Abstracts, week 20

**Africa**


Abstract: This special issue of Agenda on 'Women, religion, and security' explores and surfaces different meanings of women's human in/security in the context of religion, how women are casualties of patriarchal interpretations of religion, as well as the holders of power to create conditions of greater security. Contributions: Women, religion and security (Fatima Seedat); How religious extremism compromises women's security, agency and mental health: Conversation with Sarah Eltantawi (Mariam B. Khan); Women and jihadism: Between the battlefield and the home-front (Christopher Anzalone); Sexual economies of war and sexual technologies of the body: Militarised Muslim masculinity and the Islamist production of concubines for the caliphate (Fatima Seedat); Muslim women overcoming marital violence: breaking through structural and cultural prisons created by religious leaders (Shahana Rasool & Muhammed Suleman); Working with religious leaders and faith communities to advance culturally informed strategies to address violence against women (Elizabeth Petersen); Discouraging women, Christianity and security: The framing of women in the Gumbura case in Zimbabwean media (Rosemary Chikafa-Chipiro); The role of the Vhavenda women in managing marital conflicts in Thulamela Municipality, Thohoyandou: An indigenous perspective (Pfarelo Matshidze & Veronica Nemutandani); Women in polygynous marriages and African Initiated Churches: Selected narratives in Greater Tzaneen, South Africa (Mogomme Alpheus Masoga & Allicia Lulu Shokane); Claiming the public sphere: Menstrual taboos and the rising dissent in India (Chitra Karunakaran Prasanna); Politically induced economic precarity, syncretism and female representations in Chigumadzi’s ‘Sweet Medicine’ (Isaac Ndlovu); Mediating the ‘sacredness’ of religion, culture and law in contexts of sexual violence (Sarojini Nadar & Elisabeth Gerle); Bruised but not broken: ‘De Lange v Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and Another’ 2016 (2) SA 1 (CC) (Juanita Easthorpe); Rainfall scarcity and its impacts on subsistence farming: the role of gender and religious rituals in adaptation to change (Sejabaledi Agnes Rankoana). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

*[ASC Leiden abstract]*

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**Africa**


Abstract: This special issue recovers some of what capacity building in African health science and care elides and obscures: the political and moral charge - for African scientists,clinicians and patients - of skills, technologies, careers, knowledge and care; the contested values, power and futures that capacity might perturb or activate; the ‘in’capacities that global health capacity-building initiatives are rooted in, thrive on, reinforce or reproduce; as well as the existing capacities and dreams of capacity that these initiatives often fail to acknowledge, invest in, or engage with. Through the careful analysis of aspiration for and enactments of ‘African’ capacity, the six contributions to this issue re-open the political, ethical and temporal horizons that are linked to - or cut off from - discrete components of medical research and care, such as laboratory apparatus, diagnostic skills, national science policies or study subjects and bioethics. Contributions: Capacity as history and horizon: infrastructure, autonomy and future in African health science and care (P. Wenzel Geissler & Noémí Tousignant); Institutional memory, institutional capacity: narratives of failed biomedical encounters in East Africa (Melissa Graboyes & Hannah Carr); 'Scientific independence’, capacity building, and the development of UNESCO’s science and technology agenda for Africa (Casper Andersen); Fifty years of creativity, crisis, and cancer in Uganda (Marissa Mika); Opening up the black box: looking for a more capacious version of capacity in global health partnerships (Claire L. Wendland); Scientific capacity building and the ontologies of herbal medicine in Ghana (Damien Dronoy); African biomedical scientists and the promises of ‘big science’ (Iruka N. Okeke). [ASC Leiden abstract]*

[http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcas20/50/3 (Restricted access)]
Africa


Abstract: The academic sub-discipline of development studies is too often shorn of 'politics', but that field too is usually divorced from its material dimension: the unity of political economy (which constitutes the essence of development) has been sundered. Concentration on the relationship between consent and coercion - between freedom and force - perhaps the core element of the politics behind the pursuit of power and the formulation and execution of accumulation strategies, could reopen analysis of the construction of capitalism in Africa. All societies transitions to capitalism have been accompanied by a large degree of violence; Africa's history has been especially so and the transition is far from complete now - if indeed it can be fulfilled. Yet the 'legitimacy' of ruling classes in the making - the consent to their rule that builds hegemony for them and the new socio-economic system they are constructing - is important too. This contribution's main question is: how can one understand the relationship between coercion and consent while Africa 'develops', unevenly and haltingly, towards capitalist democracy? The query ranges theoretically and empirically; its tentative conclusion emphasises the necessity for the deepening of democracy at time when it seems to be diminishing. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum [Journal abstract]


Abstract: Dans un pays d'Afrique en proie à la guerre civile, une jeune avocate est commise d'office à la défense d'un rebelle accusé de crimes de guerre. À travers la partie d'échecs qui s'engage entre l'avocate idéaliste et l'ex-enfant soldat, deux visages de l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui vont s'affronter. (Résumé extrait de la dvd-video)

Cameroon


Abstract: Ce livre collectif regroupe l'ensemble des communiqués du colloque portant sur l'impact des TIC dans les processus migratoires féminins en Afrique centrale qui s'est déroulé à Yaoundé (Cameroun) les 10 et 11 octobre 2014. Le colloque était organisé autour de 4 axes majeurs : la mobilité matrimoniale des femmes africaines (notamment camerounaises), les questions statutaires engendrées par ces migrations, le rôle joué par Internet dans la conception et l'élaboration de ces projets migratoires ainsi que l'identité de ces femmes migrantes. Contributions de: Brice Arsène Mankou, Pierre François Edongo Ntende, Jacques Yomb, Thomas Essono, Lucine Onambele Nongo, Joséphine Ntolo Belinga, Jocelyn Doumotsop Djouda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo


Nigeria


Abstract: This book presents fifteen interviews with Nigerian writer and playwright Femi Osofisan, conducted in different countries over a period of eighteen years. The interviews address Osofisan’s views on the culture of theatre, reading and writing in Nigeria as well as on the Nigerian political and social context. As a playwright he uses Greek Drama to foreground ordinary citizens in his works. The interviews have been edited and grouped together into three sections: I. Adaptations, II. Revolutionary theatre, and III. Writing. The interviews were conducted by: Adebisi Ademakinwa, Ademola Adesola, Tunde Awosanmi, Sola Balogun, Thomas Bruckner, Biodun Jeyifo, Isidore Nwanaju, Olu Obafemi, Nehru Odeh, Modupe Olaogun, Olakunbi Olasope, Chima Osakwe, Tiziana Morosetti, Liu Yanqing. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Somalia


Abstract: Postwar politics in British-occupied Somalia is usually reduced to the activities of the Somali Youth League, the foremost anticolonial nationalist movement. However, by 1947, smaller associations, pejoratively nicknamed the ‘pro-Italia’, came together in an effort to return Somalia to Italy under international mandate. Drawing upon new archival sources, the article argues that this movement did not stem from arguments supporting colonial rule, but rather from objections to the nationalist agenda and military occupation. Closer attention to these voices sheds light on the deeper meanings of political alignment during the change of regime and enhances our understanding of political developments in postwar Somalia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000311 (Restricted access)

South Africa


Abstract: This article explores the previously neglected history of civilian internment in South Africa during World War I. German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish nationals were classified as ‘enemy aliens’. They included mostly male immigrants, but also several hundred women and children deported from Sub-Saharan colonial contact zones. The main camp was Fort Napier in Pietermaritzburg, holding around 2,500. Based on sources in South African, German and British archives, this multi-perspectival enquiry highlights the salience of the South African case and integrates it into wider theoretical questions and arguments. The policy of civilian internment was rolled out comprehensively throughout the British Empire. Not least lessons learnt from the South African War (1900-1902), when Britain had been widely criticised for harsh conditions in its camps, led to relatively humane prisoner treatment. Another mitigating factor was the pro-German sympathies of the Afrikaner population. Nevertheless, suffering occurred through isolation and deportation. Remembering the First World War mainly as a ‘soldiers’ war’ on the
Western Front generates too narrow a picture. Widening the lens on civilians of both sexes in overseas territories supports notions of war totalisation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1246593 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article examines the formation of gendered identities at the South African College, later the University of Cape Town, between 1880 and 1910. Using the records of disciplinary cases at the College, the article shows that there was an attempt to construct the 'ideal' College gentleman as adhering to particular codes of behaviour, seen as distinctive to young men who had been educated at the College. It then discusses inclusions and exclusions within the College, on the grounds of race, class and gender, showing that there was a central tension between the College's 'public' face as a government-funded institution, and its need to protect what occurred within the College space as distinctive, available only to particular kinds of people. The much-neglected records of the College Senate and Council as well as the student-run South African College Magazine have been used to examine these issues. The final section of the article addresses the College's response to political change in South Africa in the first decade of the twentieth century, arguing that the College actively sought to promote broad South Africanism for its students, and to position itself as central to the future of the South African Union. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1239651 (Restricted access)

South Africa
F.Z.S. Peregrino, a significant but duplicitous figure in the Black Atlantic world / David Killingray and Martin Plaut. - In: South African Historical Journal: (2016), vol. 68, no. 4, p. 493-516
Abstract: The role of Francis Zaccheus Santiago Peregrino is one that has intrigued historians for many years. He represented a direct link between West Africa (Gold Coast, modern Ghana), Britain, the United States and South Africa. Peregrino was a campaigning editor and vocal supporter of black rights in both the United States and southern Africa. He appeared to be the embodiment of the black Atlantic. These qualities have, rightly, been celebrated, but there is another side to the man, which has received only limited attention. He was also someone of ruthless ambition. In New York he was accused of labour-broking practices that replicated slavery. In South Africa he thought nothing of denouncing some of his closest black associates to the white authorities. Peregrino also pursued his private agenda at the cost to the wider African and Coloured communities, threatening them at a critical moment in the formation of the Union of South Africa. This article traces his life in the USA, Britain and southern Africa to reveal Peregrino as a more complex and disturbing figure than has previously been acknowledged. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1216158 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article reflects on my experiences making the film documentary ‘Those Dying Days’ (South Africa, 2012). The documentary itself explores the question of personal and public remembrance of World War Two in Cape Town. It speaks not only to the fluid and adaptive nature of memory, but also to the relative silence regarding the war in terms of public commemoration. The article discusses the challenges and rewards of film as a medium for historical argument and information and argues for an affinity between film and oral history. It provides the thinking behind the choices made in the construction of argument in a non-written discourse (film) and reveals the methods adopted in an attempt to create a complicated historical account which recognises the contingent nature of history and one which allows for a multiplicity of perspectives and voices to be heard. After discussing the making of the documentary, the article concludes that film is more than capable of creating nuanced and complicated historic
arguments. Film, in this light, is considered as an alternative discursive mode to the written word (which remains the dominant mode of historical production within academia) and one which questions how, why and for whom historical knowledge is produced. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1214170 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: In the wake of the South African war, the indenture and transport of over 63,000 Chinese men to gold mines in the Transvaal sparked a rush to supply smoking opium to a literally captive market. Embroiled in a growing political economy of mass intoxication, state lawmakers shifted official policy from prohibition to provision. Their innovation of an industrial drug maintenance bureaucracy, developed on behalf of mining capital in alliance with organized pharmacy and medicine, ran counter to local trends of policy reform and represents a unique episode for broader histories of modern narcotics regulation. This article considers the significance of this case and chronicles the contradictory interests and ideologies that informed political scrambles over legitimate opium uses, users, and profiteers. It shows how the state maintained its provision policy, for as long as it proved expedient, against varied and mounting public pressures - local and international - for renewed drug suppression. The argument here is that the state managed an epidemic of addiction on the Rand as an extraordinary problem of demography. It achieved this both through redefining smoking opium from intoxicant to mine medicine and through the legal construction of a 'special biochemical zone', which corresponded with the exceptional status and spatial segregation of a despised alien labour force. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000335 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article begins to address the lack of research on South African poster propaganda from the Second World War by offering an account of the posters produced by the Mobile Visual Instruction and Propaganda Section of the South African Union Defence Force (UDF) from January to July 1945 in Rome, Italy. The article proceeds by providing the context for the posters, followed by an analysis of the three main poster categories; health, education, and entertainment and recreation. The article argues that the posters align with a view of advertising as a form of propaganda because they employ a variety of appeals, symbols and statements to persuade the audience to act in ways which would safeguard their health; to educate them to become liberal, democratic citizens and to keep up their morale so that they would remain loyal to the UDF. The analysis of the posters shows the use of both rational and emotional appeals to persuade the audience. It is argued that the use of these appeals as well as the conception, production and style of the posters were closely linked to commercial advertising practices of the time. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1188978 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article examines the migratory movement from the Netherlands to South Africa and the associated migration policies in both countries over the years 1910 to 1961. Migration acts as a lens through which shifting constructions of national, transnational and racial identities can be observed. Depending on the politicians in charge, the contribution of Dutch migrants to the South African nation was alternately framed in terms of their white, civilised Europeanness (as opposed to black, uncivilised Africanness), and in terms of their alleged 'kinship' (stamverwantschap) with the Afrikaners (as opposed to the British). Under the restrained immigration policy of the
Nationalist Party in the 1950s this gave Dutch immigrants a privileged position regarding admission to South Africa, and it gave South Africa a special appeal as country of destination for Dutch emigrants. This changed only when the ethnic identification with white Afrikaners, and European settlers in general, since 1960 gradually gave way to an internationally shared political identification with the struggles of black Africans against apartheid. By studying the migration dynamics between both countries we may gain insight into the making and unmaking of both Dutch and South African national and racial identifications, against the backdrop of a colonial heritage. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1188977 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article argues that rural South African women's importance as spiritual actors in the period from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries stemmed from their ability to embrace hybrid spiritual identities that corresponded closely to the lived reality of African rural life, and that by embracing those identities, women expanded their roles as social healers. Professing a belief in Christianity did not prevent individuals from practicing as diviners, nor did it prevent Christians from consulting diviners to determine the causes of death or misfortune. Similarly, young women who converted to Christianity often maintained close ties to non-Christian families and bridged spiritual lives on the mission stations with life in their families. Over this time period, women became cultural mediators who borrowed, adopted, and combined spiritual beliefs to provide more complete answers to problems faced by rural African families in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000086 (Restricted access)

South Africa
'I was amazed that there are still people like this' : first-year students' reflections on experiences of racial discrimination at the University of the Free State / Marthinus Stander Conradie and Susan Iris Brokensha. - In: Transformation: (2014), no. 84, p. 81-105 : tab
Abstract: Using CMM (the co-ordinated management of meaning approach), this article investigates differences between white and black first-year students interpretations of personal experiences of racism, emphasising the degree to which respondents construct these as linked to past systems of oppression, specifically apartheid. In the narratives thus collected, students racialised as white focus on encounters with restitution, while black respondents relate personal, face-to-face confrontations with racism in public spaces. In the themes that emerged from participants reflections on factors such as the motives/causes of prejudicial treatment, white respondents construct restitution as institutionally-sanctioned racism. Black participants link perpetrators motives directly to apartheid, but concurrently resist interpreting these as symptoms of a pervasive culture of racism among whites. Examining the results for correlations with Steyn and Fosters (2008) work on white talk among much older white journalists, suggests that the discursive repertoires that mark these discourses impact the efforts of both white and black students (born in or shortly before 1994) to negotiate their experiences. As such, the findings offer insights into some of the prevailing beliefs that circulate in the sample under study, and are liable to affect efforts at social cohesion in a country where university spaces are considered as increasingly telling barometers of transformation (Soudien 2010). Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum [Journal abstract]

South Africa
Can rights-based activism be transformative? : analysing grassroots mobilisation in the Anti-Privatisation Forum / Carin Runciman. - In: Transformation: (2014), no. 84, p. 31-52
Abstract: This article challenges the distinction often made in the literature about South Africa's new social movements between those which pursue a rights-based approach to collective action and those that advocate wider transformative economic, political and social change. It argues that this dichotomy is based on a narrow interpretation of the content of rights-based activism and counter-hegemonic challenges which belie the messy everyday realities of how political
mobilisation is forged in the entangled relations between hegemony and counter-hegemony. Through an analysis of the collective-action frames of two affiliates of the Anti-Privatisation Forum (APF), the article shows how rights and anti-capitalism were understood within each organisation. It also demonstrates how the differing interpretations were forged in interaction with the localised political-opportunity structure. In so doing, this article expands the empirical analysis of grassroots community-based organisations in South Africa and contributes to debates on the counter-hegemonic potential of rights-based activism. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum [Journal abstract]

South Africa
Abstract: From its establishment in 2002, the National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry (NBC) was used by the South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union (SACTWU) and mostly Cape Town-based employers to raise wages in lower-wage areas, including Newcastle. Rising minimum wages were agreed in the NBC, and then extended countrywide by the Minister of Labour. In Newcastle (and elsewhere), major firms shut down, whilst others failed to comply fully with the repeatedly raised minimum wages and levies imposed by the NBC. In 2010, the NBC launched a new compliance drive, using the labour courts to put pressure on, and close down, non-compliant firms, threatening at least 20,000 jobs. The NBC also agreed further wage increases, and presented these to the Minister of Labour for extension countrywide. Newcastle employers responded by taking legal action against the Minister of Labour and the NBC. The struggle over minimum wages in areas like Newcastle is of broader importance because the non-compliant firms comprised the labour-intensive rump of the last remaining labour-intensive manufacturing sector in South Africa. The Newcastle crisis reveals starkly the tensions between labour market policies and institutions and employment. The Newcastle case shows how, under the guise of promoting decent work for workers and the supposed levelling of the playing field for producers, an unholy coalition of a trade union, some employers and the state initiated and drove a process of structural adjustment that undermined labour-intensive employment and exported South African jobs to lower-wage countries such as Lesotho and China. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum [Journal abstract]

Swaziland
Abstract: From July 1927, Bremersdorp, now Manzini, became the first medical mission and a centre of western healing and health in colonial Swaziland, which at that time, was replete with traditional healers and healing methods. Varying interests gave birth to this medical mission, one of which was the need to replace traditional methods of healing with western biomedicine. Its establishment initiated the colonial state's financial involvement, at a very early stage, in the development of the healthcare of the Swazis. This paper examines the evolution of nursing education in colonial Swaziland by providing a brief historiographical terrain and showing how Swaziland fits into it. The paper also provides an overview of the birth of colonialism in Swaziland and demonstrates its role in the origin of nursing education in the 1920s. By so doing, this paper not only contributes to the growth of medical history in Southern Africa but also unravels the history of nursing education in a manner that shows both the contribution of the state and that of transformative events in the development of nursing education, revealing in the process, conjunctive interests of the state and the Church of the Nazarene (CON) and the intersection of these interests. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1246594 (Restricted access)

Tanzania
Abstract: In October 1934, a group of schoolgirls at Malangali School in Iringa Province, Tanganyika received doses of what the school headmistress thought was shark liver oil. Many girls began to spit and vomit the medicine, while others attempted to leave the school grounds to return home. Within three hours, several pupils had died and within three days, another 32 girls succumbed to the toxic draught. This article examines this little known and poorly understood tragedy through the lens of the scientific and social experimentation that occurred at Malangali School. As one of two government-run schools that enrolled girls, Malangali provided the colonial state with an opportunity to conduct a variety of experiments upon a captive audience. This article argues that the ‘discovery of colonial malnutrition’ in the interwar period not only depoliticized hunger but its emphasis on techno-chemical approaches to social and material problems led to tragedy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] https://doi.org/10.1017/S002185371600030X (Restricted access)

Uganda


Abstract: This special issue grew out of a workshop entitled 'The NRM Regime in the 2016 Ugandan Elections' that was held at All Souls College, Oxford, on 22 April 2016. Contributions: Party, patronage and coercion in the NRM's 2016 re-election in Uganda: imposed or embedded? (Richard Vokes & Sam Wilkins); The master of institutional multiplicity? The shifting politics of regime survival, state-building and democratisation in Museveni's Uganda (Frederick Golooba-Mutebi & Sam Hickey); Who pays for 'pakalast'? The NRM's peripheral patronage in rural Uganda (Sam Wilkins); From the electoral battleground to the parliamentary arena: understanding intra-elite bargaining in Uganda's National Resistance Movement (Michaela Collard); Primaries, patronage, and political personalities in South-western Uganda (Richard Vokes); Religious (de)politicisation in Uganda's 2016 elections (Henni Alava & Jimmy Spire Ssentongo); Where the wild things are not: crime preventers and the 2016 Ugandan elections (Rebecca Tapscott); Partisan defections in contemporary Uganda: the micro-dynamics of hegemonic party-building (Sandrine Perrot); Managing elite defection in Museveni's Uganda: the 2016 elections in perspective (Moses Khisa); Challenging dominance: the opposition, the coalition and the 2016 election in Uganda (Nicole Beardsworth); 'Land belongs to the people of Uganda': politicians' use of land issues in the 2016 election campaigns (Lotte Meinert & Anne Mette Kjaer); A history of the heritage economy in Yoweri Museveni's Uganda (Derek R. Peterson). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjea20/10/4 (Restricted access)

West Africa


Abstract: This article examines events involving accusations of bloodsucking in the southwestern Sahara. French colonial archives allow researchers to identify specific cases in time and location; however, this article seeks to address but then move beyond histories of colonial governance. To highlight how communities in the Saharan desert dealt with crises provoked by environmental and social change, this investigation also relies on locally-produced written legal opinions and oral testimony. Emerging from these Saharan sources is one facet of how desert communities envisioned the enchantment of their social worlds and understood difficult periods caused by famine, weak economies, and domestic tensions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000323 (Restricted access)

West Africa


Abstract: Over the last few decades the number of radiocarbon dates available for West Central Africa has increased substantially, even though it is still meagre compared with other areas of the continent. In order to contribute to a better understanding of the Iron Age of this area we present and analyze a total of 22 radiocarbon dates obtained from sites from the island of Corisco
(Equatorial Guinea). By comparing them with those from Equatorial Guinea, southern Cameroon, and coastal Gabon and Congo we intend to clarify the picture of the West Central African Iron Age and propose a more accurate archaeological sequence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] https://doi.org/10.1017/S002185371600027X (Restricted access)