

## Academic Receivership as Alien Rule

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Academic receivership – a relatively rare event in which a departmental chair is imposed from the outside by a dean or provost when the department is judged unable to govern itself effectively – is an instance of alien rule within the academy. In this paper we explore the question of what aspects of identity make an academic leader “alien”, the conditions under which outsiders are chosen to lead academic departments, the reasons for departmental preferences for leaders of “one’s own kind”, and why the disciplinary affinity of a leader might matter. Additionally, we explore the question of why there is such a truncated market for academic leadership of departments. To inform our analysis, we draw upon case studies of receivership at a small number of universities.

Grouping, African Languages, Alien Rule, Nine Official Languages, Academic Receivership, Discourse. To cite this article. Paul H. Nkuna, The Grouping Together of the Nine Official African Languages for Academic Purposes: an Instance of Alien Rule, *Education Journal*. Vol. 2, No. 1, 2013, pp. 13-15. doi: 10.11648/j.edu.20130201.13. References. Academic Receivership as Alien Rule. Prepared for the Conference on Alien Rule and Its Discontents, University of Washington, 3-4 June: 1-19. [6]. Errington, J. (2001). In law, receivership is a situation in which an institution or enterprise is held by a receiver—a person "placed in the custodial responsibility for the property of others, including tangible and intangible assets and rights"—especially in cases where a company cannot meet its financial obligations and is said to be insolvent. The receivership remedy is an equitable remedy that emerged in the English chancery courts, where receivers were appointed to protect real property. Receiverships are also a... This book argues that alien rule can become legitimate to the degree that it provides governance that is both effective and fair. Governance is effective to the degree that citizens have access to an expanding economy and an ample supply of culturally appropriate collective goods. Governance is fair to the degree that rulers act according to the strictures of procedural justice. The book applies these principles to the legitimation of alien rulers in states (the Republic of Genoa, nineteenth- and twentieth-century China, and modern Iraq), colonies (Taiwan and Korea under Japanese rule), and occupation regimes, as well as in less encompassing organizations such as universities (academic receivership), corporations (mergers and acquisitions), and stepfamilies.