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1. ASC CATALOGUE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION
Keywords: Germany/foreign policy/Namibia/peacekeeping operations/UN/1989-90
Abstract: For the first and only time in history, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) took part in an international peace mission under supervision of the United Nations (UN) during the independence process in Namibia 1989/90. A unit of thirty East German police observers was sent to support the civil police component (CIVPOL) of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). Developments in both the GDR and Namibia at the time threw up a series of parallels, contrasts and historical curiosities which have since been largely overlooked by historians. The Federal Republic of Germany also sent a contingent of police observers to support the UNTAG mission and for a few months between September 1989 and March 1990 the historically unique situation, in which officers from both German states served side by side, occurred at the station in Ombalantu. This paper explores the long term goals behind the GDR's participation in UNTAG and examines its position towards Namibia in the months before the East German state collapsed in 1989/90. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Keywords: livelihoods/Namibia/plants/weeds
Abstract: 'Prosopis' is an alien invasive tree/shrub found throughout most of the town lands and many of the ephemeral rivers in Namibia. They are exceptionally noteworthy in the Stampriet Artesian Aquifer in the Auob and Nossob basins in south-eastern Namibia. In particular, commercial farmers and service providers usually find them a factor reducing land productivity and difficult to eradicate. On the other hand, some communal farmers and most residents in informal settlements find them a valuable source of income and resources. If people living in the Auob and Nossob basins had the interest, capacity, funding, equipment and markets, there is potential to generate a sizable income from 'Prosopis'. Most of the residents and other authors, however, suggest cooperative and appropriate management, including targeted eradication, as the best approach. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Bush thickening in Namibia - a historical perspective / by Peter Cunningham. - In: Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2014), vol. 62, p. 164-185 : foto's, tab
Keywords: expeditions/flora/Namibia
Abstract: Bush thickening is not a recent phenomenon, but probably a natural cyclic event exacerbated by human rangeland management. This note aims to throw some light on historic, albeit anecdotal, references some early explorers published regarding dense bush in Namibia between 1856 and 1925. It is evident that patches (and/or areas) of dense bush did occur throughout north-central and eastern Namibia to such an extent that the explorers actively made mention of their trials and tribulations associated with bush. The author also gives an indication of current bush densities in the areas mentioned by these early explorers. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Keywords: Botswana/community participation/game animals/hunting/Mozambique/Namibia/national parks and reserves/South Africa/Southern Africa/wildlife/wildlife conservation/Zimbabwe

Keywords: Namibia/natural history/pictorial works (form)
HABITAT AND POPULATION
Keywords: 1850-1899/1900-1949/Afrikaners/Angola/emigration/history/Namibia/South Africa

SOCIETY AND CULTURE
The gender politics of the Namibian liberation struggle / Martha Akawa ; pref. by Bience Gawanas - Basel : Basler Afrika Bibliographien, 2014.
Keywords: gender relations/Namibia/SWAPO/women refugees

Keywords: Nama/Namibia/popular beliefs/spirits
Abstract: The aim of this essay is to illustrate a neglected field of Damara folk belief and customs: the various kinds of spirits which, partly up to the present, influence the worldview of the Damara. The investigation revealed that there are basically two kinds of spirits, the spirits related to ancient deities connected with death and life, and the spirits connected with localities, especially certain roads, fountains or mining pits. The latter kind of spirits have to be addressed politely, to be spoken to and asked for permission. Fieldwork data were collected by the author in Namibia between 1960 and 1977. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German [Journal abstract]

Constraints on the development of liberal ideas and practices in colonial Namibia / Christo Botha. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2013), vol. 13, p. 7-31
Keywords: colonial administration/human rights/Namibia/race relations
Abstract: This paper shows how the nature of colonial rule and the attitude of white Namibians made the development of a liberal culture of tolerance and cooperation almost impossible in Namibia. However, there is also evidence of a movement amongst certain individuals and groups to assert their inalienable rights to human dignity and freedom from oppression especially since the 1970s. This cannot be seen as an initiative to promote broad-based liberal political and civil values in an institutional context, but it was of great significance for engendering a spirit of hope in the face of oppression. This paper is followed by another - in Journal of Namibian Studies vol. 14 - which examines initiatives to promote contacts between white and black people in Namibia and create conditions for the realization of liberal values such as the rule of law, protection of property and consent of the governed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: advertising/Africa/cartoons/Democratic Republic of Congo/football/Ghana/images/Kenya/Namibia/postage stamps/posters/Senegal
Abstract: This collective volume, which is based on a conference held in Basel in January 2010, explores the visual worlds of football in Africa. It considers pictures and images of football,
football players and fans, as well as their social, cultural and political roles in society. The chapters were originally published in 'Soccer and Society', volume 13, issue 2 (March 2012).

Chapters: Visualizing the game: global perspectives on football in Africa (Susann Baller, Giorgio Miescher and Ciraj Rassool); Representation in the first African World Cup: 'world-class', Pan-Africanism, and exclusion (Chris Bolsmann); Visualising modernity: development hopes and the 2010 FIFA World Cup (Kate Manzo); 'Fields of play': the District Six Museum and the history of football in Cape Town (Ciraj Rassool and Virgil Slade); The African footballer as visual object and figure of success: Didier Drogba and social meaning (Daniel Künzler and Raffaele Poli); Football imagery and colonial legacy: Zaire's disastrous campaign during the 1974 World Cup (Paul Dietschy); Envisioning and visualizing English football in East Africa: the case of a Kenyan radio football commentator (Solomon Waliaula); Visualising politics in African sport: political and cultural constructions in Zimbabwean sport (Praise Zenenga); Black chicken, white chicken: patriotism, morality and the aesthetics of fandom in the 2008 African Cup of Nations in Ghana (Mattia Fumanti); Visualizing African football in apartheid Namibia: photography, posters and constructions of consumers and nationalism (Giorgio Miescher and Dag Henrichsen); Visualizing the game: the iconography of football on African postage stamps (Agbenyega Adedze); Football and the representation of history: the Senegalese 2002 'success story' in football cartoons and advertisements (Susann Baller). [ASC Leiden abstract]


Keywords: ethnic identity/Namibia/separatism

Abstract: The case of Caprivi in Namibia represents an example of independence movements operating within the (multi-)national States in the contemporary Southern Africa. An armed secessionist uprising in August 1999, although quickly stifled by the Namibian government, revealed the singular historical roots of this movement, as well as a presently widespread popular feeling of discontent and aspiration for separate Caprivian citizenship. This article examines some key visions of the local population's experience of their membership of the Namibian State and explores the possibility - real or not - of an independent Caprivi equipped with a shared ethnic identity. The aim is to address (at least partially) the gap found in research scholarship about Caprivian secession in terms of the views and preferences of the Caprivian population itself. On the basis of ethnographic field research, it has been possible to explore popular perceptions of the events of 1999, the idea of independence, and the general feeling of neglect by the Namibian government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.797713 (Restricted access)


Keywords: commemorations/Democratic Republic of Congo / independence/Madagascar/Namibia/Nation building/South Africa/State-society relationship/Zimbabwe

Abstract: The contributions to the special section in this issue of Anthropology Southern Africa study recent independence celebrations and other national days in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The five case studies explore the role of national days in State-making and nation-building, and examine the performativity of nationalism and the role of performances in national festivities: Public holidays as 'lieux de mémoire': nation-building and the politics of public memory in South Africa (Sabine Marschall); 'Zimbabwe will never be a colony again': changing celebratory styles and meanings of independence (Wendy Willems); From 'One Namibia, One Nation' towards 'Unity in Diversity'? Shifting representations of culture and nationhood in Namibian Independence Day celebrations, 1990-2010 (Michael Uusiku Akuupa, Godwin Kornes); National days between commemoration and celebration: remembering 1947 and 1960 in Madagascar (Mareike Späth, Helihanta Rajaonarison); The drama(s) of Independence Day: reflections on political affects and aesthetics in Kinshasa (Katrien Pype). Heike Becker and Carola Lentz, in an introductory article, place the case studies in a broader, comparative perspective. They first discuss the role of the State in national celebrations, highlighting three themes: firstly, the political power-play and contested
politics of memory involved in the creation of a country's festive calendar; secondly, the relationship between State control of national days and civic or popular participation or contestation; and, thirdly, the complex relationship between regional and ethnic loyalties and national identifications. They then turn to the role of performance and aesthetics in the making of nations in general, and in national celebrations in particular. Finally, they look at the different formats and meanings of national days in the region and address the question of whether there is anything specific about national days in southern Africa as compared to other parts of the continent or national celebrations world-wide. Bibliogr., noten, samenv

Affirmative Action und Rassenkonstruktionen in der postkolonialen Landreform in Namibia / Malte Thran. - In: Stichproben: (2012), Jg. 12, Nr. 22, S. 35-59
Keywords: affirmative action/land reform/Namibia/race relations

Keywords: Africa/conference papers (form)/development/governance/indigenous knowledge/international economic relations/Lesotho/Namibia/Nigeria/pan-Africanism/South Africa/Zimbabwe
Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally presented at the first Scramble for Africa conference held from 25-27 May 2011 to commemorate the founding of the OAU. The volume launches a new book series aimed to support the study of African unity and renaissance. The papers are grouped into five parts: 1. Post-colonial nation-building processes: chapter by John M. Mudau and Joseph Francis on antipoverty community engagement activities in Mutale municipality, South Africa; 2. Governance, democracy and development: chapters on corruption in developing countries (Tapera O. Chirawu), Nigerian militarism (Sanya Osha), and the root causes of the fragile State in Africa (Maurice O. Dassah); 3. The new scramble for Africa: Brazil, Russia, India and China: chapters on China's links with Africa (Samuel A. Nyanchoga), the legacy and future of NEPAD (Ebrahim Fakir and Chris Landsberg), Sino-led development in Lesotho (Vusi Mashinini), the EU's Economic Partnership Agreements with Africa (Martin Kaggwa), a comparison of India and China in Africa (Sushmita Rajwar), and economic integration in Africa (Mario Scerri); 4. Indigenous knowledge systems: chapters on the ambivalence of traditional institutions in Namibia, notably in the context of resistance during apartheid (Reinhart Kössler), the use of indigenous knowledge systems to enhance food security in Zimbabwe (Pharaoh J. Mavhunga and Misozi Chiweshe), and African diaspora Christian movements and African unity (Roland A. Nathan); 5. Twenty-first-century pan-Africanism: chapters on the role of youth (Baba A. Buntu), the renaissance of 21st century pan-Africanism (David L. Horne), hieroglyphics and the construction of pan-African unity (Kimani S. Nehusi), and Conclusion: never again to any form of scramble for Africa (Mammo Muchie, Sanya Osha and Matlotleng P. Matlou). [ASC Leiden abstract]
Keywords: Botswana/community development/indigenous peoples/Namibia/research methods/San/South Africa/tourism
Abstract: Studies of cultural tourism and indigenous identity are fraught with questions concerning exploitation, entitlement, ownership and authenticity. Unease with the idea of leveraging a group identity for commercial gain is ever-present. This anthology articulates some of these debates from a multitude of standpoints drawing on research in South Africa (Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal), Namibia and Botswana. It assimilates the perspectives of members of indigenous communities, non-governmental organizations, tourism practitioners and academic researchers who participated in an action research project that aims to link research to development outcomes. The book's authors weave together discordant voices to create a dialogue of sorts, an endeavour to reconcile the divergent needs of the stakeholders in a way that is mutually beneficial. The book addresses three interrelated themes: researching the ?Khomani Bushmen (San) in the context of cultural tourism; reflections on cultural tourism involving Bushman and Zulu peoples (including development perspectives); and practical thoughts and methodologies for cultural tourism ventures, especially lodge-community partnerships, learned especially from research in the Kalahari. Authors: Shanade Barnabas, Lauren Dyll-Myklebust, Kate Finlay, Nyasha Mboti, Vanessa McLennan-Dodd, Brilliant Mhlanga, Jeffrey Sehume, Alexandra von Stauss, Keyan G. Tomaselli. [Book abstract, edited]

"Dat lekkere vreemde land waar je met je blote voeten kan lopen": de Nederlandse emigratie naar Zuid-West-Afrika (Namibie) in de twintigste eeuw / Sieger Verhart.
MA (Research) History Scriptie, Universiteit Leiden, 2012
Keywords: Dutch/migrants/Namibia/social history/theses (form)
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/352842539.pdf

Dossier "La question homosexuelle et transgenre" / [dossier] coordonné par Christophe Broqua 2012.
Keywords: Africa/Cameroon/Gabon/gender discrimination/ homosexuality/ images/ LGBT/ Namibia/South Africa/Sudan
Abstract: Si les pratiques homosexuelles existent probablement de longue date en Afrique, c'est seulement récemment que, dans différents pays, l'homosexualité a émergé dans l'espace public. Les recherches qui se sont finalement développées au cours de la première décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle, notamment dans le contexte du sida, ont généralement porté sur les personnes homosexuelles elles-mêmes, mais peu sur la façon dont elles sont considérées. Le présent dossier est consacré à différentes sortes de discours tenus dans l'espace public sur les orientations sexuelles ou les identités de genre minoritaires. Examinant les positions exprimées sous la forme de controverses médiatiques, de débats politiques ou religieux, de mobilisations collectives ou d'expressions artistiques, il dépeint un double mouvement d'expression: des formes diverses d'hostilité à l'homosexualité d'une part, un processus de visibilisation et de mobilisation des minorités sexuelles d'autre part. Cependant, bien souvent, les positions de condamnation apparaissent comme un instrument mis au service d'objectifs qui dépassent la seule hostilité à l'homosexualité ou à la diversité de genre. Après l'introduction au thème, intitulée L'émergence des minorités sexuelles dans l'espace public en Afrique (Christophe Broqua), les titres des contributions sont: De l'abstinence à l'homophobie: la "moralisation" de la société ougandaise, une ressource politique entre Ouganda et États-Unis (Elise Demange) - "L'émergence n'aime pas les femmes!": hétérosexisme, rumeurs et imaginaires du pouvoir dans le rap gabonais (Alice Aterianus-Owanga) - Médias, politique et homosexualité au Cameroun: retour sur la construction d'une controverse (Patrick Awondo) - De la ventriloquie provisoire: l'inclusion de la catégorie transgenre dans les mobilisations LGBT en Namibie et en Afrique du Sud (Ashley Currier) - L'inversion sexuelle chez les Azandé (Soudan) (Edward E. Evans-Pritchard) - Evans-Pritchard et "l'inversion sexuelle" chez les Azandé (Christophe Broqua) - Fièremen Africans et Transgenres (Gabrielle Le Roux) - Zanele Muholi: à visages découverts (Julie Crenn). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**Keywords:** boundary conflicts/colonial history/Namibia/segregation/South Africa/veterinary medicine

**Abstract:** Under South African rule Namibia was divided by a border into two territorial entities, both physically and symbolically. This article explores the establishment of this border, the so-called Red Line, which separated the settler society's heartland in central Namibia from the 'native territories' in the far north. Beginning as a mere cartographic construction, the Red Line eventually materialized in a double fence. The author argues that veterinary science and practice played a pivotal role in the discursive and material enforcement of the resulting territorial segregation, and this case study exemplifies how segregation based on medical, i.e. veterinary, grounds transmuted into political segregation. Drawing from a broad scholarly debate on border histories the author also argues for an interpretation that qualifies the Red Line as an imperial barbarian border. Accordingly, white settlers conceptualized the inner-Namibian border of the Red Line as the limit of an expanding South African settler society. Beyond that border they faced black Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


**Keywords:** hunting/Ju'hoansi/material culture/Namibia/pictorial works (form)/traditional society


**Keywords:** anticolonialism/genocide/Germany/heroes/memory/monuments/Namibia

**Abstract:** Greater international attention to human rights since the end of the Cold War, particularly to genocide, has offered activists opportunities to draw on transnational networks and norms. Many examples have been documented of the varying successes of domestic movement organizations employing international support. Much less attention has been paid to cases lacking significant organizations, but small groups and even individuals can draw attention to their demands if they effectively engage transnational interest. Genocide offers a particularly potent means of generating attention. Namibia is engaged in domestic debates over crimes committed by German forces over a century ago. In a country with no large opposition party and no significant social movement mobilization, a number of relatively small groups of activists are indirectly challenging the power of the dominant party by correcting its one-sided narrative of the country's anti-colonial heroes. German efforts to respond to crimes committed in the past offer further opportunities for activists to draw attention to heroes and histories beyond those celebrated by the dominant party. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


**Keywords:** community participation/ethnic identity/Namibia/natural resource management/NGO/San


**Keywords:** lesbianism/LGBT/Namibia/political action/South Africa

The presentation of Bushmen in cultural tourism: tourists’ images of Bushmen and the tourism providers’ presentation of (Hai/om) Bushmen at Treesleeper Camp, Namibia / Anna Hüncke and Stasja Koot. - In: *Critical Arts* (2012), vol. 26, no. 5, p. 671-689

**Keywords:** community-based tourism/Hai/om/images/Namibia

**Abstract:** This article examines images of Bushmen in Namibian cultural tourism from two angles: that of the tourists and that of the community-based tourism provider. By looking at the tourist activities offered at Treesleeper Camp, it is shown that in guest encounters, tourists' images of (Hai/om) Bushmen interrelate with the images presented by the local hosts, and that tourists' perceptions and the images sought to be transmitted by the community-based local tourism
provider are (partly) different. Tourists quest for authentic Bushmen cultures often reflects the expectation of a pristine and exotic ‘other’ an image that is derived from colonial views, anthropology, media and the tourism industry. But there are also tourists who are looking for Bushmen in a process of development. The community-based cultural tourism project of Treesleeper attempts to create awareness of Bushmen using their traditions to deal with current life challenges. The dual nature of the project is the starting point for showcasing the recreation of images as well as the tourism provider’s ambivalence in order to fulfil tourists’ expectations between the objectives to create awareness of the Hai//om Bushmen's cultural heritage and their contemporary life.

Keywords: ethnic identity/land rights/Namibia/resettlement/San

**RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY**

German missionaries, race, and othering: entanglements and comparisons between German Southwest Africa, Indonesia, and Brazil / Frederik Schulze. - In: *Itinerario* (2013), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 13-27
Keywords: Brazil/Germany/Indonesia/missionary history/missions/Namibia

Keywords: Bible/foreigners/Namibia/Southern Africa/xenophobia

Keywords: Church/missions/Namibia

Abstract: The essays in this book, by present and former NETS (Namibia Evangelical Theological Seminary) faculty members, reflect on different aspects of the Christian mission and ministry in Namibia and beyond: para-Church ministry, doctrine, theological education, Church leadership, Christian ethics, mission practice, contextualization, and mission history. Contributions: God’s mission in Namibia: the situation of the Church and the strategic role of para-Church organisations (Thorsten Prill); Money, poverty and the Church: the danger of the prosperity gospel in Namibia (Basilius M. Kasera); The quest for appropriate models of theological education for Africa (Simon Gillham); Training leaders like Paul did: Church leadership in Namibia (Achim Rieger); Faith that works: a study of James 2:14-26 with some insights for the Namibian Church context (Victor Kuligin); Theological controversies on the mission field in southern Africa: reasons, implications and responses (Thorsten Prill); African names for God and the biblical concept of YAHWEH (Baslius M. Kasera); Carl Hugo Hahn and the spiritual condition of the Herero-Mbanderu people (Tuundjakuye Spencer Tjijenda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**EDUCATION**

Keywords: Botswana/information dissemination/information technology/Namibia/research/Zimbabwe

Abstract: The dissemination and utilization of research knowledge produced at universities has been debated in connection with the issue of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Developments at universities suggest an entrepreneurial model of academic research production in which universities have the responsibility not only to carry out research and teaching but also to disseminate research outputs directly to end-users in society. In this paper, the authors present findings on ICT research studies conducted and the dissemination of the research findings at three universities in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe in the past five years. A major finding was that many ICT studies conducted at these universities did not target particular community groups
for dissemination of knowledge generated and, consequently, research outputs from these projects were not delivered to their potential end-users. The ICT research findings remained located mostly in university departments, libraries, and donor or government ministry offices. The main challenge was that of effective dissemination and utilization of research knowledge outputs from these academic institutions. The recommendation emerging from the analysis was to monitor research outputs and to intensify dissemination and utilization of the academic knowledge produced. Bibliogr. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.927143 (Restricted access)

Snapshots of student-teachers’ experiences of DVDs in a learner support programme in a developing ODL context / Illasha Kok and A. Seugnet Blignaut. - In: Africa Education Review: (2014), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 526-543 : fig
Keywords: distance education/films/information technology/Namibia/South Africa/teaching methods
Abstract: The School of Continuing Teacher Education (SCTE) in South Africa delivers an Advanced Certificate in Education (ACE) Learner Support Programme to Open Distance Learning (ODL) students in Namibia, a developing sub-Saharan African country. This paper examines the experiences of student-teachers using DVDs included in the tutorial package. Fifteen participants from rural and remote areas of Namibia took part in a semi-structured focus group and individual interviews. A first phase analysis identified a set of codes and categories that guided the researchers to two themes to using DVDs: frustration and attitude. Student-teachers’ frustration and attitude towards DVDs are linked to sufficient appropriate information, also available as a paper-based tutorial package. Although electronic learning material can assist in achieving curriculum goals and enrich students' learning experiences, students' expectations are paramount in the design and development of instructional DVDs. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.935002 (Restricted access)

Keywords: documentary films (form)/information science education/Namibia/public libraries/videos (form)/youth
Abstract: This documentary film takes place in Namibias capital city Windhoek, Katutura suburban area. In the film, two young library users are followed around the poor Greenwell Matongo area, where the local library functions as the peoples gateway to better life. Trevelin, 20 years, did not pass the 10th grade of schooling and ended up as one of the many out-of school youths in the area. Persuaded by a friend, he found his way to the nearby library, got interested in studying computers and is nowadays giving basic computer classes as a volunteer teacher in the library. Anna, 13 years, is a schoolgirl at the Olof Palme primary school. Every day after school she heads her way up to the Greenwell library. Anna is one of the library prefects: she helps other schoolkids with their homework and library customers in computer usage; and plays with children, for whom the library is one of the few safe havens around. All the hours spent at the library have also reflected positively to Annas school results, and in the future she intends to continue studying to become an engineer. The Greenwell Matongo library was founded in 2005, in cooperation between the cities of Windhoek and Vantaa (Finland). The target was to bring the library services down to the grassroots level. Today, the public has embraced the library and users are so many that there is hardly enough room to accommodate everyone. [Abstract from website]

Teaching practice at the University of Namibia : quo vadis / Aletta Scott. - In: Africa Education Review: (2013), vol. 10, suppl. 1, p. S149-S158
Keywords: attitudes/higher education/Namibia/teacher education/teachers/teaching methods

The response of higher education institutions in Namibia to the needs of students with disabilities / A.J. Hugo . - In: Africa Education Review: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 308-326 : tab
Keywords: disabled/higher education/Namibia
HEALTH AND NUTRITION
Keywords: health education/Namibia/sex education/social change
Abstract: This paper concentrates on the changes in knowledge transfer in northern Namibia with respect to sexual norms, behavioural advice and sexual health information. The research was conducted in a small village community in Ohangwena region, where over 100 semi-structured and structured interviews were held with a sample of 67 community members and 50 professionals dealing with HIV/AIDS issues. The results of the research indicate the change in social roles in family and community dynamics, especially between generations, and thus a change in trust, respect and responsibility attached to information sharing. This further exerts pressure on the classification, choice, adaptation and transmission of information at both the individual and family level. Secondly, and partly as a consequence of this, the levels of indigenous, community level information from elders to youth and the level of institutionalized information sharing leave space for variations in behavioural norms. The research contributes to the discussion on problems in information sharing, knowledge transfer and adaptation of behavioural advice in HIV/AIDS work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952649 (Restricted access)

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]

Keywords: AIDS/Botswana/children/Kenya/Namibia/orphans/Rwanda/South Africa/Subsaharan Africa/youth

POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Keywords: Namibia/nation building/national liberation struggles/political history

Keywords: electoral systems/Namibia/opposition parties/political opposition
Abstract: In Namibia, opposition parties play a vitally important role in the processes by which groups are represented, institutions are legitimized and ruling elites held to account. Yet authors have so far neglected to identify and conceptualize the objectives driving opposition behaviour. Political theorists from Downs to de Swaan have argued that all parties are driven by a desire to influence policy, form a governing majority or capture ministerial office. This paper demonstrates that none of these three factors is adequate to explain party motivation in Namibia. It shows...
instead that most opposition parties are driven by the desire to capture a foothold in parliament and that, consequently, presidential elections are often regarded as a 'waste' of time and resources. This orientation is traced to three variables. First, Namibia's adoption of a distinct electoral system at each tier of government has created a powerful incentive to contest parliamentary office. This institutional factor is reinforced by two further variables. On the one hand, parliamentary representation offers the most attractive remunerative package available to an opposition politician. On the other hand, opposition parties have failed to attract private sources of finance and are, therefore, reliant upon a State funding formula linked to parliamentary representation. The resulting preoccupation with parliamentary representation has had two effects. First, Namibia's dominant-party system is strengthened by opposition politicians' lack of interest in mounting an effective challenge to it. Second, opposition parties have tended to mobilize electoral support not around multi-ethnic 'grand alliances', but around appeals to ethnic minority identity. Indeed, Namibia's recent proliferation of mono-ethnic parties has coincided with - and may even have reinforced - a resurgence of ethno-nationalist sentiment and concomitant decline in identification with the nation-State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.888901 (Restricted access)

Keywords: decolonization/economic conditions/independence/Namibia/one-party systems/political history/State formation

Batswana 'dikgosi' (chiefs) and the incorporation of South West Africa into the Union of South Africa, 1946 : what business did they have in the issue? / Brian T. Mokopakgosi. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2013), vol. 13, p. 55-77 : krt
Keywords: Botswana/Namibia/protectorates/South Africa/strategic policy/traditional rulers
Abstract: The paper recounts the story of some African chiefs ('dikgosi') in what was then Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) who used their meagre resources in 1946 to block the incorporation of another colonial territory (Namibia) into the Union of South Africa. The paper argues that the action of the Batswana dikgosi was far from being a progressive and selfless act on their part, but a skilful strategy to block the incorporation of their own protectorate. It was in fact part of a long-standing strategy of using anything that would remove the chances of incorporation. The paper further suggests that the dikgosi's lawyer, Douglas Buchanan, may have also been part of the campaign; a man who skilfully weaved the dikgosi's fear of the incorporation of their own country into the broader regional and international politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: election monitoring/elections/Namibia/political economy/political participation
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/385993374.pdf

Keywords: Botswana/e-government/freedom of information/government departments/Malawi/Namibia/Swaziland/Tanzania/Zimbabwe

Keywords: biographies (form)/Namibia/SWAPO/women

Keywords: anti-apartheid resistance/international solidarity/Lesotho/Mozambique/Namibia/national liberation struggles/South Africa/Southern Africa/Swaziland

Keywords: Herero/international politics/Namibia/succession/traditional rulers
Abstract: By examining a local succession dispute in Waterberg East Native Reserve in apartheid-era Namibia, this article explores how rural Herero communities experienced and interpreted debates surrounding decolonisation and apartheid through the context of local politics. Events in Waterberg East illustrate the ways in which rural communities employed historical discourses surrounding claims to land and authority, to translate these regional and global controversies into the parochial sphere, in order to negotiate questions of ethnic identity, sovereignty, and the future of the territory. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

The Church, the State and the issue of national reconciliation in Namibia / Kim Stefan Groop. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), no. 11, p. 63-83
Keywords: Church and State/conflict resolution/Namibia/national liberation struggles
Abstract: The Church in Namibia, from its birth until today, has often been criticized for its ties to the governing powers. While much of the critique has been justified, the realities were often far more complex than portrayed by the critics. This article scrutinizes the relationship between the Church and the State before and after independence and in particular the significant but sensitive issue of national reconciliation in Namibia. It has been suggested that the Church could have played a more prominent role as a promoter of unity and reconciliation, but that it has been hampered by its own tradition of fighting for justice alongside the liberation movement, in particular SWAPO, rather than independently. The Namibian Church and State have generally opted for stability, fostering prosperity and local relations rather than working towards an improved climate for discussion on a national level, i.e. they have opted for the comfort of silence rather than the inconvenience of a reconciliation process. But it is also suggested that there have been genuine attempts, within Church and society, at presenting alternatives to silence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Compounds, camps, colonialism / Tilman Dedering. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol. 12, p. 29-46
Keywords: colonial history/concentration camps/forced labour/Namibia/South Africa/violence
Abstract: Discussions on the history of the concentration camps in German South West Africa during the Herero-Nama War (1904-1907) have concentrated primarily on the relationship to the mass murder of the Jews during the Second World War. This article considers the earlier history of camps in southern Africa by shifting the focus from genocide to a history of internment and closely controlled labour. The harsh practices in the labour compounds in South Africa suggest that African experiences of extreme forms of incarceration predated the period of the German concentration camps in Namibia, although on quite a different scale. A broader history of violence and regimented labour may open perspectives that have been neglected in the narrowly framed discussion of historical linkages and continuities between the wars in colonial Namibia and Eastern Europe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Africa/Algeria/civil wars/Ethiopia/genocide/Liberia/Namibia/Nigeria/political violence/xenophobia
Abstract: Contents: Editorial: Emerging perspectives on genocide and violence in Africa (Maurice T. Vambe and Abebe Zegeye); The Kaiser's holocaust: the coloniality of German's forgotten genocide of the Nama and the Herero of Namibia (Khatija Bibi Khan); French genocide in Algeria: the role of memory in artistic representation of colonial violence in the novel 'The Seine was red' (1999) (Maurice T. Vambe); Scattered limbs, scattered stories: the silence of Biafra (Bibi Bakare-Yusuf); Mengistu's 'red terror' (Melakou Tegegn); The revolutionary endgame of political power:
Keywords: 1900-1909/concentration camps/Namibia
Abstract: The article argues that the concentration camps in German South West Africa were established for different reasons than the contemporary camps in other colonial territories where civilians were concentrated in the course of colonial wars. Unlike in South Africa, Cuba or the Philippines, concentration in GSWA was not about isolating civilians from guerrillas in order to cut the latter off from their support. The camps in GSWA were designed to punish insurgents, to pacify the colony, mainly by controlling former fighters, and to serve as a reservoir of forced labour. These differences in purpose were the result of structurally different conditions in the German colonial war, which made the separation of guerrillas from civilians obsolete. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: conflict resolution/diplomacy/international relations/Namibia/South Africa/SWAPO/UN

Keywords: autobiographies (form)/Cabinet/doctors/Namibia/SWAPO/women politicians

Keywords: 1863/homicide/military history/Namibia/navy/United States

LAW
Keywords: customary law/Kgalagadi/Nama/Namibia/Tswana

Keywords: Namibia/offences against human rights/SWAPO/transitional justice
http://www.ifeas.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/AP_141.pdf

Keywords: 1990/civil and political rights/constitutions/Namibia/opposition parties/SWAPO

Keywords: corruption/economic development/governance/Namibia/political conditions/social
Abstract: This study presents a review of Namibia's performance over two decades since independence. It examines the achievements and shortcomings of the country in various fields: politics, civil society, economy, and social and socio-economic development. The results are split into two separate but interconnected papers. The first paper serves as an introduction to the topic, analysing Namibia's situation at the dawn of independence and its external support by foreign countries. It assesses Namibia's overall performance on the basis of the results of the Mo Ibrahim-Index of Good Governance, as compared to the neighbouring countries Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The second paper looks in more detail at three main development sectors: political and civil society development, economic development, and social development. Based on the findings of both papers, the review concludes with a final overall evaluation of Namibia's performance since 1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Keywords: 2003/domestic violence/legislation/Namibia
http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/355545012-006.pdf

Keywords: human rights/Namibia/ombudsman/South Africa/Uganda
Abstract: Three African ombudsman institutions - the South African Public Protector, the Ugandan Inspector-General of Government (IGG), and the Namibian Ombudsman - as well as attendant legislation, are assessed in terms of the historical role played in ensuring good governance and human rights protection. South Africa, Namibia and Uganda were chosen for comparison because all are transitional societies with similar recent histories, and because over the last two decades all three countries have been in the process of reforming and transforming their societies by attempting to improve the protection of human rights. The differences between the three ombudsman institutions, however, are not a reflection of their strengths and weaknesses, as they were established under different circumstances, for slightly different reasons, and within particular contexts. The differences are, in fact, grounded in the extent of the mandates of the institutions; the level of their independence; the extent of their powers; and how they exercise such mandates, independence and powers. The Namibian Ombudsman has several 'strengths' over its counterparts: a much broader mandate; a unique, innovative and progressive environmental mandate; and a higher level of independence. The Ugandan IGG, on the other hand, seems to enjoy more powers than its counterparts. It is concluded that all three institutions have played, and continue to play, an important role in good governance and human rights protection - albeit in varying degrees. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133835 (Restricted access)

ECONOMY AND FINANCE
Keywords: economic inequality/household expenditure/income distribution/Namibia/poverty reduction

Keywords: drinking water/Namibia/prices/urban households
LABOUR
Keywords: attitudes/colonial period/contract labour/farmers/Germany/Namibia

"Discontented scoundrels who crowd the mercantile marine today" : labour relations regimes of the Cape and Ichaboe guano trade, c. 1843-1898 / Hendrik Snyders and Sandra Swart. - In: Historia: (2013), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 51-73 : krt., tab
Keywords: 1850-1899/fertilizers/labour relations/Namibia/porters/South Africa/The Cape/trade/working conditions

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
Keywords: 1850-1899/boundaries/fortifications/Namibia/pastoralists
Abstract: This article explores stone fortifications on the farm !Areb against the backdrop of the political economy of pastoralism within the constructs of the 'open' and 'closing/closed' frontier. After 1870, !Areb became part of the then 'Baster Gebiet' and the Rehoboth District. There is, however, an older record of human settlement that has to be considered. Following a later boundary commission by the former German Colonial State in 1897, !Areb fell under the Windhoek District in 1909. This article departs from the understanding that the terminologies of 'hunter-gatherer', 'pastoralist' and 'frontier' are not timeless ahistorical categories, but historical and social constructions. There are relationships between these terms. While the mode of existence was predominantly pastoralist, meaning that Khoikhoi /Nama/Oorlams/Basters/Swartboois and Otjiherero had livestock, the arrival of European settlers in the late 19th century fundamentally changed both the nature of pastoralism, and, more importantly, the construct of the frontier. It was no longer possible for the Khoikhoi/Nama/Oorlams to experience upward mobility, and the frontier was transformed from an 'open' to a 'closing/closed' frontier. This, in turn, changed the pastoralist mode of existence. The author argues that the stone fortifications on the farm !Areb had their genesis within the construct of the 'open' frontier in the period before 1898. They could have been constructed by the Swartboois, before 1870, or more likely, by the Basters after that date. Their main purpose could have been to protect livestock and people against cattle raids and other forms of banditry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Keywords: Africa/Chad/economic history/Kenya/Northeast Africa/pastoralists/prehistory/social change/Southern Africa/trade/violence/West Africa
Abstract: Pastoralism has shaped livelihoods and landscapes on the African continent for millennia. Mobile livestock husbandry has generally been portrayed as an economic strategy that successfully met the challenges of low biomass productivity and environmental variability in arid and semi-arid environments. This volume focuses on the emergence, diversity, and inherent dynamics of pastoralism in Africa based on research during a twelve-year period on the southwest and northeast regions. The book gives insight into the ingenuity and flexibility of historical and contemporary herders. Part I, The prehistory of pastoralism in Africa, with contributions by Rudolph Kuper & Heiko Riemer; Friederike Jesse, Birgit Keding, Tilman Lenssen-Erz & Nadja Pöllath; Paul Lane; Veerle Linseele; and Karim Sadr, contains five archaeological chapters on the emergence of pastoralism in various regions, specifically Eastern Sahara, Sudan, Chad, Kenya, the West African savannah and Southern Africa. Part II, Historical and contemporary dynamics of pastoralism, with contributions by Dag Henrichsen; Christo Botha; Ute Dieckmann; Michael Bollig & Matthias Österle; Michael Bollig; and Michael Schnegg, Julia Pauli & Clemens Greiner, includes five chapters on Namibia and one on Kenya. Part III, Violence, trade, conservation and pastoralism in Africa, with articles by Babett Jänszky & Grit Jungstand; Peter D. Little; Meike Meerpohl; and Susanne Berzborn & Martin Solich, has contributions on
Chad, the Horn of Africa, Libya and Southern Africa. Part IV, Pastoral modernities in Africa, by John G. Galaty, offers a comparative conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: animal diseases/colonial administration/Namibia/vaccination/veterinary medicine
Abstract: The colonial encounter in the northern Kunene Region (or Kaoko) in north-west Namibia was epitomized in the events associated with the coming of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) to the region. This contribution is mainly based on archival sources. It probes into the genealogy of a disease that made animals 'putrefy from the inside out' and argues that the colonial perception of the region as a remote borderland, the ardent zeal of a relatively new profession within the South West African Administration to prove its legitimacy, and the nature of the disease led the colonial administration to engage in a series of experiments that were at once biological, social and political. These experiments involved the implementation of a new technology large-scale vaccination campaigns: they and their often unexpected outcomes throw into sharp relief the various ambiguities and outright contradictions that were quintessential to colonial rule in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOURISM
Keywords: community-based tourism/empowerment/Namibia/race relations/tourism
Abstract: Tourism is regarded as one of Namibia's key economic sectors that can diversify the economy and create employment, but due to the apartheid legacy the sector is highly dominated by the white minority. Current efforts to increase the share of indigenous ownership include Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) and Community-Based Tourism (CBT). This article analyses the challenges involved in promoting BEE and CBT through research material gathered in sixteen Namibian tourism enterprises in 2006-2008. The challenges are related to the prevailing inequality and racial prejudices in Namibia, and to the nature of tourism as an economic sector that requires special skills and experience. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2013.872614 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Namibia/sea/tourism/wildlife protection
Abstract: Tourism is important to the economy of coastal towns in Namibia, but lack of regulation in the marine tourism sector has the potential to have negative long-term impacts. For this study, data on marine wildlife-watching tourism in Walvis Bay (Namibia) were collected via interviews. 11 companies offered tours in 2010, providing the equivalent of at least 80 full-time, year-round jobs and direct revenue of over 30 million Namibian dollars. A voluntary code of conduct has been in place for several years but is not adhered to. Cetaceans (a diverse array of species of whales and dolphins) are frequently exposed to close approaches by vessels, raising concerns for the sustainability of the industry. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Dwelling in tourism: power and myth amongst Bushmen in Southern Africa / Stasja P. Koot.
PhD Thesis University of Tilburg, 2013
Keywords: dissertations (form)/Namibia/San/South Africa/tourism
http://hdl.handle.net/1887/22068

Township tourism and the political spaces of Katutura / Laura Connoy and Suzan Ilcan. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2013), vol. 13, p. 33-54
Keywords: Namibia/tourism/townships
Abstract: Contemporary postcolonial Namibia is experiencing an extension of the logic of camp
biopolitics that stems from its colonial era. In this paper, the authors suggest that tourism is the conduit for this kind of development which takes on different contemporary forms in postcolonial configurations of biopolitics. In Namibia’s township of Katutura, the marginalized poor are subject to mechanisms of camp biopolitics that supplement G. Agamben’s (2000) conceptualization of bare life. However, G. Agamben’s approach to biopolitics ahistorizes and depoliticizes space in ways that obfuscate the presence of a political subject. The article first introduces a framework of colonialism, camp biopolitics, and tourism, particularly in Katutura. The next section reveals Katutura as a political space made up of active subjects who engage in various contestations.

We are going to put South West Africa on the map this time: the homogenisation and differentiation of Namibian tourist spaces / Lukas Breitwieser. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), no. 11, p. 7-27
Keywords: 1900-1949/Namibia/tourism
Abstract: Drawing on elements of spatial theory, this article examines the establishment and development of Namibian tourism. Current literature on Namibian tourism covers the period since the Second World War only. This article seeks to fill the gaps between the experience of the early explorers and the formal beginning of Namibian tourism in the 1950s. Travel planning, guide books, travel brochures, advertising and publicity, as well as the congress of the South African Publicity Association offer a variety of perspectives for the period between the 1920s and the 1950s. Namibian tourist spaces were homogenized and - at the same time - differentiated. These spaces do not have to show compelling common characteristics with real spaces on site, but are idealized tourist dream worlds, temporarily realized tourist utopias. In tourism, safe spaces and spaces of adventure, or spaces of modernity and wilderness, are no longer seen as opposites. Thus, tourism has made possible the imagination and construction of more and more tourist spaces and forged the perception of todays Namibia as a tourist destination.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
Pioniertage der Motorisierung in Deutsch-Südwestafrika / von Wolfgang Reith. - In: Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol. 61, p. 9-63 : foto’s
Keywords: air transport/automobiles/colonial period/Namibia
Abstract: Dieser Artikel über die Pioniertage der Motorisierung in Deutsch-Südwestafrika (dem heutigen Namibia) besteht aus zwei Teilen mit jeweils eigener Bibliographie. Im ersten Teil beschreibt der Autor die Anfänge des Automobilwesens in Deutsch-Südwestafrika, im zweiten Teil die Anfänge der zivilen und militärischen Luftfahrt. Thematisiert werden u.a. die Kraftfahrabteilung der Schutztruppe, der ”Dernburg-Wagen” (das weltweit erste Auto mit Allradantrieb), die ersten privaten PKWs, der Deutsch-Südwestafrikanische Luftfahrerverein, Bruno Büchners ”Reklame-Schauflüge”, die Flugzeuge für die Schutztruppe und der Einsatz der Flugzeuge im Ersten Weltkrieg. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE
The Equestrian monument : Reiterdenkmal - Windhoek : Kuiseb Verlag, 2014.
Keywords: /monuments/Namibia/pictorial works (form)
Keywords: arts/Botswana/cultural heritage/ethnic identity/Namibia/San/South Africa
Keywords: arts/Botswana/ethnic identity/Khoisan languages/Namibia/San/South Africa/Southern Africa
Abstract: The title of the special issue on San representation, published in two parts, is deliberately ambiguous. It captures both the representation of the San in various media, including academic publications, popular culture, literature, film and advertising, and also representation of various sorts by people who have been identified as San in the past, or who themselves claim
such an identity today. This first part contains the following articles: San representation: an overview of the field (Michael Wessels); To exhibit or be exhibited: the visual art of Vetkat Regopstaan Boesman Kruiper (Nyasha Mboti); Simulacral; genealogical; auratic and representational failure: Bushman authenticity as methodological collapse (William Ellis); Development narratives: the value of multiple voices and ontologies in Kalahari research (Lauren Dyll-Myklebust); The music of dead sisters: a feminist comparison of two folktales about singing bones and reeds (Cheryl Stobie); The creation of the eland: a close reading of a Drakensberg San narrative (Michael Wessels); The damaging effects of romantic mythopoeia on Khoesan linguistics (Menán du Plessis). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcrc20/28/3 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Botswana/literature/Namibia/rock art/San/South Africa/Southern Africa
Abstract: The title of the special issue on 'San representation', published in two parts, is deliberately ambiguous. It captures both the representation of the San in various media, including academic publications, popular culture, literature, film and advertising, and also representation of various sorts by people who have been identified as San in the past, or who themselves claim such an identity today. This second part contains the following articles: The boer and the jackal: satire and resistance in Khoi orature (Hermann Wittenberg); 'Di-xrretn and the lioness': text and landscape of a Xam narrative (José Manuel de Prada-Samper); Who owns what? Indigenous knowledge and struggles over representation (Keyan G. Tomaselli); Narrating Biesje Poort: negotiating absence of storyline, vagueness and multivocality in the representation of Southern Kalahari rock engravings (David Morris); 'Different people' coming together: representations of alterity in Xam Bushman (San) narrative (Mark McGranaghan); Icons and archives: the Orpen lithograph in the context of 19th-century depictions of rock paintings (Justine Wintjes); Truths, representationalism and disciplinarity in Khoesan researches (Anne Solomon); Researching the San, San/ding the research (Keyan G. Tomaselli). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcrc20/28/4 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Kavango/Namibia/traditional music

Keywords: architecture/colonialism/conservation of cultural heritage/Germany/monuments/Namibia

The history of the Hoba Meteorite / by Peter E. Spargo. - In: Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol. 61, p. 107-147 : ill., foto's
Keywords: conservation of cultural heritage/monuments/Namibia/natural sciences/tourism
Abstract: The Hoba Meteorite was discovered in 1920 on the farm "Hoba West", not far from Grootfontein (Namibia), by the farm owner Jacobus Hermanus Brits. The main mass is estimated at more than 60 tons making it the largest known meteorite in the world. In 1955 the meteorite was declared a National Monument. In 1985 Rössing Uranium Ltd. made funds available to surround the meteorite with a stone amphitheatre and transform it into a touristic site. This article

The ironies of pop: local music production and citizenship in a small Namibian town / Steven Van Wolputte and Laura E. Bleckmann. - In: Africa / International African Institute: (2012), vol. 82, no. 3, p. 413-436 : foto's
Keywords: identity/musical groups/Namibia/popular music/urban society
Abstract: This case study probes the close link between locality and musical production. The setting is Opuwo, a small city in northern Namibia, notorious for its many bars. Here the music of a local band, Bullet ya Kaoko (Bullet of Kaoko), provides the soundtrack to the quest for belonging and identity that takes place in the marginal space constituted by these bars and pubs. Bullet ya Kaoko performances are characterized by the simultaneous articulation of paradoxical images and different models of identification: they use keyboards and synthesizers to rework an old genre ('omitandu', praise songs), fuse Kwaito moves with the elders' warrior dance, and weave Herero polyphony into a jive-like beat and structure. Lyrics, music and dance address the challenges of (post)modern life and give voice to uncertainty and fragmentation. At the same time, they embed people in kinship and place, evoking a strong yet encrypted sense of belonging. The music of Bullet ya Kaoko is ironizing: it questions, but does not answer. It challenges both the old and the new, but refrains from solving the tensions created by their juxtaposition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Namibia, African art and the international market / by Piet Van Rooyen. - In: Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol. 61, p. 89-103 : foto's
Keywords: international trade/Namibia/visual arts
Abstract: Due to political turmoil and economic depression in the rest of Africa, Namibia has recently become an important hub for human migration and the transmission of goods from Central Africa to Southern Africa. These goods include African art and artefacts. The street markets in Windhoek display several of these articles. They are often offered to tourists as 'uniquely Namibian', but many of them are from other African countries. An investigation into their origin and aesthetic value indicates that their authenticity as objects of cultural and aesthetic significance is not to be doubted. When, however, these artefacts are offered to international art dealers in Europe, their status is generally described as 'fake'. This categorisation points to a revival of eurocentricity and of racism in the subjective appreciation of African art. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
Keywords: Herero language/Namibia/proverbs (form)

LITERATURE
Keywords: crime novels (form)/Namibia

Keywords: Botswana/fables (form)/Kalahari Desert/Namibia/painting/San/South Africa

Keywords: 1900-1909/genocide/Herero/historical novels (form)/Namibia

This is not a flowerpot / Amy Schoeman - Windhoek : Wordweaver Publishing House, 2013.
Keywords: Namibia/novels (form)
Figures of disintegration: 'half-castes' and 'frontiersmen' in German colonial literature on South West Africa / Medardus Brehl. - In: Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol. 12, p. 7-27
Keywords: colonialism/Germany/group identity/literature/Namibia
Abstract: Processes of collective identity formation, its establishment, endangerment and possible destruction can not only be described as a common pattern of German colonial literature on South West Africa (Namibia), but rather must be seen as one of its main subjects. As a precondition for community and identity a radical discretion or exclusivity is drawn up between antagonists in colonial literature whereby any comprehension, any mutual understanding is impossible. All contact between 'black' and 'white' is presented as an existential and fatal indiscretion, which for both sides leads to bastardization, identity loss, 'Verkafferung' and, ultimately, to decline. In the context of these problems of construction of, threats to and preservation of collective identity in an environment coded fundamentally as alien, which afflict colonial discourse projections, the marking of a border as the demarcation line, as the point of no return, but also the crossing of that border as a challenge or threat, constitute only apparently diametrically opposed forms, which are compressed into the figures of the 'border runner' on the one hand and the 'hybrid' on the other. This essay traces back these constructions through a broad range of material and by means of examples of German colonial literature on South West Africa and locates them in the literary historical, historical discourse and historically-epistemologically contexts of the 19th to early 20th centuries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

On the path to freedom: the forgotten years and heroes / Helmut Lauschke - Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia, 2012.
Keywords: hospitals/Namibia/novels (form)/surgery

HISTORY
Keywords: archaeology/hunter-gatherers/Namibia/pottery

As corridas de cavalos na colônia alemã do sudoeste africano (1884-1914) / Sílvio Marcus de Souza Correa. - In: Cadernos de Estudos Africanos: (2013), no. 26, p. 127-152: foto's, krt., tab
Keywords: 1890-1899/1900-1909/colonial period/equestrian sports/Namibia/sports associations
http://cea.revues.org/1146

Keywords: colonial period/Germans/miners/Namibia/personal narratives (form)

Between the book and the lamp: interiors of bureaucracy and the materiality of colonial power / Lorena Rizzo. - In: African Historical Review: (2013), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 31-51: foto's
Keywords: colonial administration/colonial administrators/material culture/Namibia/photography
Abstract: J.W. Breyer, the young South African military administration's first game warden in Namibia, was based at Namutoni on the south-eastern margin of the Etosha pan. Breyer died a lonely death and a meticulous inventory was rendered of Breyer's estate. Viktor Franke, the German commander in south-western Africa, and Cocky Hahn, the second South African commissioner of native affairs stationed at Ondangwa, similarly left a visual record of their intimate surroundings. An itinerary of their material worlds and hence of colonialism in Namibia is here revealed using photographs and other evidence, highlighting some of the complexities of the cultural practices of colonial administration and policing in southern Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
Keywords: colonial period/farmers/Germans/military personnel/Namibia/personal narratives (form)

New South Wales in Africa?: the convict colonialism debate in imperial Germany / Matthew Fitzpatrick. - In: Itinerario: (2013), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 59-72
Keywords: colonialism/forced labour/Germany/Namibia/political ideologies/prisoners

Keywords: colonial period/indigenous peoples/Namibia/passports

Keywords: boundaries/colonial administrators/mandated territories/Namibia/South Africa

Keywords: Botswana/decolonization/exile/Namibia/Namibians/national liberation movements/political history

Keywords: 1850-1899/1900-1949/colonialism/gender/local history/Namibia

Koloniale Repräsentationen Südwestafrikas im Spiegel der Rheinischen Missionsberichte, 1842-1884 / Clemens Pfeffer. - In: Stichproben: (2012), Jg. 12, Nr. 22, S. 1-33 : ill
Keywords: colonial conquest/historical sources/images/missions/Namibia

Rocky Point Skeleton Coast, Namibia / Peter Bridgeford. - In: Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol. 60, p. 5-41: foto’s, krt
Keywords: history/Namibia/travel
Abstract: Hundreds of people passed or visited Rocky Point on the Skeleton Coast of Namibia. Some played a major role in the history of this desert country. For many travellers it was the destination, for others merely a stop on the difficult and sometimes dangerous journey along the treacherous Skeleton Coast. This articles offers a short description of some of the many travellers and their adventures. It covers the period 1486-1990. Among the travellers mentioned are: William Owen, Gert Alberts, William Coates Palgrave, Georg Hartmann, Charles Nicolson Manning, Fred Cogill, Carl Nauer, Matthys Uys, Immins Naude, Barend Johannes (Ben) van Zyl, Ernst Karlowa, Daan Viljoen, Sam Davis, Philip Viljoen, Mike Penrith, John Irish, Hannes Holtzhausen, Chris Eyre and Kim Kotze. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: colonial period/Germans/goods transport/Namibia/personal narratives (form)/transport workers

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
Keywords: academics/biographies (form)/colonialism/historiography/Namibia/South Africa
Abstract: In 1906/1907 Moritz Bonn (1873-1965) set out to test Hobson's theory of Imperialism in southern Africa. His extensive analyses, published in the leading social science journal of the era and in pamphlet form, constitute the first systematic analyses of southern African societies. Bonn's experiences in the region also led him to become the first scholar to argue for the necessity and inevitability of decolonization; he also anticipated the rise of fascism. While Bonn was well known and well connected during the inter-war period, he is today virtually forgotten even among specialists. This paper offers an intellectual biography in order to understand how Bonn's first-hand experience of colonialism, in Ireland, South Africa and German Southwest Africa led to important insights. A fresh consideration of this important liberal political economist of colonialism and empire challenges the established genealogy of ideas and approaches to world system theory and to empire, and especially the recent tendency to view German liberals as imperialist boosters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: expeditions/letters (form)/Namibia

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES
Keywords: bibliographies (form)/historical dictionaries (form)/Namibia

2. THESES FROM THE NETHERLANDS ABOUT NAMIBIA – 1900-2015

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