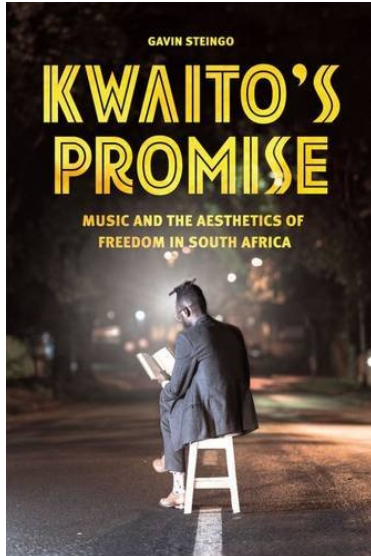


Relevant Books



Steingo, Gavin. *Kwaito's Promise: Music and the Aesthetics of Freedom in South Africa*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press, 2016, pp.320, ISBN: 022636254X.

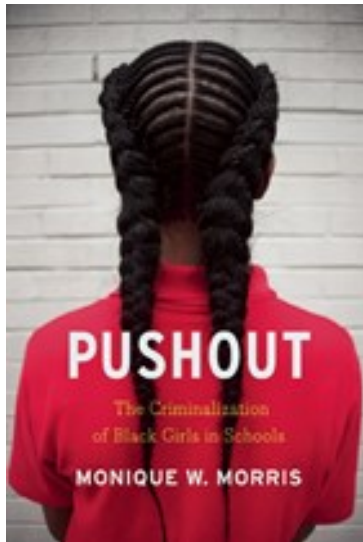
This work examines Kwaito as it has developed alongside the democratization of South Africa over the past two decades. Tracking the fall of South African hope into the disenchantment that often characterizes the outlook of its youth today—who face high unemployment, extreme inequality, and widespread crime, the book looks to Kwaito as a powerful tool that paradoxically engages South Africa's crucial social and political problems by, in fact, seeming to ignore them. Interacting with Kwaito artists and fans.



Meintjes, Louise (with photos by TJ Lemon). *Dust of the Zulu: Ngoma Aesthetics after Apartheid*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2017, pp.352, 142 illustrations, ISBN: 0822362651.

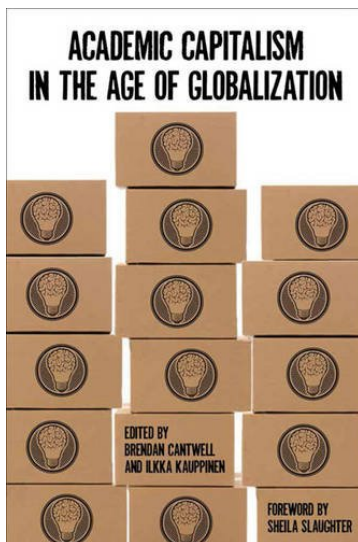
This volume traces the political and aesthetic significance of Ngoma, a competitive form of dance and music that emerged out of the legacies of colonialism and apartheid in South Africa. Contextualizing Ngoma within South Africa's history of violence, migrant labor, the HIV epidemic, and the world music market, the author follows a community Ngoma team and its professional subgroup during the twenty years after apartheid's end and ties aesthetics to politics, embodiment to the voice, and masculine anger to eloquence and virtuosity, relating the visceral experience of Ngoma performances as they embody the expanse of South

African history.



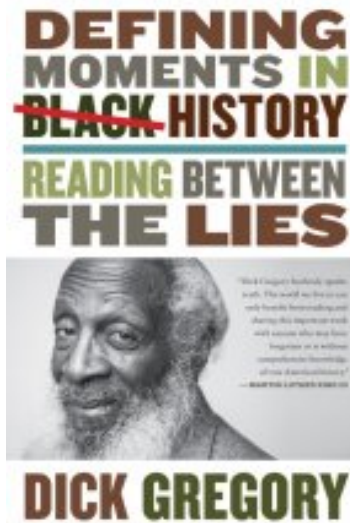
Morris, Monique W. *Pushout: The Criminalization of Black Girls in Schools*. New York: The New Press, 2016, pp. 256, ISBN: 9781620970942.

This book exposes a world of confined potential and supports the growing movement to address the policies, practices, and cultural illiteracy that push countless students out of school and into unhealthy, unstable, and often unsafe futures. For four years the author chronicled the experiences of Black girls in the U.S. whose intricate lives are misunderstood, highly judged by teachers, administrators, and the justice system—and degraded by the very institutions charged with helping them flourish. Hence, the work shows how despite obstacles, stigmas, stereotypes, and despair, Black girls still find ways to breathe remarkable dignity into their lives in classrooms, juvenile facilities, and beyond. The author is the co-founder of the National Black Women’s Justice Institute and writes a monthly column on black women and girls for Ebony.com.



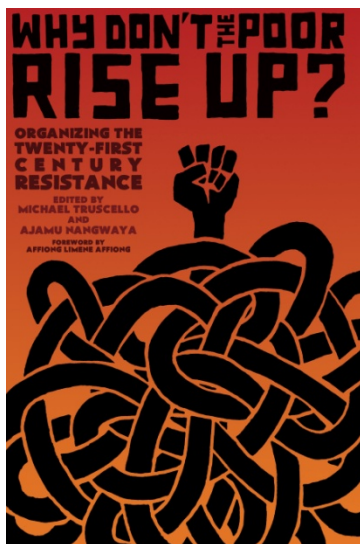
Cantwell, Brendan and Ilkka Kauppinen, eds [foreword by Sheila Slaughter]. *Academic Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014, pp. 296, ISBN: 1421415380.

This book offers a framework for understanding that today nearly every aspect of higher education—including student recruitment, classroom instruction, faculty research, administrative governance, and the control of intellectual property—is embedded in a political economy with links to the market and the state. And thus, it explains higher education’s shift from creating scholarship and learning as a public good to generating knowledge as a commodity to be monetized in market activities via an in-depth assessment of the theoretical foundations of academic capitalism, as well as new empirical insights into how the process of academic capitalism has played out.



Gregory, Dick. *Defining Moments in Black History: Reading Between the Lies*. New York, NY: Amistad, 2017, pp.256, ISBN: 0062448692.

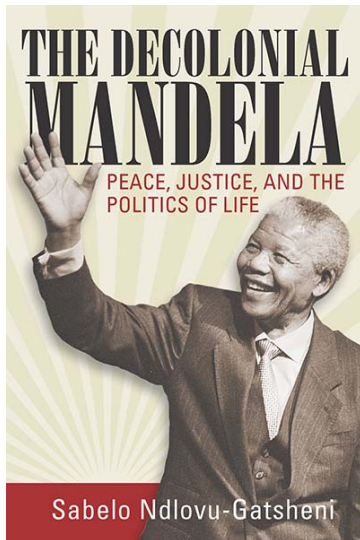
In this collection of thoughtful, provocative essays, the author charts the complex and often obscured history of the African American experience, and in an unapologetically candid voice, he moves from African ancestry and surviving the Middle Passage to the creation of the Jheri Curl, the enjoyment of bacon and everything pig, the headline-making shootings of Black men, and the Black Lives Matter movement. Hence, the book explores historical movements such as The Great Migration and the Harlem Renaissance, as well as cultural touchstones such as Sidney Poitier winning the Best Actor Oscar for *Lilies in the Field* and Billie Holiday releasing *Strange Fruit*



Nangwaya, Ajamu and Michael Truscello, eds. *Why Don't the Poor Rise Up?: Organizing the Twenty-First Century Resistance*. Chico, California: AK Press, 2017, pp. 300, ISBN: 9781849352789.

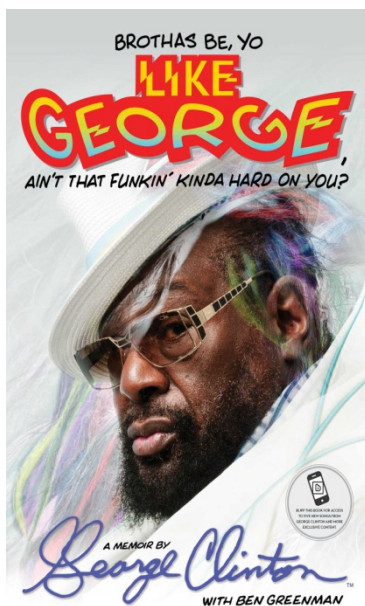
In this work scholars and activists from around the world present perspectives that explore the question of revolution, its objective and subjective prerequisites, and its increasing likelihood. Hence, the book offers a reassessment of contemporary obstacles to mass mobilization, as well as examples from around the world of poor people overcoming those obstacles in inspiring and instructive new ways. Some of the topics in the book include: corrientes of hemispheric resistencia; the counter-insurrectionary function of the color line; Black Labor and Liberation; social movement unionism and critical equity; Trump and the Alt.Right; anti-

poverty organizing in Canada and the US; cultivating the radical imagination in the North of the Americas; the spiritual exploitation of the poor; engendering revolt in the Anglophone Caribbean; the Grenadian Revolution; how the poor rise up in San Cristobal de las Casas; the territory of the community police in Guerrero, Mexico; Multiplications' of the poor in Mathare, Nairobi; critical consciousness as an act of culture in Sudan; and powers of the uncivil in South Africa.



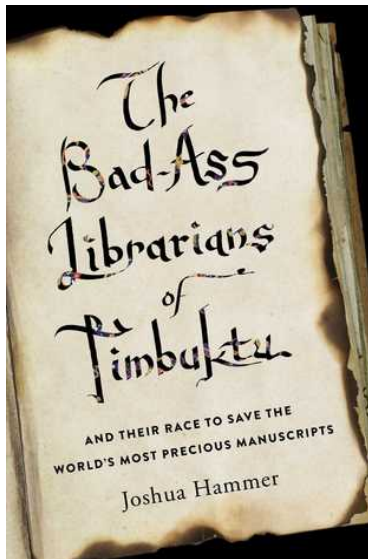
Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo. *The Decolonial Mandela: Peace, Justice and the Politics of Life*. Brooklyn NY: Berghahn Books Inc., 2016, pp. 186, ISBN: 978-1-78533-296-8.

This book is a contribution to the emerging literature on decolonial studies that lays out a groundbreaking interpretation of the “Mandela phenomenon” as the author identifies transformative political justice and a re-imagined social order as key features of Nelson Mandela’s legacy. Mandela is understood here as an exemplar of de-colonial humanism, one who embodied the idea of survivor’s justice and held up reconciliation and racial harmony as essential for transcending colonial modes of thought. The author is head of the Archie Mafeje Research Institute at the University of South Africa, and editor-in-chief of *Africa Insight* and deputy editor of the *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*.



Clinton, George (with Ben Greenman) *Brothas Be, Yo Like George, Ain't That Funkin' Kinda Hard On You: A Memoir*. New York: Atria Books, 2014, pp. 416, ISBN: 1476751072.

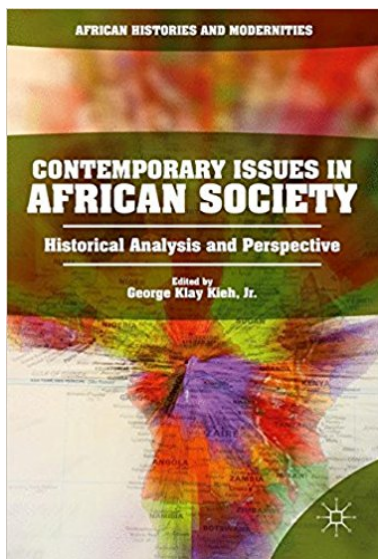
In this music memoir, George Clinton (aka Dr. Funkenstein aka The Godfather of Funk) talks about four decades of hit songs, drug abuse, the evolution of pop, rock, and soul music, his legal pitfalls, and much much more. Recording both as Parliament and Funkadelic, George Clinton revolutionized R&B during the '70s, twisting soul music into funk by adding influences from several late-'60s acid heroes: Jimi Hendrix, Frank Zappa, and Sly Stone. The group ruled Black music during the '70s, capturing over 40 R&B hit singles (including three number ones) and recording three platinum albums.



Hammer, Joshua. *The Bad-Ass Librarians of Timbuktu: And Their Race to Save the World's Most Precious Manuscripts*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 2016, pp. 288, ISBN: 9781476777412.

This volume describes how a group of Timbuktu librarians enacted a daring plan to smuggle the city's great collection of rare Islamic manuscripts away from the threat of destruction at the hands of Al Qaeda militants to the safety of southern Mali. Hence, in the 1980s, a young adventurer and collector for a government library, Abdel Kader Haidara, journeyed across the Sahara Desert and along the Niger River, tracking down and salvaging tens of thousands of ancient Islamic and secular manuscripts that had fallen into obscurity. In 2012, thousands of Al Qaeda militants from northwest Africa seized control of most of Mali, including

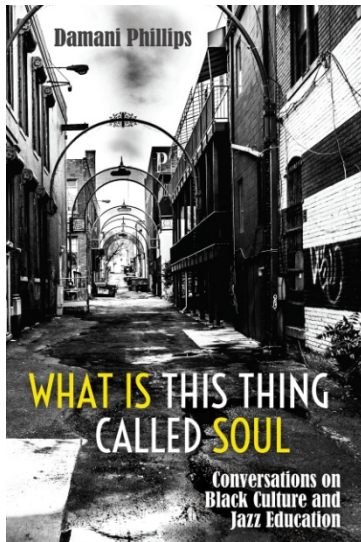
Timbuktu. They imposed Sharia law, chopped off the hands of accused thieves, stoned to death unmarried couples, and threatened to destroy the great manuscripts. As the militants tightened their control over Timbuktu, Haidara organized a dangerous operation to sneak all 350,000 volumes out of the city to the safety of southern Mali.



Keih, George Klay, ed. *Contemporary Issues in African Society: Historical Analysis and Perspective*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, pp.387, ISBN: 3319497715

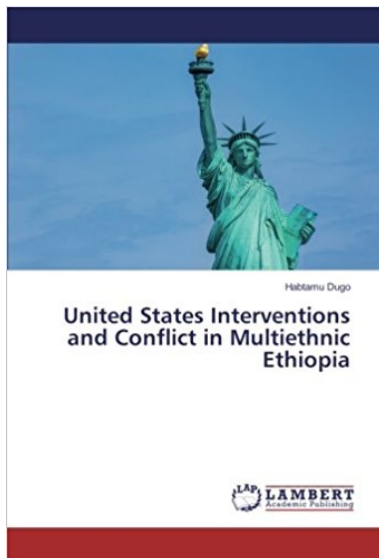
This book examines the twin critical processes of state-building and nation-building in Africa and the confluence of major domestic and global issues that shape them. The book covers topics such as the expansive role of non-governmental organizations, the growing influence of charismatic Pentecostalism, ethnic conflicts in East Africa, the failure of the African Union's peacekeeping efforts in Sudan's Darfur region, and Africa's expanding relations with the European Union. It combines discussion of these frontier issues shaping contemporary African society with analysis from leading policy

experts. The author is professor of Political Science at the University of West Georgia.



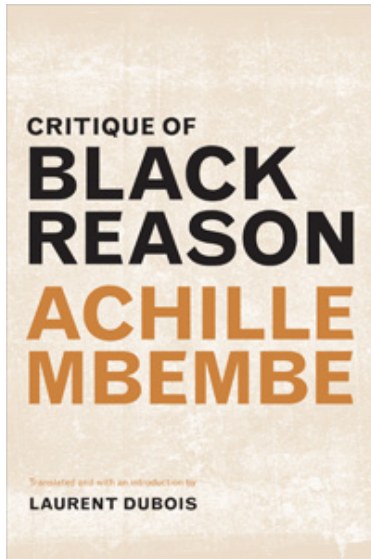
Phillips, Damani. *What Is This Thing Called Soul: Conversations on Black Culture and Jazz Education*. New York, NY: Peter Lang Inc., 2017, pp.240, ISBN: 1433145707.

This book explores the potential consequences of forcing the Black musical style of jazz into an academic pedagogical system that is specifically designed to facilitate the practice and pedagogy of European classical music; and tests the belief that the cultural, emotional and esthetic elements at the very core of jazz's unique identity, along with the music's overt connection to Black culture, are effectively being "lost in translation" in traversing the divide between academic and non-academic jazz spheres. The conversation include: Rufus Reid, Lewis Nash, Nicholas Payton and Wycliffe Gordon—along with the late jazz masters Marcus Belgrave and Phil Woods; supplemented by original analysis of the nature and validity of these issues contributed by the author. Hence the book offers a look into pressing issues of race, culture and ethnic value in relation to both jazz music and jazz education; and suggests that sensitivity, marginalization and even a fear of offending others has limited open discussion of how the soul of jazz music can be lost in technical boundaries.



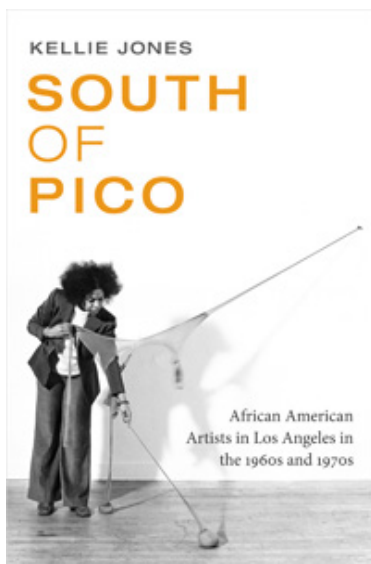
Dugo, Habtamu. *United States Interventions and Conflict in Multiethnic Ethiopia*. Saarbrücken, Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing, 2017, pp., 212, ISBN: 6202050616.

This study analyzes U.S. intervention in Ethiopia and thus, problematizes the traditional notion of intervention in Ethiopia and makes fundamental departures from traditional perspectives to examine the various forms of intervention as justifications for choosing narrowly-based authoritarian elites from Ethiopia's north. The objective of the study was to describe and analyze why the United States has chosen the elites-led Ethiopian state as a linchpin in checking, containing or stamping out communism during the Cold War and terrorism during the era of the Global War on Terrorism. And furthermore, the book argues that US interventions in favor of northern ruling elites have led to power imbalances between ethnic groups and have contributed to entrenching conflicts, dictatorship, deprivation of human rights, freedom and democracy for the majority in Ethiopia which has threatened internal and regional stability contradicting U.S. interests.



Mbembe, Achille. *Critique of Black Reason*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2017, pp.240, ISBN: 0822363437.

This volume offers a capacious genealogy of the category of Blackness—from the Atlantic enslavement enterprise to the present—to critically reevaluate history, racism, and the future of humanity; and teases out the intellectual consequences of the reality that Europe is no longer the world's center of gravity while mapping the relations among colonialism, slavery, and contemporary financial and extractive capital. Tracing the conjunction of Blackness with the biological fiction of race, the author theorizes Black reason as the collection of discourses and practices that equated Blackness with the nonhuman in order to uphold forms of oppression to argue that this equation of Blackness with the nonhuman will serve as the template for all new forms of exclusion.



Kellie Jones. *South of Pico: African American Artists in Los Angeles in the 1960s and 1970s*. Duke University Press, 2017, pp.416, ISBN: 0822361647.

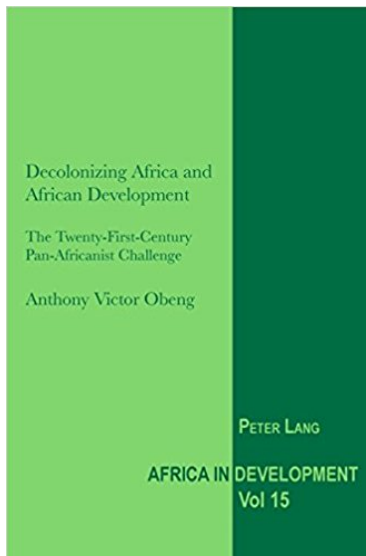
In South of Pico the author explores how the artists in the Black communities of Los Angeles during the 1960s and 1970s created a vibrant, productive, and engaged activist arts scene in the face of structural racism. Emphasizing the importance of African American migration, as well as housing and employment politics, the work shows how the work of Black Angeleno artists such as Betye Saar, Charles White, Noah Purifoy, and Senga Nengudi spoke to the dislocation of migration, L.A.'s urban renewal, and restrictions on Black mobility. Hence, the author characterizes their works as modern migration narratives that look to the past to consider real and imagined futures; as the book also attends to these artists' relationships with gallery and museum culture and

the establishment of Black-owned arts spaces.



Garcia, Jesús Chucho and Fondo Del Sur, eds. *Africanas; Esclavizadas, Cimarronas, Libertarias y Guerrilleras* (Spanish edition). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2016, pp.104, ISBN: 153015877X.

This book argues that being an African woman represents inestimable value, and is synonymous with intelligence, ancestral wisdom and spiritual wealth, resistance, struggle with dignity, and conversion into a maroon. Thus, the authors provide a historical and critical view of what was the female presence in the process of colonization and enslavement in Africa and America to unveil the true history of African people that gave rise to the millions Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean. African women such as Ana Nzinga and Kimpa Vita, Jamaican Nanny, Ana María de Cuba, Juana Francisca and María de la Concepción in Barlovento, Venezuela and others that reflect the female presence in the resistance to the European empire, from the African coasts to America in the pursuit of freedoms.



Obeng, Anthony Victor. *Decolonizing Africa and African Development: The Twenty-First-Century Pan-Africanist Challenge*. New York, NY: Peter Lang Ltd, International Academic Publishers, 2016, pp.280, ISBN: 3034307586.

This book is an intellectual and political response to Thomas Sankara's challenge to the African people to dare to invent their own future, an echo of Patrice Lumumba's call for them to write their own history. Exploring the history of Africa's underdevelopment and the short-circuiting of the Pan-African movement, it argues for the revival of Pan-Africanism as a force for change and calls for a worthy successor to the Fifth Pan-African Congress. Hence, the book revisits Pan-Africanism's history and founding ideals and conducts ruthless forensic examinations of the de facto select territory of much of Africa and parts of the Caribbean, the 'alternative development' fiascos of the late twentieth century, the contemporary 'globalization' and 'democratization' of African projects by imperialist interests, the 'Pan-Africanisms' of imperialism's active collaborators and other obstructions to the decolonization of Africa and African development. And finally, recognizing that the plights of many Afro-Latinos, Afro-Indians, Afro-Arabs and other 'lost' or neglected people of Africa' – as well as those of the victims of 'black-empowered' predators, and thus, the book contains numerous start-up project ideas for action-oriented Pan-Africanists.

NOT OUR PRESIDENT:

New Directions from the Pushed Out, the Others, and the Clear Majority in Trump's Stolen America

EDITED BY

Haki R. Madhubuti
Lasana D. Kazembe

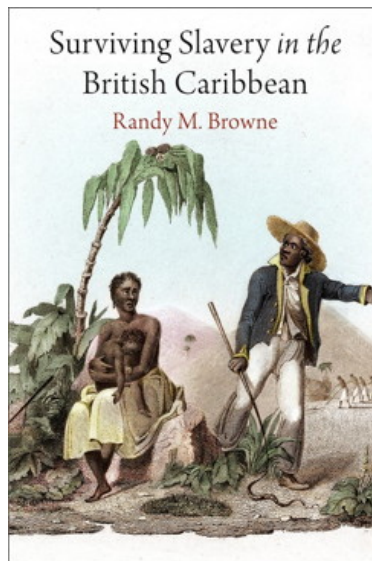


FOREWORD BY
Cornel West

Greene, and others.

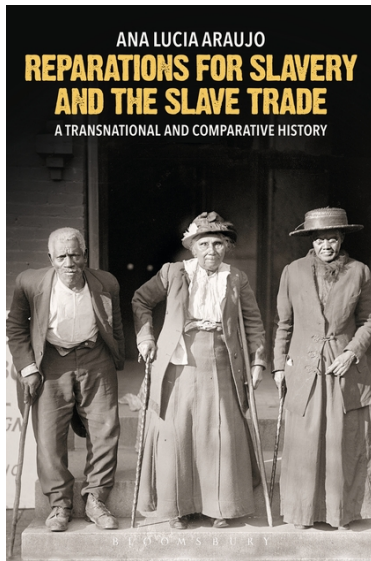
Madhubuti, Haki R. and Lasana D. Kazembe, eds (foreword by Cornel West). *Not Our President: New directions from the Pushed Out, The Others and the Clear Majority in Trump's Stolen America*. Chicago: Third World Press, 2017, pp. 456, ISBN: 088378372X.

This volume is a call-to-action for critical thinking and action, and progressive movement-building among everyday people – the vast majority of whom stand outside of Donald Trump’s vision for America that addresses diverse areas including economics, education, culture, media, labor, religion, and politics. The content includes contributions from Molefi Kete Asante, Edmund W. Gordon, Maulana Karenga, Henry Giroux, Mitch Landrieu, Greg Carr, Sonia Sanchez, Bill Ayers, Gerald Horne, Elizabeth Warren, Ishmael Reed, Julianne Malveaux, Jessica Care Moore, Nikky Finney, Herb Boyd, Michael Simanga, Tallib Kweli



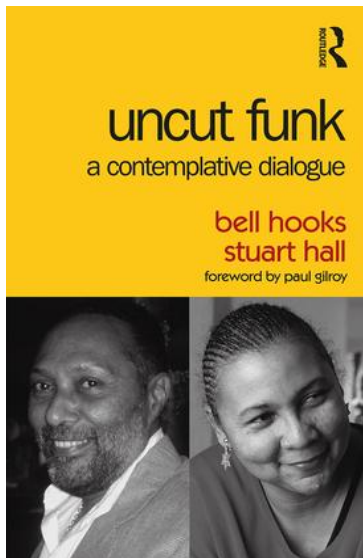
Browne, Randy M. *Surviving Slavery in the British Caribbean*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2017, pp.299, ISBN: 9780812249408.

This volume looks into a human drama in which enslaved African people and their descendants struggled to survive against their enslavers, their environment, and sometimes one another. Grounded in the nineteenth-century British colony of Berbice, one of the Atlantic world's best-documented societies of the enslaved and the last frontier of slavery in the British Caribbean, the author argues that the central problem for most enslaved people was not how to resist or escape slavery, but simply how to stay alive. Guided by the voices of hundreds of enslaved people preserved in an extraordinary set of legal records, the book reveals a world of Caribbean slavery that is both brutal and breathtakingly intimate, and how field laborers invoked abolitionist-inspired legal reforms to protest brutal floggings, spiritual healers conducted secretive nighttime rituals, anxious drivers weighed the competing pressures of managers and the condition of their fellow enslaved people in the fields, and how women fought back against abusive masters and husbands. Hence, the book reveals how differently enslaved people's social relationships, cultural practices, and political strategies appear when seen in the light of their unrelenting struggle to survive.



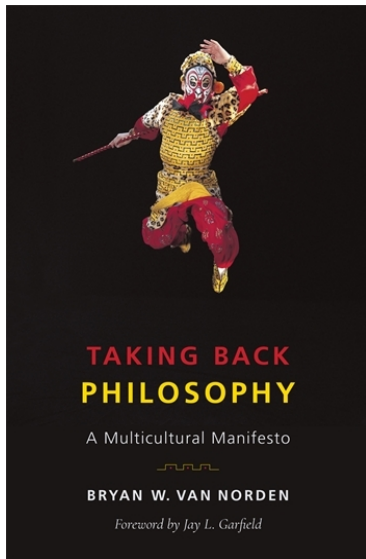
Araujo, Ana Lucia. *Reparations for Slavery and the Slave Trade: A Transnational and Comparative History*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury Academic, 2017, pp288, ISBN: 135001060X.

This book argues that slavery and the Atlantic crime against African people via enslavement trade are among the most heinous crimes against humanity committed in the modern era. Yet, to this day no former slave society in the Americas has paid reparations to the formerly enslaved or their descendants as European countries have never compensated their former colonies in the Americas, whose wealth relied on slave labor, to a greater or lesser extent, and likewise, no African nation ever obtained any form of reparations for the Atlantic crime against African people (slave trade). Thus, the author writes that these calls for reparations are not only not dead, but have a long and persevering history, as she persuasively demonstrates that since the 18th century, enslaved and freed individuals started conceptualizing the idea of reparations in petitions, correspondences, pamphlets, public speeches, slave narratives, and judicial claims, written in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Also, the book reports that in different periods, despite the legality of slavery, the enslaved and freed people were conscious of having been victims of a great injustice, and details a transnational narrative history of the financial, material, and symbolic reparations for slavery, and the Atlantic crime against African people, drawing from the voices of various social actors who identified themselves as the victims of the Atlantic crime and slavery.



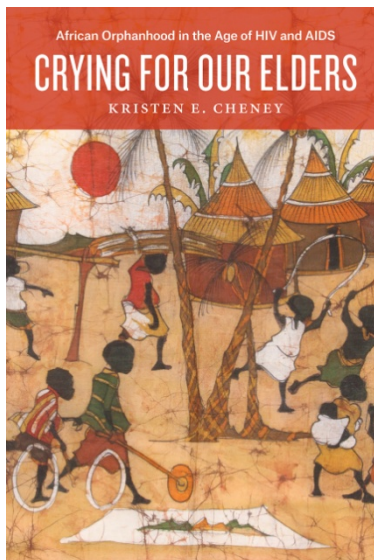
hooks, bell and Stuart Hall. *Uncut Funk: A Contemplative Dialogue*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2017, pp,128, ISBN: 9781138102101.

In an meeting of minds, cultural theorists Stuart Hall and bell hooks met for a series of wide-ranging conversations on what Hall sums up as "life, love, death, sex." From the trivial to the profound, across boundaries of age, sexualities and genders, hooks and Hall dissect topics and themes of continual contemporary relevance, including feminism, home and homecoming, class, Black masculinity, family, politics, relationships, and teaching.



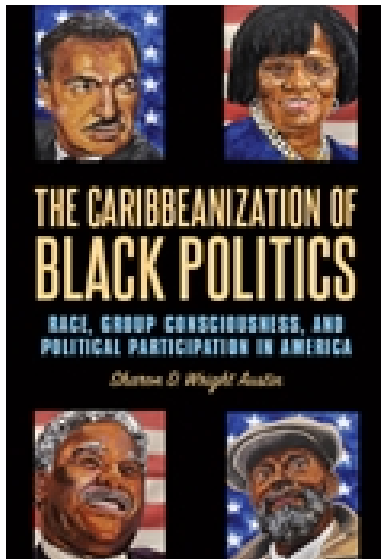
Van Norden, Bryan W. *Taking Back Philosophy: A Multicultural Manifesto*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2017, pp.248, ISBN: 9780231184373.

This critique of American higher education argues that American colleges and universities are failing their students by refusing to teach the philosophical traditions of China, India, Africa, and other non-Western cultures, and that most philosophy departments stubbornly insist that only Western philosophy is real philosophy and denigrate everything outside the European canon. Thus, the author proposes an inclusive, multicultural approach to philosophical inquiry to showcase several accessible examples of how Western and Asian thinkers can be brought into productive dialogue, demonstrating that philosophy only becomes deeper as it becomes increasingly diverse and pluralistic. And in short, the ethnocentrism and anti-intellectualism characteristic of much contemporary American politics is exposed, and a defense of the value of philosophy and a liberal arts education, and a call to return to the search for the good life that defined philosophy for Confucius, Socrates, and the Buddha is presented.



Cheney, Kristen E. *Crying for Our Elders: African Orphanhood in the Age of HIV and AIDS*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press, 2017, pp.248, ISBN: 022643754X

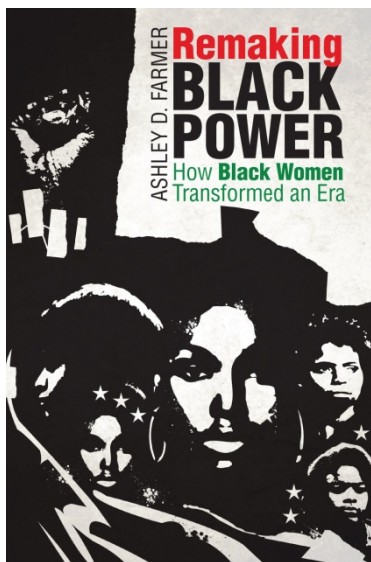
This book articulated that humanitarian groups have misread the ‘orphan crisis’ in Africa in relationship to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, thus it explains how the global humanitarian focus on orphanhood often elides the social and political circumstances that actually present the greatest adversity to vulnerable children—in effect deepening the crisis and thereby affecting children’s lives as irrevocably as HIV/AIDS itself. Through ethnographic fieldwork and collaborative research with children in Uganda, the author traces how the “best interest” principle that governs children’s’ rights can stigmatize orphans and leave children in the post-antiretroviral era even more vulnerable to exploitation; and details the dramatic effects this has on traditional family support and child protection and stresses child empowerment over pity. Hence, the work explore the experience of AIDS orphanhood through the eyes of children, caregivers, and policymakers to show that despite the extreme challenges of growing up in the era of HIV/AIDS, the post-ARV generation still holds out hope for the future.



Austin, Sharon D. Wright. *The Caribbeanization of Black Politics: Race, Group Consciousness, and Political Participation in America*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2018, pp.256, ISBN: 9781438468099.

This volume explores the impact of ethnic diversification of African American communities on the prospects for Black political empowerment. Focusing on Boston, Chicago, Miami, and New York City—cities that for the last several years have experienced an influx of Black immigrants—the author surveyed more than two thousand African Americans, Cape Verdeans, Haitians, and West Indians. Although many studies conclude that African American group consciousness causes them to participate in politics at higher rates when socioeconomic status is controlled for, the author analyzes whether this is true for other Black groups to assess the current political incorporation of these

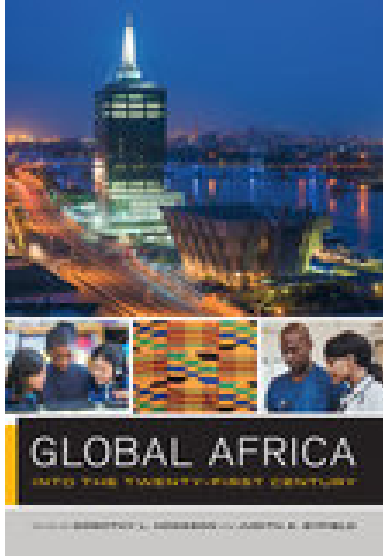
groups by looking at data on public officeholders and by examining political coalitions and conflicts among the groups to also discuss the possible future of Black political development in these cities.



Farmer, Ashley D. *Remaking Black Power: How Black Women Transformed an Era*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2017, pp.288, ISBN: 1469634376.

This book examines Black women's political, social, and cultural engagement with Black Power ideals and organizations; complicating the assumption that sexism relegated Black women to the margins of the movement, the author demonstrates how female activists fought for more inclusive understandings of Black Power and social justice by developing new ideas about Black womanhood. Hence, the book shows how the new tropes of womanhood that they created--the "Militant Black Domestic," the "Revolutionary Black Woman," and the "Third World Woman," for instance--spurred debate among activists over the importance of women and gender to Black Power organizing, causing many of the era's organizations and leaders to critique patriarchy and

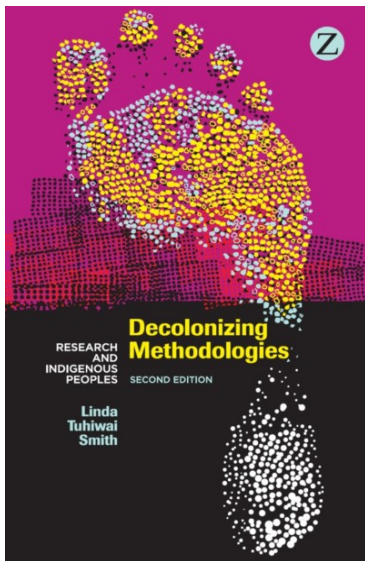
support gender equality.



Hodgson, Dorothy and Judith Byfield, eds. *Global Africa: Into the Twenty-First Century*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2017, pp.416, ISBN: 9780520287365.

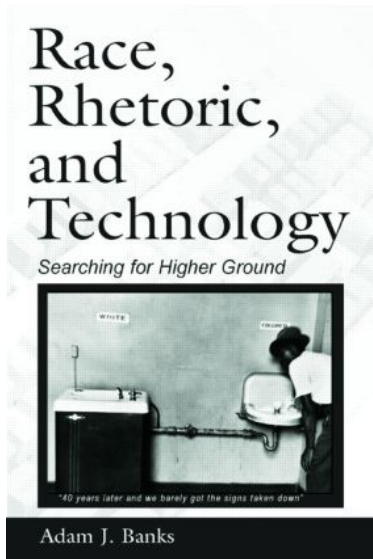
This volume documents the significant global connections, circulations, and contributions that African people, ideas, and goods have made throughout the world—from the United States and South Asia to Latin America, Europe, and elsewhere. Hence, here scholars, policy makers, activists, and journalists provide a original view of a continent at the center of global historical processes rather than on the periphery. Some of the topics therein include: trade and travel in Africa’s global Golden Age (AD 700–1500), Afro-Iberians in the early Spanish Empire, ca. 1550–1600, the Pan-African crusade of Charles Morris, Africans in India, past and present, generative technologies from Africa, the Museum of Contemporary African Art, Nollywood in Africa,

West African Sufi masters in the United States, Afropolitanism, etc.



Linda Tuhiwai Smith. *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*. London, UK: Zed Books, 2012, pp.240, ISBN: 1848139500.

This book argues that to the colonized, the term 'research' is conflated with European colonialism; and how academic research has been implicated in the throes of imperialism remains a painful memory. Therefore, the volume explores the intersections of imperialism and research, and specifically how imperialism is embedded in disciplines of knowledge and tradition as 'regimes of truth' as concepts such as 'discovery' and 'claiming' are discussed and an argument is presented that the decolonization of research methods will help to reclaim control over indigenous ways of knowing and being.



Banks, Adam J. *Race, Rhetoric, and Technology: Searching for Higher Ground*. New York: Routledge, 2005, pp.186, ISBN: 0805853138.

This contribution call for a new orientation among those who study and profess African American rhetoric and it is also a call for those in the fields that make up mainstream English Studies to change their perspectives as well. Hence, in the author uses the concept of the Digital Divide as a metonym for America's larger racial divide, in an attempt to figure out what meaningful access for African Americans to technologies and the larger American society can or should mean to suggest that African American rhetorical traditions--the traditions of struggle for justice and equitable participation in American society--exhibit complex and nuanced ways of understanding the difficulties inherent in the attempt to navigate through the seemingly impossible

contradictions of gaining meaningful access to technological systems with the good they seem to make possible, and at the same time resisting the exploitative impulses that such systems always seem to present. And specifically, the book examines moments in these rhetorical traditions of appeals, warnings, demands, and debates to make explicit the connections between technological issues and African Americans' equal and just participation in American society. Therefore, looking at central ethical questions for the field of rhetoric and composition are technology access and the ability to address questions of race and racism in a hope of imagining via the book to what writing instruction, technology theory, literacy instruction, and rhetorical education can look like for all in the future.