

The Combat Kole Omotoso

Achebe Or Soyinka? Conflict in Elechi Amadi's Trilogy Natural Materials and Products from Insects: Chemistry and Applications The Third World Writer Contemporary Nigerian Theatre The Theatrical Into Theatre A History of Twentieth-century African Literatures Dealing with Evils Conflict in Elechi Amadi's Trilogy: The Concubine, the Great Ponds, and the Slave and in Kole Omotoso's Novel: The Combat Harvest from Tragedy The Combat Unexpected Joy at Dawn Myth and History The Edifice The Combat Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor The Nostalgic Drum The Southern African Impossible Book Quiz Book Survive the Peace Commonwealth Fiction The Palm-wine Drinkard A Companion to Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie The Form of the African Novel Thabo Mbeki The Beautiful Ones are Not Yet Born Awakened Conscience The State, War, and the State of War Conversations with African Writers Nigerian Civil War Literature Great Ponds Hungry Earth Writing the Nigeria-Biafra War Art, Creativity, and Politics in Africa and the Diaspora Umoja Season of Migration to the South Africa Beyond the Post-Colonial African Writers Fela A Man of the People The Atlantic Literary Review

Achebe Or Soyinka?

Commonwealth Literature Continues To Retain A Separate Identity In The Twenty-First Century, Even Though Some Of Its Creators Do Not Favour The Term Any Longer. Our Identity Stems From Our History. English Was A Historical Accident That Gave An Overwhelming Majority Of The Commonwealth Countries The First Opportunity For Creative Expression. English Is Now The Chief Marker Of Identity For Commonwealth Fiction, Which Owes Its Current High Visibility In The International Arena To English. In This Light, Stimulating Answers May Be Found To The Questions Concerning The Relevance Of Commonwealth As A Literary Category, The Common Characteristics Of The Literatures Produced In The Former British Colonies, And The Role Of Academia In Keeping Alive The Idea Of Commonwealth Literature. In This Anthology, Scholars From At Least Three Continents Analyse Some Important Works Of Fiction Originating From The Former British Colonies, Deal With Major Topics In The Current Postcolonial Debate, And Put Commonwealth Fiction Itself Into Perspective.

Conflict in Elechi Amadi's Trilogy

“Slow violence” from climate change, toxic drift, deforestation, oil spills, and the environmental aftermath of war takes place gradually and often invisibly. Rob Nixon focuses on the inattention we have paid to the lethality of many environmental crises, in contrast with the sensational, spectacle-driven messaging that impels public activism today.

Natural Materials and Products from Insects: Chemistry and Applications

This book explores the politics of artistic creativity, examining how black artists in Africa and the diaspora create art as a procedure of self-making. Essays cross continents to uncover the efflorescence of black culture in national and global contexts and in literature, film, performance, music, and visual art. Contributors place the concerns of black artists and their works within national and transnational conversations on anti-black racism, xenophobia, ethnocentrism, migration, resettlement, resistance, and transnational feminisms. Does art by the subaltern fulfill the liberatory potential that critics have ascribed to it? What other possibilities does political art offer? Together, these essays sort through the aesthetics of daily life to build a thesis that reflects the desire of black artists and cultures to remake themselves and their world.

The Third World Writer

A railway freight clerk in Ghana attempts to hold out against the pressures that impel him toward corruption in both his family and his country.

Contemporary Nigerian Theatre

The author, a fanatical motor sport enthusiast, has spent seventeen years writing and compiling this work, which confirms Kyalami as synonymous with motor racing in South Africa.

The Theatrical Into Theatre

This book reviews the latest research on bioproducts from various economically important insects, such as silkworms, honey bees, lac and drosophila, and termites, and discusses their general, biomedical and industrial applications in detail. It includes chapters focusing on insects as a food source, probiotics, silk-based biomaterials, insect pheromones, insects as biomedicine source, pupa oil chemistry, non-protein compounds from Lepidopteran insects, insect chitin and chitosan, polyphenols and flavonoids. Model insects like Bombyx mori or bees were domesticated in Asian countries thousands of years ago. Over time, natural products from these animals became industrialized and today they attracting increasing attention thanks to their sustainability and their manifold applications in agriculture and biomedicine. The book is intended for entomologists, material scientists, natural product researchers and biotechnologists.

A History of Twentieth-century African Literatures

Dealing with Evils

The Combat, Published In 1972, Unforgettably Recounts The Torn Friendship Between Two Contenders Over The Paternity Rights Of The Child Of A Market Girl, Now A Sophisticated Businesswoman. A Poignant Memorial To The Biafran Civil War, It Is Also A Vigorous And Hilarious Satire Of The Power-Hungry Manipulations Of The Largest Black Nation On Earth, Together With Its South African Intriguers.

Conflict in Elechi Amadi's Trilogy: The Concubine, the Great Ponds, and the Slave and in Kole Omotoso's Novel: The Combat

Harvest from Tragedy

The Combat

Unexpected Joy at Dawn

Myth and History

African literatures, says volume editor Oyekan Owomoyela, "testify to the great and continuing impact of the colonizing project on the African universe." African writers must struggle constantly to define for themselves and other just what "Africa" is and who they are in a continent constructed as a geographic and cultural entity largely by Europeans. This study reflects the legacy of colonialism by devoting nine of its thirteen chapters to literature in "Europhone" languages—English, French, and Portuguese. Foremost among the Anglophone writers discussed are Nigerians Amos Tutuola, Chinua Achebe, and Wole Soyinka. Writers from East Africa are also represented, as are those from South Africa. Contributors for this section include Jonathan A. Peters, Arlene A. Elder, John F. Povey, Thomas Knipp, and J. Ndukaku Amankulor. In African Francophone literature, we see both writers inspired by the French assimilationist system and those influenced by Negritude, the African-culture affirmation movement. Contributors here include Servanne Woodward, Edris Makward, and Alain Ricard. African literature in Portuguese, reflecting the nature of one of the most oppressive colonizing projects in Africa, is treated by Russell G. Hamilton. Robert Cancel discusses African-language literatures, while Oyekan Owomoyela treats the question of the language of African literatures. Carole Boyce Davies and Elaine Savory Fido focus on the special

problems of African women writers, while Hans M. Zell deals with the broader issues of publishing—censorship, resources, and organization.

The Edifice

From the renowned author of *The African Trilogy*, a political satire about an unnamed African country navigating a path between violence and corruption As Minister for Culture, former school teacher M. A. Nanga is a man of the people, as cynical as he is charming, and a roguish opportunist. When Odili, an idealistic young teacher, visits his former instructor at the ministry, the division between them is vast. But in the eat-and-let-eat atmosphere, Odili's idealism soon collides with his lusts—and the two men's personal and political tauntings threaten to send their country into chaos. When Odili launches a vicious campaign against his former mentor for the same seat in an election, their mutual animosity drives the country to revolution. Published, prophetically, just days before Nigeria's first attempted coup in 1966, *A Man of the People* is an essential part of Achebe's body of work.

The Combat

The author surveys some of the foundations of state legitimacy and demonstrates why many weak states will be the locales of war in the future.

Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor

What happens to a dream deferred? This question, from one of Thabo Mbeki's favourite poems by Langston Hughes, provides the thread for this magisterial biography of the second president of a democratic South Africa. In the long shadow of Nelson Mandela, Mbeki attempted to forge an identity for himself as the symbol of modern Africa. Mark Gevisser brings to life the voices and places that made Thabo Mbeki: the frontier of the Eastern Cape; 'Swinging' Britain and neo-Stalinist Moscow in the 1960s; the fraught world of African exile; the confusion of the transition. He examines the meaning of home and exile; of fatherhood and family. He tells the story of South Africa's black elite over a turbulent century - from 'black Englishman' to revolutionaries to heads of state - and Mbeki's own transition from doctrinaire communism to economic liberalism. *Thabo Mbeki: The Dream Deferred* is a work of deep scholarship and a gripping, highly readable story. By tracing the path of Mbeki's life, it sheds new light on his political personality and provides unprecedented insight into the dramatic role he has played in South African history.

The Nostalgic Drum

The Southern African Impossible Book Quiz Book

Fifteen years ago, Mama said, starting her story, I came to Lagos from Ghana. I came to Nigeria because I was considered an alien in that country. The government of Ghana passed a law asking all aliens without resident permits to regularise their stay in the country'. This story of migration, identities and lives undermined by cynical and xenophobic politics pushed to its logical and terrible conclusion pertains to the Ghanaian orders of `alien compliance' issued in 1970-1971, which determined to force all non-ethnic Ghanaians, so called illegal immigrants, to return to their - so stipulated - `home'. The novel thus touches on concerns of deeper relevance to the politics of race and migration of the twenty first century.

Survive the Peace

Commonwealth Fiction

The Palm-wine Drinkard

A Companion to Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

The Form of the African Novel

The authors treated here are grouped according to the present-day African countries. In most cases the countries listed here are the lands in which the writers were born, grew up, and developed their reputations.

Thabo Mbeki

The Beautiful Ones are Not Yet Born

21 Female Participation in War and the Implication of Nationalism: The Postcolonial Disconnection in Buchi Emecheta's Destination Biafra -- Select Bibliography -- Index

Awakened Conscience

A collection of essays by Femi Osofisan, the internationally respected Nigerian dramatist and poet, who is widely hailed as one of Africa's leading writers of the generation following on from Wole Soyinka and Chinua Achebe. With acerbic wit and with idealistic fervour, Osofisan speaks in these essays about the place of literature and drama, and those who consume it, in the troubled post-colonial continent that is Africa. The result is a passionate and original insight, not only into the work of his contemporaries, but also into the adventure of the Africa of the past.

The State, War, and the State of War

Conversations with African Writers

"This book is composed of transcriptions of radio interviews conducted by the Voice of America with African authors from 1974-1978. A total of 78 interviews were broadcast in the series from 1975-1979."--Page v.

Nigerian Civil War Literature

Nigerian novelist Omotoso delineates the contrast between the country's two most widely read writers, describing Wole Soyinka as a playful imagist steeped in the myth and magic of his Yoruba culture, and Chinua Achebe as expressing internalized Igbo cultural traditions. He discusses their differences in style, background, and vision within the context and contradictions of pan-African, Nigerian nation-state, and ethnic national agendas. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Great Ponds

Hungry Earth

Writing the Nigeria-Biafra War

The poor economic performance of some African countries since independence has been a major concern to both African leaders and policy makers. This volume, which draws together contributions from academics based in Africa and its diaspora, situates the continent within its historic and socio-political background: from the 1960s, the decade of independence, through to its development outlook as the new millennium unfolds. It examines a broad range of contemporary issues -- from development and culture to linguistics and is unique in identifying and examining issues that are common both to Africa and the diaspora.

Art, Creativity, and Politics in Africa and the Diaspora

Devon Sanders, a private investigator known for his efficiency and discretion, is determined to become a master wizard. He returns to the paranormal university ready to learn magic and uncover the history of the castle. Unfortunately, life at Quintessence is never that easy. When a student dies of no apparent cause, the search for a witness leads Devon to discover there are more secrets buried under Quintessence than he ever realized. To save the paranormal world he is now part of, he will face an enemy that can use his own power against him. Devon must rely on more than his exceptional intuition to solve this case. Magic is elemental.

Umoja

Season of Migration to the South

Musician, political critic, and hedonist, international superstar Fela Anikulapo-Kuti created a sensation throughout his career. In his own country of Nigeria he was simultaneously adulated and loathed, often by the same people at the same time. His outspoken political views and advocacy of marijuana smoking and sexual promiscuity offended many, even as his musical brilliance enthralled them. In his creation of afrobeat, he melded African traditions with African American and Afro-Caribbean influences to revolutionize world music. Although harassed, beaten, and jailed by Nigerian authorities, he continued his outspoken and derisive criticism of political corruption at home and economic exploitation from abroad. A volatile mixture of personal characteristics -- charisma, musical talent, maverick lifestyle, populist ideology, and persistence in the face of persecution -- made him a legend throughout Africa and the world. Celebrated during the 1970s as a musical innovator and spokesman for the continent's oppressed masses, he enjoyed worldwide celebrity during the 1980s and was recognized in the 1990s as a major pioneer and elder statesman of African music. By the time of his death in 1997 from

AIDS-related complications, Fela had become something of a Nigerian institution. In Africa, the idea of transnational alliance, once thought to be outmoded, has gained new currency. In African America, during a period of increasing social conservatism and ethnic polarization, Africa has re-emerged as a symbol of cultural affirmation. At such an historical moment, Fela's music offers a perspective on race, class, and nation on both sides of the Atlantic. As Professor Veal demonstrates, over three decades Fela synthesized a unique musical language while also clearing -- if only temporarily -- a space for popular political dissent and a type of counter-cultural expression rarely seen in West Africa. In the midst of political turmoil in Africa, as well as renewal of pro-African cultural nationalism throughout the diaspora, Fela's political music functions as a post-colonial art form that uses cross-cultural exchange to voice a unique and powerful African essentialism.

Africa Beyond the Post-Colonial

African Writers

Fela

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A Man of the People

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