1. **ASCL catalogue**
   Online access via:

   Interested in other countries? [http://catalogue.ascleiden.nl](http://catalogue.ascleiden.nl)

2. **Theses from the Netherlands about Angola**
   Period: 1926-2013

3. **ASCL services and products**
   a. Angola
   b. Alert service

4. **The internet library Sub-Saharan Africa (ilissAfrica)**
1. ASCL CATALOGUE

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

Keywords: Angola/architecture/buildings/cinema/pictorial works (form)

Keywords: Africa/african literature/Angola/arts/conciliation/mental illness/Morocco/Mozambique/music/Nigeria/South Africa/visual arts

Keywords: Africa/Angola/Democratic Republic of Congo/films/information technology/Internet/social media
Abstract: This article reflects on "Viva Riva!" and the resurgence of contemporary African cinema in a rapidly changing knowledge economy. This new creative environment is embedded in a shifting power dynamic where digital platforms have revolutionized viewing habits on the continent and in the diaspora. This new knowledge economy and social changes affect how the African filmmakers work, identify and mobilize cinematic resources in order to create a unique approach when developing new cinematic aesthetic sensibilities that match technologies with the Zeitgeist in Africa. These new expressive film techniques capture and resonate with an audience whose particular modes of reception have migrated from the movie theatre to emerging and converging digital platforms such as streaming technologies, social media and Internet movie downloads on laptops, iPhones, iPads, smartphones, YouTube, Netflix, DVDs, VODs, cable and satellite. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] https://doi.org/10.1386/jac.8.3.299_1 (Restricted access)

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Foreign direct investment and the transfer of technologies to Angola's energy sector / Albert Edgar Manyuchi. - In: Africa Spectrum: (2016), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 55-83: tab
Keywords: Angola/energy/foreign investments/technology
Abstract: The relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) and the transfer of technology is undergoing a great deal of academic scrutiny and policy analysis. A growing body of literature shows that FDI can be a channel by which to transfer and/or acquire technology; however, there is a paucity of empirical studies on this as it relates to African economies. This article seeks to fill some of that gap by focusing on how FDI inflows are contributing to the transfer of technologies specifically into Angola’s energy sector. The analysis is based on qualitative research conducted in Angola in 2014 and reveals that energy production and distribution-technology infrastructure, including machinery and human skills, have been developed largely through FDI inflows. There is, however, no evidence that this FDI has enlarged Angola’s endogenous scientific and technological research capabilities in the energy sector; therefore, policies that promote these capabilities, especially manufacturing capabilities, should be introduced. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Angola/Chad/displaced persons/economic conditions/informal sector/livelihoods/Senegal/Subsaharan Africa/Sudan/Zimbabwe
Reshaping economic sectors, markets and investment, Rapid adaptations to change and displacements in the Lundas (Angola) (Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues); Somali displacements and shifting markets: camel milk in Nairobi's Eastleigh estate (Hannah Elliott); Diaspora returnees in Somaliland's displacement economy (Peter Hansen); Financial flows and secrecy jurisdictions in times of crisis: relocating assets in Zimbabwe's displacement economy (Sarah Bracking).

Part 3 Confinement and economies of loss and hope, The IDP economy in Northern Uganda: a prisoners' economy? (Morten Boås and Ingunn Bjørkhaug); 'No Move To Make': the Zimbabwe crisis, displacement-in-place and the erosion of 'proper places' (Jeremy Jones); Captured lives: the precarious space of youth displacement in Eastern DRC (Timothy Raeymaekers).

http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1841

Keywords: Angola/economic models/exchange rates/finance/inflation
Abstract: Angola being a major oil producer, it is of interest to investigate the impact of economic and policy shocks on its macroeconomic variables. Some evidence is provided in this paper, which focuses on inflation, money aggregates and exchange rates. The study examines the time series behaviour of several Angolan macroeconomic variables, using monthly data from August 1996 to June 2011. The series are the inflation rate, M1, M2, the exchange rate at the beginning and the end of the period, and the monthly average exchange rate. In the first stage univariate fractional integration models are estimated in order to determine whether shocks to the variables have transitory or permanent effects. In the second stage fractional cointegration techniques are applied to test for the existence of long-run equilibrium relationships between the variables of interest. The results suggest a high degree of persistence in the individual series (that are not mean-reverting) and the existence of bivariate long-run cointegrating relationships between prices and money, and prices and nominal exchange rates. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Keywords: Angola/corruption/economic aid/foreign investments/imports/international economic relations/Portugal
Abstract: This paper analyses foreign direct investment (FDI) of Angola in Portugal. The reverse investment of African countries in Europe is a recent economic event that needs to be analysed, theoretically explained and empirically tested. A dynamic theoretical model is presented and a Bayesian model tests the model validating it. The results reveal that imports and corruption increase Angola's FDI in Portugal. Some variables negatively affect Angola's FDI in Portugal: lagged Angolan FDI, signifying an autoregressive negative effect in Portugal; the Portuguese official development assistance (ODA) to Angola, which are direct transfers from Portugal to Angola; and Angola's GDP. Policy implications are discussed. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Africa/Angola/China/development/foreign investments/neocolonialism
Abstract: In the burgeoning field of research on China in Africa, analyses generally fall on a continuum between two divergent positions. With reference to Angola, this paper reviews perspectives on China in Africa as well as the main features of Chinese engagement with the continent in order to interrogate the 'divide' between the 'China threat' and 'peaceful rise' positions. The goal is not to take a centrist position, but rather to suggest that China represents for Africa both a new imperialism and a new model of development. While differentiating between the new Euro-American and Chinese imperialisms, China's new engagement, exemplified by its
relationship with Angola, is a project of recolonization and appropriation of economic surplus. The Chinese variety of imperialism, however, offers African States a compromise to their elite and to their citizens that has heretofore been missing from post-colonial Euro-American imperialism: the prospect of sustained economic growth and improvement to the quality of everyday life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Angola/economic models/inflation/monetary policy
Abstract: This paper forecasts inflation in Angola with an ARFIMA (autoregressive fractionally integrated moving average) model. It is found that inflation in Angola is a highly persistent variable with an order of integration constrained between 0 and 1. Moreover, a structural break is found in August 1996. Using the second subsample for forecasting purposes, the results reveal that inflation will remain low, assuming that prudent macroeconomic policies are maintained. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Africanization/Angola/capitalism/economic development/elite/petroleum industry/political economy
http://cea.revues.org/839

Keywords: Angola/economic development/economic integration/free trade areas/Lesotho/Malawi/Mozambique/poverty reduction/SADC/Southern Africa/Zambia
Abstract: Despite a long history of regional integration and a multiplicity of regional organizations in southern Africa, the effect of regional integration on economic growth and poverty reduction remains debatable or elusive. The focus of this book is to explore and analyze whether specific Southern African Development Community (SADC) trade integration policies, especially the trade liberalisation regime, have produced economic growth and reduced poverty in the region. The book makes recommendations on how the SADC Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) can contribute to poverty reduction and socioeconomic development, and goes on to suggest policy proposals on how to enhance the contribution of the FTAs to poverty eradication and economic development. It also identifies specific activities to be undertaken to enable supply-side and productive competitiveness interventions to support the FTAs and contribute to economic development. The potential constraints and negative impacts of the FTAs are investigated and highlighted, and possible solutions are recommended and motivated. Case studies are included on Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contributors: Moses Tekere, Tendai Chigwada, Evangelista Mudzonga, Tanaka Mukura, Albert Makocekana, Fudzai Pamacheche, Ronald Chifamba, Gilberto Biacuana, Dominic Chanda, Nelson Nsiku, Fanuel Hazvina. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Africanization/Angola/economic development/economic inequality/petroleum industry
Abstract: After decades of underdevelopment and conflict in the face of massive resource wealth, Angola is putting in place new strategies to dramatically increase its participation in its oil and gas and related services sectors. Although local content, or ‘Angolanização’, has been in place for decades, it has largely failed to increase the developmental benefits accruing from the country’s resource wealth. The new local content push is likely to succeed at promoting economic growth. However, the policies have also become important mechanisms for unequal growth and new forms of elite accumulation. This paper reviews the historical context, legal framework, and current impact of local content in order to emphasize their dual role in creating development while concentrating elite power in Angola. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
Keywords: Africa/Angola/BRICS/Cameroon/Ethiopia/financial aid/Mozambique/South-South relations/Zambia http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/394166140.pdf

EDUCATION
Nossa África: ensino e pesquisa / Simoni Mendes de Paula and Sílvio Marcus de Souza Correa - São Leopoldo : Oikos, 2016.


Aproximação linguística e experiência comunicacional: o caso da Escola de Formação Garcia Neto / Muamba Garcia Neto - [S.l. : s.n.], 2012.
Keywords: Angola/language instruction/Portuguese language/teacher education

Evolução e crescimento do ensino superior em Angola / Paulo de Carvalho. - In: Revista angolana de sociologia: (2012), no. 9, p. 51-68 : graf., tab
Keywords: Angola/higher education/statistics

Keywords: Africa/Angola/higher education/nation building/universities

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Keywords: Angola/Botswana/international agreements/Namibia/rivers/water management
Abstract: On 15 September 1994, Angola, Botswana, and Namibia developed, signed, and individually ratified the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Botswana, and the Republic of Namibia on the Establishment of a Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM). This paper seeks to understand the context within which the OKACOM Agreement was developed and its evolution since inception, and to then utilize this information to make sound recommendations for its advancement. To achieve this, four main foci are developed and analyzed: the first section introduces and applies an analytical framework for classifying international environmental agreements and assessing externalities and transaction costs; the second section creates a summary review of the development process the Agreement underwent and the negotiated outcomes of that process; the third section explores the post-Agreement era analyzing adoptions and outcomes that have transpired since OKACOM's establishment utilizing an original taxonomy system and concluding with a resultant effects summation; and the fourth section surveys the road ahead and draws upon empirically grounded ideas from the common pool resource management literature to guide recommendations for OKACOM's trajectory. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1171157 (Restricted access)

HABITAT AND POPULATION
Keywords: Angola/capitals/urban development/urban history
Abstract: With nearly five centuries of history and major war-related impacts in the second half of the twentieth century, Luanda has recently been subject to outstanding changes that make the capital of Angola an important urban case study for Africa. Today, the city is not only an evident materialization of the oil wealth being channelled into reconstruction after decades of civil war but also reflects and translates the diverse perspectives of its residents and policy makers regarding the city and urban life. As it is reconfigured, it also transforms the mentalities and daily lives of urban dwellers and policy stakeholders, reinforcing the idea of improvement and modernity. In order to better understand the processes of physical and social change that have taken place within the city and the intertwined logics, this article makes reference to three distinct key stages of its history, pointing out their main features and the transformations that have occurred: the colonial period of sociospatial dualization (1576-1974), the period between independence and the last peace agreement (1975-2002) of profound and extensive urban mixture and the post-war period (2002-present) marked by accelerated sociospatial reconfigurations. More specifically, it analyses the very recent urban phenomena, the urban plans and new urban features, discussing the correlations between physical transformations and the rationalities and perspectives that accompany them, both of the urban planners and of the urban dwellers, discussing the implications in terms of new inclusions and exclusions in the city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9271-7 (Restricted access)

Keywords: agricultural research/Angola/Portuguese/settlement schemes
Abstract: This article examines the political and ideological uses of agronomic research, focusing on state-directed rural white settlements in Angola. Implemented 'against the tide', in the mid-1950s, with Angola's African anti-colonial movement already under way, these schemes contained numerous contradictions. Under a modernising agenda, the Estado Novo dictatorship created the colonatos of Cela and Cunene, with the expressed purpose of reproducing Portuguese rural villages in Africa, settling poor Portuguese peasants and perpetuating colonial rule. Drawing on a range of primary sources from Portuguese colonial and scientific archives and the literature on Angola, the author analyses the relationship between policymakers and the agricultural engineers mobilised to study the soils and its agricultural suitability in the regions chosen for the colonatos. She shows that several experts criticised state-sponsored development of white rural settlements and exposed the policy's drawbacks. She also places this particular example within the context of the existing literature on the history of science and development in post-war Africa. The author argues that the Portuguese version of the 'developmentalist' colonial state was burdened with an anti-progressive ideology that criticised industrialisation, urbanisation and proletarianisation, ignored technical and scientific conclusions, and despised settlers' aspirations of upward mobility, seeing such aspirations as potentially politically disruptive. According to this model, the ideal type of white settler - modest, rooted in the land, earning only enough to get by - would be emulated by the African peasant, ensuring both social peace and colonial order. The failure of this experiment illustrates the (dis)connection between science and ideology in the last years of the Portuguese Empire, and the social and economic cost of their disengagement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1142732 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Angola/internal migration/poverty/regional government
Abstract: This article analyses the Tiebout hypothesis in Angola's provinces from 2004 to 2013, using a spatial panel data model. The Tiebout hypothesis, which states that a country's internal migration is dictated by regional public policy, is tested. Angola's internal inter-provincial migration is related to gross domestic product per capita, local public expenditure, unemployment, poverty, population density, the number of public employees in the region, and a NGO for civic education. The results reveal that spatial autocorrelation is a reality in the Angolan context, validating the adoption of a spatial model, and that regional migration is explained by the covariates. The general conclusion is that the Tiebout hypothesis is accepted in the Angolan regions, and that the
most important cause of migration is regional poverty. Policy implications are derived and it is concluded that an efficient anti-poverty policy is needed in the Angolan context at regional level in order to decrease internal migration. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12189 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Angola/internal migration/migrants/migration/mobility/Mozambique/Portuguese-speaking Africa/Rwanda/Subsaharan Africa/São Tomé
Abstract: Human mobility has long played a foundational role in producing state territories, resources, and hierarchies. When people move within and across national boundaries, they create both challenges and opportunities. In this volume chapters written by historians, political scientists, sociologists, and anthropologists explore different patterns of mobility in sub-Saharan Africa and how African States have sought to harness these movements toward their own ends.
Contents: Mobility makes States (Joel Quirk and Darshan Vigneswaran); Part I Channeling human mobility. Portuguese empire building and human mobility in São Tomé and Angola, 1400s-1700s (Filipa Ribeiro da Silva); “Captive to civilization”: law, labor mobility, and violence in colonial Mozambique (Eric Allina); Victims, saviors, and suspects: channeling mobility in post-genocide Rwanda (Simon Turner); Channeling mobility across a segregated Johannesburg (Darshan Vigneswaran); Policy spectacles: promoting migration-development scenarios in Ghana (Nauja Kleist). Part II Moving concentrations of power. Kinetocracy: the government of mobility at the desert's edge (Benedetta Rossi); Decolonization and (dis)possession in Lusophone Africa (Pamila Gupta); Moving from war to peace in the Zambia-Angola borderlands (Oliver Bakewell); Recognition, solidarity, and the power of mobility in Africa's urban estuaries (Loren B. Landau).

Mutuality from above: urban crisis, the state and the work of 'Comissões de Moradores' in Luanda / António Tomás. - In: Anthropology Southern Africa: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 175-186
Keywords: Angola/housing improvement/privatization/public property/urban housing
Abstract: This paper discusses the emergence of new regimes of mutuality in the context of a crisis in the built environment of Luanda, Angola. By 1991, Luanda's city centre had suffered years of neglect and talk of an urban crisis abounded. The Angolan government decided that the only way out of the crisis was through the sale of state property. However, privatization did not simply imply a transfer of ownership from the State to former long-term lessees willing to purchase their homes; the process also had a number of unintended consequences. The paper argues that the Angolan government's property privatization process ended up constituting mutuality from above, by forcing residents of apartment blocks into formal associations. It has not prevented buildings in downtown Luanda from further decay and has brought about new sites of property litigation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Angola/images/suburban areas/urban population/urbanization
Abstract: After 27 years of civil war, Angola entered the 21st century as one of the most dynamic economies in the world. In a context of ‘infrastructures for resources’ policy, Luanda, its capital city, has been the first beneficiary of a veritable boom in the construction sector. This article explores the production of new housing patterns in the periphery of the city through the study of two housing projects located more than 20 kilometres from the central business district. Pangula is a relocation settlement for impoverished people evicted from the city centre; Kilamba City is marketed as a ‘New Centrality’ aimed at the emerging middle class. While of incommensurable scale and quality, both settlements illustrate the contradictions of the new forms of suburbanism produced in Luanda nowadays. Built on ethnographic material, the article reads the aspirations of Pangula and Kilamba City inhabitants against the official view on these settlements propounded by the National Reconstruction Programme. It shows that individual dreams of home ownership meet top-down attempts to discipline urban behaviours, while demonstrating that neither is reconciled with the pragmatism of practices on the ground. The article eventually suggests that
new suburbs in Luanda represent less a rupture with previous urban patterns than they continue the production of a certain socio-spatial order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.92522 (Restricted access)


Keywords: Africa/Angola/Congo (Brazzaville)/Côte d'Ivoire/Democratic Republic of Congo/Mauritania/towns/urban development/urban sociology/urbanization

Abstract: This collective volume is the outcome of a research exploration by the African Centre for Cities (ACC) at the University of Cape Town. It arises from the need to push forward a debate on how one can think and theorise the specificity of African cities. Through a series of textual and photographic essays, the publication seeks multiple alternatives in approaching and understanding the African city without suggesting that a comprehensive grasp is possible. Contributions: Grasping the unknowable: coming to grips with African urbanisms (Edgar Pieterse); Place resists: grounding African urban order in an age of global change (Matthew Barac); Igniting SPARCK (Dominique Malaquais & Kadiatou Diallo); Reconceptualising urbanism, ecology and networked infrastructure (Mark Swilling); Bylex's tourist city: a reflection on Utopia in the post-political city (Koen van Synghel & Filip de Boeck); Photo-essay: after the revolution (Mário Micalau); Perspectives on the architecture of Africa's underprivileged urban dwellers (Nnamdi Elleh); Les jeunes, la violence et la rue à Kinshasa; entendre, comprendre, décrire (Tshikala K. Biaya); Palimpsest African urbanity: connecting pre-colonial and post-apartheid urban narratives in Durban (Orli Bass); Photo-essay: pararell worlds, buffer and twilight zones (Rana El Nemr); Anticipating Nollywood: Lagos circa 1996 (Akin Adesoskan); A provocation for island urbanity (Andrêa Moassab & Patricia Anahory); Classification, constitution and experience of urban space in Angola (Sandra Roque: Cidade and Bairro); Deals with imaginaries and perspectives: reworking urban economies in Kinshasha (AbdouMaliq Simone); On the rogue practices of West African musical entrepreneurs (Jenny F. Mbaye); Market logics: how locality and mobility make artistic livelihoods in Dakar (Joanna Grabski); Photo-essay: boom times (Lard Buurman); Seeking logic in the chaos precinct: the spatial and property dynamics of trading space in Jeppe (Tanya Zack); Eblouissements urbains: images de sapeurs, d'ordures et de Brazza à Brazzaville (Joseph Tonda); Jeunesse, culture urbaine, et citoyenneté en Mauritanie (Mamadou Abdoul Diop); The city from its margins: rethinking urban governance through the everyday of migrant women in Johannesburg (Caroline Wanjiku Kihato); Outcharming crime in (D)urban space (Christine Hentschel); Photo-essay: paradox (Akintunde Akinleye); Public-private partnerships and urban renewal in metropolitan Lagos: the 'good', the 'bad' and the 'ugly' (Olawale Ismail); What makes a place a city? Untimely contemporary artists and the African city (Elvira Dyangani Ose); Abidjan ville Africaine! Hiatus entre culture locale et modernité dans la métropole ivoirienne (Ousmane Dembele); Abracadabra (Kim Gurney); Photo-essay: reflections from a rusty jewel (Kutlwano Moagi); Shifting spaces, tilting time (Jay Pather); Thoughts on architecture, design & the emergent African city (Mokena Makeka); Designing against the grain: confronting the political economy of knowledge production (Tau Tavengwa & Edgar Pieterse); Between dystopia and hope (Pep Subirós) [ASC Leiden abstract]

HEALTH AND NUTRITION


Keywords: African Independent Churches/Angola/folk medicine/healers/urban areas


Keywords: Angola/health care/health personnel/MPLA/national liberation movements/political conditions/social networks
HISTORY
Keywords: 1600-1699/Angola/historical sources/historiography/Mbangala
Abstract: This paper reviews Andrew Battell's primary source material for the Jaga (Imbangala) of Angola as printed by Samuel Purchas from 1613 to 1625 in 'Purchas, his pilgrimage' and 'Purchas, his pilgrimes'. It argues that Purchas most often altered Battell's data in response to rivalries and Reformation politics in England rather than on new information from Battell. A broad, comparative reading of Purchas's materials and statistical analysis of his editorial practices demonstrates that Purchas exerted more effort to counter data based on hearsay in the popular 'Relation of Pigafetta and Lopes than on carefully recording eyewitness data from Andrew Battell'.
App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2016.2 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Angola/Central Africa/Democratic Republic of Congo/Katanga/mercenaries/militias/national liberation movements/political history

Keywords: 1800-1899/1900-1999/2000-2009/agricultural workers/Angola/colonization/economic development/Portugal

Keywords: 1600-1699/1700-1799/Angola/political change/ports/Portugal/slave trade/social conditions

Keywords: Angola/colonial history/colonial policy/migration/Portugal/South Africa
Abstract: At first glance, processes of colonial policy and subsequent migratory flows at the Angola-South West Africa border, in the region of the Kunene river, seem to present a straightforward narrative. In the period between the First and Second World Wars, we find an established pattern of Kwanyama/Ovambo leaving Portuguese Angola to escape repressive practices of forced labour, and as a reaction to the mistreatment of political leaders. Flight movements were encouraged by South African officials stationed in the Ovamboland district of South West Africa, directly south of the border, who practised, notably before 1945, a policy of co-optation of local chiefs. However, it has hitherto remained unnoticed that, between 1945 and 1974, changes in the policies of the authoritarian Portuguese empire had highly practical effects with regard to these flows. Until the 1960s, the comparative advantage of South African border policies lost its impact. In the early 1970s, a more liberal tax policy in the Angolan Cunene district had an even stronger impact on the decision-making processes on the part of local populations. The analysis shows quite clearly that, even under the auspices of late colonial social policies, which favoured grand schemes and more thorough control of populations, the initiative of local groups remained unbroken. In a scenario of colonial policy that favoured the power of the Ovambo chiefs on the southern side of the border, women and younger men used the border to escape social conditions they interpreted as repressive, and locals were capable of constantly reanalysing the advantages present on either side of the border. These results, which confirm the room for manoeuvre of potential forced labourers, also warn us not to generalise too readily about the consequences of under-equipped and authoritarian colonial policies, such as for Portuguese rule over southern Angola.
Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1012908 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Afrikaners/Angola/emigration/history/South Africa
Keywords: Angola/female slaves/historical sources/market women/parishes/urban poverty/women farmers
Abstract: This study stresses the role of common women in the history of Benguela, Angola, in the nineteenth century. The author emphasizes the importance of parish records to unveil sectors of the society that tend to be invisible in the history of Angola, such as farmers, poor women who acted as vendors in the urban centers, and particularly, enslaved women. While some attention has been paid to merchant women, the so-called "donas", and on political leaders, particularly Queen Nzinga, the same cannot be said about the poor and the enslaved women. Parish records allow us to access bits of information on the lives of women who did not leave written records and did not gain attention from the Portuguese authorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.16 (Restricted access)

Keywords: 1600-1699/Angola/colonial conquest/history-monarchy/Portugal/resistance/women rulers

Keywords: Angola/Church and State/missions/national liberation movements/national liberation struggles/Portugal/social history/UNITA

Keywords: Angola/Cape Verde/decolonization/Guinea-Bissau/independence/Mozambique/Portuguese-speaking Africa/São Tomé and Principe
Abstract: Quarenta anos volvidos sobre processos e acontecimentos que tiveram um impacto estruturante, quer no Portugal democrático, quer nas nações que deles emergiram, e que pelo caminho cruzaram muitas esperanças com não poucos traumas, é tempo de fazer não apenas um balanço crítico, mas, sobretudo, de contribuir para aumentar a compreensão do fenômeno complexo que foi a descolonização portuguesa. É este o desafio que o presente volume tenta concretizar: oferecer um conjunto de ensaios que permita situar o problema da descolonização de forma menos emotiva, dando ao mesmo tempo conta dos avanços que a investigação histórica tem produzido. Índice: Introdução (Fernando Rosas, Mário Machaqueiro, Pedro Aires Oliveira); O Anticolonialismo tardio do antifascismo português (Fernando Rosas); Os partidos nacionalistas africanos no tempo da revolução (Malyn Newitt); O balanço militar em 1974 nos três teatros de operações (Norrie MacQueen); A descolonização portuguesa: o ‘puzzle’ internacional (Pedro Aires Oliveira); Visões das forças políticas portuguesas sobre o fim do império, dois planos em confronto e uma política exemplar de descolonização (1974-1975) (Bruno Cardoso Reis); Guiné-Bissau: libertação total e reconhecimentos portugueses (António Duarte Silva); O processo de descolonização de Cabo Verde (Ángela Sofia Coutinho); Moçambique, descolonização e transição para a independência: herança e memória (Amélia Neves de Souto); O processo de descolonização de Angola (Fernando Tavares Pimenta); A inelutável independência ou os (in)esperados ventos de mudança em São Tomé e Príncipe (Augusto Nascimento); O inacabado processo de descolonização de Timor (Fernando Augusto de Figueiredo); Retornos e recomeços: experiências construídas entre Moçambique e Portugal (Marta Vilar Rosales); Memórias em conflito ou o mal-estar da descolonização (Mário Machaqueiro). [Resumo ASC Leiden]
Keywords: Angola/border control/boundaries/colonial history/emigration/forced labour/Namibia/refugees/South Africa
Abstract: The so far unknown report by Norberto Correia, Portuguese administrator of the Baixo-Cunene border district, is an impressive document on forced labor and flight at the Angola-Namibia border, written by a controversial official fallen into disgrace after a regime change in the metropole. Correia's acerbic and detailed analysis allows fresh interpretations of a border situation that is only at first glance well-known. By contrasting the Correia report with documentation from South African officials and the voices of their Ovambo partners in indirect rule, the authors come to clearer understanding of motivations and options at this unruly colonial border. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.20 (Restricted access)

Keywords: 1987/Angola/armed forces/civil wars/military intervention/military operations/South Africa/UNITA

Keywords: Angola/geography/local history/regional development

Keywords: 1600-1699/Angola/slaves/social structure/urban population
Abstract: This article studies the social structure of the city of Luanda (Angola) during the 17th century. While it seeks to profile the main population groups in Luanda (European, mestizos, Africans), it focuses especially on the universe of African slaves, the largest social group by far. Although Luanda was also an instrument of territorial conquest, it was founded and developed primarily as a port city. Its rapid integration into Atlantic dynamics through the slave trade resulted not only in population growth but also in a diversification and consolidation of the city's ethnic/cultural composition. The article describes the various socio-ethnic groups and some of their characteristics (language, everyday habits, beliefs and rituals) revealing a significant cultural diversity. Simultaneously, it assesses how processes of transfer took place in these areas, generating forms of reciprocal adaptation between vast sectors of the African and European population, in a process of miscegenation which was typical of the city in this period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited] http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol22num1-2/caldeira.pdf

Keywords: Angola/boundaries/Cabinda/colonial history/Portugal/separatism

Keywords: 1700-1799/1800-1849/Angola/ports Slave trade/slaves
Abstract: Angola served as the principal source of slaves for the Americas in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Estimates of the number of slaves leaving the region usually focus on the two principal Portuguese ports of embarkation, Luanda and Benguela. These estimates rarely provide information on the number of slaves leaving African controlled ports such as Cabina, Molembo, and the Congo River. After presenting an overview of the earlier estimates, this paper
aims to correct this imbalance by providing a port-by-port estimate of slaves leaving West Central Africa in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The author's estimates are based on 'Voyages: the trans-Atlantic slave-trade database', a website that hosts the most complete database of slaving voyages available to the public. The figures show that the trade from Angola expanded continuously from the eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries with captives embarked from several ports along the coast of Angola. The author argues that the number of individuals transported was related to the demand for labour in the Americas, the Portuguese attempts to control the trade between Brazil and Angola, and the British efforts to suppress it. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Angola e as retóricas coloniais / Alberto Oliveira Pinto ; préf. de Ana Mafalda Leite - Luanda : Caxinde, 2012.
Keywords: Africans/Angola/collected works (form)/colonial period/images/literature/Portugal/racism

Keywords: Angola/cocoa/colonial period/Mozambique/private enterprises/slavery/social life/South Africa/São Tomé and Principe/travel

Keywords: Angola/mercantile history/slave trade/trade

Memórias e aventuras de um Cabinda em terras Brasiliensis ou A vida de d. Francisco Franque, 1° Boma Zanei-N'vimba, por doação de Batchi Nhongo, VIII rei de N'goio, andando por oceanos e continentes estranhos / Carlos Duarte - Luanda : Caxinde, 2012.
Keywords: 1700-1799/1800-1849/Angola/Brazil/Cabinda/Ngoyo polity/personal narratives (form)/slave trade

Keywords: Angola/decolonization/nationalism/political history/State formation

Keywords: abolition of slavery/Angola/historical sources/slave trade/slavery

Keywords: Angola/archives/biographies (form)/heads of State/MPLA/national liberation struggles/political history

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Oil, power, and poverty in Angola / José León García-Rodríguez ... [et al.]. - In: African Studies Review: (2015), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 159-176 : krt., tab
Keywords: Angola/corruption/petroleum/petroleum industry/poverty
Abstract: Angola is a large country with a relatively small population and abundant natural resources, including oil reserves. The high price fetched by oil, the mainstay of the Angolan economy, on international markets has helped this leading producer attain growth rates that are among the highest in the world. However, Angola is also noted for its unequal distribution of wealth and notorious political corruption. This article seeks to explore this paradox within the framework of the so-called resource curse theory and analyze the role played by the oil industry in the process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2015.8 (Restricted access)
Keywords: Angola/diamond mining/offences against human rights

Keywords: Africa/Angola/Botswana/Democratic Republic of Congo/diamond mining/Ghana/gold mining/mining/Sierra Leone/social conditions/urbanization
Abstract: Both artisanal and large-scale mining are expanding in many African countries. While much has been written about contestation over land and mineral rights, the impact of mining on settlement, notably its catalytic and fluctuating effects on migration and urban growth, has been largely ignored. African nation-States’ urbanization trends have shown considerable variation over the past half century. The current surge in ‘new’ mining countries and the slowdown in ‘old’ mining countries are generating some remarkable settlement patterns and welfare outcomes. This special issues of ‘Journal of Contemporary African Studies’ on mining and urbanization encompasses a cross-section of country case studies: beginning with the historical experiences of mining in southern Africa (South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe), followed by more recent mineralizing trends in a comparatively new gold-producing country (Tanzania) and an established West African gold producer (Ghana), before turning to the influence of conflict diamonds (Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone). Contributors: Deborah Bryceson, Danny MacKinnon, Hugh Macmillan, Philip Harrison, Tanya Zack, Patience Mususa, Amin Y. Kamele, Thando D. Gwebu, Jesper Bosse Jønsson, Crispin Kinabo, Mike Shand, Katherine V. Gough, Paul W.K. Yankson, Patience Kabamba, Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues, Ana Paul Tavares, and Roy Maconachie. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Angola/Benin/Burkina Faso/Democratic Republic of Congo/diamond mining/Ghana/gold mining/miners/mining/social change/Subsaharan Africa/work environment
Abstract: Mining regions in Africa are frontiers in a spatial, social and metaphorical sense. They are not only economic frontiers, but also imaginary spaces fed by ideas of a better life, and social spaces where alternative modes of livelihood and lifestyles are possible. This book presents studies of historical and present-day mining in Africa that focus on the social organization of mining and related livelihoods, on different interest groups involved in mining, and on social changes brought about by mining booms. The studies range from precolonial mining to the present-day mining booms and war economies and analyse cases from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Sierra Leone. Contributions: Introduction (Katja Werthmann and Tilo Grätz); Elusive frontiers: precolonial mining in sub-Saharan Africa (Eugenia W. Herbert); Parallel mining frontiers in the Gold Coast and Asante in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Raymond E. Dumett); Mining and the Messiah: war and the masterless classes in Sierra Leone (Paul Richards); Diamonds and disputes: conflict and local power on the border between Congo and Angola (1990-2008); Gold mining in the Atakora mountains (Benin): exchange relations in a volatile economic field (Tilo Grätz); Gold mining in Burkina Faso since the 1980s (Katja Werthmann). [ASC Leiden abstract]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION
Keywords: Angola/Burundi/Central African Republic/Democratic Republic of Congo/economic integration/international organizations/international relations/Kenya/Uganda

Keywords: Angola/development cooperation/economic aid/foreign policy/Japan/ Mozambique/Subsaharan Africa

Keywords: Africa/Angola/China/Chinese/foreign investments/Ghana/international relations/migrant workers/Nigeria

Abstract: Most analyses of China's renewed engagement with Africa treat China as the driving force, and little recognition is given to the role of African agency, especially beyond the level of State elites. This article investigates the extent of African agency in engagements with China and argues that at various levels African actors have negotiated, shaped, and even driven Chinese engagements in important ways. Suggesting a theoretical framework that captures agency both within and beyond the State, the article provides an empirical analysis of African agency first by showing how elements of the Angolan State created a hybrid set of institutions to broker Chinese investment projects, and second by discussing how African social actors have influenced and derived benefits from the activities of Chinese migrants in Ghana and Nigeria. While both cases demonstrate African agency, the ability of African actors to exercise such agency is highly uneven, placing African politics at the heart of any understanding of China-Africa relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

*Uncovering African agency : Angola's management of China's credit lines / Lucy Corkin* - Farnham : Ashgate, 2013.

Keywords: Angola/China/foreign investments/international relations


Keywords: 1850-1899/1900-1949/Afrikaners/Angola/emigration/history/Namibia/South Africa


Keywords: 2011/Angola/China/conference papers (form)/foreign investments/international economic relations/petroleum

Abstract: This collective volume explores why the partnership between China and Angola developed and how it serves the two countries' separate interests both now and in the longer term. Its nine chapters are based on contributions from an international conference organized in Luanda in January 2011. Contents: China and Africa: from engagement to partnership (Chris Alden) - China is Angola's new best friend - for now (Assis Malaquias) - Angolan political elites' management of Chinese credit lines (Lucy Corkin) - China and Angola: a strategic partnership? (Sofia Fernandes) - China's Angolan oil deals 2003-11 (Markus Weimer and Alex Vines) - Taming the dragon: China's oil interests in Angola (Ana Cristina Alves) - One million houses? Chinese engagement in Angola's national reconstruction (Sylvia Croese) - Chinese corporate practices in Angola: myths and facts (Amalia Quintão and Regina Santos) - The untold story of Chinese perceptions of Angola (Liu Haifang). [ASC Leiden abstract]
Keywords: Angola/Cuba/educational cooperation/international cooperation/South-South relations

LABOUR
Keywords: 1900-1999/Angola/colonial administration/forced labour/plantations/sugar

Keywords: 1900-1999/Angola/diamond mining/social conditions/workers

Keywords: Angola/labour history/labour relations/Subsaharan Africa/Tanzania/Zimbabwe
Abstract: This special section on 'Labor History and Africa' is one of the results of the project 'Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations, 1500-2000' which proposes a method to study labor relations worldwide. The project and its method are introduced by Karin Hofmeester, Jan Lucassen and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. Then follow four case-studies on Sub-Saharan Africa which include mainland Tanganyika c. 1500-1900 by Paul Lane, Tanzania 1800-2000 by Karin Pallaver, Zimbabwe 1900-2000 by Rory Pilossof, and Angola 1800-2000 by Jelmer Vos. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LAW
Keywords: Africa/Angola/constitutional law/constitutionalism/ constitutions/Ethiopia/Ghana/Kenya/Namibia/separation of powers
Abstract: Taking a critical look at the different ways in which attempts have been made to separate the different branches of government, this handbook examines the impact this is having on transparent and accountable governance. Beginning with an overview of constitutionalism in Africa and the different influences on modern African constitutional developments, it looks at the relationship between the legislature and the executive as well as the relationship between the judiciary and the political branches. Despite differences in approaches between the different constitutional cultures that have influenced developments in Africa, there remain common problems. One of these problems is the constant friction in the relationship between the three branches and the resurgent threats of authoritarianism which clearly suggest that there remain serious problems in both constitutional design and implementation. The book also studies the increasing role being played by independent constitutional institutions and how they complement the checks and balances associated with the traditional three branches of government. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Angola/corruption/diamond mining/offences against human rights http://www.tintadachina.pt/pdfs/626c1154352f7b4f96324bf928831b86-insideENG.pdf

Keywords: Angola/Cameroon/Cape Verde/colonial territories/land tenure/Malawi/ Mozambique/ property rights/Uganda https://landsoverseas.files.wordpress.com/2015/05/proplandterrit2014-ebook.pdf

Abstract: The maritime domain of the Gulf of Guinea presents enormous opportunities for enhancing socio-economic development and human security in the region. However, there are increasing maritime security threats that affect the exploitation of coastal resources, the peaceful use of sea lines of communication as well as the stability of littoral states along the Gulf of Guinea. Dealing with these threats requires maritime security cooperation. This article argues that recent events show deepening boundary uncertainties that have the potential of inhibiting maritime security cooperation and causing regional instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] 

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.815118 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Angola/international law of the sea/regional security/sea/territorial waters/West Africa


Keywords: Angola/civil and political rights/constitutional law


Keywords: 1800-1899/Angola/Brazil/literary criticism/poetry/Portugal/Portuguese language

The dynamics of legal pluralism in Mozambique / ed. by Helene Maria Kyed ... [et al.] - Maputo : CESAB, 2012.

Keywords: 2010/access to justice/Angola/Cape Verde/conference papers (form)/legal pluralism/Mozambique/Sierra Leone

Abstract: This book emerged from a series of papers presented at a three-day international conference held in Maputo from 28-30 April 2010, entitled ‘State and non-State public safety and justice provision - the dynamics of legal pluralism in Mozambique’. A key aim of the conference was to examine how legal pluralism is practised on the ground, and what implications the constitutional recognition of legal pluralism has for the interactions between State and non-State providers of justice at the local level. Chapters: Legal pluralism, justice and human rights: reappraising law in a transnational age (Anne Griffiths); Legal pluralism and constitutional reform processes (Markus Böckenförde); Legal pluralism and plural memories: the perseverance of spirits in Mozambique (Maria Paula Meneses); Traditional authorities and legal pluralism: a comparative analysis of two case studies in Mozambique and Angola (Fernando Florêncio); Toward an ecology of justices: an urban and rural study of Mozambican plurality (Sara Araújo); Sorcery trials, cultural relativism and local hegemonies (Paulo Granjo); Negotiating order in post-war Mozambique: the role of community courts in redressing unsettled wartime conflicts (Victor Igreja); The police strategic plan and its implementation (Francisco Inácio Alar); Vigilante ‘justice’ and collective violence (Vitalina do Carmo Padapakis); Spirits at the police station and the district court (Vitalina do Carmo Padapakis); ‘New’ non-State actors in the plural legal landscape of Mozambique: the contested role of community policing (Helene Maria Kyed); Security and justice reform in Sierra Leone: the uneasy position of chiefs (Peter Albrecht); Cape Verdean State legal pluralism: the establishment and dissolution of the popular courts (Odair Bartolomeu Barros Lopes Varela). [ASC Leiden abstract]

LITERATURE AND FILMS


Keywords: Angola/poetry (form)/sexuality


Keywords: Angola/documentary films (form)/economic development/social change/society/South Africa/Southern Africa/travel/videos (form)/Zambia/Zimbabwe

veranderingen. Hij reist per trein, bromfiets en Rolls Royce, ontmoet mijnwerkers, boeren en steenrijke oliebaronnen en herontdekt de zuidpunt van het continent. [Samenvatting ontleend aan dvd-video]

Keywords: Angola/Cape Verde/literary criticism/literature/Mozambique/Portuguese language

Keywords: Angola/novels (form)

Keywords: Angola/travel books (form)

Keywords: Angola/short stories (form)/social life

Keywords: Angola/novels (form)

Keywords: Angola/poetry (form)

Keywords: Angola/novels (form)

Keywords: Angola/anti-apartheid resistance/exile/novels (form)/South Africa

Keywords: Angola/Kongo/proverbs/proverbs (form)

Keywords: Angola/short stories (form)

Keywords: Angola/Democratic Republic of Congo/Kongo language/proverbs/proverbs (form)

Keywords: Africa/Angola/Congo (Brazzaville)/literature/Mozambique/satire/South Africa/Zimbabwe

Abstract: S'intéresser au grotesque dans les littératures africaines, y étudier sa présence, ses formes et son sens, trouve sa principale justification dans l'importance que celui-ci a prise depuis plusieurs décennies dans les textes. Mais c'est aussi parce que les littératures africaines offrent des exemples particulièrement remarquables et originaux de grotesque que l'étude de ces littératures devrait éclairer la compréhension du grotesque lui-même. Contributions: Du grotesque dans les littératures africaines (Rémi Astruc); Entre hybridité postcoloniale et néo-baroque: une voie pour le "grotesque" africain (Daniel-Henri Pageaux); La hernie comme paradigme du grotesque postcolonial? (Nicolas Martin-Granel); Littérature francophone africaine et grotesque satirique (Katrien Lievois); Dictatures grotesques et esthétique du vraisemblable dans le roman
Keywords: 2008/Angola/conference papers (form)/crime novels/Ghana/interviews (form)/Kenya/literary criticism/Nigeria/Senegal/Subsaharan Africa/writers
Abstract: This book is an outcome of the 9th International Janheinz Jahn Symposium on African Literatures, held in 2008 at the Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany, and entitled "Beyond 'Murder by magic'". The volume investigates African crime fiction in its broadest possible scope, and from a multiplicity of perspectives. Contributions range from general national overviews to close readings of individual works; analyses include narratological, political, linguistic and cultural studies approaches. Together these papers cover crime narratives in seven languages - Afrikaans, English, Ewe, French, Portuguese, Swahili, and Yorùbá - by writers such as Muhammed Said Abdulla, Klá Akínlstå, Boubacar Boris Diop, F. Kwasi Fiawoo, Monica Genya, Rodwell Musekiwa Machingauta, Tony Marinho, Deon Meyer, Ben R. Mtoabwa, Pepetela, Aristablous Elvis Musiba and Adaora Lily Ulasi. Also included are interviews with Deon Meyer, Ben R. Mtoabwa, Angela Makhola, and Meshack Masondo. Contributors: Ranka Primorac, Matthias Krings, Geoffrey V. Davis, Doris Wieser, Matthew J. Christensen, James Gibbs, Susanne Gehrmann, Anja Oed, Katja Meintel, Manfred Loimeier, Mikhail D. Gromov, Said Khamis, Uta Reuster-Jahn, Alina N. Rinkanya, Karola Hoffmann and Christine Matzke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Angola/novels (form)

Keywords: Angola/historical novels (form)

MEDIA AND TRANSPORT

Keywords: Angola/Cape Verde/democratization/Internet/mass media/Mozambique/Portuguese-speaking Africa/social media/São Tomé and Príncipe

Keywords: Angola/Mozambique/Nigeria/ports/productivity
Abstract: This paper analyses the productivity of a representative sample of African seaports in Angola (Luanda, Lobito, Nasmibe, Cabinda, Soyo, Porto Amboim), Mozambique (Maputo, Beira, Chinde, Macimbo da Praia, Mozambique Island, Nacala, Pembane, Quelimane) and Nigeria (Lagos - Apapa Port, Tin Can Island, RoRo Port, Container terminal; Port Harcourt, Delta Ports-Warri, Calabar Port, Federal Lighter Terminal-Onne, Federal Ocean Terminal-Onne) from 2004 to 2010, using a data envelopment analysis (DEA) approach. The paper finds that Nigerian seaports are the most efficient, followed by those in Mozambique and Angola. A discussion of the results is provided, in addition to the related policy implications. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Abstract: In 2013 almost half of Africa's top aid recipients were ruled by authoritarian regimes. While the West may claim to promote democracy and human rights, in practice major bilateral and international donors, such as USAID, DFID, the World Bank and the European Commission, have seen their aid policies become ever more entangled with the survival of their authoritarian protege's. Local citizens thus find themselves at the receiving end of a compromise between aid agencies and government elites, in which development policies are shaped in the interests of maintaining the status quo. 'Aid and Authoritarianism in Africa' sheds light on the political intricacies and moral dilemmas raised by the relationship between foreign aid and autocratic rule in Africa. Through contributions by leading experts exploring the revival of authoritarian development politics in Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Cameroon, Mozambique and Angola, the book exposes shifting donor interests and rhetoric as well as the impact of foreign aid on military assistance, rural development, electoral processes and domestic politics. In the process, it raises an urgent and too often neglected question: to what extent are foreign aid programmes actually perpetuating authoritarian rule? Contents: Introduction: Aid and authoritarianism in sub-Saharan Africa after 1990 / Tobias Hagmann and Filip Reyntjens -- 1. Discourses of democracy, practices of autocracy: shifting meanings of democracy in the aid-authoritarianism nexus / Rita Abrahamsen -- 2. Aid to Rwanda: unstoppable rock, immovable post / Zoe Marriage -- 3. Authoritarianism and the securitization of development in Uganda / David M. Anderson and Jonathan Fisher -- 4. Ethiopia and international aid: development between high modernism and exceptional measures / Emanuele Fantini and Luca Puddu -- 5. Donors and the making of credible elections in Cameroon / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle -- 6. Foreign aid and political settlements: contrasting the Mozambican and Angolan cases / Helena Pérez Niño and Philippe Le Billon -- Conclusion: Democracy fatigue and the ghost of modernization theory / Nicolas van de Walle.


Abstract: This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further the author examines American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war.


North of the red line: recollections of the border war by members of the SAAF, SADF and SWATF, 1966-1989 / Hanlie Snyman Wroth; transl. by Gerry van Tonder - Pinetown : 30 Degrees South Publishers, 2016.

Abstract: This article examines the First World War in Angola that saw a victory for German colonial troops over the Portuguese in December 1914. Encouraged by his enemy's defeat Oukwanyma King Mandume ya Ndemufayo, fought against Portugal (1915) and South Africa (1917) in a vain attempt to save the independence of his Kingdom. In 1920, Portuguese government initiated legal proceedings against Germany claiming for damages inflicted upon Portuguese nationals and the state during these wars. Both the Luso-German arbitration case in international law and the (politically charged) memorial practices for King Mandume have had ramifications up to the present day. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/544 (Restricted access)
Libertação de Angola (MPLA) party has been promoting a ‘master narrative’ of ‘peace and reconstruction’, through which the Angolan conflict is re-signified as a merely technical issue, and the question of ‘national reconciliation’ is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures. Conversely, post-war memory politics revisits the past only selectively. While the history of the independence struggle is revised and politicised, the post-independence Angolan conflict is notably absent from public discourse, as the MPLA’s ambivalent role in contested events precludes the stabilisation of the civil war as ‘patriotic history’. Departing from scholarship on memory politics in post-liberation regimes, this article analyses the discursive strategies and performative acts employed in these processes, and looks at the symbolic and material effects of this ‘technical’ hegemonic discourse in the country’s capital, Luanda. As national reconciliation is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures, the master narrative of the ‘New Angola’ is also physically imposed on the urban cityscape; similarly, any substantive political dialogue about the war is precluded as a threat to the ‘gains of peace’, which are measured again in purely material terms of the built environment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1055548 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Angola/civil wars/colonial history/heads of State/national liberation struggles

Angolan civil society activism since the 1990s : reformists, confrontationists and young revolutionaries of the ‘Arab spring generation’ / Nuno Vidal. - In: Review of African Political Economy: (2015), vol. 42, no. 143, p. 77-91
Keywords: Angola/Arab Spring/civil society/political action/political change
Abstract: Aiming for regime transformation, post-transition Angolan civil society activism moved from reformism and confrontationism to ultra-confrontationism. Reformism and confrontationism evolved until the 2008 elections, influenced by development thinking (neoliberalism/institutionalism vs neo-Marxism/world-system thinking), in two opposing strategies: ‘constructive engagement’ vs political defiance. The dispute ended with ultra-confrontationism gaining impetus with the Arab spring, with a younger generation resorting to new methods (information and communications technology and demonstrations). Despite the lack of funding or international links, the newer methods caused more concern to the regime. Nevertheless, they suffer from the same shortfalls as their predecessors: they are confined to an urban/suburban social segment, and unable to attract the majority of the population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1015103 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/Angola/China/development cooperation/elite/Ghana/governance/international relations/Sudan
Abstract: China is the major ‘new’ player in Africa and impacts on development and politics in numerous ways. The author sets out an analytical framework which identifies the channels through which China engages with African development and the role the African state plays in mediating these interactions. He then applies this framework to three case studies that are emblematic of differing African state types, Angola, Ghana and Sudan. Analysis shows that China impacts on African development in multiple ways that go well beyond aid. A feature of this engagement is inter-elite brokerage which tends to bypass domestic channels of accountability and so undermines good governance. In most cases it delivers much needed infrastructure which benefits wider society. As civil and political society in Africa has started to contest this elitism, the author is seeing slightly more transparent attempts to negotiate the relationship. The chapter concludes with an outline of emerging trends and future research themes for the short- to medium-term. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Angola/government policy/memory/national liberation struggles
Abstract: This article considers the politics of memory and memorialisation in Angola today in the light of existing scholarship on this theme elsewhere in southern Africa. The author examines young anti-government activists' preoccupation with history, and argues that this can be understood only with reference to the MPLA government's own renewed concern with history since the end of the civil war in 2002, and its attempts to recast the nationalist narratives of the pre-1990 era. Since 2002, the government has sought to contain the threat posed by democratic opposition by claiming an exclusive role for the MPLA as the defender of the nation and by silencing critical discussion of events from the one-party era: most notably the mass killings of May 1977. For opposition activists, the assertion of an alternative history serves not so much to attract the support of others as to provide evidence of the government's dishonesty, and thus to reinforce the activists' belief in the rightness of their own cause. As has happened elsewhere in the region, the Angolan government's insistence on asserting a particular view of history does little to gather support, and serves above all to open up a space for contestation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] 
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.991189 (Restricted access)

Inside the government, but outside the law: residents' committees, public authority and twilight governance in post-war Angola / Sylvia Croese. - In: Journal of Southern African Studies: (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 405-417
Keywords: Angola/housing policy/popular participation/State-society relationship
Abstract: This article explores the workings of public authority in post-war Angola through an analysis of the history and current functioning of residents' committees at neighbourhood level in peri-urban Luanda, based on case-study research in the Zango housing project. While recognising that power in Angola is highly centralised, and the autonomy of regular state structures limited, it argues that, when power is studied from below, state officials and those they engage with can be seen to produce, recognise and negotiate public authority in multiple ways that are embedded in the country's political history. In doing so, the article aims to bring a sense of history and agency to what is commonly seen by scholars as a top-down and repressive project of state-building. Yet the twilight existence of residents' committees, as institutions that function, but are not officially recognised, as part of the state, also illustrates the deeply ambiguous nature of this endeavour as one that, although formally aimed at building a democratic state that follows the rule of law, continues to be deeply entrenched in informal practices that ultimately serve to preserve the ruling party's hold on power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1013312 (Restricted access)

Judasbok: verraad ter wille van oorlewing / Wynand du Toit - [South Africa] : [Author], 2015.
Keywords: Angola/military operations/personal narratives (form)/prisoners of war/South Africa

Keywords: Angola/civil wars/economic development/political change/political economy/State formation

Keywords: 1980-1989/Angola/boundary conflicts/military operations/military personnel/South Africa

Keywords: 1961/Angola/nationalism/pamphlets
Abstract: In March 1961, war broke out in Northern Angola. The Portuguese authorities attributed the violence to the UPA - a nationalist movement led by Northern Angolan immigrants resident in Congo. The movement's leadership tried to keep in contact with its (potential) followers in Northern Angola by various means, pamphlets being one of the most important. Written for a local audience, these pamphlets provide an insight into the inner lines of communication - and
internal hierarchies - of the nationalist movement. By using Darnton's 'communication circuit' model, this article investigates the processes of writing, distributing and reading the pamphlets and analyses their generic characteristics, and their position in a tradition of regional popular literacy. In so doing, an interpretation is offered of the social history of the pamphlets: they are treated as a historical subject in their own right. While they can be read as anti-colonial tracts, it is shown that the pamphlets' main concern is to establish the mandate of a leadership in exile over a constituency in Northern Angola. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S000197201400103X (Restricted access)

Keywords: 1977/Angola/MPLA/political repression/protest
Abstract: This essay examines the background and impact of the events on May 27, 1977, in Angola. On this day a demonstration against the ruling Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) was violently beaten down, and followed by a period of massive political repression and imprisonment of political opponents. The author argues this day was as a defining moment in Angolan history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928279 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/Angola/Cameroon/fraud/informal sector/Kenya/Mali/mass media/Nigeria/popular culture/resistance/State-society relationship
Abstract: This book argues that Western notions of State and civil society provide only limited understanding of how power and resistance operate in the African context, where informality is central to the way both State officials and citizens exercise agency. With the principle of informality as a template, the volume examines various modes - organized and unorganized, urban and rural, embodied and discursive, successful and failing - through which Africans contend with power. The book privileges politics and political praxes. Part I considers emerging forms of African resistance in the context of a frail neoliberal nation-State (chapters on resistance against the postcolonial State in general and the Arab Spring in North Africa in particular, by Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni; and the politics of citizen action and resistance in South Africa and Angola, by Bettina von Lieres). Part II examines forms of resistance emerging in the aftermath of the disruptions to livelihoods that have been the result of structural adjustment and conflict (chapters on informality, relocations and urban re-making in Nairobi, Kenya, by Ilda Lindell and Markus Ihalainen; young Cameroonian and Nigerier hustlers and their conversion of global capitalism into a global economy of swindle and fraud, by Basile Ndjio; and everyday resistance as political consciousness in post-genocide Rwanda, by Susan Thomson). The emphasis of Part III is on popular culture as discursive form of resistance (chapters on participatory politics in South Africa, by Innocentia Mhlambi; blackness, whiteness and the ambivalences of South African stand-up comedy, by Grace A. Musila; and civic activism in Fela Kuti's music, by Jendele Hungbo). The chapters in the last part deal with publics as everyday sites of resistance (Dorothea Schulz on music, local radio stations and the sounds of cultural belonging in Mali; Daniel Hammell on Zapiro, Zuma and freedom of expression in South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: 1977/Angola/coups d'état/journalistic reports (form)/MPLA/political repression/protest
Keywords: Angola/apartheid/civil wars/leadership/political violence/South Africa
Abstract: While changes in leadership appear to affect the conflictual or cooperative character of government-dissident relations, and the study of leadership has been a cornerstone of social science from Weber to Neustadt, studies of civil conflict leave the issue of leadership largely
unexplored. This article represents a first effort to develop a theory of leadership change in the unique context of violent intrastate politics. Specifically, with respect to civil conflict, how do changes in leadership affect the choices made by dissident groups and the governments they confront? Can changes in leadership help explain the often unpredicted conflictual and cooperative directions that civil conflicts take? Using formal modeling, this article specifies conditions under which leadership changes may affect the course of a civil conflict. Under certain conditions, changes in leadership will signal a desire for cooperation and prompt opposing leaders to reorient their own domestic audiences in order to reciprocate. This argument is empirically examined through case-study plausibility probes (Case study 1: Government leadership change and the end of apartheid in South Africa; Case study 2: Rebel leadership change and the end of the civil war in Angola). Policy implications include an improved understanding of the mechanisms directing political dissent and dissident choices and, in so doing, pointing to means of resolving or preventing large-scale political violence within states. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.911024 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/Angola/corruption/democracy/economic conditions/Gabon/Ghana/Nigeria/petroleum industry/São Tomé and Príncipe
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107279230 (Restricted access)

Political opposition in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. by Elliott Green, Johanna Söderström and Emil Uddhammar - London [etc.]: Routledge, 2014.
Keywords: Angola/civil society/decentralization/democracy/East Africa/Ethiopia/French West Africa/Liberia/political opposition/political parties/Subsaharan Africa
Abstract: This book takes a closer look at the role and meaning of political opposition for the development of democracy across sub-Saharan Africa. Why is it that room for political opposition in most cases is severely limited? Under what circumstances has the political opposition been able to establish itself in a legitimate role in African politics? To answer these questions the book focuses on the institutional settings, the nature and dynamics within and between the political parties, and the relationship between the citizens and the political parties. It is found that regional devolution and federalist structures are areas where the political opposition can find room to organize and gain local power, as a supplement to influence at the central level. Important factors behind support for the opposition are a realistic appreciation of the level of democracy, dissatisfaction with corruption and pro-democratic values. Generally, opposition parties are lacking in organization and in institutionalization, as well as in their ability to find support in civil society and at promoting the issues that voters find most important. Overall, strong executive powers, unchecked by democratic institutions, in combination with deferential values and fear of conflict, undermine legitimate opposition activity. The chapters in the book were originally published in a special issue of the periodical "Democratization", volume 18, issue 5 (October 2011). Contributions: Political opposition and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa - Emil Uddhammar, Elliott Green, Johanna Söderström; The ANC and power concentration in South Africa: does local democracy allow for power-sharing? - Ragnhild Louise Muriaas; Decentralization and political opposition in contemporary Africa: evidence from Sudan and Ethiopia - Elliott Green; Institutionalizing the pro-democracy movements: the case of Zambia's Movement for Multiparty Democracy - Lise Rakner; Opposition parties and local governance in contemporary Angola and Mozambique: mechanisms of exclusion and domination - Aslak Orre; Parties and issues in Francophone West Africa: towards a theory of non-mobilization - Jaimie Bleck, Nicolas van de Walle; Dissent and opposition among ex-combatants in Liberia - Johanna Söderström; Supporting the opposition or the ruling party: stark choices in East Africa - Emil Uddhammar; Effective opposition strategies: collective goods or clientelism? - Keith R. Weghorst, Staffan I. Lindberg. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: 1977/Angola/coups d'etat/MPLA/political violence
Keywords: Angola/authoritarianism/democracy/elections
Abstract: In the aftermath of the conclusion of the peace process in Angola in 1992, the Angolan government managed to establish formal democratic institutions. Foremost on the agenda was the decision to allow for multiparty elections. Yet the launch of electoral politics as part of the democratic landscape in Angola has not led to the development of a culture of tolerance and openness typical of democratic societies. On the contrary, the outbreak of a civil war following the disputed elections in 1992 gave the Angolan government the opportunity to revert to its authoritarian ways. The consequence of this reversal was that the elections of 2008 have not led to the entrenchment or the development of electoral democracy but rather to the reinforcement of electoral authoritarianism. This article posits that while the foundation for the evolution of electoral democracy has been laid, the Angolan government can, at best, be described as an electoral authoritarian state that reinforces its hegemony over Angolan society through electoral processes which do not conform to democratic practices. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Angola/centre and periphery/MPLA/State formation
Abstract: This article examines the post-2002 State-building drive in Angola's periphery through the prism of both the MPLA regime's ambitions and the historical trajectory of the Angolan State and centre-periphery relations in the country. The article argues that, although it is phrased in developmental terms, the project of establishing State hegemony across the country is primarily about the achievement of political control. The first section surveys Angola's centre-periphery relations in historical perspective. The next section outlines the array of post-civil war strategies used to expand State hegemony from the political centre and provincial capitals into the remotest regions. Attention is paid to the decentralization process, the role of traditional authorities, and the transfer of State responsibilities to the private sector, arguing that the entanglement of apparently contradictory policies is a defining feature of Angolan State-making in the periphery. The last section provides a provisional interpretation of Angolan State expansion over the past decade. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Angola/expropriation/State-society relationship/urban renewal
Abstract: Cet article se penche sur les questions de propriété, de citoyenneté et d'autorité de l'État à Luanda. Il étudie la façon dont les victimes de démolitions urbaines, en essayant d'obtenir compensation pour la perte de leur propriété, remettent en cause des formes établies de relations entre État et citoyens. L'auteure avance que la croyance dans le pouvoir du Mouvement populaire de libération de l'Angola (MPLA) a conduit de nombreuses victimes de démolitions à s'en éloigner précisément parce qu'elles le considéraient comme responsable de leurs malheurs. En prenant comme point de départ une réflexion sur l'autorité de l'État constituée de façon dialogique par la reconnaissance mutuelle entre État et citoyens, l'article montre comment les victimes de démolitions ont essayé de déplacer leur quête de reconnaissance en dehors de la sphère du parti vers d'autres sphères que sont la loi et l'esthétique urbaine. Ce faisant, elles offrent une alternative au type de relations politiques qui sont à la base du pouvoir du MPLA, contribuant à l'érosion de son hégémonie. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 72). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Keywords: Angola/political repression/protest/youth
Abstract: Alors que les mobilisations des printemps arabes se déroulent au nord du Sahara, une partie de la jeunesse angolaise se mobilise contre les politiques de paix et le régime du président José Eduardo dos Santos. Cet article fait le point sur la dynamique sociopolitique en cours en Angola depuis 2011, en s'intéressant au binôme mobilisations populaires et réaction gouvernementale. La vague de protestations que connaît le pays depuis mars 2011 révèle une
partie des tensions sociales qui se cachent derrière l'apparence d'une transition tranquille et réussie. L'auteur montre que la 'nouvelle révolution' en Angola a une signification sociopolitique importante et une portée symbolique non négligeable. Dans un pays encore très marqué par un long conflit civil, le discours gouvernemental instrumentalise la crainte du retour à la guerre et répond avec violence aux protestations des jeunes angolais. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p.159). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

Keywords: Angola/political opposition/protest
Abstract: Post-war Angolan politics and public life exhibit both waves of oppression and resistance. Protests against President Eduardo dos Santos' rule and his party occur in the midst of a climate of fear and repression. The protests underline a struggle to overcome an entrenched political regime which mimics the activities of a genuinely functional State system. However, the State remains hollow and subordinated under the incumbent regime. Under these conditions the protests represent the awakening of a counter-public and the dawning of a citizenship revolution. The counter-public is instantiated by the activity of parrhesia, or truth-telling, by the youth opposition and other public figures. This article highlights the ways in which such a counter-public arises and unfolds through the instance of resistance. The success of the counter-public will depend on its ability to galvanise movements of solidarity that might be formed across borders. If the quest for change and political inclusion is to bear fruit, it will require a constructive political engagement between elements of the counter-public and international democratic organisations, to ensure that the partnership between Western States and the Angolan regime does not escape public and media scrutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

The impact of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration on post-conflict elections : the case of Mozambique and Angola / by Max Bueno de Mesquita.
Master Thesis Public Administration Leiden University, Campus The Hague, 2013
Keywords: Angola/demobilization/elections/Mozambique/peacebuilding/theses (form)
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/369259661.pdf

Keywords: Angola/coffee/cotton/exports/imports/maize/rubber

Keywords: Angola/Belgium/debt relief/Democratic Republic of Congo/development cooperation/mineral resources/mining policy/political conditions/poverty
Abstract: Le présent ouvrage entend fournir différents éclairages sur la situation en 2011 en RDC, l'an V de la Troisième République congolaise. Deux articles (l'un par Noel Obotela Rashidi et le deuxième par Paul Bouvier et Jean Omasombo Tshonda) ont pour sujet les élections de 2011 dans le contexte de la vie politique dans ce pays. Les articles suivants, des "bilans d'étape", ont pour titre: Considérations et perspectives sur la question de l'exploitation illégale des ressources minières dans la région des Grands Lacs et sur le "Dodd-Frank Act" américain (Thierry De Putter) - Code minier, dix ans déjà: quel avenir pour les mines de la République démocratique du Congo? (Faustin Kuediasala K.) - L'allègement de la dette en République démocratique du Congo: évaluation d'une pierre angulaire de la reconstruction de la RDC (Stefan Marysse, Danny Cassimon, Tom De Herdt, Omer Tshiuza Mbiye, Karel Verbeke) - La République démocratique du Congo devant un choix difficile pour l'électricité (Raf Custers) - Évolution de la pauvreté en République démocratique du Congo (Claudine Tshimanga Mbuyi) - La coopération au développement de la Belgique en République démocratique du Congo: une aide diverse et diversifiée (Peter Moors). Dossiers: L'Angola, protecteur encombrant et partenaire d'avenir (François Misser) - Les conflits armés de l'après-guerre (Gauthier de Villers, Edwine Simons). Enfin, deux analyses d'ouvrages par Gauthier de Villers aident à comprendre d'une part la violence au Congo-Kinshasa ("Dancing in the Glory of Monsters" de Jason Sterns) et d'autre part la question de l'État souverain au Congo-Kinshasa avec "States and power in Africa:
comparative lessons in authority and control" de Jeffrey Herbst et "Africa: unity, sovereignty, and sorrow" de Pierre Engelbert. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Keywords: Angola/attitudes/civil wars/MPLA/political ideologies/State-society relationship/UNITA
Abstract: This article explores political mobilization, legitimacy, and identity in the Angolan Central Highlands from the anticolonial struggle of the 1960s until the end of the civil war in 2002. It examines how the rival movements, MPLA and UNITA, competed for support, and considers the nature of the relationships between political-military elites and the Angolan people. Whereas much scholarship on civil war has focused on the emergence of rebellions against the State, the article argues that such an approach to the Angolan war is inappropriate since both protagonists were founded as anticolonial movements and both organizations developed characteristics of States to different degrees. Central to each party's narrative was an ideology of the State as a complex of ideas and practices that linked together responsibilities towards the population, prerogatives of violence, and the identity of the nation. People expressed support for either or both movements in terms of common interest and identity, which in turn were shaped by the political education of the movement in control at the time. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Division in the (inner) ranks: the psychosocial legacies of the border wars / Theresa Edlmann. - In: South African Historical Journal: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 256-272
Keywords: 1970-1979/Angola/apartheid/mental disorders/military intervention/Namibia/South Africa/veterans/Whites
Abstract: During the apartheid era, a key component of the Nationalist government's strategy in combating both African nationalism and the perceived threat of communism was the compulsory conscription of young white men into the South African Defence Force (SADF) between 1968 and 1993. Conscription was one relatively small component of a system in which all South Africans' lives were profoundly affected by the political domain's imposition of racial, class and gender stratifications. This paper is based on ongoing research into the psychosocial legacies of the apartheid wars. It explores how some of the burgeoning publications about this period of South African history reflect the intrapersonal legacies and psychological stresses that were caused by the social and political discourses of this context. A particular focus in this discussion is the way in which the social and political fracturings that characterized South African society during the apartheid era have been mirrored in the psychosocial constructs that significantly shaped some conscripts' lives, both at the time and in the postapartheid context, and continue to influence current South African society. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Historicismo, ciência e poder de classificação: reflexões em torno da problemática da democracia em África e em Angola / José Carlos Venâncio. - In: Revista angolana de sociologia: (2012), no. 10, p. 35-48
Keywords: Africa/Angola/democracy/political conditions

Keywords: Angola/diplomats/Netherlands/personal narratives (form)/trading companies
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/341220094.htm

Keywords: Angola/diplomats/Netherlands/personal narratives (form)/trading companies
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/341217840.htm

My years in Holland 1909-1950 / Andries Pieter van der Graaf - [S.l. : s.n.], 2012.
Keywords: Angola/diplomats/Netherlands/personal narratives (form)/trading companies
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/341220647.htm
Keywords: 1987/Angola/armed forces/civil wars/military intervention/military operations/South Africa/UNITA

Keywords: Angola/civil wars/Cuba/military intervention/personal narratives

Keywords: Angola/government policy/MPLA/party programmes

Keywords: Angola/conference papers (form)/Frelimo/Guinea-Bissau/Mozambique/nation/national liberation struggles/nationalism/UNITA
Abstract: This collective volume brings together research on the subject of nations and nationalisms in Portuguese-speaking Africa. It explores the history and politics of diverse nationalist discourses and ideologies, and it revisits the formation and contemporary developments of national imagined communities in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. It does so by drawing on several disciplines and by exploring themes ranging from Frelimo's liberation literature to UNITA's moral economy and the disaggregation of Guinea-Bissau. By looking at the nature and dynamics of 'marginal' nationalisms, the role of culture, the way nationalist movements fitted into international networks, or how particular nationalist movements failed, the authors aim to restore the uncertain, conflictual trajectories of nationalisms and nations before and after independence. The collection originates in a workshop held at the University of Oxford in December 2007. Contributors: Maria Benedita Basto, David Birmingham, Michel Cahen, Georgi Derluguian, Philip J. Havik, Eric Morier-Genoud, Justin Pearce, Didier Péclard, Fernando Tavares Pimenta, Jason Sumich, and Gavin Williams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tendência de voto do eleitor Angolano nas eleições legislativas de - Luanda : Kilombelombe, 2012.
Keywords: 2008/Angola/elections/voting

Keywords: 1974/Angola/coups d'état/Guinea-Bissau/military operations/Mozambique/national liberation struggles/Portugal
Abstract: The Carnation Revolution on 25 April 1974 toppled the authoritarian regime in Lisbon. It is fallacious to conclude, however, that the 1974 coup d'état signaled Portugal's defeat in the Colonial War. The status of each conflict on the eve of the Carnation Revolution varied, and it was by no means inevitable that Portugal would have been defeated in all three theatres had the coup not occurred. This brief research note therefore advances a novel approach to examining the Colonial War by assessing the outcomes prior to the 1974 coup. In particular, the author proposes that Portugal achieved military victory in Angola and Mozambique, but was defeated in Guinea-Bissau. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2012.685950 (Restricted access)

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY
Keywords: African Independent Churches/Angola/Christianity/Jehovah's Witnesses/missions/religion/women
Abstract: Since the end of the civil war in 2002 the religious landscape of Angola has changed significantly. Catholic in its majority, the country saw a rapid growth of charismatic, evangelical and Pentecostal churches under the impulse of Brazilian, Nigerian and Congolese missionaries. After a short liberal opening in the 1990s, the state toughened its control of religions and, in recent
years, engaged in a fight against non-Christian faiths (including Islam) and "religious proliferation", determined to firmly control religious developments. In spite of this, Angolan religious landscape is dynamic and diverse; at the same time, however, it is traumatised, divided and facing an uncertain future. The contributions in this special issue are not just concerned with Catholics and Protestants; one article looks at the religious and political imaginaries of members of the Tokoist Church in Angola today, another examines the history of Jehovah's Witnesses, with special attention to the reasons for their repression. The articles deal with different period in time: pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. Titles: The Angolan apocalyps: prophecies, imaginaries and political contestations in post-war Angola (Ruy Llera Blanes); African women in ecclesiastical documents, Benguela, 1760-1860 (Mariana P. Candido); "Into the thick of the fray": black missionaries, American adaptive education, and the foundations of the United States foreign relations with Angola (Kate Burlingham); Seeing mission work through a gendered lens: Nellie Arnott's personal portrayal of women's work in Angola (Ann Ellis Pullen and Sarah Ruffing Robbins); The persecution of Jehovah's witnesses in colonial Angola (with a digression on the inception of Tokoism) (Pedro Pinto). [ASC Leiden abstract]

A prophetic trajectory : ideologies of place, time and belonging in an Angolan religious movement / Ruy Llena Blanes - New York [etc.] : Berghahn Books, 2014. Keywords: Angola/Christianity/Church/prophets/religious movements

Le Père Duparquet, missionnaire ou explorateur? : lettres et écrits / Charles Duparquet - Paris : Karthala, 2014. Keywords: Angola/Catholic Church/letters (form)/missionary history/missions/Tanzania

Freed slaves, missionaries, and respectability : the expansion of the Christian frontier from Angola to Belgian Congo / David Maxwell. - In: Journal of African History: (2013), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 79-102 : foto's, krt Keywords: African Independent Churches/Angola/Christianity/Democratic Republic of Congo/freedmen/missions

Abstract: This article extends the history of freed slaves from the well-studied areas of West Africa to the frontier between Angola and Belgian Congo (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo). Originally enslaved by Ovimbundu traders in what became south-eastern Belgian Congo, these enslaved people became Christians through contact with Euro-American missions while labouring in Angola. Following the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese Empire in the 1910s, they returned to their home areas as Christian evangelists. In Belgian Congo, they helped to spread Christianity but clashed with missionaries over authority and respectability. Some struggled with the trauma of enslavement while others sought alternative routes to status and authority through participating in Independent Christian movements or assuming positions of traditional leadership. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Special issue: Religion and transformation within and beyond Africa = Numéro spécial: Religion et transformation en Afrique et au-delà / Katrien Pype ... [et al.] - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2012. Keywords: Africa/African Independent Churches/Angola/Belgium/Democratic Republic of Congo/diasporas/Kimbanguist Church/mobility/Pentecostalism/Portugal

Abstract: The four papers in this special issue of Canadian Journal of African Studies on religion and mobility illustrate that devotion and mobility, belief and trajectory go hand in hand. The religious movements discussed are not local phenomena attempting to transcend fixed boundaries: they are transcendence, in the sense that they are part of the borderland between global and vernacular, modern and traditional. A second strand that combines the papers is that trajectories along which religious practitioners travel are not nicely established routes, rather they are constantly 'interrupted'; travellers move between localities, hopping from one hub to another. Such an approach destabilizes the assumed homogeneous tracts along which Africans (or Pentecostalists) venture into the world 'out there'. Introduction: The interdependence of mobility and faith (Katrien Pype, Steven van Wolputte and Anne Mélice). Papers: Moral circumscriptions: involuntary mobility, diaspora and ideological configurations in the Angolan Tokoist Church (Ruy Llera Blanes); Logiques transnationales et stratégies locales: les étapes de l'implantation des
religions afro-brésiliennes au Portugal (Maia Guillot); Mobility among Pentecostal pastors and migratory 'miracles' (Maité Maskens); Kongo-Lisbonne: la dialectique du centre et de la périphérie dans l'Église kimbanguiste (Ramon Sarró and Anne Mélice). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

*Le dossier : polyphonies du rap / coordonné par Alice Aterianus-Owanga et Sophie Moulard 2016.*

Keywords: Africa/Angola/Cameroon/hip hop/politics/Tunisia/Uganda

Abstract: À rebours des présupposés réduisant le rap à son image contestataire, ce dossier s'attache à dépasser l'idée d'une simple dichotomie entre résistance et allégeance dans les relations que les artistes entretiennent avec le politique. En mobilisant la notion de polyphonie, il s'agit de comprendre les multiples ressorts stratégiques dont les rappeurs usent pour négocier une marge d'individualisation et d'emancipation dans des espaces verrouillés. Les contributions se penchent sur des scènes rap jusqu'à présent peu documentées (Angola, Cameroun, Kenya, Ouganda, Tunisie) et mettent en évidence les modes pluriels d'imbrication et d'adaptation de ce genre musical en Afrique, en fonction des situations politiques de différents États ou de moments historiques particuliers. Contributions: Cherchez le politique... : polyphonies, agencée et stratégies du rap en Afrique (Alice Aterianus-Owanga, Sophie Moulard); 'On n'est pas à vendre': l'économie politique du rap dans la Tunisie post-révolution (Elham Golpushnezad, Stefano Barone, Alioune Dia); L'hégémonie politique à l'épreuve des musiques urbaines à Luanda, Angola (Chlöe Buire); 'L'entrepreneur de lui-même' et les polyphonies politiques du rap kényan (Daniel Künzler, Sandrine Perrot); 'Qui cuisine, qui mange ?': les artistes, courtiers culturels des campagnes électorales en Ouganda (Nanna Schneidermann, Rozenn Diallo); 'Devenir rappeur engagé' : l'émergence controversée du rap dans l'espace public camerounais (Patrick Awondo, Jean-Marcellin Manga). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

---

**A ciência ao serviço do desenvolvimento? : experiências de países Africanos falantes de língua oficial Portuguesa / Teresa Cruz e Silva & Isabel Maria Casimiro (orgs.) - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.**

Keywords: Angola/Cape Verde/democratization/Guinea-Bissau/Mozambique/offences against human rights/Portuguese-speaking Africa/social problems/São Tomé and Príncipe/women's rights

Abstract: A presente colectânea reúne um conjunto de artigos que examinam as experiências dos Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa apresentados durante da XIII Assembleia Geral do Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África (CODESRIA), que teve lugar em Rabat, Marrocos, em Dezembro de 2011. Sob o tema África Face aos Desafios do Século XXI, as contribuições aqui recolhidas discutem as experiências dos cidadãos de Angola, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Moçambique e São Tome e Príncipe, e sugerem algumas respostas aos desafios que confrontam estas sociedades. Cada um dos autores apresenta estudos que examinam diligentemente a conjuntura política, social e económica e sugerem que os avanços registados nas últimas décadas no que diz respeito aos direitos e empoderamento das mulheres, à governação democrática, à justiça e direitos humanos, ao acesso ao emprego, à educação e à saúde, são ainda muito modestos em relação ao longo percurso que os nossos países têm que fazer para conquistar o bem-estar dos cidadãos. Autores: Ana Maria Loforte, Isabel Maria Casimiro, Carmelita Silva, Carla Carvalho, Luca Bussotti, Gilson Lázaro, Virgínia Olga João, Miguel de Barros, Redy Wilson Lima, Augusto Nascimento, Iolanda Évora, Sara Araújo, Chapane Mutiu, Teresa Cruz e Silva. [Resumo ASC Leiden]


---


Keywords: Angola/ethnic identity/Ovimbundu/stereotypes/UNITA

Abstract: This article explores the attribution of political identity to the Ovimbundu ethnic group of Angola during the post-war period. It examines specific historical periods and political debates to reveal negative stereotypes popularly used to associate this ethnic group with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), a practice still present today. Academic
scholarship concerning the ethnic debate about Angola is still embryonic. This paper negotiates a new approach by looking at ethnic stereotypes as enduring means of attributing political identity to a specific ethnic group, while taking into account the views of those targeted by such identity attributions. Having explored how UNITA mobilised the Ovimbundu for political gains, the paper uses interview data collected in the central highlands to demonstrate not only the attribution of stereotypes but also the Ovimbundu's own perception of themselves as a 'marginal other'. It is in the group's interaction with wider Angolan society that such stereotypes are summoned and shaped in the pejorative epithets 'bailundo', 'kwacha' and 'sulano'. The article concludes that decades of ethnic manipulation provided various identity connotations, based on ethno-regional and socio-political criteria. These were often contrary to actual Ovimbundu outlooks, but still served as limiting factors to their social, political and economic integration. Thus the Ovimbundu's own perception of their marginalisation has been reinforced. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1052625 (Restricted access)


Keywords: Angola/oil companies/public health/social development

Abstract: Angola is one of the most contradictory countries in the world. It has among the worst health and educational indicators, due to the war that tore it apart for more than 30 years. At the same time, it has one of the world's fastest rates of economic growth, thanks to the oil money that flows into the country. Oil companies are deeply involved in this, through the process known as angolanização (Angolanisation). Through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies, they finance and implement social projects. They are thus replacing development NGOs, which never seized the market for the reconstruction of Angola. This article analyses the specificities of the oil companies' participation in the public health sector, looking at the changes their intervention is causing in the model of development. It concludes with an analysis of the consequences of these changes for the shape of the Angolan State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1015790 (Restricted access)


Keywords: Angola/Brazil/ethnic groups/Mbundu/names/slaves/social history

Abstract: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was a major slave trading port in the nineteenth century, with most of the slaves coming from Angola, in West Central Africa. The inland origins of these captives, however, are still largely ignored. This article traces the linguistic origins of slaves transported from Angola to Rio de Janeiro based on the names of Africans liberated from the slave ship Brillante in 1838. It shows that a significant proportion of these Africans had Kimbundu names, indicating that they were originally captured in regions close to the coast through warfare, judicial proceedings, and self-enslavement. The names further indicate that these Africans came from rural societies divided by social class and who had a profound belief in god, the power of spirits, and in the afterlife. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18725465-00802003 (Restricted access)


Keywords: Angola/dance/images/politics

Abstract: Kuduro, meaning "hard-ass" or "in a hard place", is a contemporary genre of music and dance produced and consumed in Angola, especially in Luanda. This article maps 'kuduro' historically and assesses it in its current moment. While the dance is full of invention and the genre has thrived in the informal economy, this alternative expression and the infrastructure it produces cannot be considered politically or economically liberatory. But the international "os Kuduristas" campaign, promoted by two of the Angolan president's, José Eduardo dos Santos', children and companies they own, shows the dangers of a culturally conservative discourse that dismisses 'kuduro' as a vulgar popular phenomenon while hegemonic political and commercial...

Abstract: The way in which the history of colonialism might link up with the formation of postcolonial migrant identities remains insufficiently examined. Through a comparison between transnational business practices of Khoja Ismaili Muslims settled in the British and Portuguese colonial territories of East Africa and in contemporary Angola, the present paper aims to discuss the impact of colonial experiences in the configuration of postcolonial business cultures. The continuing centrality of the nation-States in which Ismaili transnational economic activities are embedded, the notion of a disadvantageous network closure concomitant with the importance of face-to-face contacts, the mutual trust and understanding sustained through personal relations, and the tendency for national loyalty to prevail over religious belonging (whenever any potential conflict between the two exists) constitute crucial dimensions of an accumulated colonial knowledge which is significant in the analysis of the Ismaili competitive advantage in postcolonial Africa. The current Angolan context, absent from the available literature, was selected as a postcolonial case for comparison. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Keywords: Angola/ literature/nation building/national identity/rural society

Dois anos de vida / Luís Fernando ; apresentação de Pepetela - Luanda : Mayamba, 2012.

Keywords: Angola/articles (form)/social life


Keywords: Angola/anthropological research/social policy

Modos de vida da pobreza em Angola / Silvia de Oliveira. - In: Revista angolana de sociologia: (2012), no. 9, p. 125-134

Keywords: Angola/poverty/social life

Pobreza em Angola : efeito da guerra, efeitos da paz / Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues. - In: Revista angolana de sociologia: (2012), no. 9, p. 113-123

Keywords: Angola/peace/poverty


Keywords: Angola/Cameroon/communication/mobility/research methods/travel


Keywords: Angola/pictorial works (form)
2. THESES FROM THE NETHERLANDS ABOUT ANGOLA 1926-2013

(Unless otherwise indicated, the dissertations are open accessible at the resp. university repositories.)

"The other": a look into concurrent relationships from women’s perspectives in Luanda Angola / Patricia Carla Correia Victor Fernandes Da Silva.
Thesis Tilburg University, 2013

Strengthening institutions or institutionalising weaknesses? : interactions between aid and institutions in Huíla Province, Angola / Maliana Serrano.
Thesis Wageningen University, 2012
http://edepot.wur.nl/193127

Negotiating governance: politics, culture and the state in post-war Angola / Inge Mariëtte Ruigrok.
Thesis Free University Amsterdam, 2011
http://hdl.handle.net/1871/18588

Thesis Wageningen University, 2011
http://edepot.wur.nl/186639

Luanda-Holanda : irreguliere (asiel)migratie van Angola naar Nederland / Joris van Wijk.
Thesis Free University Amsterdam, 2007
http://hdl.handle.net/1871/10840

Early diagenetic processes in sediments of the Angola Basin, eastern South Atlantic / Peter Alexander Pruysers.
Thesis Utrecht University, 1998
http://igitur-archive.library.uu.nl/geo/2013-0412-200520/UUindex.html

L’Angola et la presse internationale : le miroir équivoque / Antonio Bernardes De Miranda.
Thesis University of Amsterdam, 1989

Sea-floor distribution and Late Quaternary fauna patterns of planktonic and benthic foraminifers in the Angola Basin / Robert J.W. van Leeuwen.
Thesis Utrecht University, 1988

Bijdrage tot de geologie van Zuid-Angola (Afrika) / Frederikus J. Faber.
Thesis Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), 1926
http://repository.tudelft.nl/view/ir/uuid:6de6e7ef-3b77-492e-9539-deabcb2fe780/
3. ASCL SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

3a. ANGOLA PORTAL
If you want to keep up with the latest developments in Angola, try the newsfeeds Recent news from Angola on the ASCL Africa portal¹


You can get easy access to regular updates about news from Angola by subscribing to the RSS feed Angola²

The newsfeeds are part of the ASCL’s Africa portal.

The ASCL country portal is a rich source of information on individual African countries and presents it by country at a glance. It was initially set up for the general public but those with greater in-depth knowledge of the continent will also find some of the resources valuable.

Information on each country is arranged in the following categories: experts, general information, Internet resources, libraries and archives, maps, movies and images, music, publications, and statistics. Newsfeeds, tweets and recent publications about Africa can also be found here.

The Internet resources have been selected by staff at the ASCL Library. Corrections and suggestions are very welcome.

Angola country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=angola

Main page of the ASCL country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/

3b. Alert service
Interested in new titles on Angola, african arts, economic developments or any other Africa-related country or subject? The ASCL Library is working on a renewal of its Alert and Abstracts Online (ASAO) services. In addition to receiving the quarterly ASAO alert, it is now possible to subscribe to a daily country- or subject-specific alert service as well. This alert service will tell you when new titles in your field of interest have become available.

¹ http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/search-rss-newsfeeds?lang=1&keywords=angola
² http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/search-rss-newsfeeds.xml?lang=1&keywords=angola
The alert service looks for new titles in a number of ASCL-related resources, including the ASCL Library catalogue, the ASCL repository and Connecting-Africa, a database linking Africa-related repositories worldwide. Titles containing abstracts are included in this service. For more information on how to subscribe, visit the subscription page.

4. THE INTERNET LIBRARY SUB-SHARAN AFRICA (ILISSAFRICA)

IlissAfrica is a portal that offers integrated access to relevant conventional and digital scientific information resources on Sub-Saharan Africa. Information on different private or institutional websites, databases or library catalogues is brought together to facilitate research. IlissAfrica allows simultaneous searches in several European libraries.

Internet portal to scholarly information about Africa, including websites.

All documents about Angola:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?q=Angola#vkCatHits-AiLiSs

All internet resources about Angola:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/als/?v0=Angola*&search=1#results

All full text documents about Angola:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?k0=all&v0=Angola*&mat=O

http://www.ascleiden.nl/content/library-alert-service-subscription-page