SEPT. 2021 | ISSUE 6

EAS: Edinburgh Anthropology Showcase

An email newsletter to showcase new books, journal articles, book chapters, blogs and more by Social Anthropology staff and students at the University of Edinburgh.

In this issue, new and recent works by:

Josep Almudever Chanza, Imogen Bevan, Janet Carsten, Hsiao-Chiao Chiu, Jamie Cross, Resto Cruz, Jacob Doherty, Jiazhi Fengjiang, Anthony Good, Andreas Hackl, Naomi Haynes, Laura Jeffery, Siobhan Magee, Rebecca Marsland, Mairi O'Gorman, Eirini Papadaki, Koreen Reece, Lotte Buch Segal, Jeevan Sharma, Alice Street, Eva Vernooij, Emilija Zabiliute, & Ann-Christin Zuntz

Political Economy of Social Change and Development in Nepal

Jeevan Sharma

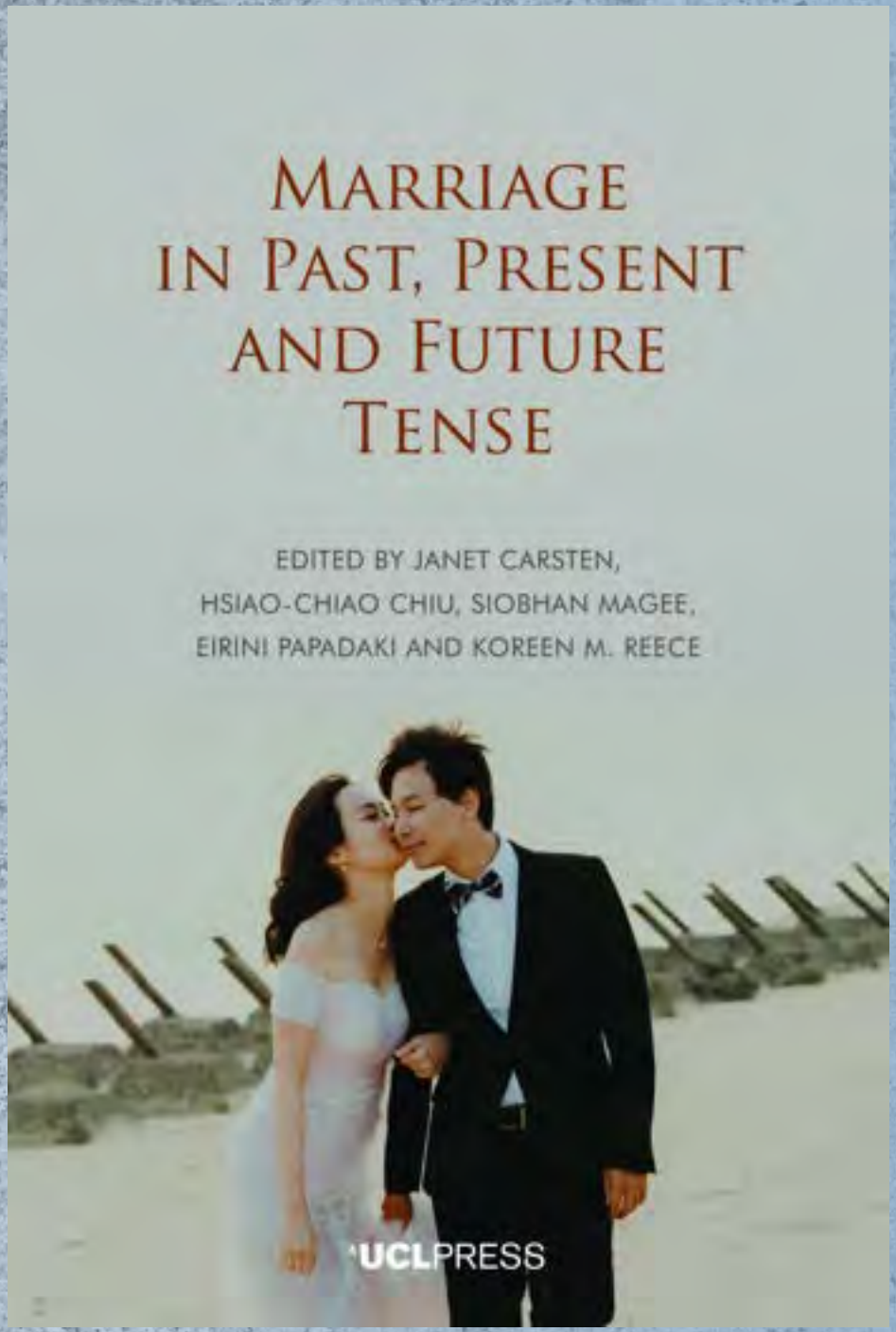


Nepal has been undergoing tumultuous socio-political and economic changes since the 1950s. At the macro-level, politically, Nepal has leapfrogged from a feudal, hierarchical monarchy to a republican order that has attempted to engrain ideas of human rights, equality and inclusive citizenship. Economically, there has been a gradual shift in the political economy of rural livelihoods with the commodification of land and labour, the widespread flows of cash and financialisation and extensive labour migration, with the countryside deeply penetrated by the ideas as well as the material aspects of development, market and modernity.

Drawing on insights from field research carried out in Nepal since 2004, this book uses the idea of 'great transformation' as a promising integrative framework to make sense of the qualitative political, social and economic changes taking place in Nepal since 1950. Focusing on local discourses, experiences and expectations of transformations, the book draws our attention to how powerful historical processes are experienced and negotiated in Nepal and assess how these may, at the same time, produce ideas of equality, human rights and citizenship, while also generating new forms of precarity.

Bloomsbury Academic, 2021
https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/political-economy-of-social-change-and-development-in-nepal-9789389449242/

For India and South Asia:
https://www.bloomsbury.com/in/political-economy-of-social-change-and-development-in-nepal-9789389449242/



Marriage in Past, Present and Future Tense

Edited by Janet Carsten, Hsiao-Chiao Chiu, Siobhan Magee, Eirini Papadaki, and Koreen M. Reece

Marriage globally is undergoing profound change, provoking widespread public comment and concern. Through the close ethnographic examination of case studies drawn from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, Marriage in Past, Present and Future Tense places new and changing forms of marriage in comparative perspective as a transforming and also transformative social institution. In conditions of widespread socio-political inequality and instability, how are the personal, the familial and the political co-produced? How do marriages encapsulate the ways in which memories of past lives, present experience and imaginaries of the future are articulated?

Exploring the ways that marriage draws together and distinguishes history and biography, ritual and law, economy and politics in intimate family life, this volume examines how familial and personal relations, and the ethical judgements they enfold, inform and configure social transformation. Contexts that have been partly shaped through civil wars, cold war and colonialism – as well as other forms of violent socio-political rupture – offer especially apt opportunities for tracing the interplay between marriage and politics. But rather than taking intimate family life and gendered practice as simply responsive to wider socio-political forces, this work explores how marriage may also create social change. Contributors consider the ways in which marital practice traverses the domains of politics, economics and religion, while marking a key site where the work of linking and distinguishing those domains is undertaken.

UCL Press (OA), 2021
https://www.uclpress.co.uk/products/177355

Responsibility, repair and care in Sierra Leone's health system

Eva Vernooij, Francess Koker and Alice Street

Social Science & Medicine, 2021
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114260



Central to the workings of a hospital are the technical and bureaucratic systems that ensure the effective coordination of information and biological materials of patients across time and space. In this paper, which is based on ethnographic research in a public referral hospital in Freetown, Sierra Leone, conducted between October 2018 and September 2019, Vernooij, Koker, and Street adopt a patient pathway approach to examine moments of breakdown and repair in the coordination of patient care. Through the in-depth analysis of a single patient pathway through the hospital, they show how coordination work depends on frequent small acts of intervention and improvisation by multiple people across the pathway, including doctors, managers, nurses, patients and their relatives. We argue that such interventions depend on the individualisation of responsibility for 'making the system work' and are best conceptualised as acts of temporary repair and care for the health system itself. Examining how responsibility for the repair of the system is distributed and valued, both within the hospital and in terms of broader structures of health funding and policy, we argue, is essential to developing more sustainable systems for repair.

Related publications:

Infrastructural Instability, Value and Laboratory Work in a Public Hospital in Sierra Leone. *Medicine Anthropology Theory*, 2021.

Eva Vernooij

Patient pathways and diagnostic value in Sierra Leone. *Medicine Anthropology Theory*, 2021.

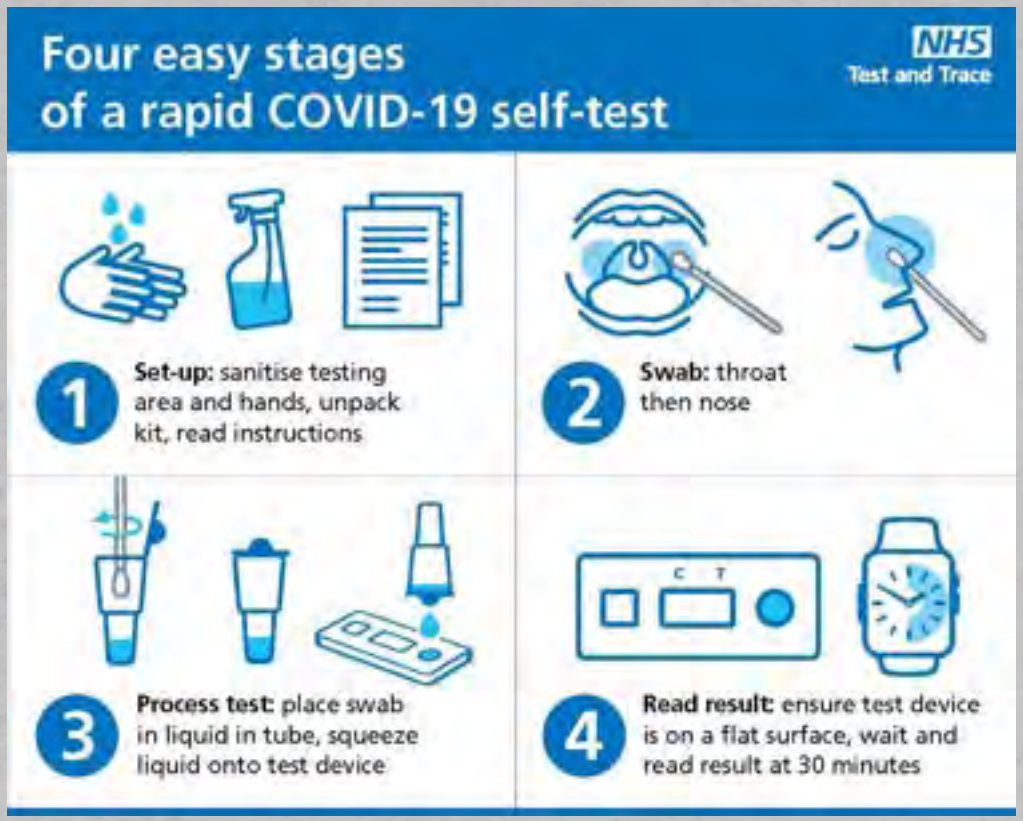
Fatmata Bah, Eva Vernooij and Alice Street

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviour Related to COVID-19 Testing: A Rapid Scoping Review

Imogen Bevan, Mats Stage Baxter, Helen R Stagg, and Alice Street

Diagnostics, 2021

https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4418/11/9/1685



Testing programs for COVID-19 depend on the voluntary actions of members of the public for their success. Understanding people's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to COVID-19 testing is, therefore, key to the design of effective testing programs worldwide. This paper reports on the findings of a rapid scoping review to map the extent, characteristics, and scope of social science research on COVID-19 testing and identifies key themes from the literature. Main findings include the discoveries that people are largely accepting of testing technologies and guidelines and that a sense of social solidarity is a key motivator of testing uptake. The main barriers to accessing and undertaking testing include uncertainty about eligibility and how to access tests, difficulty interpreting symptoms, logistical issues including transport to and from test sites and the discomfort of sample extraction, and concerns about the consequences of a positive result. The review found that existing research was limited in depth and scope. More research employing longitudinal and qualitative methods based in under-resourced settings and examining intersections between testing and experiences of social, political, and economic vulnerability is needed. Last, the findings of this review suggest that testing should be understood as a social process that is inseparable from processes of contact tracing and isolation and is embedded in people's everyday routines, livelihoods and relationships.

COVID-19 and the Precarity of Low-income Migrant Workers in Indian Cities

Jeevan Sharma, Anurag Sharma & Anuj Kapilashrami

Society and Culture in South Asia 7(1), 48–62. 2021.
https://doi.org/10.1177/2393861720975618

Indian cities attract a considerable number of low-income migrants from marginal rural households experiencing difficult economic, political and social conditions at home. Based on fieldwork in Jalandhar and Guwahati, this article focuses on the precarity of low-income migrants in Indian cities. It argues that the concept of precarity, used in the context of migrant labour, should be extended to capture multiple and reinforcing forms of vulnerability, examining the relationship between structural inequalities, including difficult conditions at home, exclusion from public services and poor access to justice. It puts forward a proposition that the widespread media representations of migrant workers returning home in the context of COVID-19 are not simply a result of the sudden outbreak of the coronavirus but that these journeys must be seen as part of the history of the circulatory system of labour.



Fracturing the pandemic: the logic of separation and infectious disease in Tanzania

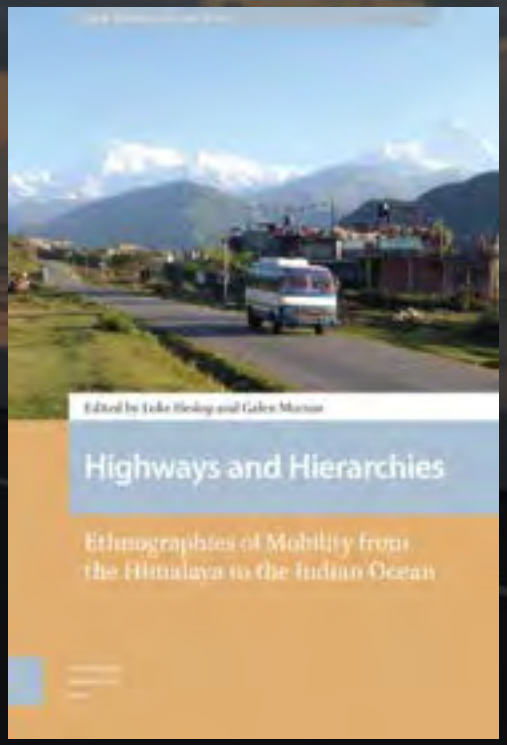
Rebecca Marsland

Viral Loads: Anthropologies of urgency in the time of COVID-19
Edited by Lenore Manderson, Nancy J. Burke and Ayo Wahlberg
UCL Press, 2021
https://www.uclpress.co.uk/products/176694

Encountering Chinese development in the Maldives: gifts, hospitality, and rumours

Luke Heslop & Laura Jeffery

This chapter examines the longest and most developed road in the Maldives archipelago, a fifteen-kilometre-long link road connecting four islands of the Laamu (or Haddummati) Atoll. In the planning phase, there were tensions between those who argued that the road should connect houses to the school and the mosque and those who argued that the road should connect the harbour to the market. Such appeals, bifurcated along gender lines, reflect local mobility concerns and were tied to existing political rifts between the four islands that were intensified by the appearance of a new infrastructural asset. The built road facilitates a multitude of local encounters as people travel further and more regularly, but it is also through the road that islanders encounter the global forces of capital and construction that shape their islands. The Laamu link road was a 'gift' from the Chinese government, constructed by the Jiangsu Transportation Engineering Group (J-TEG), and amidst local mobility concerns and inter-island politics swirl rumours and hearsay of land grabs and international power struggles between China, India, the USA, and Saudi Arabia. This chapter, as well as being an ethnographic exposition of Chinese infrastructure development in a South Asian archipelago, explores the road as a social experience as it crosscuts competing visions of modernity, global connectivity, and anxiety about material change on remote coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.



Highways and Hierarchies:
Ethnographies of Mobility from the Himalaya to the Indian Ocean
Luke Heslop & Galen Murton, eds.
Amsterdam University Press, 2021
https://www.aup.nl/en/book/9789463723046/highways-and-hierarchies

Writing Code, Decoding Culture: Digital Skills and the Promise of a Fast Lane to Decent Work among Refugees and Migrants in Berlin

Philip Rushworth and Andreas Hackl

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 2021

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1893159

The digitisation of work poses global challenges but also offers new employment opportunities. This article explores the experiences of refugees and migrants who study at coding schools in Berlin to pursue digital careers. Attracted by the promise of coding as a fast lane to decent work, these newcomers hope to circumvent barriers of the local labour market, such as the need for local language skills and accredited qualifications. But many coding students realise that the fast lane they have entered is not so fast after all, and that it is scattered with obstacles and uncertainties. The ostensibly inclusive tech sector emerges as highly competitive and demands total commitment, passion, and a 'culture fit': alongside learning to code, they must learn to decode the behavioural and cultural specifics of an international tech sector. Coding thereby becomes a digital extension of the demands and expectations of national integration. As migrants and refugees hope that digital skills will lead to decent work, respectability, and middle-class status, they experience a contradiction between aspirations that are said to be universal, because anyone can in theory succeed as a coder, and recurring experiences of discrimination and precarity.



Related Publications:

Towards decent work for young refugees and host communities in the digital platform economy in Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Egypt

Andreas Hackl

International Labour Organization
Geneva, 2021.

This report explores job creation in the gig economy from the unique experiences and perspectives of youth and refugees, as well as from the viewpoint of digital labour and e-commerce platforms, digital training providers, start-up incubators, social partners, and policymakers.

Digital refugee livelihoods and decent work: Towards inclusion in a fairer digital economy.

Andreas Hackl, ed.

International Labour Organization
Geneva, 2021.

The digitization of the world of work is fundamentally transforming how refugees can make a livelihood and obtain employment. A rapidly expanding global digital economy harbours countless new opportunities but it also poses a range of challenges and risks. A new report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) now explores the growing role of digital economies for refugees, including case studies from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.





Figure 3.
Remittance-sending patterns of refugees originally from Mheen after 2011.

Refugees' Transnational Livelihoods and Remittances: Syrian Mobilities in the Middle East Before and After 2011

Ann-Christin Zuntz

Journal of Refugee Studies 34(2): 1400–1422. 2021
https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feab016

Pursuing an ethnographic approach, this article explores how Syrians' pre-war kinship-based networks have oriented livelihoods strategies for refugees in Jordan after 2011. Drawing on long-term fieldwork (2015–2017) in northern Jordan, Ann-Christin Zuntz argues that seasonal migration was a livelihoods strategy for Syria's rural poor long before 2011, serving as their old-age provision and contributing to rural development. Since 2011, conflict-induced displacement and border closures have reshaped Syrians' transnational kinship-based networks: geographically, but also with regard to the diversification of sources of income and gendered responsibilities. In Jordan, Syrian refugees mobilize pre-war transnational ties to access jobs in agriculture and the humanitarian sector, and distribute their income through kinship-based cross-border networks. These ethnographic findings challenge a localized understanding of refugee livelihoods, demonstrating that the household economies of refugees, migrants, and those left behind, in Syria, Jordan, the Gulf countries, and now Europe, are intertwined. In closing, she provides recommendations about how a networked understanding of refugee livelihoods can inform the COVID-19 emergency response, and help create decent jobs for displaced people in the Global South.



Figure 2.
Adnan's travels between 2000 and 2014.

Early marriage and displacement – a conversation: How Syrian daughters, mothers and mothers-in-law in Jordan understand marital decision-making

A. Zuntz, G. Palattiyil, A. Amawi, R. Al Akash, A. Nashwan, A. Al Majali & H. Nair.

Journal of the British Academy **9: 179-212 (2021)**

Conflict and forced migration threaten to reverse the decline of early marriage in the Middle East. In some Syrian refugee communities, protracted displacement and precarious livelihoods, together with pre-war traditions of early marriage, push families to arrange matches for their adolescent daughters, and sometimes sons. Drawing on thirteen ethnographic interviews with young Syrian women, mothers, mothers-in-law and grandmothers in Jordan, the authors develop a multi-perspective approach to the study of early marriage. A feminist outlook has informed their fieldwork and the way its results are presented: around a conversation with Syrian women of different ages and from different generational groups. While humanitarian reports often use women's voices in a tokenistic way, the authors stay attentive to the complex nature of their stories and ambitions, contrasting them with insights from interviews with Jordanian academics, aid workers and policymakers. The study adds nuance to existing humanitarian narratives by drawing attention to the interplay of multigenerational household dynamics, legal and economic constraints in host countries, but also younger and older women's aspirations, that shape marital decision-making within displaced families.

Related publication:

'In exile, the woman became everything' – Middle-aged Syrian women's contributions to family livelihoods during protracted displacement in Jordan

D. Sidhva, A. Zuntz, R. Al Akash, A, Nashwan & A. Al Majali.
Journal of Humanitarian Affairs 3(1): 4-15. (2021)
https://www.manchesteropenhive.com/view/journals/jha/3/1/article-p4.xml

“To Be a Little More Realistic”
The Ethical Labour of Suspension among Nightclub Hostesses in Southeast China

Jiazhi Fengjiang



Pacific Affairs 94(2) 2021
https://doi.org/10.5509/2021942307

This article explores the “ethical labour” of suspension—the conscious effort of deferring one’s ethical judgement and reflections in order to avoid irreconcilable ethical conflicts between one’s present activities and long-term goals. While people engage in ethical judgement and reflections in everyday social interactions, it is the laborious aspect of regulating one’s ethical dispositions that Jiazhi Fengjiang highlights in the concept of “ethical labour.” Although it cannot be directly commodified, ethical labour is a form of labour as it consumes energy and is integral to the performance of other forms of labour, particularly intimate and emotional ones. This formulation of ethical labour draws on long-term ethnographic research with a group of young women migrants working as hostesses in high-end nightclubs in southeast China. Many of them perform socially stigmatized work with the goal of contributing to their family and saving money for a dignified life in the future. Ethical labour is essential to their hostess work because it enables them to juggle multiple affective relationships and defer the fundamental ethical conflict. They express ethical labour through the phrase “to be a little more realistic,” making sure that they obtain what they want at a particular moment. But ethical labour does not simply mean pushing ethical questions aside. It is sustained by conscious effort and is overshadowed by fears of ageing and failure to achieve long-term life goals. Prolonged ethical labour often fails to resolve ethical conflict and may intensify one’s stress. Fengjiang’s analysis of these women migrants’ situation contributes to the sex-as-work debate regarding women’s agency in work and their subjection to exploitation.

Solar Power and its Discontents: Critiquing Off-grid Infrastructures of Inclusion in East Africa

Jamie Cross & Tom Neumark

Since 2010, solar energy companies in North America and Europe have played a pivotal role in delivering clean, reliable and sustainable electricity to millions of people living off the grid across sub-Saharan Africa. However, today, off-grid solar energy in Africa is no longer seen as an unmitigated social and economic good. Inflows of private equity investment have led the employees and customers of off-grid solar companies to question the industry's commercial dynamics. Their critiques address the mis-selling of solar home systems and the technical limits of off-grid infrastructures for domestic production, framed both by dominant market paradigms and by relationships to nation, community and family. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in East Africa's off-grid solar industry, this study assembles these critical perspectives into a wider analysis of off-grid solar power as an adverse 'infrastructure of inclusion'.

Development and Change 52(4): 902-926. 2021.
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dech.12668

Repairing the World: Ordinary Ethics and the Shadows of Moralism

Emilija Zabiliute

The Residues of Kinship

Resto Cruz

In: Working with Veena Das's *Textures of the Ordinary: Anthropology after Wittgenstein*

Book Forum, edited by Lotte Buch Segal

Conflict and Society 7 (1): 198-213, 2021

https://www.berghahnjournals.com/view/journals/conflict-and-society/7/1/arcs070114.xml



Telling Families, Telling AIDS: Narratives of Crisis in Botswana

Koreen Reece

Ethnos, 2021

https://doi.org/10.1080/00141844.2021.1965640

This article examines how families tell crisis, how non-governmental organisations tell it, and what a comparison offers for ethnographers of crisis. In Botswana's time of AIDS, families tell the stories of those they've lost in collaborative, fragmented, and mediated ways. Where words have risky intersubjective effects – especially among kin – family stories both produce and contain their danger, thereby generating selves and relationships. Tales told by orphan care NGOs draw on different language ideologies, to different ends: they focus on the crisis of AIDS, its causes and effects, to generate solutions and legitimacy – potentially disrupting family tellings. Koreen Reece argues that ethnographies of crisis deploy a similar, EuroAmerican, narrative logic: they focus on crisis in order to generate change. But this approach may obscure the lived experience of crisis, and foreclose creative response. She proposes specific ways that anthropologists might experiment with 'non-crisis narrations' [Roitman, Janet. 2013. Anti-Crisis. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.] instead, taking family tales as inspiration.

In the Know: The Pain of the Other in Torture Rehabilitation

Lotte Buch Segal



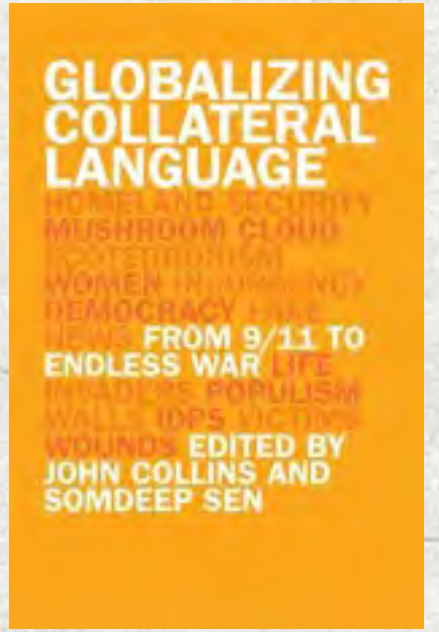
Based on fieldwork in a rehabilitation clinic for survivors of torture the focus of this chapter is an anthropological examination of the concept of secondary traumatisation as a language and a professional orientation. Lotte Segal asks if we might think of an anthropological theory of being with the pain of others as a shared language hinged on the knowledge that working with people in immense pain is knowing the failure of the voice and the simultaneous return of it. Most notably this return does not only take place in a singular but simultaneously in a collective register. Based on the premise that "claims to the distribution and adequacy of the response to pain and suffering play an important part in the formation of collective identities" (Kelly, Harper and Khanna 2015: 4), she argues that, what characterizes this community, might be understood as an everyday ethics in the sense of a politics of care; as a shared knowledge, in the sense of acknowledgement, of the vulnerability of the concepts available for the therapists to register the effects of their work upon them.

Living With Concepts: Anthropology in the Grip of Reality

Edited by Andrew Brandel and Marco Motta

Fordham University Press, 2021

https://www.fordhampress.com/9780823294275/living-with-concepts/



WOMEN

Lotte Buch Segal

In this chapter, Lotte Segal demonstrates how the role of the war on terror in themes like "patriarchy", "fundamentalism" and "Islam/Islamism" entered and influenced scholarly discussion of Muslim women in the Middle East. 9/11, she argues, provided the ideal occasion for the solidification of the west's cultural hegemony and, with it, the perception of Muslim women as fundamentally unfree. But while this political project adopts the discourses of Orientalism as detailed by Edward Said (1977), she also explores the possibility of circumventing this collateral language drawing on recent work on agency and gender in the Middle East.

Globalizing Collateral Language: From 9/11 to Endless War

Edited by John Collins and Somdeep Sen

University of Georgia Press, 2021

https://ugapress.org/book/9780820360539/globalizing-collateral-language/

Uses and misuses of Country of Origin Information (COI) in the refugee status determination process.

Anthony Good

Country of Origin Information is crucial for decisions on the credibility of asylum applicants' accounts, and on the risks they would face if returned to their home countries. In the UK, 'official' Home Office COI has changed over time, both in factual content and in the balance between information and policy. Country Guidance cases, in which COI is judicially assessed so as to establish 'factual precedents', have taken on a prominent role in asylum jurisprudence. However, it is not only the factual accuracy of COI that is relevant but also its discursive form. This paper critically assesses the ways in which COI is used in practice by administrative decision-makers and immigration judges.

Cahiers de l'EDEM/Louvain Migration Case Law Commentary

(June): 4-19, 2021.

https://uclouvain.be/fr/instituts-recherche/juri/cedie/actualites/uses-and-misuses-of-country-of-origin-information-coi-in-the-refugee-status-determination-process.html

Mobilizing social reproduction: gendered mobility and everyday infrastructure in Abidjan

Jacob Doherty

This article examines the everyday mobilities of mothers in Yopougon, Côte d'Ivoire to analytically center mobility in the study of social reproduction. Yopougon, Abidjan's largest commune, is on the cusp of a major overhaul of its transportation network intended to better integrate it into the city. Planned through a conventional vision of economic productivity that privileges commuting over other forms of travel, this restructuring risks deepening gendered exclusions in urban mobility. Mothers of young children, a sub-category of passengers who perform the bulk of the work of social reproduction and who experience multiple competing demands on their time that structure their mobilities in particularly illustrative ways, have been overlooked in transport planning. Drawing on mobility diaries and visual research methods, Jacob Doherty illustrates how urban transport systems are implicated in the everyday practices of intergenerational care and social reproduction and how, in turn, these practices themselves become forms of urban infrastructure. These mobile practices of social reproduction disclose critical affordances and barriers in existing popular transport systems and reveal the breadth of gendered practices, relations, and materialities that are constitutive of mobility infrastructures but marginalized by a narrow policy focus on the transport sector.



Mobilities 16(5), 2021
https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2021.1944288

Recomposing persons: Scavenging and storytelling in a birth cohort archive

Penny Tinkler, Resto Cruz & Laura Fenton

Birth cohort studies can be used not only to generate population-level quantitative data, but also to recompose persons. The crux is how we understand data and persons. Recomposition entails scavenging for various (including unrecognised) data. It foregrounds the perspective and subjectivity of survey participants, but without forgetting the partiality and incompleteness of the accounts that it may generate. Although interested in the singularity of individuals, it attends to the historical and relational embeddedness of personhood. It examines the multiple and complex temporalities that suffuse people's lives, hence departing from linear notions of the life course. It implies involvement, as well as reflexivity, on the part of researchers. It embraces the heterogeneity and transformations over time of scientific archives and the interpretive possibilities, as well as incompleteness, of birth cohort studies data. Interested in the unfolding of lives over time, it also shines light on meaningful biographical moments.

History of the Human Sciences , 2021

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0952695121995398

Against Unity: A Christian Response to the Zambian Elections

Naomi Haynes

The experience of Christians from the first century through today has been marked by the hard work of figuring out how to work and live together, dividing resources, navigating sexual ethics, and engaging those outside the faith. In other words, to be a Christian is to be engaged in politics, not just as we approach the world beyond our religion, but also and more importantly in our dealings with one another.

As Zambia goes to the polls tomorrow, the country's overwhelmingly Christian electorate should not allow the language of unity to be weaponized by church or state leaders, nor be drawn in by calls to unity that preclude politics. Opposing politics to unity does not make politics disappear. It is only in the hard work of difference – that is, the work of politics – that we learn what unity really means.

Democracy in Africa

http://democracyinafrica.org/against-unity-a-christian-perspective-on-the-zambian-elections/

Concretizing the Christian Nation: Negotiating Zambia's National House of Prayer

Naomi Haynes

Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East 41(2): 166-174 (2021).

https://read.dukeupress.edu/cssaame/article-abstract/41/2/166/174089/Concretizing-the-Christian-NationNegotiating



In October 2015 the Zambian president broke ground on a new National House of Prayer, a building project meant to reaffirm the country's status as Africa's only self-proclaimed "Christian nation." Over the next four years architects produced three separate sets of plans for the House of Prayer, images of which were circulated among Zambian Christians, primarily church leaders. Each set of plans has provoked conversations about what the House of Prayer should look like. This article shows how discussions of the building's aesthetic features were connected to the theological-political possibilities of Christian nationalism, crystalizing around two competing models of how to go about making Zambia a (more) Christian nation. By tracing the tension between these models through architectural and aesthetic debates, this article shows the link between images and the theological-political imagination. It therefore builds on anthropological analyses of other parts of the world that have emphasized the political power of aesthetics as more than representations of already existing ideas—that is, as an ideologically and politically productive force in its own right.

Taking Dominion in a Christian Nation: North American Political Theology in an African Context

Naomi Haynes

Pneuma 43: 214-232 (2021).

https://brill.com/view/journals/pneu/43/2/article-p214_4.xml

This article traces some of the North American theological influences on contemporary Christian nationalism in Zambia. Beginning with an overview of key tenets of Christian Reconstruction and the New Apostolic Reformation, Naomi Haynes shows how these movements have influenced the writing of some key players in Zambia's Christian nationalist project. She also demonstrates how these authors have modified the Western ideas that have shaped their thought. This analysis responds to calls in the anthropology of Christianity for better documentation of the various forms Christian nationalism takes around the world, perhaps especially outside the West. It also challenges easy arguments about the influence of Western Christian activists on Christian politics in Africa by foregrounding the agency of local writers and theologians, even as they engage with theological ideas that originated in the West.

Moving Words: Poetry In/As Method
edited by Duduzile S Ndlovu

This book is the result of a Poetry In/As Research workshop funded by the Moving Words Project. The workshop was hosted at the University of Edinburgh in June 2019 to explore how participants were using poetry in research as a method of inquiry, a research communication strategy, and/or as a form of self-care in the research process. The vibrant discussions in the workshop led to this e-book project. This book does not seek to put forward a set of instructions and should not be read as a manual of how to use poetry in research. In these reflections, we hope that you will find inspiration for your own way that honours your process and all those involved in it, a way of doing what Ojibwe Elders call 'good work'. The path to this work is not discovered; it is built, collaboratively.

York Tree Publications, 2021. Available on Apple Books

Including work by

Josep Almudever Chanza, Mairi O'Gorman, and Radhika Govinda

