Africa
Regional economic integration and economic growth in the COMESA region, 1980-2010 / Henry Karamuriro Tumwebaze and Alex Thomas Ijjo. - In: *African Development Review:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 67-77 : fig., tab
Abstract: A key goal of the COMESA Treaty (1993) was to stimulate sustainable economic growth in the region through increased trade between member states. On the basis of a 1980-2010 annual panel dataset, the authors examine the contribution of COMESA integration to economic growth in the region using instrumental variables GMM regression in the framework of a cross-country growth model. Contrary to a priori expectation, the authors find no significant empirical support for a positive growth impact, as yet, on the region from the integration. Growth in capital stock, population, world GDP and the level of openness to international trade turned out to be the most robust drivers of growth in the COMESA region over the period examined. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12123 (Restricted access)

Africa
Global and regional mechanisms for governing the resource curse in Africa / Gilbert M. Khadiagala. - In: *Politikon:* (2015), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 23-43
Abstract: International norms around natural resource governance have proliferated in the face of civil wars and feeble state institutions in Africa. These norms have been captured in institutions such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), and the African Mining Vision (AMV). But have these institutions reversed the purported resource curse? This article seeks answers to this key question by challenging the assumptions around the prevailing international regimes of restraint which have privileged transparency and accountability at the expense of participation. Through an analysis of the experiences of these institutions, the author suggests that there should be more focus on alternative regimes of responsibility in which natural resource-rich countries combine the process of building institutions of participation with those of transparency and accountability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1005789 (Restricted access)

Africa
Special issue on the arts and peacebuilding / guest ed. by Olivier Urbain and Lindsay McClain Opiyo - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2015.
Abstract: From performing arts to plastic arts, from storytelling and poetry to photography and filmmaking, artists across Africa are creating change in their communities, countries, and regions through creative acts. In some contexts, these arts initiatives have created spaces for dialogue and positive peace among and between conflict-affected people. This special issue of the 'African conflict & peacebuilding review' focuses on the role of the arts in peacebuilding in Africa, and highlights the initiatives, methodologies, and theories of scholars and practitioners who engage in this area. Contributions: The place and prospects of indigenous theatrical performances in peacebuilding in Kenya (Kitche Magak, Susan Mbula Kilonzo, Judith Miguda-Attyang); Music as education, voice, memory, and healing: community views on the roles of music in conflict transformation in Northern Uganda (Lindsay McClain Opiyo); Whose music, whose country?: music, mobilization, and social change in North Africa (Craig Robertson); Preemptive testimony: literature as witness to genocide in Rwanda (Michael C. Montesano). Briefings by Vandy Kanyako, Timothy Gachanga, Diana Walters, Mecca Antonia Burns, Bonface Njeresa Beti, Maxwel Eliakim Okuto, Denis Muwanguzi, Lydia Sanyu. Photo essay by Radwa Othman Sharaf. Multimedia work by Lee-Anne Ragan, Emmanuel Jal. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Special issue: Love and sex in Islamic Africa / guest eds.: Corrie Decker, Elisabeth McMahon - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2015.
Abstract: The articles in this special issue of 'Africa today', based on a workshop held at Tulane University in September 2012, focus on concepts of love, sex, and sexuality in Islamic Africa, both historically and today. Three important conclusions emerged from the workshop. First, whereas European colonial officials and missionaries often blamed social problems - such as homosexuality, premarital sex, and female promiscuity - on indigenous African cultures, Muslim Africans tended to associate these and other practices that challenged the prevailing social order with colonialism and Westernization, especially in areas affected by Western tourism. Second, from the precolonial era to the present, many Muslims in Africa have had more fluid ideas about love, sex, and sexuality than popular discourses associate with either Islam or Africa. And third, campaigns to promote the acceptance of nonheteronormative approaches to love and sex in Islamic Africa stress the need to reconcile personal experiences with local articulations of Islam and, in doing so, draw on both historical traditions and current global politics. Contributions: Love and sex in Islamic Africa: introduction (Corrie Decker); Expanding our scope: nonmodern love and sex in Ibn azm al-Andaluss 'awq al-amma' and Amad ibn Ysuf al-Tfshs 'Nuzhat al-albb fm l yjad f kitb' (Jean Dangler); 'Marrying beneath herself': women, affect, and power in colonial Zanzibar (Elisabeth McMahon); The elusive power of colonial prey: sexualizing the schoolgirl in the Zanzibar Protectorate (Corrie Decker); Showing the unshowable: the negotiation of homosexuality through video films in Tanzania (Claudia Böhme); She lives dangerously: intimate ethics, grammatical personhood, and HIV/AIDS in Islamic Northern Nigeria (Kathryn A. Rhine). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Special issue on the African peace and security architecture / guest ed. by Thomas Kwasi Tieku, Cyril Obi and Lindsay Scorgie-Porter - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2014.
Abstract: This special issue of African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review (ACPR) is devoted to the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). It aims, among other things, at providing a critical analysis of the nature and impact of APSA, contributing to existing debates around APSA's effectiveness, as well as helping to develop paradigms for studying the continental African peace and security system. APSA is a broad framework of peace and security norms, principles, processes, and mechanisms that the African Union (AU) has adopted since May 2001 to promote and institutionalize peace, security, and development on the African continent. APSA is a collectivist security arrangement, making every member of the AU own and be responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in Africa. Contributions: Analysis of norm diffusion in the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (Linda Darkwa and Philip Attuquayefio); Pan-African security and Pax Africana: navigating global hierarchies (Rita Kiki Edozie); The African Union and the prevention of democratic reversal in Africa: navigating the gaps (Cyril Obi); Opportunities and challenges to financing African Union peace operations (Corinna Jentzsch); The politics of interregional cooperation: the impact of NATO's intervention in Libya on its relations with the African Union (Edward Ansah Akuffo); A curious case of hybrid paternalism: conceptualizing the relationship between the UN and AU on peace and security (Thomas Kwasi Tieku and Tanzeel F. Hakak). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Central Africa
Importance des politiques financières dans la croissance economique en zone CEMAC : approche en données de panel / Roger Tsafack Nanfosso et Christian Lambert Nguena. - In: *African Development Review:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 52-66 : graf., tab
Abstract: Ce papier a pour objectif l'évaluation de l'impact réel des politiques financières mises en uvre en zone CEMAC. Pour le faire les auteurs ont effectué une évaluation théorique et empirique du niveau de l'importance des politiques financières, notamment politique monétaire, de libéralisation, de développement financier et bancaire, dans la croissance économique en zone CEMAC. Les résultats de leurs investigation économétrique ressortent le fait que les politiques de développement financier et bancaire exercent bel et bien un impact positif sur la croissance économique dans la sous région CEMAC. De plus l'ouverture commerciale y est

grandement bénéfique lorsqu'elle s'accompagne simultanément d'un approfondissement financier et vice-versa. D'autre part le développement bancaire exerce un impact négatif mais pris simultanément avec l'ouverture commerciale il devient favorable à la croissance. Les aspects de politique financière orientés vers l'approfondissement financier et dans une moindre mesure le développement bancaire via la réglementation et la supervision bancaire doivent donc occuper les premiers plans dans la politique appliquée dans la sous région. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12122 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Analysing inflation dynamics in Ghana / Philip Kofi Adom ... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-13 : graf., tab
Abstract: This study analyses the roles of external and internal factors in explaining Ghana's inflation. The authors adopt a technique which corrects for both serial correlation in errors and endogeneity in regressors. The study proceeds to derive consistent estimates based on the general-to-specific modelling search technique. The study establishes the statistical importance of the money supply, interest rate and crude oil price in the long run. According to the result of the study, there is significant intra-continental transfer of inflation between Ghana and Ivory Coast. In the baseline regression, the authors did not establish the theoretical expectation of output growth and the statistical significance of policy regime change. However, after correcting for the endogeneity problem, the authors did establish the theoretical expectations of output growth and the statistical significance of policy regime change. The Economic Recovery Programme caused inflation to fall by 0.018 per cent. The results further show that a more food secured state is anti-inflationary. As an anti-inflationary strategy, the government should increase support to the agricultural sector to help boost domestic production. Investing and exploring other cheap fuel types are important for the economy's resilience to adverse shocks on the international crude oil market. Lastly, the government should commit to developing sound economic policies that will enhance the economy's resilience to external shocks. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12118 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Ethnicity, conflicts, and consensus in Ghana / ed. by Steve Tonah - Accra : Woeli Publishing Services, 2007.
Abstract: This collective volume explores ethnicity in Ghana in its various dimensions. It discusses how ethnicity relates to and produces conflict. It also explores the establishment of concensus and peacebuilding. The papers in this book provide analyses but also concrete examples of the different forms of conflict in Ghana, whether they result from ethnic animosities, disagreements over religious practices, competition for resources, chieftancy or land-related issues. Titles: Introduction: theoretical and comparative perspectives on ethnicity, conflicts and consensus in Ghana (Steve Tonah); Ethnicity and ethnic relations in Ghana (Victor K. Ametewee); Youth associations and ethnicity in Northern Ghana (Carola Lentz); Understanding the religious conflict between the ethnic Ga traditionalists and charismatic churches in Accra (Freda Brobbey); Chieftancy and ethnic conflict in the Northern Region of Ghana, 1980-2002 (N.J.K. Brukum); Women and witchcraft allegations in Northern Ghana: human rights education between conflict and consensus (Almuth Schauber); Chieftancy disputes in a peri-urban community. The case of Bortianor, Greater Accra Region (Nuhu Atteh and Steve Tonah); Resolving chieftancy succession conflicts in Ghana: lessons from Wungu Province of Mamprugu, Northern Ghana (Steve Tonah); Conflicts, civil society organizations and community peacebuilding practices in Northern Ghana (Emmanuel Bombande); The youth: a necessary partner for conflict resolution, peacebuilding and sustainable development (Janet Mohammed); Managing farmer-herder conflicts in the Middle Volta basin of Ghana (Steve Tonah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Malawi
In search of green pastures : labour migration from Colonial Malawi, 1939-1960 / Henry Mitchell. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2013), vol. 66, no. 2, p. 16-38 : foto's, graf., krt., tab

Abstract: Male labour migration in many ways defined Malawi's social and economic history in the 20th century. Whilst the often harsh experiences of living and working abroad in colonial southern Africa have been well documented, the narratives of Malawians leaving home, travelling by road, rail or air, endeavouring to achieve long term life goals, and defining themselves in terms of wealth, masculinity, social status, and nationality, have not received a lot of attention. Reappraising the existing literature on Malawian emigration using records from the Nyasaland Labour Department and the accounts of individual migrants retold by their descendants, the article focuses in particular on three arguments. Firstly, that the pattern of emigration was complex and highly differentiated across Malawi's districts; secondly, that Malawian emigrants often operated entirely beyond the European colonial and commercial spheres, utilising African networks, services, and social practices; and finally that the implications of travelling, living, and working abroad on the development of a Malawian national consciousness were inconsistent and unpredictable. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Malawi

Lake Malawi, I Presume? : David Livingstone, maps and the 'discovery' of Lake Nyassa in 1859 / T. Jack Thompson. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2013), vol. 66, no. 2, p. 1-15 : krt., ill

Abstract: Livingstone provided detailed observations, descriptions and maps based on his various visits to Lake Malawi between 1859 and 1863. However, long before Livingstone reached Lake Malawi in September 1859, considerable knowledge of it existed, in maps, in textual accounts, and in the practical knowledge of Swahili-Arab traders. In this article, the author examines to what extent Livingstone had knowlegde of and interacted with some of the maps that existed at the time. The author remarks that non-European knowledge of the lake was grossly undervalued, and that apart from the residents around the lake itself, Portuguese and Arab travellors had probably passed very near to the lake in the centuries before Livingstone reached it. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Malawi

Materialism and ethnicity : the rise of Lomwe ethnic consciousness in Malawi, 1890-2010 / Gift Wasambo Kayira and Paul Chiudza Banda. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2013), vol. 66, no. 2, p. 39-50 : ill

Abstract: The first decade of the 21st century in Malawi has been characterized by a rise of resuscitated ethnic groups. For instance, the Ngoni, the Chewa, and the Yao all seem to have regrouped to revive their common ethnic identities. Another ethnic group that has followed a similar route and suddenly risen to a position of prominence is that of the Lomwe, commonly found in Southern Malawi. The Lomwe have formed an organization called 'Mulhako wa Alomwe', with national headquarters in Mulanje District. This paper discusses factors that for a long time have shaped and consolidated ethnic consciousness among the Lomwe. The authors argue that the contemporary Lomwe atavism has been driven more by material than by common historical forces. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Malawi

Repositioning the Shire Valley Project : a retrospective (part 1) / Marc Welsh. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2013), vol. 66, no. 2, p. 51-60 : krt

Abstract: The Shire Valley Project (SVP) was an integrated macro-development programme that aimed to regulate the level of Lake Malawi, to capture the hydro-electric potential of the Shire River and to open up and irrigate a vast tract of the Lower Shire Valley. It has had an enormous impact on the landscape, livelihoods, people and economy of Malawi. In this paper, the author explores how a State rationale for regulating nature, in the form of the SVP, emerged in the 1940s as an ongoing response to a dynamic hydrological system. The main purpose of the paper is to suggest a reconsideration of the Shire Valley Project as a centre-piece of colonial and post-colonial government planning for the development of Nyasaland/Malawi. Implemented piecemeal, the SVP was partially successful in achieving sometimes incompatible objectives, yet the governmental rationale of seeking to regulate the hydrology of Malawi to make waters and land productive in a globalizing economic system persists to the modern period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia
Post-liberation democratic authoritarianism : the case of Namibia / Henning Melber. - In: *Politikon:* (2015), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 45-66 : tab
Abstract: Namibia is praised as one of the most democratic societies in Sub-Saharan Africa. But it also displays strong tendencies of autocratic political rule and intolerance with regard to views dissenting from the official 'patriotic history' under the former liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO of Namibia), since Independence transformed into SWAPO Party. This article summarises and seeks to explain the underlying social currents for this situation. By doing so, it also illustrates that a formally intact democratic system does neither produce a fully democratic political culture - nor democrats, for that matter. A truly democratic breakthrough for a pluralist society based on mutual respect despite different political opinions seems, under the given circumstances of the Namibian society, an unlikely development in the near future, notwithstanding the good marks the political system receives in international rankings for African democracies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1005790 (Restricted access)

Namibia
'Die Kommandogewalt hat geredet, der Reichstag hat zu schweigen' : how the Hottentottenwahlen of 1907 shaped the relationship between parliament and military policy in Imperial Germany / Matthias Häußler. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 15, p. 7-24
Abstract: To contemporaries, General von Trotha's exterminatory strategy against the Ovaherero (1904) could have been stopped earlier, if only the German public had wished for it. The present paper argues that the public's failure to act does not necessarily imply that it did expressly condone the genocidal developments in the colony. It rather aims to show that in the publics perception foreign and military policy were not meant to be subject to parliamentary supervision and control. Indeed, this self-imposed inactivity could entail most devastating consequences. The general approach taken by the German public towards war and extreme violence is analysed using the example of the so-called 'Hottentottenwahlen', i.e. the general elections of 1907. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
'With their backs to the wall they were fighting like the cornered mongoose' : contextualizing Kalahari San violence and warfare historically / Mathias Guenther. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 16, p. 7-45 : krt
Abstract: The title's epigram derives from Namibian colonial writings on the San and frames the substance of the paper. Its depiction of the !Kung as intensely violent and bellicose resonates with and is frequently referenced by contemporary writings on the allegedly bred-in-the-bone disposition for war and violence of not only the San but of hunter-gatherers and humans in general. The accuracy of colonial accounts on the San as instances of ethnographic reportage is examined revealing a number of shortcomings, prime among them the hyperbole and projection of their authors' preconceived notions derived from the Zeitgeist of colonial settler society. The paper also contextualizes the violence that was perpetrated by some of the San peoples of colonial Namibia (and neighbouring Botswana). The context was one of political turmoil and upheaval deriving from the presence of intrusive settlers. This politicized and even militarized some of the indigenous San population, undermining a peace-prone pattern of sociality marked by egalitarianism and sharing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
A problematic sense of belonging : a media analysis of the 'GDR children of Namibia' / Yvonne Niekrenz, Christian Ambrüster and Matthias D. Witte. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 15, p. 95-123 : tab
Abstract: The term 'GDR children of Namibia' is used to describe a group of some 430 people who, in the course of SWAPO's war of independence against South Africa's occupation of Namibia, were removed from refugee camps and taken to the German Democratic Republic (GDR). This article examines the way in which the media reported on this group of people between the years 1979 and 2013. The analysis focuses on newspapers and magazines and is

based on characteristic phases, topics and interpretations in the reports. This approach makes it possible to trace the 'problem discourse' which can be divided into six phases. The 'GDR children' are viewed as a political issue, (war) victims, agents in their own right, curiosities, experts or confidence tricksters. In reconstructing the news coverage over these 34 years, one aspect in particular remains a constant, namely the media's irresistible fascination with and discussion of the 'GDR children's' sense of belonging. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Conflict resolution by institutional design : democratic development and state formation in independent Namibia : public service and decentralisation experiences / Bill Lindeke. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 15, p. 63-93 : graf., krt., tab
Abstract: The article examines the transformation of specific sectors of Namibia's government to assess whether old conflicts and divisions have continued through the independence period and whether new ones have emerged since independence. In the first place, the public service is examined as it transformed after independence and grew substantially in size and responsibility. Although it continues to suffer from skills shortages and excessive party manipulation by SWAPO, it has been modernised to a large degree. Secondly, the process of decentralisation is analysed. It has developed unevenly since 1996 due to the weak commitment by the SWAPO leadership and the skill limitations at regional and local levels. Finally, in the traditional authority social sector both internal divisions and succession challenges have permeated the landscape. The article ends with a discussion of how the courts have also been drawn into some of the succession and boundary disputes of traditional authorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Contract labourers from Kavango on farms in Namibia, 19251972 / Kletus Muhena Likuwa. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 16, p. 47-60 : tab
Abstract: This article is about the experiences of contract farm labourers from Kavango in Namibia from 1925 (when the contract labour system became institutionalised) to 1972 (when the system ended) and focuses on the subjectivity of oral sources. About 30 former contract labourers were interviewed from July to September 2009 but for this paper only 11 interviews were used as they relate primarily to farm labour experiences. Based on recorded oral interviews supplemented with archival and written literature the article explores the labourers' experience of the migration process and their intra-personal relations at work and sleeping places. Furthermore it explains the social and economic impact of contract labour system on workers and their perceptions of the contract labour system. The aim is to explain how contract labourers present their personal experiences under the contract labour system and what their opinions about the contract labour system are. The significance of this article lies in the fact that it explores contract farm workers' perceptions and subjectivities which have so far been neglected in efforts to understand the experiences of contract farm workers in Namibia. Furthermore, the focus on Kavango will expand the knowledge of colonial farm work on a wider Namibian spectrum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Discursive traces of genocide in Johannes Spieckers travel diary (19051907) / Martin Siefkes. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 16, p. 83-114 : ill
Abstract: In his role as inspector for the Rhenish Missionary Society (RMG), Johannes Spiecker (1856-1920) traveled from 1905-1907 through the Cape Colony and through German South West Africa. During this voyage, he wrote a diary that merits attention in regard to Spiecker's role in the conflict, and to the observations and discussions he reports. This contribution examines the diary with regard to the RMG's efforts at pacification, Spiecker's reports from the concentration camps, the question of the sexual exploitation of the prisoners, the political opinions of Governor von Lindequist and other influential colonial personages, and the military strategy of the Schutztruppe. A specific focus is on new information regarding the genocide question. Spiecker documents two separate incidents where German officers openly speak about the extermination of whole tribes as a possible goal of the German military strategy. This contribution proposes to take the

statements of the officers as indicators of what might be called the 'discursive normality' of genocide. In a methodological perspective, the presence and content of discourses, in specific historical situations and on specific topics, should be regarded as complementary evidence in questions where factual evidence is scarce. Discourse analysis, as developed in sociology and linguistics, thus becomes a promising method of historical science, if it is used in combination with historical and source-critical methods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
The relationship between concepts of home, colonialism and exoticism in the works of Gustav Frenssen and Hans Grimm / Rolf Parr. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2014), vol. 16, p. 61-82 : tab
Abstract: This article traces the reciprocal facilitation of colonialism and the ideology of regional art based on two examples: Gustav Frenssen's Peter Moor's Journey to Southwest (1906), addressing the topic of the German war of extermination against the Herero and the Nama 1904-1908, and Hans Grimm's Südafrikanische Novellen (1913), with their many scenarios on the inextricable aporia of making the colonies a place of home and belonging on the one hand, and exoticistic fascination on the other hand. The focus is not merely on semantic situations of encounter between 'black' and 'white', which here and there appear to succeed, however only temporarily before they too fall victim to the inescapable aporia of the German imperial construct of a colonial home. For when the aim is not only the colonial or imperial-military annexation of the outland, but making it one's home in the sense of successful 'cultural border work' (Homi K. Bhabha), it becomes imperative for the encounter with the 'other' that it not to be allowed to partake in the 'continuum of past and present'. German imperialism's construction of home, with its projection of an anachronistic image of home onto the colonies, however, prevented exactly that. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
German South West Africa : a focus of research in cultural studies during the Wilhelmine era? : research note / Heinz Duchhardt. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 14, p. 69-76
Abstract: The Protectorate German South West Africa was the only German colony which attracted a noteworthy number of German settlers and hence had a special relationship to the German Reich. This research note asks whether or to what extent German South West Africa became a subject of research, a challenge for the humanists and cultural scientists between 1884 and 1915. How, if at all, did the humanities and cultural studies concerned with historical developments approach this new component of the German Reich? Was there an academic appropriation of the Protectorate by historians, ethnologists and linguists as was implied occasionally in contemporary writings? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Life and death in the borderlands : the story of Edward Presgrave / Peter Curson. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 14, p. 47-68
Abstract: This is the story of Edward Presgrave, a young Australian who went to South Africa to fight in the Boer War and then drifted up to the Northern Cape where he eventually joined Jakob Marengo in his war against the Germans. In 1905 Presgrave was actively supporting Marengo's forces supplying them with horses, cattle and arms as well as fighting alongside Marengo in a number of engagements with German forces. Presgrave's story is one of adventure, sacrifice, deception and betrayal and in many ways his short life and untimely death serve to illuminate many of the broader issues that marked life in colonial Namibia and in the Northern Cape borderlands. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Searching for justice : the pursuit of a liberal tradition in colonial Namibia / Christo Botha. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 14, p. 7-45
Abstract: Despite an inauspicious environment in which to operate, the result of a hostile government and an indifferent white community, a small number of individuals managed to actively pursue ideals of justice and respect for basic human rights in colonial Namibia. The

absence of an organised political or social tradition that could provide the foundation for the realization of these ideals effectively ensured that these individuals had to largely operate in isolation. In the process much resistance had been encountered, both in the pre- and post-independent phases of Namibian history. This raises the question as to whether the commitment to liberal values, as enshrined in the constitution, will survive the test of time. The personalities that feature in this paper are Israel Goldblatt, Bryan O'Linn, André du Pisani, Christo Lombard and Gerhard Tötemeyer. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Can interactions between financing and investment activities have dissimilar effects on inflation and exchange rates? / Oghenovo A. Obrimah. - In: *African Development Review:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 41-51 : tab

Abstract: The author finds that policies targeted at stabilizing exchange rates within the context of Nigeria's managed floating exchange rate regime have not allowed for direct inflation targeting. However, in spite of this constraint, which is predicted by and consistent with macroeconomic theory, interactions between financing and investment activities within the Nigerian economy have resulted in a decrease in inflation levels that is traceable to price substitution strategies facilitated by import-related activities. This decrease in inflation levels has been realized in spite of the fact that changes in the demand for investment financing have dissimilar effects on future realizations of inflation and exchange rates, since they exacerbate policy constraints. The author's findings provide evidence that while the adoption of managed floating or hybrid exchange rate regimes renders direct inflation targeting difficult, the combination of exchange rate stability, price stability, and lower inflation levels (relative to some origin point) remains achievable in such economies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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Sierra Leone

The politics of women's empowerment in post-war Sierra Leone : contradictions, successes, and challenges / ed. by Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2015.

Abstract: The contributors of this special issue explore the multi-faceted question of women's empowerment in post-war Sierra Leone. Like other post-war countries, analyses of women's suffering point to women's social and economic marginalization as one of the root causes for the adverse ways in which women were affected by the conflict. Twelve years following civil conflict that raged between 1991 and 2002, the country has recorded numerous developments including three largely peaceful competitive elections and the successful conclusion of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court. There have also been some positive advances in terms of gender and development, which include adoption of the three Gender Acts (Domestic Violence Act, Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce, and Devolution of Estate Act) in 2007, to protect the human rights of women; the Local Government Act of 2004, to ensure a minimum of 50 percent representation of women in Ward Committees; and the implementation of a national action plan to integrate UN Security Council Resolution 1325 domestically (SILNAP). In addition, there has been some limited representation at both local and national levels, and a few cabinet appointments. However, unlike other post-war African countries, Sierra Leone has been unable to pass a bill establishing a thirty percent threshold for women's representation, despite concerted efforts in this direction. Contributions: Women chiefs and post war reconstruction in Sierra Leone (Lynda R. Day); Locating the informal in the formal? Traditional birth attendants and the free health care initiative in post war Sierra Leone (Fredanna M. McGough); Whose seat will become reserved? The 30% quota campaign in Sierra Leone (Aisha Fofana Ibrahim); Going beyond numbers reframing substantive representation of women parliamentarians in Post-War Sierra Leone (Fredline A. O. M'Cormack-Hale); UNHCR's gender policy for refugees and returnees in Sierra Leone: enhancing well-being or promoting political agency? (Claudena Skran). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

The Natal Indian Congress, the mass democratic movement and the struggle to defeat apartheid : 1980-1994 / Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed. - In: *Politikon:* (2015), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-22

Abstract: The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was revived in 1971 in the context of what has become known as the 'Durban moment'. This period also witnessed the emergence of the Black Consciousness Movement and an independent trade union movement inspired by the 1973 Durban strikes. Despite a government crackdown and opposition from anti-apartheid groups that asserted that ethnic identities were a relic of the past, the NIC attracted younger activists through the 1970s and by the early 1980s, had survived the banning and detention of its leadership to become involved in civic struggles over housing and education, and in mobilizing against government-created political structures. It also played a pivotal role in the United Democratic Front formed in 1983. This did not mean that the NIC was monolithic. The 1980s spawned vibrant and often vicious debates within the NIC over participation in government-created structures, allegations of cabals and, as democracy dawned, differing opinions of the future of an organization that first came into being in the last decade of the nineteenth century. In critically interrogating this crucial period between 1980 and 1994, when mass-based struggle was renewed, two states of emergency were imposed and apartheid eventually ended, this article adds to the growing historiography of the anti-apartheid struggle by focusing on an important but neglected aspect of that story. It focuses on the internal workings of the NIC and the relationship between the NIC, the emergent Mass Democratic Movement and the African National Congress (ANC) in the context of broader political and economic changes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1005788 (Restricted access)

Sudan
"La belle Africaine": the Sudanese giraffe who went to France / Heather J. Sharkey. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 39-65 : ill
Abstract: In 1826, Mehmet Ali of Egypt sent a giraffe from somewhere in what is now the Republic of the Sudan to King Charles X of France. The first live giraffe ever to reach France, she arrived when public museums and zoos were emerging, inspiring scholarly and popular interest in science and the world beyond French borders. This article studies the career and "afterlives" of this giraffe in France and relative to giraffes at large in the Sudan, in order to trace a Franco-Sudanese history that has stretched from the early nineteenth century to the present. At the same time, viewing this connected history in the aftermath of the 2011 secession of South Sudan, when colonial and national borders appear contingent and subject to change, this article approaches the Sudan as a zone (as opposed to a fixed country) within global networks of migration involving people, other animals, things, and ideas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1043712 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Contemporary youth movements and the role of social media in Sudan / Gada Kadoda and Sondra Hale. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 215-236
Abstract: Youth activism in the last decade has become increasingly associated with new media technologies. The "Arab Spring", it can be argued, prompted much interest among academics, policymakers and others on the intersection between youth, activism and social media. Although oftentimes seen as threats to authoritarian states, youths have become agents of change in the eyes of international foreign policy developers who claim to be keen on progressive and inclusive governance. This paper reflects on the role of social media in the recent (2011-2013) activism of Sudanese youth, who have taken centre stage at demonstrations calling for regime change, and adopting mechanisms similar to their counterparts in the Middle East/North Africa. While political forms of activism may have been more prominent in the Arab Spring, this paper argues that social media plays a key role in both political and community engagements of contemporary urban Sudanese youth, perhaps pointing to future possibilities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.953556 (Restricted access)

Sudan
De l'altérité et de l'invisibilité des groupes pastoraux au Soudan. Repenser les études

soudanaises en partant de leurs marges mobiles / Barbara Casciarri. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 147-173
Abstract: Au Soudan les groupes pastoraux d'origine nomade constituent une composante importante de la société. Néanmoins, ces groupes ont fait l'objet d'une "invisibilisation" (symbolique et matérielle) constante et d'une "mise en altérité" les opposant aux autres catégories sociales du pays. Cette contribution propose une réflexion sur l'apport d'une "perspective pastorale" à la critique des tendances réductrices d'un complexe de dichotomisation des catégories pour penser les Soudans et ses populations. En élargissant le regard de quelques ethnographies ponctuelles aux travaux de divers chercheurs sur les pasteurs soudanais, de même qu'au "traitement" officiel de ces groupes dans les recensements nationaux ou les plans de développement, l'article propose des pistes pour repenser les études soudanaises au-delà d'une catégorisation persistante du "pastoralisme nomade" qui en contribue à accentuer les clivages entre les composantes sociales au sein de chaque Soudan ainsi qu'entre les deux Soudans actuels. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1026370 (Restricted access)

Sudan
L'unité de la vallée du Nil: les Égyptiens et le Soudan 1898-1956 / Anne-Claire de Gayffier-Bonneville. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 109-125
Abstract: Les relations compliquées de l'Égypte et de la Grande-Bretagne autour du Soudan invitent à s'interroger sur les influences que les relations des co-domini au Soudan ont pu exercer sur la formation du Soudan moderne. L'objet précis de cet article est d'éclairer une des facettes de cette problématique en scrutant l'évolution, sur le temps long, du discours égyptien sur le Soudan. Du point de vue égyptien, le Soudan est visiblement instrumentalisé; il est à la fois un enjeu de rivalité avec les Britanniques et un enjeu de puissance. Il est en outre, au temps de la monarchie égyptienne, un élément central de l'identité du pouvoir en place, sorte d'héritage à défendre en mémoire du fondateur de la dynastie régnante, Méhémet Ali. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015. 1026369 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Que sont les études soudanaises après l'éclatement du cadre national soudanais? : repenser les rapports entre bouleversements politiques et pratiques académiques / Iris Seri-Hersch. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 19-37
Abstract: Cet article propose une réflexion critique sur le champ des études soudanaises à la lumière de la scission du Soudan en deux États en 2011. Il retrace la genèse des études soudanaises en tant que domaine de recherche distinct, soulignant le décalage important entre les débuts dune production à prétention savante sur le Soudan et le moment où apparaissent les labels "Sudan Studies"/"dirst sdniyya". La pertinence actuelle d'un champ d'études soudanaises "transnational" est interrogée, amenant l'auteur à suggérer différents critères légitimant ou non l'existence d'un domaine soudaniste distinct si ce n'est unifié. Enfin, l'article envisage l'évolution future de la production historienne sur les Soudans, à la fois dans le nouveau contexte politique et idéologique qui se dessine depuis 2011, et sous un angle plus proprement historiographique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1026368 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Rethinking institutional orders in Sudan Studies: the case of land access in Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur / Sandra Calkins ... [et al.]. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 175-195
Abstract: All social theory emphasises that institutions universally play a crucial role in organising the ways in which people live together. At the same time the concept is vaguely defined and used in different ways. Inspired by the pragmatic sociology of critique, the authors emphasise how institutions enable people and things to hold together and provide important references for action in settings with limited predictability for everyday life. They first analyse how the concept of institutions has been used in scholarship on land tenure in Sudan. They then suggest, using a

case study, that increased attention to the different ways in which actors validate or challenge institutions helps to examine the precariousness of institutional orders in the Sudans. This can move Sudan Studies beyond some of the limitations of previous scholarship, such as a tendency towards interpretations that reiterate institutions as timeless, discrete and immutable units such as "traditional" or "modern". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.963135 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Rethinking Sudan Studies: a post-2011 manifesto / Heather J. Sharkey, Elena Vezzadini and Iris Seri-Hersch. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-18
Abstract: This essay appraises "Sudan Studies" following the 2011 secession of South Sudan. It asks two questions. First, what has Sudan Studies been as a colonial and postcolonial field of academic inquiry and how should or must it change? Second, should we continue to write about a single arena of Sudan Studies now that Sudan has split apart? The authors advance a "manifesto" for Sudan Studies by urging scholars to map out more intellectual terrain by attending to non-elite actors and women; grass-roots and local history; the environment and the arts; oral sources; and interdisciplinary studies of culture, politics, and society. They propose that scholars can transcend the changing boundaries of the nation-state, and recognize connections forged through past and present migrations and contacts, by studying the Sudan as a zone rather than a fixed country. Finally, in their introduction to this bilingual special issue, they highlight the increasing relevance of French scholarship to the endeavor of rethinking Sudan Studies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1046256 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Retour sur les catégorisations ethno-linguistiques au Soudan: entre construction allogène, appropriation autochtone et perpétuel réajustement / Catherine Miller. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 127-146
Abstract: Cet article s'intéresse à la résilience des catégories ethno-linguistiques au Soudan et analyse le rôle joué par les classifications linguistiques établies par la linguistique comparative moderne. Au-delà d'une critique un peu convenue des classifications ethno-linguistiques perçues comme des "inventions coloniales" par les post-colonial studies, il appelle à une analyse contextualisée de la formation de ces catégories et surtout de leur usage et impact socio-politique de la période coloniale à nos jours dans un contexte où la compétition généralisée pour l'accès au pouvoir et aux ressources se joue en grande partie par la possibilité d'être reconnue comme une entité ethnique autonome. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1031147 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Scholarship and the two Sudans: an interview with Professor Samson Wassara / Robert S. Kramer. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 237-242
Abstract: This article is a transcript of the interview conducted over a period of several months in late 2013 with Samson Samuel Wassara, Vice Chancellor of the University of Bahr al-Ghazal and former Professor of Political Science and Dean of the College of Social and Economic Studies at the University of Juba, Republic of South Sudan. The interviewer wanted to learn not only Wassara's ideas about potential topics for scholarly collaboration between the two Sudans, but also how he, as a South Sudanese, regarded his colleagues in the North: Would Sudan's lengthy and bitter civil war inhibit interactions between intellectuals in the two countries? Would the contested notion of what it means to be "Sudanese" affect (or even undermine) any collaborative undertaking? On a more personal note, what had he experienced as a southern Sudanese that might shape his view of Sudan studies? Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.971832 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Setting the scene of the crime: the colonial archive, history, and racialisation of the 1924

revolution in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan / Elena Vezzadini. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-18 : 67-93
Abstract: This article investigates a part of the "story of the story" of the 1924 revolution, the first popular anticolonial uprising in Sudan to be framed by a nationalist ideology. Considering that the process that turns a past event into history is neither linear nor predictable, the author draws on Trouillot's "catalogue of silences" to compare two sets of sources that correspond to two moments in the making of 1924 as history: first, the judicial records produced by the Sudan government during 1924, and second the Ewart Report, written in 1925, to "seal" the revolution. A comparison of these two sources reveals radical discrepancies in the narrative, as well as the silences imposed on and well-concealed fine-tunings of the various voices of the revolution. Of these two sets of sources, it is the Ewart Report that provides the most influential interpretation of the 1924 revolution. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1046256 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Some theoretical models, methods and concepts of urban anthropology in Sudan: the case of Tuti Island revisited / Luisa Arango. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 197-213 : ill., krt
Abstract: Throughout the twentieth century, the city of Khartoum was the subject of analyses and knowledge produced by diverse actors, such as scholars, urban planners, government agents and institutions, urban dwellers and, more recently, actors from the humanitarian and private sectors. The aim of this article is to offer a critical analysis of Sudan urban studies from the 1970s onwards, and to illustrate their strengths and shortcomings. A revisitation of the work of anthropologist Richard Lobban on Tuti Island, where the author recently conducted ethnographic fieldwork, allows her to comment on Marxist anthropology as the theoretical framework used by Sudanist scholars in the early decades of urban studies, to focus on methodological strategies for data collection, and to analyse the use of concepts such as "urbanisation" and "community". The author mentions recent academic approaches to the treatment of the urban question and suggests a research agenda for urban studies in Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.971831 (Restricted access)

Sudan
The death of Bassiouni: a case of complex identity in the Sudan / Robert S. Kramer. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2015), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 95-107
Abstract: Contested national identity has been an important issue for much of Sudan's modern history, and was a key factor in the conflict between north and south since independence in 1956. The "Islamisation" of Sudanese government and society, beginning under Ja'far Numayri in 1983 and continuing after the military coup of 1989, led to new levels of widespread violence and ultimately the secession of the South in 2011. Meanwhile, Sudanese people everywhere have continued to debate what it means to be "Sudanese". History reveals a number of ways in which Sudan's diverse peoples have been accommodated and assimilated in periods of both stability and instability. This study examines Sudan's minority Jewish community in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and one important family in particular, to reveal how being "Sudanese" has sometimes crossed, or muddied, a variety of ethnic, religious and cultural boundaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.971834 (Restricted access)

West Africa
Trade liberalization and intra-regional trade : a case of selected ECOWAS countries / Mohammed Shuaibu. - In: *African Development Review:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 27-40 : graf., tab
Abstract: This paper conducts an empirical investigation of the relationship between trade liberalization and intra-ECOWAS trade in selected economies. Using system and difference generalized method of moments, findings show that trade liberalization has contributed to intra-regional trade in West Africa. The results also show that better institutional quality and infrastructure are associated with higher intra-ECOWAS trade. Furthermore, using fixed and

random effect estimators the findings were validated, thus reinforcing support to the hypothesis that removal of trade restrictions particularly in the manufacturing and primary sectors, good governance and infrastructural developments enhance trade amongst ECOWAS countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12120 (Restricted access)

Zanzibar

Living un der the shadow of terror : Zanzibar caught off guard / Hashil Seif Hashil and Ahmed Faris - [S.l. : s.n.], 2015.
Abstract: No one could imagine that beauty of a Zanzibari Swahili lady after the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964 could lead to the destruction of her family. In the Living under the shadow of terror: Zanzibar taken off guard one follows the destruction of a family or families in an environment choked off by a political culture that turned out to be a pressure cooker to its own people. The political pressure cooker and the ladys beauty caused a young man, Fikirini Tabu Mjaki and his family living in Zanzibar, to look for their security and protection in their business. The family members were successful in their work but their civilian rights were abused by those who never observed the rules of Human Rights. The family was paralysed when they were taken off guard when the claws of injustice attacked them in the midst of their successful day to day chores. The story pivots around themes of: 1. student-teacher relationship and patriarchalism, 2. the role of culture and its power on individuals, 3. the place of religion in a secular society, 4. misuse of political powers and abuse of Human Rights and 5. negative effects of regression from Abraham Harold Maslows hierarchy of needs. [book abstract]