Africa
Dossier: Coopérants et coopération en Afrique : circulations d'acteurs et recompositions culturelles (des années 1950 à nos jours) / Odile Goerg ... [et al.] - Paris : Société Française d'Histoire d'Outre-Mer, 2014.
Abstract: En se situant dans le contexte du renouvellement des approches de la coopération en Afrique, les contributions de ce dossier visent à décrypter les ruptures ou les continuités qui caractérisent la circulation de personnels, de modèles et de pratiques, en insistant sur les médiations et les hybridisations culturelles générées par cette rencontre entre acteurs d'horizons divers. Les contributtions de la première partie interrogent les mutations à l'uvre lors du passage de l'administration coloniale aux États indépendants et de l'agent colonial au coopérant (Philippe Hugon, Julien Hélary, Julien Meimon, Jean Fremigacci (sur la coopération universitaire France-Madagascar), Véronique Dimier et Clara Breton (sur le Fonds européen de développement et l'Erythrée). Les articles de la deuxième partie, 'Sur le terrain: acteurs et interactions', explorent des situations précises: l'itinéraire de Renaud Paulian, organisateur de deux des premières universités francophones en Afrique sub-saharienne (Marc Michel); les coopérants face aux élèves malgaches (Françoise Raison-Jourde); et les coopérants dans l'enseignment secondaire voltaique (Honoré Ouédraogo). Dans la troisième partie, "Circulations et reformulations des pratiques et des savoirs", Florence Renucci et Toussaint Réthoré se sont intéressés aux juristes partis en coopération en Algérie; l'article de Marie-Albane de Suremain montre comment le séjour en coopération de jeunes historiens français à l'Université d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), dans les années 1960 et 1970, a pu transformer leurs pratiques d'enseignment. La quatrième partie montre que la coopération n'est pas seulement un phénomène occidental: à travers l'étude des dossiers des coopérants envoyés par la RDA, Berthold Unfried s'interroge sur l'efficacité du processus de sélection des candidats. Raquel Ribeiro rappelle que Cuba a envoyé, à côté des quelques 2000 militaires, 50.000 coopérants civils en Angola. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa
Restoring degraded landscapes : assessing the utility of biodiversity offsets for the business sector in Africa / Claudious Chikozho and Derick De Jongh. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 61-76
Abstract: Increasing pressure for the conversion of tropical and sub-tropical wetlands and forests to alternative land usage raises the possibility that biodiversity offsets will increasingly take centre stage in biodiversity conservation planning and ecosystem restoration discourses. This article explores the major discourses on and utility of biodiversity offsets in the African context with a view to identifying and articulating some of the challenges and opportunities evident in attempts to operationalise the concept in practice. The discussion establishes that as intuitively pleasing as they have become in recent years, with potentially large benefits expected to be derived from offset initiatives, several significant hurdles need to be overcome for them to become well established practice in Africa. For instance, some observers have argued strongly that, in practice, land use and wetland mitigation in most countries have come nowhere near achieving the goal of 'no-net-loss'. There are also enduring questions about the credibility of the formulae used to calculate net-losses and net-gains in biodiversity offset schemes. In the light of these and other outstanding questions, the article concludes that biodiversity offsets may seem simple but are much more complex to design and implement to the extent that they become really convincing as a conservation tool for businesses in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987955 (Restricted access)

Africa
Engaging anthropology for development and social change = Engager l'anthropologie pour le développement et le changement social / Stan Hagberg and Fatoumata Ouattara (eds) - Zürich : Lit Verlag, 2012.
Abstract: This triple issue of APAD Bulletin brings together a selection of papers presented at the APAD Conference held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 20-23 January 2010. The theme of

the conference was "Engaging anthropology for development and social change: practices, discourses and ethics". Contributions: Introduction (in English): Engaging anthropology for development and social change (Sten Hagberg and Fatoumata Ouattara); Engager l'anthropologie du développement à prendre en considération le malaise post colonial (Pierre-Jospeh Laurent); L'anthropologie sociale est-elle inapplicable? L'exemple d'une "socio-anthropologie" dans les programmes de santé publique (Marc-Eric Gruénais); Réflexions sur les per diem dans les projets de développement en Afrique (Valéry Ridde); La culture du développement et la dépolitisation de l'anthropologie (Bouju Jacky); L'étude des perceptions des populations et pratiques de développement (Ludovic Kibora); "L'auxiliaire": une approche empirique du rôle de l'anthropologie dans des projets de coopération au développement (Marilou Mathieu); Jeux de rôles - ou: l'"intermédiaire professionel" a-t-il une place dans le système de l'aide au développement? (Andrea Reikat); Microfinance et mobilisation de l'anthropologie: une expérience dans le sud malgache (Philippe Lavigne Delville); L'heuristique de la littérature grise sur le développement participatif du Bassin congolais (Daou V. Joiris et Patrice Bigombe Logo); La construction des institutions municipales au Burkina Faso: enjeux, contraintes et potentialités (Pamphile Sebahara). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

The International Criminal Court: challenges to achieving justice and accountability in the 21st century / Mark S. Ellis and Richard J. Goldstone, ed - New York, NY [etc.] : International Debate Education Association, 2008.

Abstract: The International Criminal Court (ICC) is engaged at present in four situations: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, the Central African Republic, and Darfur in Sudan. This collective volume brings together a wide variety of resources on the history, structure, and mandate of the ICC. It presents a general overview of the court and offers a series of articels on issues that pose a particular challenge to the court, including gender-based crimes, the struggle to define aggression , and the need for the ICC to rely on governments to execute its rulings. Chapters include: 1. The history of the ICC (coverview by the UN, contribtuions by Robert Badinter and Fausto Pocar); 2. The ICC's structure (ICC, William A. Schabas, Dominic McGoldrick); 3. The principle of complementarity (Paolo Benvenuti, Mireille Delmas-Marty, Mark S. Ellis); The United States and the ICC (statements by David J. Scheffer and Richard Dicker, article from the Economist, contribution by W. Michael Reisman, article from the American Journal of International Law); 5. Implementing the ICC's Statute (Darryl Robinson, Dominic McGoldrick, Ling Yan); 6. Gender crimes under the ICC (Mark S. Ellis, Human Rights Watch, press release by Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, Marlise Simons, Elizabeth-Merry Condon); 7. Rethinking the crime of aggression (William A. Schabas, Coalition for the International Criminal Court); 8. The UN Security Council and referrals (Dan Sarooshi, press release UN on Darfur, Franklin Berman); 9. ICC enforcement capabilities and its future (Philippe Kirsch, M. Cherif Bassiouni, Antonio Cassese, Kasaija Phillip Apuuli). The book concludes with and appendix containing the text of the Rome Statute, a sample Warrant of Arrest, and the Internaitonal Bar Association Resolution in Support of the ICC. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Botswana

The indigenous rights movement in Africa : perspectives from Botswana and Cameroon / Michaela Pelican, Junko Maruyama. - In: *African Study Monographs:* (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 49-74

Abstract: This article outlines the different trajectories of the indigenous rights movement in Africa, and discusses the factors that have contributed to its success or decline. Two case studies are compared; namely, the case of the San people of Botswana in Southern Africa, andthe case of the Mbororo people of Cameroon in West Africa. On a general level, this article argues that the indigenous rights movement in different parts of Africa has gone through various phases, from expectation and success to disillusionment and pragmatism. Moreover, it demonstrates that the San and Mbororo communities and other groups not only rely on the global indigenous rights movement, but have also adopted alternative and complementary strategies to deal with the unforeseen consequences of this movement. Finally, the authors argue that their case studies

attest to the enduring relevance of the nation-state and the ideal of ethnic coexistence in Africa. [Journal abstract]

Botswana
Gender equality in African customary law : has the male ultimogeniture rule any future in Botswana? / Charles Manga Fombad. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 475-494
Abstract: The actual and perceived conflicts between customary law and human rights law, especially in issues dealing with gender equality, have remained a major challenge in Africa. Some of these conflicts are further complicated by the varying and contradictory interpretation of some customary laws by the courts. Different approaches have been adopted at different times and in different places to deal with some of these conflicts. One of the most controversial areas of customary law has been the traditional exclusion of women from property inheritance. This paper takes a critical look at how the courts in Botswana have dealt with the issue of the right to inherit the homestead or family home. It examines this issue in the specific context of the recent case of Ramantele v Mmusi in which the Court of Appeal had to consider the customary law rule of male ultimogeniture which permits only the last-born son to inherit the homestead intestate to the exclusion of other siblings, especially females. It argues that courts need to be more proactive and progressive in their approach to dealing with such issues than they have been in the past in order to recognise the nature and extent of changes that are taking place today. The main lesson that can be drawn from the Botswana case is that if customary law is to survive and develop, more needs to be done to promote research and scholarship in this area and judges also need to take advantage of this research and deal with these customary law disputes with knowledge, understanding and sensitivity. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

Botswana
The politics of renaming "colonial" streets in Francistown, Botswana / Boga Thura Manatsha. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 269-288
Abstract: Francistown is located in the North East district (part of the former Tati district) in Botswana. It was "founded" in 1897 by Daniel Francis, an English prospector and the first director of the Tati Concessions (today called the Tati Company). The Tati Concessions administered the Tati district like a colony within a protectorate after annexing and effectively colonising it in the 1880s. It was not until 1969 that the company eased its total control over Francistown owing to pressure from the pan-Africanist Botswana People's Party formed in 1960. A former settler city, Francistown's street names replicate a typical European city. Since 2008, there has been pressure, mainly from councillors in the Francistown City Council, to change the city's name, rename colonial streets and some public buildings after local "heroes and heroines". In February 2011, the city's full council finally passed a motion to rename colonial streets. The proposed names are of politicians (some departed, others still alive). The initiative has not yet been executed, but the discussions and the so-called consultations are ongoing. The article examines and situates this initiative within a historical and political context, showing how politicians are manipulating this "noble" initiative by using their power and authority. [Journal abstract]

Botswana
Unity, diversity or separation? : the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela in the borderlands of Southern Africa / Christine Pörsel. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 252-268
Abstract: The integration of traditional institutions in the aftermath of colonisation and apartheid in Southern Africa has not only affected governance and jurisdiction in individual countries but has also left a lasting imprint on traditional communities and institutions. Due to migration and changing colonial borders, the Tswana chiefdom of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela in Botswana and in South Africa have experienced different paths of development, and both parts of the tribal entity have had to adapt to various social environments, legal frameworks and institutional setups. The research analyses the consequences of the geographical division and separate development of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela. Internal dynamics like adaptation, modernisation and assumption of new traditions have interacted with external factors such as the impact of legal and institutional pluralism in Botswana and South Africa. The article discusses how the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela have

dealt with these obstacles and whether cohesion has been maintained by the traditional leadership and communities. After periods of close co-operation, cross-border rule and mutual support of the tribal leadership, they are currently facing serious threats to tribal unity. [Journal abstract]

Burundi

Héros nationaux et pères de la nation en Afrique / prés. Hélène Charton et Marie-Aude Fouéré - Paris : Presses de Sciences Po, 2013.

Abstract: Le souvenir des grandes figures nationales de la lutte anticoloniale et des pères de la nation joue pleinement dans les imaginaires de nations africaines toujours en construction et en recomposition. Les articles proposés dans ce dosssier explorent les modalités de construction et de transmission du grand récit de la nation par l'État, les partis politiques et la société civile d'un côté, et les mémoires collectives construites et transmises par des groupes en marge du jeu politique national de l'autre. Les cinq figures retracées ici sont Léopold Sédar Senghor au Sénégal (deux articles par respectivement Jean-François Harvard et Étienne Smith), Sékou Touré en Guinée (Céline Pauthier), Julius Nyerere en Tanzanie (Marie-Aude Fouéré), Jomo Kenyatta au Kenya (Hélène Charton), Louis Rwagasore au Burundi (Christine Deslauriers). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Chad

Cooperation or conflict? : identity and scarce resources of prehistoric Saharan pastoralists / Tilman Lenssen-Erz. - In: *African Study Monographs:* (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 5-26 : ill., tab

Abstract: Nomadic or transhumant pastoralists in the Ennedi Highlands in north eastern Chad have always had to cope with scarce resources. When the region was first made use of bypastoralists circa 3000 BC, aridification had already started. Despite progressing aridification, the landscape was used for herding cattle and goats, and later also for keeping horses and camels in the following millennia. Hundreds of rock art sites are witness to this appropriation.While demographic data are still missing, it appears that comparatively intense dwelling activities inevitably put pressure on the scarce resources. In the art motifs from the last five millenniaa fine-grained regionalization is expressed, indicating that in rather small neighbouring spatial units different identities were manifested, notwithstanding the common economic base. Different rock art traditions articulate different appropriation of the landscape by mapping markers of identity onto the land. Rock art depicts an ambiguous portrait of the social relations among the groups within the area since there are indications of cooperation on the one hand, whereas on the other hand many pictures of mounted warriors and numerous 'sentinel' figures point at the potential for conflict - yet without ever depicting it. [Journal abstract]
=A http://hdl.handle.net/2433/197194

East Africa

Bush tracking and warfare in late twentieth-century east and southern Africa / Tim Stapleton. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 229-251

Abstract: During the decolonisation era guerrilla wars fought in East and southern Africa, tracking represented an important skill mobilised by state security forces in their hunt for elusive insurgents who themselves tried to use it to avoid detection. In 1950s Kenya state game-keepers played a central role in recruiting skilled indigenous trackers, establishing a tracking school which taught British troops how to supervise African trackers and developing the tactical concept of specialised small units called Tracker Combat Teams grouped into Forest Operating Companies. Although the Rhodesian forces enjoyed considerable success in counter-insurgency tracking in the sparsely populated Zambezi Valley during the late 1960s and cultivated a tracker training programme that favoured members of the white minority and used helicopters to gain ground on their prey, the shifting of the war into the more populated east in the 1970s and the insurgent use of antitracking techniques led to a decline in the effectiveness of Rhodesian combat tracking. In South West Africa during the late 1970s and 1980s the combination of semi-open terrain and available technology greatly enhanced South African security force tracking which employed trackers from the Ovambo majority, mine-resistant cross-country vehicles for greater mobility and

close co-operation with aircraft all of which insurgents attempted to counter with highly imaginative antitracking methods. [Journal abstract]

Lesotho

An obscured narrative in the political economy of colonial commerce in Lesotho, 1870-1966 / Sean Maliehe. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 28-45

Abstract: This paper examines the political economy of colonial commerce in Lesotho - then Basutoland. It argues that although pivotal and appropriate, the political economy narrative alone is limited as an explanation for other dynamics which shaped Lesothos colonial commerce. It provides a radically simplified bi-polar picture in which European and Indian traders (the more powerful actors) on the one hand, and Basotho traders (the weaker actors) on the other, participated in antagonistic silos. Using historical records and the political economy of Lesotho as a context, this article identifies the existence of a dialectical and multifaceted relationship between these two categories. This was manifested in the interdependent and indispensable relationship between everyday economic pragmatism and collective political activism. This is an under-played catalyst that contributed to the shaping of the countrys business landscape in the colonial period. [Journal abstract]

=A http://hdl.handle.net/2263/43121

Malawi

'Aid for gays' : the moral and the material in 'African homophobia' in post-2009 Malawi /Crystal Biruk. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 447-473

Abstract: In recent years, 'African homophobia' has become a spectacle on the global stage, making Africa into a pre-modern site of anti-gay sentiment in need of Western intervention. This article suggests that 'homophobia' in post-2009 Malawi is an idiom through which multiple actors negotiate anxieties around governance and moral and economic dependency. The author illustrates the material conditions that brought about social imaginaries of inclusion and exclusion partially expressed through homophobic discourse in Malawi. The article analyses the cascade of events that led to a moment of political and economic crisis in mid-2011, with special focus on how a 2009 sodomy case made homophobia available as a new genre of social commentary. Employing discourse analysis of newspaper articles, political speeches, the proceedings of a sodomy case, and discussions about men who have sex with men (MSM) as an HIV risk group, the author shows how African homophobia takes form via interested deployments of 'cultural' rhetoric toward competing ends. This article lends a comparative case study to a growing literature on the political and social functions of homophobia in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mali

Cotton sector reform in Mali : explaining the puzzles / Renata Serra. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 379-402

Abstract: This paper provides a detailed analysis of the cotton sector reform process in Mali from 2000 to 2011, explaining reform delays and ambiguities in terms of the wider political and socio-economic context and aid relationships. Contrary to arguments pointing to lack of state commitment and ownership, domestic stakeholders increasingly worked towards finding an acceptable and consensual reform package. The process encountered quite serious obstacles, however, due to divergent actors' incentives, and the existence of opposing philosophies about what a restructured cotton sector should look like. As a consequence of donors' misjudgement of the political and social realities underlying the Malian cotton sector, dialogue among stakeholders was difficult and polarized, forcing the government to spend considerable time and resources to find a suitable compromise. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the merits and limits of pursuing consensual policy processes against the constraints posed by divergent donors' policy paradigms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mali

The fall of a donor darling : the role of aid in Mali's crisis / Isaline Bergamaschi. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 347-378 : tab

Abstract: This article offers a political economy perspective on the Malian crisis with a focus on aid and donor practices. The argument is two-fold. On the one hand, aid consolidated a regime that grew increasingly discredited, so that aid and donors voluntarily or otherwise contributed to create the pre-2012 context of fragility. On the other hand, this structural gap has created a state of affairs that provided some impulse and support to putschists and insurgent groups. It explores four channels through which this has happened in practice. External funding agencies have sponsored what was perceived as President Amadou Toumani Touré's 'mismanagement' of the situation in the north and the degradation of governance. In addition, donors exerted weak control over policies and ignored signals of growing popular dissatisfaction with ATT. Finally, when they tried to put pressure on governments, donors chose highly controversial issues and have enacted unpopular conditionalities, which have had destabilizing effects. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

Mauritania

Saharan migrant camel herders : Znga social status and the global age / Francisco Freire. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 425-446 : foto's

Abstract: In the late 20th century, 300 Mauritanian shepherds travelled to the United Arab Emirates in order to tend the herds of some of that country's most prominent leaders. These low-tech subjects of global migration flows were particularly valued and sought after by their Emirati employers for their expertise in raising camels. The author analyses the forms and consequences of this migration, focusing on the reintegration of these shepherds into Mauritanian stratified tribal spheres following their return to the Sahara. The possibility of a change in their social status (after a financially rewarding experience in the Gulf) is a central theme of this article. This issue arises from the pervasive designation of these shepherds as a 'tributary' (znga) group, through the application of the tripartite social model that, to a large extent, still defines Mauritania's arabophone population. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The politics and crisis of the Petroleum Industry Bill in Nigeria / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 403-424

Abstract: The Nigerian Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB), which is currently being discussed in Parliament, aims at reforming the oil industry. But it also reveals the guiding forces of local politics. The PIB exposes the limitations of the State's ambitions, desire and capacity for reform, and it is strong evidence for the regional divisions and social tensions catalysing resistance against the government of President Goodluck Jonathan, which is accused of ethnic bias in favour of the oil-producing areas of the Niger Delta. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

"Educated, tolerant and kindly" : Australian attitudes towards British and Boers in South Africa, 1899-1902 / Effe Karageorgos. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 120-135

Abstract: The Anglo-Boer War marked Australia's first experience of actual combat, with the participating colonies to serve as a "token" ally of the British against the seemingly corrupt Boer forces. Men initially enlisted eagerly, viewing the British Empire as their natural ally and the Boers their enemy, encouraged by military attitudes and Australia's commercial press, which - closely following Britain's jingo newspapers - ensured these views characterised the atmosphere from which these men left for the South African battlefront. After encountering the harsh South African terrain, however, the attitudes of the Australian troops towards others on the battlefield soon altered dramatically. This was caused partly by the eventual realisation by these men - most of whom were from a rural background - that they had more in common with the Boer combatants than the British Tommies. This caused many Australians to reject the official portrayal of the British and Boer forces by the military and commercial press, openly revealing disdain for their allies, and admiration for the enemy in their warfront letters and diaries. This challenges traditional perceptions of colonial forces in this war as loyal British subjects and presents an alternative view of Australian identity on the South African battlefield. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
"Entrenching nostalgia" : the historical significance of battlefields for South African tourism / Richard Wyllie. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 210-228 : fig., tab
Abstract: Many famous battles have left legacies and these have often created a sense of nostalgia motivating people to visit associated sites. Battlefields and other sites of "death and decay" have increased as a popular sub-sector of the fast growing heritage and cultural tourism industry. Battlefields, and other sites associated with war, have been studied by scholars from a variety of disciplines. In more recent times, tourism professionals and academics have begun to study battlefields and their associated histories for the purpose of developing and promoting them as tourist attractions. This has resulted in a distinct link between the historical and tourism sectors. In this paper, the Battle of Spioenkop (KwaZulu-Natal) will be discussed as an example of how history and a battle site in particular can contribute to the development of tourism. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
"In the crisis, who would tamper with the existing order?" : the political and public reaction of English-speaking South Africans to the 1914 Rebellion / Louis Grundlingh. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 152-170
Abstract: This article recovers the history of the English-speaking South African observers of the 1914 Rebellion. A major question it addresses is identity formation among English-speaking South Africans within a dual context: that of the British Empire and that of a specific South African setting. Both were shaped by the First World War. English-speakers' reactions to the rebellion were prompted by the decision taken by the South African government to join the Allied war effort, and they should be understood within this context. For white South African English-speaking politicians and newspaper editors, the rebellion was initially inexplicable. The article highlights the efforts of these two very influential groups to gain insight on why some Afrikaners rebelled. Specific attention is paid to their views on the role of the military and political Afrikaner leaders during the rebellion. Lastly, the article considers the views of these opinion makers relating to the sentences and penalties meted out to the rebels. [Journal abstract, shortened]

South Africa
Historic bells in Moravian Missions in South Africa's Western Cape / Tertius De Wet, Jef. L. Teugels and Pieta Van Deventer. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 94-119 : foto's
Abstract: The Moravian Church was the first denomination to begin with missionary work among the indigenous people in South Africa and today the church still has a very strong presence in the country. After opening their first mission at Genadendal in 1738, a number of further mission stations were established during the nineteenth century in the Western Cape. These missionary stations played an extremely important part in the lives of their residents, both spiritually and socially. In the Moravian Church, as in other churches, their church buildings and the bells accompanying them form an integral part of their heritage. Despite the research that has been carried out on the mission stations per se, no systematic research has been done on the bells at these stations. In this article the authors discuss these bells, when and where they came from, and who made them. Due to the historical value of these mission stations, the authors cannot consider the bells without some background discussion of the stations' history. A brief historical background is provided for each station before focusing on the bells at that station and who cast them. Finally, a number of areas for further research are touched upon. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
Inter-race soccer and the 1960 riots in Durban, South Africa / Mphumeleli Ngidi. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 326-343
Abstract: The 1950s were witness to experiments in "inter-race" soccer because racially-based African, Indian, and Coloured teams played against each other at provincial and national levels. Sports officials felt that this was a positive development as teams were breaking racial barriers. However, as the decade wore on and the Defiance Campaign of 1952 and the Treason Trial (1956-1961) heightened political consciousness, sports officials and many activists came to

believe that racialised teams were anomalous and were in fact exacerbating race consciousness. The fears of critics of inter-race soccer matches materialised when riots broke out at a soccer match between the South African Indian XI and the South African Africans XI at Curries Fountain, Durban, on 31 July 1960. These riots took on racial overtones. This article discusses the inauguration of inter-race tournaments, the riots themselves, and the aftermath of the riots. A key argument is that the riots played an important role in bringing about non-racial football in South Africa in the 1960s. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
Pietermaritzburg in the Great War : corporate patriotism and civic sacrifice / P.S. Thompson. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 171-193
Abstract: The city of Pietermaritzburg was the capital of the South African province of Natal. The white polity was predominantly English in background and sentiment, and its response to the declaration of war was enthusiastically pro-British. This article is an account of the corporation's war effort and the civic sacrifices it entailed. The town council consistently supported the imperial cause, and the corporation encouraged staff to volunteer for military service, making generous allowances for them and their families. Patriotic organisations were established to promote volunteering, to raise funds for war relief, and to provide aid and comforts to the troops. Local women played an important role in fundraising and aid and comforts. By the end of the first year of the war, these activities were regularised and patriotic observances were ritualised. Patriotism did not falter, but by 1916 morale was strained by mounting casualties at the front and shortages and inflation at home. By 1918 war weariness could not be concealed and local authorities were searching for new ways to sustain popular morale. The response to the announcement of the armistice was enthusiastically British, but tinged with profound relief and gratitude. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
S.J.P. Kruger and landownership in the Transvaal / J.S. Bergh. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 69-78 : krt
Abstract: State President S.J.P. Kruger may be regarded as one of the leading landowners in the Transvaal during the nineteenth century. As one of the early settlers he was entitled to some land free of charge. He also acquired a few farms as compensation for his services as commandant and commandant-general in the early years of the new Transvaal Republic (ZAR). In addition to this, Kruger became a very prominent buyer of farms, as well as erven in some towns - initially in the western half of the Transvaal, but later also in the eastern and northern Transvaal. Kruger sold a large number of his farms for small sums to his sons and sons-in-law, but also sold some at market prices to others. His most lucrative transaction occurred when he and his son-in-law, F.C. Eloff, bought the farm Geduld to the east of Johannesburg in 1886. After the discovery of coal and gold on this farm Kruger was able to sell it for a very large sum and he became a relatively wealthy man [Journal abstract]
=A http://hdl.handle.net/2263/45332

South Africa
South Africa's historiographic conflation : comparing and contrasting the memories of King and Malcolm X with Luthuli and Mandela / Scott Everett Couper. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 289-308
Abstract: Biographer Manning Marable argues that the "tendency of historical revisionism" posthumously interprets Malcolm X "through the powerful lens of Martin Luther King, Jr" and in doing so, is "unfair" to both. A similar dynamic can be observed within the South African context when Nelson Mandela is interpreted "through the powerful lens" of Albert Luthuli. The conflation is exacerbated when Luthuli is likewise "interpreted through the powerful lens" of Mandela; that for which each stood is inaccurately attributed to the other. Luthuli is wrongly portrayed as a supporter of armed revolution and Mandela is wrongly portrayed as an ideological descendant of Luthuli (of the same ilk as King and Mohandas Gandhi). King and Malcolm X differed on the tactical and moral utility of violence in the struggle for human rights as did Luthuli and Mandela. As political rivals, Malcolm X politically undermined King and Mandela politically undermined

Luthuli. The author compares and contrasts King and Malcolm X's respective views to develop themes related to the efficacy of pan-Africanism, violence and communism and identifies parallel themes in Luthuli and Mandela's views. The recent revelation following Mandela's death that he held membership in the South African Communist Party and served on its Central Committee during the early 1960s adds to the relevance of further examining how these icons are remembered and what role they played in South Africa's liberation from oppression. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
The Union Defence Force and the 1914 strike : the dynamics of the shadow of the burgher / René Geyer. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 136-151
Abstract: In January 1914 a general industrial strike took place in the Union of South Africa, which resulted in unrest in the Witwatersrand area. Subsequently the fledgling Union Defence Force, for the first time since its inception in 1912, was called upon operationally by the government to suppress the strike. Because the Defence Force was still in a transformational and integration phase, the Permanent Force was not yet ready to quash the strike on its own, and therefore the commandos of the Citizen Force Reserve were commandeered for service. The traditional commando system of the former Boer republics and of the Transvaal Colony and Orange River Colony were thus briefly revived to quell the 1914 strike, albeit in a new and multifaceted South African milieu. This article focuses on conflict and society and emphasises important social military historiographical aspects in South Africa that have been neglected in the past. It illuminates the zeitgeist and character of Afrikaner society of the day by focusing specifically on the social dynamics and the experience of the "burghers" on commando that participated in the crushing of the strike. Theoretical concepts such as ideological differences, nationalism, leadership, commando and Afrikaner identity, masculinity, nostalgia and white poverty elucidate these experiences and perceptions. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
War, education and identity : discord at the Transvaal University College (1914-1919) / Bronwyn Strydom. - In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 194-209
Abstract: Before the outbreak of World War I (1914-1918), broad South Africanism appeared to have had a tentative but solid beginning at the Transvaal University College (TUC). This international conflict, however, re-ignited tensions among white South Africans, and students at the TUC were no exception. The proximity of these events to the establishment of the College seemed to push the ideal of broad South Africanism at the College beyond reach. This article considers the striking effect of World War I and the 1914 Rebellion on the consciousness of the TUC students as seen in student contributions to 'The T.U.C. Students' Magazine' and other events at the College. It examines in particular changing and conflicting notions of white identity at the College at this time. [Journal abstract]

Tanzania
Reconsidering the "indigenous peoples" in the Africana context from the perspective of current livelihood and its historical changes : the case of the Sandawe and the Hadza in Tanzania / Haruna Yatsuka. - In: *African Study Monographs:* (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 27-47 : ill., krt., tab
Abstract: The Sandawe and the Hadza are regarded both hunter-gatherer groups in Tanzania, once categorized as among the vulnerable minority groups subjected to flagrant violations against communal and individual rights in East Africa. Today, the Hadza are recognized as 'indigenous peoples' internationally, while the Sandawe are not. To understand the reasons for the different situations, the author compared their current livelihoods and historical changes.Through the comparison, current livelihood patterns and relationships with and support from outsiders were in total contrast between the Hadza and the Sandawe. This article focuses on three points: 1) The Sandawe who mainly engage in agriculture today are not deemed different from the mainstream of the Tanzanian society. 2) The Sandawes agricultural livelihood leave them free of land violation than would be otherwise if they engaged in hunting and gathering mainly. 3) The agricultural lifestyle of the Sandawe is unbecoming to image of the indigenous peoples. [Journal

abstract]
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Zimbabwe

The politics of locating the third spinning mill in Southern Rhodesia, 1951-1953 / Pius Nyambara.
- In: *Historia:* (2014), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 46-68 : tab

Abstract: The textile industry in Southern Rhodesia witnessed rapid growth during and after the Second World War. The industry was largely dependent on locally grown cotton and the capacity to spin the cotton into yarn. The cotton Industry and Research Board (CRIB) established to oversee the development of the cotton industry in the colony, constructed the first spinning mill in Gatooma in 1943 with a capacity of 1 000 spindles, which was later increased to 35 000 spindles with the construction of the No. 2 mill in 1951. In the same year the government sanctioned the construction of a third mill, but it was not immediately built. The increase in the number of industrial concerns using the CRIB yarn and the expected expansion of textile demands from a wider federal market from 1953, generated debate in government, business circles and by interested parties on the possible location of the third mill. This article examines these debates that have largely escaped the attention of scholars who have largely focused on other aspects of the textile industry. For reasons that are not very clear, friction between the CRIB and the municipality of Gatooma developed to the extent that the Board expressed the desire to locate the additional mill (and thereby increase the spinning capacity of the industry) in other parts of the country rather than in Gatooma. The municipality was supported by interest groups that were motivated by the desire to retain the spinning industry in Gatooma. The article is not just about the third mill; it also examines how this struggle informs us about other aspects of the political economy of colonial Zimbabwe. [Journal abstract]