – Monarto Zoo – Waterhole Function Centre

8.45am	Gather outside The OAKS/Embassy hotel on 96 North Terrace, Adelaide for 9am departure to Monarto Zoo. – arrive at zoo by 10am. The RUFUS Bus will depart on time, and will not wait for late passengers – no refunds. Please ensure you are waiting at the bus stop meeting point 15 minutes prior to departure. You will need to show your conference name tag, and have your name ticked off by our volunteer bus monitors.
10am	Coffee on arrival
10.15am	Official Opening – Waterhole Function Centre Chair: Dr. Tanya Lyons AFSAAP President.
10.30am	Key note address: Prof. Peter Limb - "Taking African Cartoons Seriously: Politics, Satire & Culture"
11.30am	Morning Tea
11.45am	Panel Session –Why Africa Matters! Chair: Tanya Lyons Discussant - Gita Kamath, Assistant Secretary, Africa Branch, Middle East and Africa Division - DFAT Africa ‘pretty underdone’ in DFAT White Paper Submissions - David Lucas and Helen Ware (20 minute paper presentations) Abundant Resources, Absent Data: Measuring the Openness of Australian Listed Mining, Oil and Gas companies on the African Continent - Jessie Cato African development: ‘Hopeless Africa’, ‘Africa Rising’, or Somewhere in-between?- Tony Binns and Etienne Nel
1.05pm	BBQ Lunch – and stroll down to Giraffe viewing platform. (Giraffe feeding and talk at 2.05pm)
2.05pm	AFSAAP AGM 2017 – All conference paid up participants become AFSAAP members and are entitled to vote at the AGM; and nominate for executive positions. Please see www.afsaap.org.au for nominations information.
3pm	Afternoon tea and AGM
3.15pm	Plenary Discussion –African Studies in Australasia and New Zealand – the future? Chair: Alec Thornton Trends in African Studies in Australia and New Zealand – Tanya Lyons and Wanda Warlik Prof. Peter Limb – Comparative examples from US/EU African Studies (view point) Prof. Tony Binns – Otago University (discussant) Assoc Prof Geoffrey Hawker – Macquarie University (discussant) <i>The AFSAAP Community will be invited to contribute to this forum discussion.</i>
4.30pm	Buses depart back to City – arriving approx. 5.30pm – 6pm in the city. Participants will need to ensure that they do not book any departing flights leaving Adelaide before 7pm Friday night, due to traffic and check in times, we cannot guarantee that you will arrive at the airport in time to check in. Participants are encouraged to stay in Adelaide on Friday night and enjoy the informal networking opportunities among conference participants.

AFSAAP 2017 FINAL Abstracts

(last updated Nov 1 2017)

In Alphabetical Order by Author's Last Name.

Re-evaluating Research on African Digital Divide - Chika Anyanwu - Charles Sturt University

A lot of generalisations have been made about Africa and African countries, based on erroneous perception of Africa as a country, notwithstanding the fact that Africa is made up of 54 independent countries, with varied socioeconomic, political, cultural and technological priorities, and levels of advancement. The IMF, World Bank and many international donor agencies have variously used flawed dataset to categorise the continent as a basket case of economic and technological backwardness. The question is whether African researchers have the capacity to challenge such misrepresentations or have fallen victims to such external gaze. The 2016 International Telecommunication Union (ITU) data, reported that 74.9% of Africa is offline. The question is whether every African country falls under this generalisation. This paper will use 2017 Nigeria's information technology usage and penetration as an example to argue that international dataset on Africa are often very flawed and generalised, and that unless African researchers take the task of challenging and correcting such flawed research assumptions, the continent will continue to be subservient to western economic paradigm.

Chieftaincy, the state and legitimacy: A Comparative study between Kom and Bali in North West Cameroon – Emmanuel Lohkoko Awoh, Department of Development Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

This paper looks at the notion of the resilience and survival of traditional authorities both in the colonial and post-colonial periods in Cameroon. The question of how traditional authorities derive their authority is central in this paper. In more specific terms, the challenge is to explain how, regardless of their collaborative role during the colonial periods, traditional authorities continue to survive into and play some role in the post-colonial African states. The issue is whether the continued existence of traditional authorities reflects their legitimacy in the eyes of their subjects, or whether it is a result of other factors, including, as is argued in the paper, their role as custodian of tradition including control over land allocation. I argue that the construct and interpretation of legitimacy in Kom and Bali is significantly different and that though both communities draw on tradition for their authority, the kom people turn to lean more on cultural attributes for their legitimacy which they see as incompatible with modern state politics. Kom therefore advocates more of political neutrality for traditional leaders. In Bali on the other hand, traditional leaders are able to use their active political participation with the state to achieve legitimacy even if this is sometimes contested by the people. This paper concludes on the note that although traditional leaders could play an active role in national politics and still retain their local prowess to adjudicate on local conflicts, this is largely possible only if traditional leaders enter the political scene as neutral mediators. Where this is not the case, the legitimacy of traditional authorities become very fluid and pinned to their role as development providers and less on the 'traditional' which they represent.

Crime rates among ethnic minorities: an investigation on the effect of systemic and institutional racial bias on police crime records – Marie Barrere-Collet, University of Western Australia, Faculty of Arts, Business, Law and Education (ABLE)

This paper investigates how systemic and institutional racial bias influence the disproportionate representation of dark-skinned ethnic minorities in crime rates. The types of crime mostly responded to (households crimes) tend to be associated with ethnic minorities from low socio-economic backgrounds. In addition, with the Australian media reinforcing prejudices towards these communities, the public react and respond more to a crime suspect from a minority ethnic background. When focusing on the African youth experience in Victoria, especially regarding concerns of “African gangs”, it was found that racial bias is contributing to the rates of African young men on police crime records. Expert witnesses during the case *Haile-Michael v Konstantinidis* – part of a series of 2013 Federal Court cases against Victoria Police by individuals of African and refugee backgrounds - found a disparity in both “field contacts” African-Australian men were subjected to by the Police. African-Australian men were two and a half times more likely to have their interactions with police recorded. Although there is no research done to show the prevalence of racial profiling of African-Australians, the many reports to the Australian Human Rights Commission demonstrate such experiences are significantly common. Moreover, the paper acknowledges that people from ethnic minorities do commit crimes, yet highlights that the anti-social behaviours are also linked to systemic racial bias, resulting from imperialism.

Roads and the Spread of Civil Conflict in South Sudan - Anne Bartlett - School of Humanities & Languages, University of New South Wales; and Sarah Walker School of Economics, UNSW Business School, University of New South Wales

Roads contribute to the spread of economic goods, but what about economic ‘bads’? In this paper, we explore the effect of roads on the diffusion of civil conflict in South Sudan after war broke out in 2013. Using a variety of statistical, historical and development data, we show that roads contribute to the spread and intensity of violence against civilians. The effects are strongest within a 5 km distance to roads and in particular for militia attacks against civilians, which are also, unfortunately, the most fatal. Analysis using nighttime lights data show that roads increase economic welfare in South Sudan, but at the same time also act as conduits of violence. This paper reviews the evidence and concludes with some policy suggestions about how to mitigate the spread of violence against civilians along road arteries when conflict ignites.

African development: ‘Hopeless Africa’, ‘Africa Rising’, or Somewhere in-between? - Tony Binns and Etienne Nel - Department of Geography, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Readers of *The Economist* may be critical of the generalisations made about Africa in the last twenty years. At the start of the new millennium in 2000, an *Economist* article titled “Hopeless Africa”, started with a depressing statement about Sierra Leone’s capital city, Freetown, in the midst of the decade long civil war, with the writer concluding that “Sierra Leone manifests all the continent’s worst characteristics”. In 2011, a second *Economist* article was much more upbeat about the continent. Titled “Africa Rising”, the article reported on bustling local markets, a commodities boom, improvements in health care, peaceful and democratic governance and China’s involvement in upgrading infrastructure

and stimulating the manufacturing sector. This paper reflects on key dimensions of Africa's development and associated challenges in recent years. Consideration is first given to the global context, before questioning whether there is 'growth without development' and the role that resource exploitation plays within this context. After examining what achievements towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals can tell us about the continent, the chapter concludes with a call to pay closer attention to the grassroots needs and aspirations of Africa's people.

Doctoral rites and liminal spaces: Academics without PhDs in South Africa and Australia - Mignonne Breier, University of Cape Town; Chaya Herman, University of Pretoria and Lorraine Towers, Sydney University

When South African and Australian researchers at a workshop of the Australia-Africa Universities Network decided that an important issue for joint research was 'Academics without PhDs', they seemed to have focused on an issue that was far more important to South Africa than Australia. In South Africa only 43% of permanent academics have doctorates, in Australia 75%. There are important contextual differences too. The highly unequal South African tertiary sector is pursuing a radical 'transformation' agenda to reverse the effects of *apartheid*. A globally competitive Australian sector is undergoing fundamental changes driven by neoliberal exigencies. There are, however, many similarities as well as differences. Australia is engaging with the pressing need to increase the number of academics/PhDs from Indigenous and other non-dominant groups, at the same time as demands for the decolonisation of tertiary education gain momentum. South African universities are increasingly subject to the impact of global neoliberal agendas as they compete for participation in the world 'knowledge economy'. How do the concurrent imperatives of transformation and neo-liberalism affect individuals who are employed as academics but have not yet completed the traditional initiation into academia – the PhD? This paper pursues this question through the key themes emerging from our exploratory research: the changing nature and importance of the PhD, new rules and roles in the academic 'game', conflicts of identity and the liminal worlds of academics who are simultaneously supervisors and students.

The Department of Education and Child Development, SA response to South Sudanese students - Jill Brodie- Tyrrell, Psychologist, English as an Additional Language or Dialect Program, DECD

Intensive English Language and New Arrival Centres are specialized educational environments in which issues of settlement, trauma, and learning a new language are dealt with in culturally sensitive ways. This presentation describes these centres and how they became therapeutic interventions for children and young people from South Sudan. The arrival of this group of students prompted the creation of a new Community Liaison Officer position and Targeted Refugee Funding was provided to these centres to help with their exceptional issues of displacement and trauma. This presentation will also describe the processes within DECD to support the transition of these students into mainstream schools. These include the development of transition plans for students considered to be "at risk", Community Liaison Officer involvement, and teacher training. The presentation will illustrate the types of support provided by DECD through some anecdotal stories about working with particular students and families, and the ways in which they have successfully settled within the Australian community.

Arabic Borrowings in Standard Swahili: Implications for African Diaspora and language services - Jean Burke, Social Work Lecturer at Australian Catholic University, and Freelance Swahili Interpreter and Translator

Trade, religious and colonial interactions have brought the Swahili language of East Africa into contact with other languages. A substantial portion of vocabulary in Standard Swahili has been borrowed from Arabic. This presentation explores the ways in which Arabic has influenced Swahili, particularly in the domains of education, religion and law. It aims to describe features of Arabic borrowings into Swahili by analysing examples such as basic Islamic and Christian concepts, legal and education concepts and the numbering system. This analysis draws on literature about language contact, alphabet usage and borrowings from Arabic to Swahili, as well as language dictionaries and my own observations, research and practical interest in the translation of Swahili. While Arabic loan words have tended to be simplified and Bantu-ized, they have also been appropriated to create new words and meanings. A description of the features of Arabic borrowings will enable such words to be more readily identified within Swahili. A deeper understanding of this borrowing process and outcomes may be useful to interpreting and translation services in Australia, to service providers and to diaspora communities, in order to partly explain and clarify the differences between varieties of Swahili.

Developing Academic Nuance Writing for Peer Reviewed Journals: Victorian Rural Newspapers and South Sudanese Representation - Edgar Burns and Naduni Wickramaarachchi, Department of Social Inquiry, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, La Trobe University

This paper describes the review and revision process of a submitted journal article now accepted and forthcoming in the *Rural Society* journal. That article described the collection and analysis of newspaper reports and photographs about South Sudanese people working in the country town of Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia. Data for the study came from two local newspapers between 2007-2014. The present conference paper sketches the content of that article to then reflect on the authors' responses and changes through the review process. First, the refereeing can be seen functioning as it should. Second, two further iterations of revision from the initial submission to manuscript acceptance show the authors rethinking their understanding of the data. This leads, third, to reflection on the process of developing appropriate academic and conceptual levels of engagement with the facts of this, or any, situation in analysing, explaining and interpreting. This links the empirical data with theoretical and perspectival contributions the academy contributes to understanding some of the complexities of African migrant experience in the light of current Australian political and media narratives.

I'll Cast a Spell on You. The changing nature of witchcraft in Kenya - Clare Buswell, Flinders University.

Rumour, whispers in the night, oral tales invoking the fear of the unknown, formed not only part of the process whereby communities both developed social structures and set acceptable limits on social behaviour, but protected themselves from outsiders. For individuals to step outside of the structures, changed not only how members of the community may treat you, but importantly challenged power relations within it. The practice of witchcraft, utilising a power that evokes a spirit world, an unseen and perhaps unknowable other, was used to challenge social controls, to disrupt relations between

families, and genders and as weapon of war. This paper examines the changing nature of the use of witchcraft in dealing with the social, moral and physical disruptions caused by the advent of the establishment of the colonial state in Kenya, arguing that it was used by all players to cement their hold on power, however tentative that hold may have been.

Abundant Resources, Absent Data: Measuring the Openness of Australian Listed Mining, Oil and Gas companies on the African Continent - Jessie Cato, National coordinator for Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Australia

The report 'Abundant Resources, Absent Data: Measuring the Openness of Australian Listed Mining, Oil and Gas companies on the African Continent' analyses publicly available data in an attempt to draw a comprehensive picture of Australia's extractive presence – by company, country and project. It indicates that Australia has the largest extractive footprint of any country present in Africa, with 312 projects in 34 countries operated by 139 companies. It shows stakeholders a regional snapshot of what a mandatory disclosure law for extractive industries would cover in the Australian context and how this would enable citizens and governments to ensure that they are receiving a fair deal for the extraction of the natural resources. It also demonstrates how Australian policy can support the sustainable development of natural resources in the countries it operates in. Using data, it argues for the introduction of a mandatory disclosure law which would align Australia with the global reporting standard set by the 30 countries who have already implemented it.

Profiling African Diaspora's Attachment Experiences and Quality of Life Outcomes in New South Wales, Australia - Victor Counted, School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University

Attachment experiences may contribute to quality of life (QoL) outcomes, even in cross-cultural contexts that includes the African diaspora. The present study analyses the attachment profile of African migrants with religious backgrounds in New South Wales, and explores whether indicators of attachment experiences in terms of close relationship experiences, people-place bonds, and believer-God relationships could relate to QoL and how they vary based on participant's sub-group demographic differences. Results show that (a) avoidant attachment in close relationships was strongly felt among study participants who were educated and among those from Southern Africa, while (b) attachment to God was more likely to be experienced by participants' who are either single, divorced, separated, or widowed. Thirdly, results reveal that (c) indicators of attachment experiences in terms of attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, place attachment, and attachment to God were related to all domains of QoL, except for (d) the social relationships domain which was not associated with attachment avoidance, and (e) the overall QoL and psychological health domain which showed no correlation with attachment anxiety. These findings position attachment experiences as moderators of QoL outcomes, especially for the African diaspora in Australia, and disruption of these lived attachment experiences may lead to changes in their QoL.

Engaging Africa's Infrastructure Boom – Jonathan Fox – University of Adelaide

This paper seeks to critically engage Africa's infrastructure boom as not simply an object of critical analysis, but instead involved in shaping the production of its own literature. Focusing on the ostensive political and material conditions that surround infrastructure projects, this paper examines those ostensive textures which are influencing what gets written about Africa's infrastructure boom. This paper seeks a first-pass categorization of these factors, at once at the level of institution, discipline and research. It looks at the way in which infrastructure works favour access to certain types of data at the expense of others, the difficulties in conducting research over long distances and across sovereign borders, and some of the institutional challenges which come from more familiar spaces, such as research institutions, funding bodies and permit offices. The ability of infrastructure projects to transgress multiple boundaries, brings sharply into focus some of the blunter edges of our approaches to projects of new scale and complexity. The aim of this paper is to make explicit some of these factors, and to approach them anew; no longer simply getting in the way of our access to the real "subject at hand", but instead, intrinsically part of the parcel of contemporary infrastructure works and therefore in need of focused and critical attention.

Governing through the airwaves? Neoliberal evangelism and its limits in Zambia - Alastair Fraser, SOAS, University of London

This paper considers the political impacts of the confluence of media liberalisation and the spread of mobile phone technology in Africa. It asks why call-in radio programmes, perhaps the most vibrant form of public sphere debates on politics, take the forms they do and what effects they have on governance. It shows firstly that 'interactive broadcasting' is often paid for by foreign aid donors with aspirations to transform governance systems and a particular, neoliberal idea of 'social accountability' in mind. It develops a case of one Zambian radio programme, 'Let's Be Responsible Citizens', showing that the aims of the show's sponsor, Lusaka City Council, were to ease the imposition of market solutions to the provision of social goods, and to evangelise an anti-political means of assessing needs and distributing resources. It then shows how the host of the show, and its callers, subverted these intentions and defended their preference for debate over agonistic, representative politics. The piece thus contributes to a critique of the common idea that foreign aid donors impose their preferred governance regimes on African political communities, revealing the inevitability of contestation and negotiation.

Analysing Aspirational Trade-offs in eastern Uganda; the Impact of Gender and Locality - Rik Habraken - School of International Development, University of East Anglia

Young people living in extreme poverty continually need to trade-off their aspirations when trying to better their lives. Due to limited time and resources effecting from poverty, deciding on how to push forward is an ongoing, complex process of substituting aspirations; attainment of one aspiration, and thus the effort and resource required, is believed to have an immediate, restraining impact on the attainment of another. This process of trading-off aspirations is context-specific, and is shaped by social, cultural, and economic circumstances. Therefore, through different societal expectations and livelihood trajectories, gender and locality are assumed to significantly impact the outcomes of this choice process. This paper discusses a set of trade-offs, using a graded pairs comparison method to combine various aspirations considered highly relevant for high school students

in Eastern Uganda. High school students are presumed to already be contemplating on future-impacting life decisions, but have not yet accomplished life compelling achievements like marriage, full-time employment, or a graduate's degree. Using a large-scale survey, eliciting the preferences of over 500 students, we investigate the importance assigned to life-determining aspirations when paired with constraining others. Secondly, we run several linear regression models to investigate locality and gender effects, and we conclude that even with increasing local mobility and exposure, aspirations are still formed along gender and locality lines.

Examination of an African virtue to enhance and stimulate Australian understandings of human rights -Maree Higgins, PhD candidate, Social Work Discipline, School of Allied Health, Australian Catholic University, Australia

There is a need to engage with African virtues that enhance Australian understandings of human rights. One such virtue is 'Kon Madang', described in a 2013 South Sudanese news source as 'an all-encompassing human virtue of self-restraint'. Provided by a Dinka-Bor participant in my Doctoral study as an example of human rights in action, this virtue might provide Australian social workers with key insights for culturally responsive and inclusive practice. My contextual analysis of Kon Madang demonstrates that it can be theorised variously from a rule-based (deontological) perspective, an outcomes-based (consequential) perspective, a pragmatic perspective and an African cosmological perspective. These theorisations show that Kon Madang resonates with social work theories of critical reflection. Theories of critical reflection in intercultural social work practice are relatively worker-oriented and tend to focus on analysis undertaken in private. They aim to enhance positive attributes such as being non-judgemental and curious about other cultures. Kon Madang suggests possibilities for client, family and community-oriented reflection with social workers about contested rights and responsibilities. Through applying self-restraint, new understandings potentially emerge, creating opportunities for change. This examination of an African virtue demonstrates the contribution African families from refugee backgrounds can make to human rights discourse.

Re-imagining the African Diasporas in Australia - Kiros Hiruy - Centre for Social Impact Swinburne

Faculty of Business and Law, Swinburne University of Technology

The African Diaspora in Australia is part of the 'new' African Diaspora, which is multi-ethnic, super diverse group that maintains continuous and complex interconnections with Africa. Different from the 'old' African Diaspora that is linked to the historic Trans-Atlantic slave trade, the 'new' African Diaspora maintains active connections with Africa and the essence of 'being an African' with dynamic transnational identities. Contemporary global migration indicates that the new African Diaspora is becoming increasingly influential in the cultural, economic and political life of African countries and is emerging as a potential business, cultural and political broker for Australia. It is becoming a sheer force of social change and mobilisation in Australia and Africa. However, wittingly or unwittingly, media and public discourse in Australia tends to portray the group negatively. Cognisant of the hiatus between the opportunities the African Diaspora offer and its' negative portray in Australia, this paper sheds light on the new African Diaspora drawing from a long-term study and a systematic review. The paper uses robust conceptualisations of diaspora that goes beyond the narrow and unidirectional interpretations shaped by migration studies and multiculturalism to analyse the contributions of the African Diaspora to both Africa and Australia.

How can we grasp the social character of the coincident TB-HIV epidemic in Africa, the role of politics and belief in choosing conventional medicine or traditional herbal medicine (THM), and the potential of specific THMs? - Tass Holmes - University of Melbourne.

This paper seeks to describe the nature of the contemporary epidemic of coincident tuberculosis-HIV (TB-HIV) infection in Africa. It highlights the present-day approach of medical researchers, including 'detection' – measuring the extent of these diseases and their combined prevalence – and 'repurposing' of common drugs such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and antidiabetic medications, with the hope of overcoming the obstacle posed by drug-resistant TB strains. It then seeks to contextualise this disease occurrence within an anthropological understanding of the socio-cultural and economic backgrounds of this problem. The divergent beliefs, aims and cultural politics of a conventional western medical (CWM) approach and of a traditional herbal medicine (THM) approach to the TB-HIV disease complex are explained. In closing, a number of native and naturalised African herbal medicines, researched for their effect in treating TB and TB-HIV, and their character and prospective applications are presented in detail.

Bodily boundaries: intersections of race, sexuality and beauty ideals among African-Australian romantic couples in Australia. - Henrike Hoogenraad, University of Adelaide

This paper explores the boundaries of, and notions surrounding African/Australian bodies within interracial African-Australian romantic relationships in Australia. Two angles will be discussed: the ways in which Australian women interpret African male bodies, and how African men perceive Australian bodies. I relate such ideas to (perceived) beauty standards both in Australia and the African continent, as well as stereotypes and historic ideas about the racial other. Often, it seems that Australian partners to African men see the African male body as highly sexual, exotic and tough. Some women, who do not fit the Western standards of what a desirable partner should look like, feel they are a better match with African men as these men would be more attracted to their bodies, in contrast to Australian men. African men, on the other hand, may see the white female body as a site of sexual experimentation, or see 'big ladies' as a potential route to live in Australia. While such images are certainly not to be generalised, it seems that they do (re)create general stereotypes about the other that influence the lived experiences of African-Australian couples in general. As a result, African-Australian relationships may be perceived as 'bad' and based on wrong motives, by partners themselves as well as the outside world. Thus, the interpretation of bodies creates/sustains boundaries between racial/ethnic others, also within romantic relationships. The arguments I use are based on fieldwork among African-Australian couples in Adelaide since October 2014 for my PhD research on 'intimate borders'.

Beyond 'weak states': Conceptualising strong statehood in the African context – Zimbabwe - Tinashe Jakwa, University of Western Australia

This paper critiques conventional characterisations of not only “the state” but accompanying notions of state strength, weakness, and legitimacy. Moreover, it reconceptualises each of these and highlights the need to acknowledge the destabilising nature of liberal political institutions. First, it looks at existing definitions and typologies of the state. Subsequently, it seeks to answer the following questions: (1) how have conventional characterisations of state ‘strength’, ‘weakness’, and ‘legitimacy’ obfuscated our understandings of the nature and causes of state instability; and (2) how can these categories be reconceptualised so as to increase their analytic robustness and policy relevance across diverse country settings? The paper highlights that predominant characterisations of the state, state strength, weakness and legitimacy, and the accompanying promotion of liberal institutions are indicative of the failure to appreciate the different forms that state strength takes in different contexts.

Basotho culture and the prayers for rain: Where climate change converges. - Lineo R. Johnson, School of Educational Studies, College of Education, University of South Africa, Pretoria.

In Basotho culture, men, women, girls and boys have different festivities to pray for rain. The rain festivities are organised and performed during the drought months from November to January each year. This study examines the indigenous knowledge systems embedded in the different festivities performed by males and females and how they are understood and practised by various groupings of the Basotho society. The study discussed the prayer for rain festivities and weather predictions and their relevance to the contemporary climate and weather changing phenomenon and patterns. The study adopted a qualitative approach, and a sample of 40 Basotho men, women, girls and boys including traditional leadership and community elders in the rural villages in Leribe district, Lesotho participated in interviews and focus group meetings conducted orally. The thematic analysis described the narratives and discourse of the festivities and their cultural significance. Basotho believed rain like other environmental issues originates with their ancestors and their cultural beliefs. And thus the rain festivities and prayers serve as indigenous knowledge and largely contribute to the debate on climate change and its effects on the lives of African communities and their culture, particularly those of the Basotho. The study concluded that African communities in general, particularly the Basotho have been engaged in climate change discourse in their own indigenous ways, and their knowledge should contribute onto the global climate change debate.

Animal welfare, ethics and development in Malawi - Max Kelly, Deakin University

In many developing countries the base of the economy is subsistence agriculture, and economic growth can include a move to increase productivity, to diversify agricultural production, and moves to commercial production. Livestock production systems are an integral part of this focus, given both the potential for livestock to contribute to economic development, and dietary shifts which are putting increasing demand on meat and animal products. Increasing or intensification of animal production has been linked with animal welfare issues in many places. Human animal relationship are both ambiguous and highly complex. The characterisation of animals ranges from the framing of certain animals from sacred, to being the subject of human violence and speciesism. In between animals are

variously viewed as food, a subject for experimentation, a form of entertainment via sporting and other activities, and many endless permutations. Antonites and Odendaal (2004) argue that this ambiguity reflects the way humans perceive themselves and their relationship to nature, or the “non-human environment’ (p539). Embedded in this ambiguity are some highly contradictory aspects of animal production. For some, the use of animals in any way is abhorrent. Yet the global production and consumption of animals and animal products provides food and a livelihood for billions. Globally animal production also contributes significantly to environmental degradation. Development ethics provides one lens from which to view livestock development. The other is animal welfare. Development ethics explores the human cost, or the ‘calculus of pain’ and the ‘calculus of meaning’ embedded in Berger’s Pyramids of Sacrifice (Berger, 1974). Animal welfare is concerned with animal wellbeing. As is obvious, the notion of animal wellbeing is almost entirely linked to human animal relationships and resultant views of what is acceptable. This paper will explore the notion of human animal relationships in the context of livestock development programs in Malawi. The aim of this research is to explore the notion of animal ethics and welfare and how these concepts are understood and or translated in the context of development programming. Who sets the agenda in terms of animal production. Where does animal sit in development that has a primary concern with human wellbeing. Where do animal welfare and development ethics overlap?

Square pegs and round holes: Are South Sudanese-Australian’s health-related beliefs and attitudes consistent with those underlying Australian health services? - Thiep Ngor Kuany, College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Australia; and Julie Robinson, College of Education, Psychology and Social Work, Flinders University, Australia

The cultural beliefs about health held by immigrants, and their attitudes towards help-seeking, often differ from those of the host community. South Sudanese-Australians have a high risk of physical and mental health problems as a result of their refugee background. However, they often do not seek help for these problems. Our study investigates whether a mismatch between the health-related beliefs and attitudes held by South Sudanese-Australians and those that underlie mainstream Australian health services may contribute to this. Snowball sampling was begun by electronic messaging to members of the researcher’s social network. This was supplemented by face-to-face recruitment at community events. Adult participants were presented with two custom-designed hypothetical scenarios (physical health, mental health) in a questionnaire that was completed on-line or by telephone interview. For each scenario, participants were asked whether there was a significant health problem, and if so, the original of this problem, what they would do if they had a similar problem, and where they could access help. Distinctive South Sudanese health-related beliefs and attitudes were identified in quantitative and qualitative data. In addition, gender and generational differences were explored. The findings provide insight into South Sudanese-Australian’s health-related behaviours.

Silent outbreak of Mental Illness in People of African descent - C. Tandi Kuwana, Mental Wellness Keys Founding Director

The rate of suicide and mental illness is on the increases in people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities. Is it imperative to discuss the rationale behind the lack of engagement with mental health services from people from CaLD backgrounds. This paper claims to offer an alternative to the current practice that is holistic in nature and addresses the spiritual needs of people from Africa. The evidence used in this article was from studies conducted on cultural beliefs surrounding mental illness and lack of understanding of mental illness by migrants coming from developed countries. Current evidence suggests that there is need for future research to address mental health and its variants as understood by people from the developing countries.

Africa 'pretty underdone' : 2017 Submissions DFAT White Paper and Senate Inquiry – David Lucas (ANU) Helen Ware (UNE)

In 2005 Gai Brodtmann (Canberra's Member in the House of Representatives) represented the opposition at the second Australia-Africa Dialogue. She concluded that 'The dialogue was held in Zambia and it highlighted the fact that, apart from mining, the relationship between Australia and the nations of Africa is pretty underdone.' In 2017 the Department of Foreign Affairs asked for public submissions for a White Paper which would 'provide a roadmap for advancing and protecting Australia's international interests and define how we engage with the world in the years ahead' and would 'define our economic, security and foreign policy interests and examine global trend'. Over 600 submissions were received which were published on the Foreign Policy White Paper website: <http://dfat.gov.au/whitepaper/submissions/index.html> This conference paper puts these submissions into these broad categories: the few that focus on Africa and the many that focus on the Asia-Pacific, often known as 'our region'. Within the latter, a sub- category will consider organisations with African connections that had good reason for making a submission but didn't, or did not mention Africa in their submission. This analysis, together with the White Paper, if available, is expected to find that the relationship between Australia and Africa is still 'pretty underdone'. The 82% cut in foreign aid to Africa in the most recent Federal Budget will confirm this. More recently the Senate Inquiry into Australia's Trade and Investment Relationships with the Countries of Africa received only a few submissions, see:

http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/TradeinvestmentAfrica/Submissions

Local Adaptations to liberalized markets and modernity: the cases of ‘sakawa’ and ‘419’ in Ghana - Matthew Gmalifo Mabefam, School of Social and Political Sciences, the University of Melbourne, Parkville

Liberalization of markets in the global south has injected new dimensions to wealth creation and accumulation. As a result, some actors in the global south have adapted/invented new approaches to capital accumulations which ignore local, social and communal norms using neoliberal market space(s) across the different geographies. Throughout this paper, I highlight the use of the neoliberal market space(s) for wealth creation and accumulation and how locals adapt to suit their economic situations. I will also highlight peoples’ shared experiences and observations I made while embarking on ethnographic study in Ghana. I argue that internet fraud and psychic manipulations shrouded in spirituality, are in part some of the local strategic adaptations to neoliberal fall outs, globalization and modernity in Ghana. **Keywords:** Local; adaptation; capitalism; modernity; sakawa; 419

The Teaching of Francophone Africa in Australian Universities: An overview - Christèle Maizonniaux – Flinders University; and Ibrahima Diallo – University of South Australia

This presentation is an overview of the teaching of Francophone Africa in the French Studies programs offered in Australian Universities. Based on a survey conducted in 2016 on limited sample of 20 participants, the study found that Metropolitan French, its variety, culture, literature and cinema remain overwhelming the core French studies curriculum of Australian Universities. Francophone Africa, despite the central place it occupies in the Francophone world in terms of its demography and its linguistic, literary, and artistic contribution to the French language and culture is relegated to the background and is taught only to a few selected students. In this presentation, we argue that to engage with Francophone Africa, French studies in Australian Universities have a pivotal role to play by offering greater space and visibility to Francophone Africa in their French Studies curriculum.

Images of traditional Setswana time concepts in DPS Monyaise’s novels - Daniel Sekepe Matjila, University of South Africa

To the Batswana, time was determined by past and current events, the everyday chores and activities of men, women and children, the behaviour of wild and domestic animals, the colour or shape of the landscape and other objects, the sound and music of the birds, the appearance, disappearance and reappearance of celestial objects like the sun, the moon and the stars. These events were given names to indicate time. Naming something is an expression of a relationship, mostly of ownership. By naming these events in Setswana, the Batswana were creating a bank for the memory generated by human interaction with the natural environment. This article will analyse Monyaise’s use of time images in his novels. The choice of images in Monyaise’s work uncovers the quality and/or the essence of his language practice as well as his vision to nurture and safeguard the Setswana language and culture. In Western society, time is a commodity that can be bought, sold or utilised. For the traditional Batswana, man is not a slave of time; he can make time and therefore regulates time.

African Popular Music, Politics, and Belonging in Australia - Bonnie McConnell, School of Music, The Australian National University

Australian political and media discourse frequently presents African cultural difference as a problem that prevents people of African descent from integrating into Australian society. While research has drawn attention to the problem of negative representations of Africans in Australian society (Nolan et al. 2011), the cultural strategies that African Australian communities use to challenge these representations have not been adequately explored. This research examines two African Australian cultural festivals as important sites of self-representation and political action, challenging the negative representations of African Australians in the media. Drawing on ethnographic research with musicians and festival organisers in Sydney and Melbourne, I examine the way African Australian performers negotiate and communicate notions of history in order to articulate a sense of place and belonging. I show that popular music in particular provides a powerful site for negotiating multi-layered identities and plural histories, challenging one-dimensional representations of African Australian people. By focusing on popular music, this research seeks to draw attention to “hidden histories” (Hall 1990) of African Australian communities, as well as cultural strategies for maintaining a sense of coherence in the face of displacement and disjuncture.

An intervention to support positive parenting in the South Sudanese-Australian community - Monica McEvoy, Nurse Practitioner, Multicultural Mental Health Division of Child & Adolescent Mental Health, SA Health

In addition to many factors associated with parenting difficulties in Western countries, research shows that refugee parents experience additional and unique stresses due to their experience of torture and trauma, changes to family roles, separation or death of family members, language difficulties and different cultural expectations of behaviour. In 2007 a collaboration between the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Australian Refugee Association, Families SA Refugee Program and the Sudanese community in South Australia was developed to respond to ongoing requests from parents in African communities to provide parenting programs that teach alternative behaviour management skills and support parents. *The Incredible Years Parenting Program* aims to provide parents with opportunities to access peer support and receive assistance in positive and effective parenting strategies that can enhance the wellbeing of all family members. The group sessions also provide a supportive environment for participants to explore the impact of war and refugee camp experience on their understanding of parenting, as well as opportunities to strengthen and improve interactions with their children. In the last decade the program has also been successfully run with parents from different cultural groups.

Policy design for vocational pathways to protect biodiversity and re-generate the land – South Africa - Janet McIntyre Flinders University and University of South Africa

South Africa faces the challenge of providing employment opportunities to a growing population of young people. The challenges are as follows: Designing places of learning to match the educational content to the contextual needs of a growing population in need of sustainable employment in livable biodiverse environments. Designing a system of education to prepare people across the life cycle to protect diversity and the land on which we depend. The competition for scarce university places in metropolitan areas is a symptom of the need to develop more places of learning to foster educational

pathways to enable this generation and the next to protect the environment. The need to address education to meet the needs of the big issues of the day is vital, these are poverty, climate change and competition for resources in an increasingly unequal world where the gaps between rich and poor grow wider. The challenge for South Africa is to balance both the individual and the collective. In the context of the 'Fees must fall' campaign led by students who stressed their right to an affordable education the paper reflects on some of the aspects of an educational program that responds to the call for an African Renaissance (Mkebi, 1999, Sesanti, 2016). The paper scopes out the different life chances across age groups and the need to ensure that the life chances of young people from low or no income families are placed uppermost in the policy decisions. The twofold aim of the paper is to make the case that policy design to enhance educational outcomes in South Africa needs to address education the big issues of the day, namely poverty, climate change and competition for resources in an increasingly unequal world where the gaps between rich and poor grow wider. The challenges are as follows: a) Designing places of learning to match the educational content and context to the needs of a growing population in need of sustainable employment in livable biodiverse environments. b) Designing a system of education to prepare people across the life cycle to protect diversity and the land on which we depend. c) The competition for scarce university places in metropolitan areas is a symptom of the need to develop more places of learning to foster educational pathways to enable this generation and the next to protect the environment. Education is currently shaped within increasingly neoliberal institutions that measure the value of education in terms of ranking educational outcomes in terms of journal rankings. These can act as channeling devices to control the quality of education and to limit creativity. It is vital to inspire the capability to voice ideas and to draw on many strands of experience. A case is made for changing the way in which we educate people in the interests of re-generating biodiversity in this generation and the next.

Key words: age groups, systemic challenges, re-design, social and environmental justice

Who is 'from the community' here? Zambia - Tom McNamara, University of Liège in Belgium

This paper focusing on the people, processes and discourses that claim to 'speak for' national and community interests in Africa, particularly in response to resource extraction. In response to scepticism as the representativeness of electoral politics, both mining companies and the international NGOs that oppose or engage them make claims to be acting in the communities' best interests and frequently engage 'community representatives'. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Zambia's north western province and on its copperbelt this paper explores those who claim to speak on behalf of Zambia and its communities. It explores local MPs, international NGOs and their local partners, mine controlled Corporate Social Responsibility projects and urban based taxation and extraction think tanks. The paper argues that all these actors' claims to representation are problematic, but that this does not mean they should be discounted. Rather I propose a topology of representative legitimacy for environments where electoral representation cannot serve as the only legitimate form of 'speaking for'.

“Treppie says, [...] give it a name like Triomf”’: Marlene van Niekerk’s black humour - Gretta Mitchell - University of Adelaide.

The avant-garde aesthetic, black humour, is a formal strategy capable of operating at odds with dominant middle class discourse and the representations of the world it enforces. Destabilising ruling ideologies, black humour subverts master discourses through a rejection of sentimental pacifism and an acknowledgement of language as a primary apparatus of power. Always violent, often set in times of war and its aftermath, the literature of black humour offers the humanities a chance to understand the workings of ideology at its most destructive and dark. In this paper I trace the use of black humour as a means of rebellion against Apartheid ideologies of race, class, and gender in *Triomf*, Marlene van Niekerk’s 1994 novel about a “white trash” (poor white) Afrikaans family living through the death throes of the Apartheid regime. Delimiting my analysis to a close reading of a particular character’s use of language (the Treppie of my title) and its potential to subvert ideological discourse through farcical social knowingness and dark parody, I will expand on current hauntological readings of *Triomf* in order to ask: what does it mean for this “white trash” to laugh in the dark?

Architectural heritage management in Botswana: The need for a functioning and integrated system - Olivia Molefe, Freelance Researcher, Botswana.

This paper addresses the need to formulate relevant policies that will guide the current architectural heritage management, conserve and preserve architectural heritage in Botswana (Southern Africa); alongside current infrastructural developments within the developing country. The protection and identification of Architectural heritage in the country’s urbanising areas is affected by modernised mushrooming infrastructure. Protecting the built heritage and conserving the local traditional and cultural values of communities alongside modern development seems to be a prevailing unnoticed challenge in Botswana. Reference is made to historical buildings within the country’s cities, towns and villages as well as the Tswana style architecture houses. This paper aims to discuss the need for a proposal introducing an integrated developmental approach for dealing with heritage conservation policies and projects that concern architectural heritage in Botswana. Benchmarking on policy and advocacy initiatives by the Western Australia Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects the paper puts forward recommendations framed for promoting the interests of heritage managers and the built environment at community and governmental level. Recommendations of the Congress on the European Architectural Heritage (1975) are highlighted as examples necessary for new policy for protection and integrated conservation of architectural heritage to be urgently implemented in the country.

Cinema of the Intolerable - On William Kentridge's *Felix in Exile*. - Thomas Moran - University of Adelaide

William Kentridge, a South African interdisciplinary artist with a major international reputation, released in 1994 a video work entitled *Felix in Exile*, the same year that the new state of South Africa was declared. The following paper will examine the intersection of aesthetics and politics in the video and the broader implications these hold for aesthetic production after Apartheid. The work juxtaposes the condition of the artist in exile against contemporary journalistic representations of the suffering black body and the standard visual regimes that organise the mapping of landscape. Through these juxtapositions the

video dissects both the visual regime of the Apartheid state and the media's subsequent aestheticisation of political suffering. In *Felix Kentridge* works against these reifying tendencies, refusing to either commodify suffering as a means of generating tragic pathos or ignore it in favour of vapid conceptual play. The violent history of Apartheid operates at a formal level in the video and is fundamental to Kentridge's use of charcoal drawings and animation. Charcoal and animation become a means of approaching the intolerable reality of state violence, rendering the history of this violence as a smudged line which cannot ever be erased.

Cecil's legacy, two years on – Mucha Mkono – University of Queensland

When Cecil was shot in 2015 by the American tourist, Walter Palmer, the story sparked a global 'movement' against trophy hunting, aided by the affordances of social media. Indeed, the incident was hailed as a turning point in human-animal relations. But, was it? We must ask, two years on from Cecil, what has (not) changed? What are the limits of globalised digital movements? With a Southern African bias, this paper provides an overview of the lessons learned from the Cecil incident and its aftermath, and suggests a research agenda for the future, cognisant of the divergent moral criteria operating in the international "Cecilgate" context, and the factors which serve to perpetuate the trophy hunting status quo. More broadly, given the real threat of extinction of megafauna in Africa, how can the international community play a meaningful role in ensuring the preservation of African wildlife?

Appraising the UK General Election: An embodiment of Zimbabwean Diasporic Digital Dissidents - Bruce Mutsvairo, University Technology Sydney

The present study uses the UK General Election in 2015 as a point of departure to qualitatively deliberate, disentangle, discuss and determine the digital discourses emerging from online citizen engagements within the Zimbabwean digital community. It examines digital narratives emerging from the online exchanges between anonymous participants signed in on Zimbabwe's main UK-based online publication, NewZimbabwe.com. The election was closely followed by Zimbabwean immigrants in the UK for a myriad of reasons including a potentially shifting immigration policy as well as a possible transformation in UK-Zimbabwe relations, which have been rapidly deteriorating since 2000, when President Robert Mugabe launched his agrarian reforms, plunging himself and his country deeper into international isolation. Twenty articles published in the run-up and with specific reference to the election were randomly selected for monitoring, purposefully profiling participants and coding their contributions to identify who they represented, what issues they discussed and which dominating social and political narratives dominated the supposedly democratizing digital discussions. Ultimately, the goal of this research is to investigate the outcomes of the mediating online environment, questioning the extent to which the UK General election affected Zimbabweans both at home and abroad. Decisions made in London or policies sponsored by UK at European level have always affected Zimbabwe, a colony of the British Empire until 1980. Most notably, the UK-led European Union sanctions against the southern African country in the early 2000s caused a troubling discord within Mugabe's ruling elite, the majority of whom were banned from visiting Europe.

Market-Oriented Strategy for Niger Delta Development - Chukwuma J. Okonkwo, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia.

This paper provides policy options for a market-oriented strategy for the development of Niger Delta in Nigeria. I frame the key issues on two fronts, within public policy context. The first issue is the paradox in the development of Niger Delta. Development results in Niger Delta have been disappointing, despite the abundance of natural resources in the region and huge amount of financial resources invested in the region. Another issue is the continued difficult development challenges in Niger Delta, for example, deteriorating socio-economic infrastructures and increasing poverty and inequality, despite government interventions. I argue that the existing strategies for Niger Delta development do not work for the vast majority of people in the region because of a broad range of issues, including mismanagement of allocated funds, lack of coordination amongst government agencies and lack of community engagement in policy design and implementation. To support the arguments, I review relevant literature on conflicts in Niger Delta and adopt relevant theoretical frameworks that underpin the challenges that exist as a result of the conflicts. I draw on public policy frameworks to frame the strategy being proposed and analyse the need for strong community engagement. In the analysis of issues and strategies I draw extensively on my professional experience on Niger Delta conflict management and disarmament of militants, having engaged with various government agencies and stakeholders involved in Niger Delta development, as a Research Economist working under the Office of the Finance Minister, Federal Republic of Nigeria, between 2013 and 2015. I recommend that the existing strategies for Niger Delta development be reconsidered. I conclude that Niger Delta currently remains a time bomb in the sense that the stabilized security situation could be undermined by any act of provocation, which would trigger the chronic memory of injustice, marginalization and deprivation held by the Niger Delta people and instigate another round of violent conflicts. Keywords: Conflicts, Development, Market, Niger-Delta, Strategy.

Navigating the Current of Change: A Collaborative Curriculum Design for Socio-Economic Development of South Africa - Kofi Poku Quan-Baffour, College of Education, Department of Adult Education, University of South Africa

The absence of a curriculum responsive to the socio-economic realities (needs) of the country makes it difficult for thousands of school leavers to be employed or self-employed. Schools do not teach skills for employment and coupled with the perception that government is only there to provide employment hinders the socio-economic development of the country. It is assumed that to reduce youth unemployment and achieve social cohesion the perception of people need to change through curriculum transformation. Politicians and educators need to make the public aware that government does not only employ but creates a conducive environment for job creation since it cannot employ every economically active citizen. To change the public perception and also agree on a curriculum responsive to the needs of the country there must be a paradigm's shift to curriculum design and implementation. Decisions regarding what should be taught and learnt should be taken by major stakeholders. The paper emanated from a study which explored the views of the unemployed, educationists, parents, learners and community members from three provinces. It found the urgent need to use the collaborative curriculum design approach for the realization of social cohesion and socio-economic growth of South Africa.

By the numbers: People of South Sudanese heritage in the 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing - Julie Robinson, College of Education, Psychology and Social Work, Flinders University.

For many Australians, South Sudanese are the face of African migration. This research provides an updated picture of residents of Australia who have a South Sudanese heritage based on data collected during the 2016 Census of Population and Housing. Most public policies for immigrant communities are informed by census data concerning country of birth. However, many people of South Sudanese heritage were born in countries of asylum or in Australia. This research shows that data based on country of birth systematically under-estimate the number of Australian residents with a South Sudanese heritage (and especially underestimate the number of children). The research estimates the true size of this population, describes its demographic characteristics, and considers how these characteristics present particular challenges and opportunities for individual and community resilience.

On understanding Dialogue and Negotiations between Externals and Locals: Cooperation and Resistance between local actors and the UN and other Donors in Burundi - Aimé Saba - University of Sydney

The transformation of 'post-war' countries can be studied under the prism of changing relationships and aspects of encounters between external and local actors involved in peacebuilding and state re-building (governance and institutional reforms). This paper explores Burundi's present day contexts of peacebuilding, governance, and rule of law reforms and needs for technical assistance present perfect sites of observation on dynamics of negotiations between international organizations and local state and non-state actors. The paper looks at the dynamics of interactions and everyday patterns of hidden resistance in contractual, customary and contextual terms to external peacebuilding, statebuilding and other post-conflict reconstruction efforts in Burundi. The paper explores themes related to the epistemology of peacebuilding, statebuilding and development in post-conflict societies; dynamics of hybridity in peacebuilding and statebuilding norms; post-liberal forms of peace; local forms of resistance; and the gap between the local and international legitimacy of peacebuilding and statebuilding and the divergence between the architecture of international peacebuilding and statebuilding on the one hand, and localized political struggles for building a good enough culture of democratic governance.

Necro-Politics in Francophone Africa and Attempts for Withdrawal from the ICC: The Case of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo - Aimé Saba - University of Sydney

This paper is concerned with the challenges of prevention of political violent conflicts and mass atrocities in Francophone Africa, with a particular focus on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (Burundi and Congo DRC), through the lenses of bio-power, necro-politics, and in the context of post-war democracy building efforts. Recent election-related violent events in both countries have demonstrated the complex nature of demands and supplies of accountability by external and local actors working in the space of conflict prevention through the implementation of mechanisms and norms of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The author particularly analyses the behaviours and discourses of the Burundian State leading to its decision executive and legislative decisions to withdraw from the Rome Statute, founding treaty of the International Criminal Court. The main argument is around the implications of such decisions for unstable neighboring states

such as the DRC and the difficulties by international actors in navigating the twin spaces of legal accountability and regional sustainable peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. Indeed, both Burundi and the DRC continue to be sites of gross human rights violations, with a reticence of States to try their own nationals for international crimes. The talk will cover a broad spectrum of mass atrocities, from Gatumba massacres (because these occurred when UN Peacekeepers were on the ground) to recent and ongoing revelations of probable mass graves found both in Burundi and the DRC and will apply Achille Mbembe's concepts of Necro-politics and crisis of postcoloniality in explaining the failure of both states and international organisations in enforcing global norms of accountability and for a comprehensive liability regime in pursuing crimes against humanity in Africa's Great Lakes Region. Key words: Bio-Power, Necropolitics, Crisis of Post-coloniality, R2P, Cycle of Impunity, Africa's Great Lakes Region

Identity & Territory, the Core Factors Behind Vigilantism & State Complicity: Explored in Khayelitsha, South Africa - Leighann Spencer – Charles Sturt University.

My paper examines identity and territory as the core factors behind vigilantism and state complicity. Vigilantism is often explained by factors such as state illegitimacy, poverty, and high crime rates. However, I contend that these are justifications which are more readily made when an individual does not identify with conventional norms such as due process. Rather, citizens seek to protect their ingroup, who they identify with, and territory, their physical land and resources. When a threat arises, it is dealt with in the most efficient way; depending on the resources available, this may result in vigilantism against outgroups. The state mirrors this, allowing vigilantism or utilising punitiveness when efficient in the protection of sovereign territory. A case study and content analysis was conducted in Khayelitsha, South Africa, over 2012 to 2015. It was found that the limited police resources and situational crime control were used on ingroup members such as Khayelitsha youth. Both the state and average citizens found it more efficient to utilise vigilantism and punitive tactics against outgroups; predominantly gangsters, Somalis, and homosexuals. Significantly, construction of the outgroups was instigated by the state. Conversely, groups that identified with conventional norms - Khayelitsha NGOs and street committees – did not participate in vigilantism as they were unable to justify it.

Othring and Belonging: Being African in Multicultural Australia - Hyacinth Udah – Griffith University

For most human history, 'race', though a social construct, has been the dominant means by which people are classified and their apparent differences explained. As a marker of difference, the idea of race reinforces the idea of 'Self' and 'Other' such that the relationship between the 'Self' and the 'Other' becomes part of creating self-awareness and ideas of identity. In this paper, therefore, I will examine the concept of Othring with the help of research conducted with adult Black Africans living in Queensland, the third most populated state in Australia. The paper aims to contribute to the literature and provide insights on the experiences of some of Australia's most recent visible immigrant communities. The paper argues for a more inclusive Australia, the fostering of new identities, the accommodation of difference and, a decisive shift in thinking away from the propensity to view and construct the African as the Other in contemporary and multicultural Australia.

Nearer to the People: Service Delivery and Local-Level Governance in Uganda - Chris van Hooft, Development Studies, University of Cambridge

Many countries worldwide have implemented decentralised governance structures, with the goal of improving public services and increasing community participation in governance. The decentralisation system in Uganda assigns district governments responsibility for providing public services such as schools and health posts, and for implementing the development priorities of local communities. My research uses qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse the impact of decentralisation on public service delivery in Uganda. Research participants report that the decentralisation process has not lived up to its promise of improved service delivery and communication between government and the community. Rather than bringing services 'nearer to the people', decentralisation has instead resulted in the fracturing of local governments and the politicisation of the resource-allocation process. Districts have become highly dependent on the centre for resources, and the services they implement are in practice the priorities of the central government rather than of local communities. In addition, the number of districts has increased rapidly, resulting in a large number of poorly-resourced districts. Paradoxically, this situation is driven by demand for more districts from elected officials, civil servants and community members alike, as actors in the political economy leverage the decentralisation system to achieve their ambitions and livelihood strategies.

Roads to the Future: Development, Infrastructure and Citizenship in Uganda - Richard Vokes, University of Adelaide

In recent years, the Government of Uganda (GoU) – like many other governments throughout Sub-Saharan Africa – has embarked on a major programme of structural transformation, aimed at turning the country into an advanced industrial economy of middle income status within a decade. One of these projects, the Chinese-funded Kampala-Entebbe expressway, has actually become the most expensive road in the world, at a whopping US \$9.2 million per km. Yet for the GoU, the basic assumption – which it has outlined in numerous policy documents including in the current 'Vision 2040' plan – is that all of this investment is justified on the basis that once these new roads are completed, all of the rest 'will simply follow'. Yet is this assumption justified? Drawing on a multi-year ethnographic study of one of Uganda's new road building projects, the Mbarara-Kabale highway, which is part of East Africa's main trunk route that connects the littoral to Rwanda and the DRC, this paper argues that the relationship between road-building and wider development outcomes is much more complicated than the GoU and their partners might sometimes suggest. On the one hand, such projects certainly do generate all kinds of new economic flows, albeit not always ones of the roadbuilders' designs. Yet on the other, they also produce a wider range of other social and political effects, some of which are detrimental to development goals. For example, these new roads also allow for criminal gangs to operate across a wider geographical range; they provide passage to armies, and; they act as corridors for communicable diseases. The Mbarara-Kabale highway was, after all, the very road along which HIV/AIDS first travelled to the rest of East Africa, in the 1970s and 80s. In addition, the road building projects themselves generate new entanglements: between the GoU and new kinds of donor-partners; and between the state and its citizens, whose built environment is inevitably disrupted by the construction of such highways. Roads also have an unavoidable environmental cost. Thus, rather than representing a panacea, road-building projects highlight the gap that still exists between development

aspirations and realities, and the difficulties that African governments face in their current attempts to radically transform their societies.

Belonging, Strangerhood and Mobility: South Sudanese in a Rural Town, Victoria - Naduni Wickramaarachchi and Edgar Burns, *Department of Social Inquiry, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, La Trobe University*

Australian regional areas are now receiving significant numbers of migrants from the African continent. Predominantly Anglo-Saxon communities perceive these 'newcomers' as physically and culturally different. Asking, however, how African migrants themselves construct relationships with local communities and build a sense of belonging in regional and rural areas is a very different question. This paper explores South Sudanese migrants' experiences conceptualising their sense of belonging in a small county town: Castlemaine, Victoria. Focus group discussions show that even with the welcoming atmosphere and support from the local community, South Sudanese migrants are still attracted to metropolitan environments that have greater diversity, feeling more at home in such settings. Using the theoretical background of stranger, this paper argues the cities allow strangers be un-noticed letting them feel at 'home'. Findings from the study show settings with greater diversity encourages negotiating difference openly and easing power imbalances among different groups. Finally, the locality of Castlemaine, within easy commuting distance to metropolitan Melbourne and suburbs, is considered in relation to hyper-mobility reducing the capacity to construct 'bridging capital' within such local communities.

The relevance, ramifications and legacies of Eugen Fischer's ideas of miscegenation amongst the Rehoboth community in German South-West Africa (Namibia). - Christine Winter - Flinders University

Race and Ethnicity in the Global South, the research (laureate) project I have been connected with at the University of Sydney argues that Australia is part of a Global South where scientific racism differed from that of the North: hierarchies are less stringently thought, boundaries transgressed, miscegenation theorized with a positive undertone. This is a somewhat puzzling preposition given the history of race relations and race theories of the white dominions Australia, New Zealand and South Africa – that also all administered ex-German protectorates as C Mandates of the League of Nations from 1921 (Trust Territories of the United Nations after WWII). In this presentation I will use the case study of Eugen Fischer's scientific race theories to examine the value of a connecting approach that links race and ethnicity in the Global South. The German medical race scientist Eugen Fischer's influential theories on miscegenation and race mixing that re-introduced Mendel's theories back into the modern race science, were first explicated in his research on the so-called 'Rehoboth bastards' in the then German colony South-West Africa. I will explore through Fischer's colonial race science and his reworking of it during the 1930s interwar ramifications of Fischer's work beyond their African context: I am focusing on models of exclusion and inclusion, and implicit arguments about gender that created real consequences for people of mixed heritage beyond Africa, in particular for African diasporas and people of African heritage in Germany and the USA.

Environment as justice: Akwamu reflections on river justice In Ghana - Kirsty Wissing, Australian National University

In considering environmental justice, this paper will consider environment *as* justice. Drawing on twelve months of ethnographic research in southern Ghana, I will explore local Akwamu perspectives that counter ideas of nature as vulnerable victim and instead view the environment as alive with deities of agency that oversee human disputes and mete out justice. Specifically, I will look to the phenomenon and explanations of drowning in the Volta River, Ghana, to explore how the environment is seen to reflect the true quality of humans and to judge and punish accordingly. I will also consider undercurrents of power in human interpretations of drowning as the environment delivering justice. This paper seeks to look to an Akwamu Indigenous perspective that repositions the environment as an active rather than passive entity in notions of environmental and human justice, albeit it as interpreted by humans. Exploring water as a shorthand for the environment more broadly, I suggest Indigenous perspectives on justice and nature, as embedded with religious meaning, might refract rather than reflect global understandings of the environment as subservient to humans and in need of human guardianship to achieve environmental justice.

'I Can't Think Along These Lines': Poetic Language as Resistance in Bessie Head's *A Question of Power* - Celine Zerna, University of Adelaide

Before its publication in 1973, the manuscript of Bessie Head's novel *A Question of Power* received a number of discouraging comments. The most curious of these called the novel 'a kind of prose poetry' bordering 'on the meaningless'. Many critics have argued that systems of language, such as apartheid discourse, remind us that language is extremely powerful. The separation of persons and bodies according to rigid binaries, such as black/white, designates a form of real and symbolic violence. What Julia Kristeva terms 'poetic language', on the other hand, can be seen as a resistance to these rigid systems of meaning. By drawing attention to ruptures, deferrals, contradictions, multiple meanings and irregular syntax, poetic language flirts with the border of meaninglessness while avoiding nihilistic implications. Through a close reading of some of Head's most difficult passages, my paper seeks to designate *A Question of Power* as 'a kind of prose poetry' – poetic language – that enacts a process of creative resistance. I argue that, if read according to the violent binary language of apartheid discourse, Head's prose will seem 'meaningless'. But this is precisely the point, since, as her protagonist articulates: "I can't think along these lines". I ask: what, then, are the 'lines' along which Head's novel thinks?

Internationalisation of Chinese capital and the transformation of state-society relations in Ethiopia - Edson Ziso, The University of Adelaide.

This paper contributes to the growing literature on China's growing economic relationship with Africa. Employing Ethiopia as a case study, the internationalisation of Chinese capital is interrogated with a view to determining how it is interacting with and reshaping the state and social forces within the Ethiopian state. This is achieved by using a theoretical framework that understands the state as a complex social relation. The social forces making up the Ethiopian state, especially those affected by and affecting Chinese capital, are examined through a comprehensive discussion of Ethiopia's political and economic organisation and enduring state-society relations. Through carefully selected case studies in the Ethiopian economy such as Special Economic Zones (SEZs), leather, agricultural and

infrastructural development sectors, the thesis argues that the internationalisation of Chinese capital is having two major effects on Ethiopian state-society relations, namely, the intensification of party-oriented capitalism and the informalisation of politics. Scholarship on China-Africa relations had until now analysed this relationship through mainly state-state lenses. A key contribution of this paper is that it offers a new way of understanding the relationship between China and Africa through an 'inside out' perspective that explores the changing nature of internal politics as a result of Chinese investment and commercial links. I disaggregate the Ethiopian state and the defining roles being played by its constituent social forces. I conclude that a combination of internal and external forces involved such as the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) ruling party and Chinese State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), respectively, gives a basis for a better understanding of the direction, form and nature of state transformation in Ethiopia.

REMINDER

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