

Kentridge, I. 2013. 'And so they moved one by one' : forced removals in a Free State Town (1956-1977). *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.135-150.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 135-150.

Abstract: This article focuses on the Northern Free State town of Kroonstad, looking specifically at what had once been a Coloured section of the African location. It goes on to examine the creation of a Coloured group area on the periphery of the town, under the auspices of the Group Areas Act and in combination with forced removals in the late 1950s. There is a rich literature on the subject of forced removals in South Africa; however, the majority of histories have engaged with removals in large urban areas. The iconic removals of Sophiatown and District Six have, to a large degree, been used to epitomize the experience of urban relocation for the millions of people affected by the Groups Areas Act. The history of removals of small groups of people and in small towns is mostly absent from this body of literature and is something this article aims to address. Along with the lack of research surrounding small town removals, is the common narrative of 'community un-making' that accompanies histories of removals. In contrast, this article looks at the way in which the communities both before and after removals were in many ways similar and remained connected. Added to this is the notion of nostalgia in relation to the narrative of the period pre-removals and, in this case, the continuing nostalgia for the period after removals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Smit, M. 2011. 'Collateral irony' and 'insular construction' : justifying single-medium schools, equal access and quality education. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.398-433.*, vol. 27, p. 398-433.

Abstract: In Ermelo the Constitutional Court determined that the head of the provincial education department (HoD) has the power to withdraw any function of a school governing body (SGB), including the function to determine the school's language policy, subject to the requirements of reasonableness and legitimacy of purpose. The Court held that an 'insular construction' of the SGB's obligation to determine an appropriate language policy for the school community would thwart the transformative design of the Constitution. The SGB must also consider the interests of the broader community and potential learners. This Court's decision seems to have sounded the death knell for undersubscribed Afrikaans-only schools. However, the Court chose to address only the structural issues of equality and fairness in the South African education context, but failed dismally to adjudicate the substantive issues of reasonableness of State action and quality education in the language of one's choice. As a result, the Court's reasoning and decision provides insufficient guidance to assist schools or the State to determine appropriate language policies for schools within the constitutional and concrete contextual factors. Single-medium schools are entitled to contest the reasonableness of State action by virtue of factors such as the value of mother-tongue education, the negative impact of language policy change on the quality of education, the countrywide pattern of unfair discrimination against Afrikaans schools, and importantly, the clear international policy that liberal democracies provide public mother tongue education for minorities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Manton, J. 2013. 'Environmental Akalism' and the war on filth : the personification of sanitation in urban Nigeria. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.606-622.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 606-622.

Abstract: In Nigerian cities, as across much of Africa, sanitation practices at zone, ward and street levels inscribe in patterns of circulation and interaction around waste not only the hopes and fears of urban residents and managers, but also the aspirations and failures encoded in colonial and post-colonial national and regional histories. Adjusting to numerous challenges the interplay of racist colonial zoning strategies, rapid post-colonial urban expansion, the withdrawal of public services amid the liberalization programmes of the 1980s, the increasingly abject character of the social contract, and the ongoing tenuousness of economic life and activity urban environmental sanitation in Nigeria has long struggled to keep pace with the historical dynamics of the country's emergent metropolises. Following the activities of a cohort of inspectors and volunteers at the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Oyo State, this article examines

the politics of performance and coercion surrounding the monthly observance of Environmental Sanitation Day in Ibadan amid the heightened political tensions of the electoral season in 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Douek, D. 2013. 'They became afraid when they saw us' : MK insurgency and counterinsurgency in the Bantustan of Transkei, 1988-1994. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.207-225., vol. 39, no. 1, p. 207-225.

Abstract: The increasingly overt sympathies of the Transkei Bantustan military ruler, Bantu Holomisa, towards the African National Congress (ANC) during the late 1980s preceded the unbanning of the ANC by the South African government, and created a regional stronghold for the ANC and for its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Interviews with ex-combatants and archival research shed new light on MK activities in the Transkei during the years 1988-1994, and on the extensive counterinsurgency campaign mounted by South African Defence Forces Military Intelligence to weaken MK. This campaign included an attempt to topple Holomisa by a coup which was thwarted by MK forces several months after negotiations between the ANC and the South African government began in February 1990. MK forces based in the Transkei continued a duel in the shadows with the apartheid military until the ANC came to power in 1994. This little-known case illustrates MK's ability to organise and operate effectively when backed by a supportive regime. It also contributes to the historiographical debate about the ANC's military activities during the transition era, suggesting that during this period MK's strategy was primarily a defensive response to apartheid counterinsurgency rather than an offensive strategy to shape the transition in the ANC's favour. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hiribarren, V. 2013. A European and African joint-venture : writing a seamless history of Borno (1902-1960). *History in Africa*: (2013), vol.40, p.77-98., vol. 40, p. 77-98.

Abstract: This article engages with existing scholarship that explores how colonial knowledge was constructed. Focusing on the region of Borno it will highlight the ways in which European officials collaborated with African elites when writing official histories of the region (1902-1960). These exchanges were indicative of both the ruling Kanemi dynasty's efforts to assert their authority in Borno, as well as the efforts made by foreign colonial officials to advance their careers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Meintjes-Van der Walt, L. 2011. A South African intelligence DNA database : panacea or panopticon? *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.496-521., vol. 27, p. 496-521.

Abstract: In February 2009 the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development introduced a Bill on the proposed National DNA Database (NDSSA). This Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill is the framework within which a DNA intelligence database for South Africa was to be established. On 4 November 2009 the relevant parliamentary portfolio committee decided to split the Bill viz to continue with the enactment of fingerprint amendments, but to refer the DNA sections back to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to be re-worked. This article discusses the problems that can arise from ill-drafted Bills in respect of the establishment of DNA databases; it indicates how these can impact on the human rights of individuals; it comments on the limitations of the capabilities of a DNA intelligence database and suggests how errors in the implementation of the Bill can be adequately controlled. Issues that arise in drafting legislation for a South African DNA database for intelligence purposes are scrutinised in order to determine whether such a DNA database is indeed the panacea that many believe it would be; or whether it is just another aspect of the dangers associated with a panoptical or surveillance society. The article proposes a middle perspective that acknowledges the dangers inherent in establishing a DNA database, but which also acknowledges the eventual benefits. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Maphunye, K. & Busieka, M. 2011. An enabling and sustainable framework for leadership and governance in Africa. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2011), no.77, p.9-20. no. 77, p. 9-20.

Abstract: Global changes and internal transformations in many African countries have radically

transformed the principles and foundations of public administration practice. In particular, greater emphasis has been placed on the principles of transparency and accountability, participation and responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, equity and access to services. This paper examines the draft African Public Service Charter (APSC) and its gradual evolution into a thematic area within the framework of the Pan African Conference of African Ministers of Public/Civil Service. The APSC was adopted in October 2008 at the 6th Conference of African Ministers of Public/Civil Service as a transformation tool for public services in Africa. Subject to review by the AU member States' legal experts, the charter will be presented to the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government for ratification. The paper first outlines the key elements of the APSC. It then argues why it would be a useful instrument for South Africa. The paper concludes that the APSC is an innovative continental framework, but that as a result of its topdown approach, it may fail to garner grassroots' support. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lovejoy, P.E. & Oliveira, V.S. 2013. An index to the slavery and slave trade enquiry : the British Parliamentary House of Commons Sessional Papers, 1788-1792. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.193-255.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 193-255.

Abstract: The article describes volumes pertaining to slavery and the slave trade in the British Parliament House of Commons Sessional Papers of the eighteenth century, published by Sheila Lambert in 1975 but seldom used by historians of Africa and the trans-Atlantic slave trade. In addition, the article provides an index for the eight volumes from 1788 to 1792 that concern the slave trade. The index is arranged according to the names of individuals who provided testimony to the House of Commons or who are referred to in the testimonies, as well as according to places in Africa and the Americas that are mentioned in the testimonies. There is also a list of tables that are included in the texts and a list of ships mentioned in the testimonies, which are referenced with respect to the ships in Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database. The materials were assembled in connection with the campaign to abolish the British slave trade, which was eventually achieved in 1807. As is clear from the testimonies and statistical information, the enquiry into the slave trade is a valuable source of documentary material that is relevant to scholars studying the coastal regions of Atlantic Africa in the eighteenth century and the trans-Atlantic slave trade during the period when the British trade was at its height. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

McNulty, G. 2013. Archival aspirations and anxieties : contemporary preservation and production of the past in Umbumbulu, KwaZulu-Natal. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.44-69.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 44-69.

Abstract: This paper explores the contemporary preservation and production of the past in Umbumbulu, near Durban in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. It examines the Ulwazi Programme, a web initiative run through the eThekweni Municipality that uses the existing library infrastructure, new digital technologies and municipal residents to create what its advocates term a collaborative, indigenous knowledge resource, in the form of a Wiki. The paper then investigates various other locations in Umbumbulu where the past is being dealt with and custody of the past is actively managed by, for example, local, non-professional historians and traditional leaders. In some instances, the work being done straddles the custodial and the productive, inviting a re-examination of notions of custodianship and the production of versions of history. While these practices are frequently thought of as separate, the ethnographic material reveals that in daily practice, the distinction between the two is unclear. The paper considers the resources that are mobilised as evidence in the present by different actors in Umbumbulu to substantiate claims about the past and reveals both archival aspirations and anxieties. There are those who aspire to a fixed record as a mechanism of preservation and acknowledgement, and others who have anxieties about such a configuration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hanisch, S. 2013. At the margins of the economy? Chinese migrants in Lesotho's wholesale and retail sector. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.85-98.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 85-98.

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between the economic activities of Chinese migrants in the wholesale and retail sector in Lesotho, and the larger structural framework. More specifically, it investigates this relationship with reference to the general debate on Chinese

migrants in Africa. These themes locate Chinese migrants at the margins of the economy, assume some Chinese exceptionalism, and imply a kind of neocolonialism. The article demonstrates that Chinese migrants are, in fact, not operating at the margins of the economy, but have become a vital element of Lesotho's wholesale and retail sector. The analysis of the structural framework indicates that the economic activities of Chinese migrants are a reflection of existing structural constraints and opportunities rather than Chinese exceptionalism or neocolonialism. This in turn implies that future research would benefit from placing the interplay of Chinese migrants and the larger structural framework in respective African countries at the centre of analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Dickinson, G.S. 2011. Blue moonlight rising : evictions, alternative accommodation and a comparative perspective on affordable housing solutions in Johannesburg. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.466-495.*, vol. 27, p. 466-495.

Abstract: The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality v Blue Moonlight Properties 39 (Pty) Ltd. is a welcomed addition to the eviction jurisprudence in South Africa. Courts have jostled for years with the question of whether socio-economic rights should be enforced in the context of adequate housing and evictions. Today, the central questions in comparative constitutional law deal with how courts should enforce such rights. In other words, what are the remedies for violations of socio-economic rights? The usual proposed remedies are coercive orders aimed at guaranteeing occupiers the denied rights directly, planning orders or procedural benefits. Amidst Blue Moonlight's increased interest amongst academics, practitioners and jurists as an example of South Africa's 'new normality assumption' and its realization of procedural benefits to a person facing imminent eviction from private property, is a comparative housing policy yet to be discovered and considered in South Africa. A policy-oriented interpretation of the text of the lower court's opinion in Blue Moonlight reveals the policy blueprint of several housing voucher programs currently operating in the United States that may serve as a new model for how to enforce socio-economic rights for occupiers facing imminent eviction the Blue Moonlight remedy. Vouchers are a primary mechanism for providing affordable, safe and decent housing to the poor in the United States and ought to be considered by academics, policymakers, jurists and public officials as one of many potentially innovative solutions to Johannesburg's housing woes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Towriss, D. 2013. Buying loyalty : Zimbabwe's Marange diamonds. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.99-117 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: In June 2006, one of the world's largest alluvial diamond deposits was discovered at Marange in eastern Zimbabwe. Estimated to yield between US1 to 1.7 billion dollars per annum, the revenue from these diamonds has the potential to breathe new life into Zimbabwe's ailing economy. Yet Zanu(PF) politicians, in a bid to strengthen their political position, have ensured that a significant percentage of the revenue has benefited not the government's depleted coffers but a number of currently serving and retired members of the national security agencies. This article sheds light on three important aspects of the agencies' largely illegal exploitation of the Marange diamonds. The author seeks to establish why security agencies have been allowed to loot such a promising natural resource, first, through exploring the development of their increasingly close and symbiotic relationship with the former ruling party. Then the author examines the actual process through which they have looted the diamonds, tracing their evolving methods of exploitation and highlighting the consistency and significance of the enabling role Zanu(PF) politicians have played. The author concludes by demonstrating how the looting of Marange meshes with other examples of the plundering of natural resources by the Zimbabwean security agencies. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Plageman, N. 2013. Colonial ambition, common sense thinking, and the making of Takoradi Harbor, Gold Coast. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.317-352.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 317-352.

Abstract: Throughout the 1920s, British officials in London and Accra dedicated considerable time and bureaucratic energy to the planning and construction of Takoradi harbor, an ambitious project that, they expected, would revolutionize the Gold Coast's economic prospects. But by 1930, their

efforts had created a structure beset with constructional defects, considerable flaws, and financial shortcomings. This article seeks to explain the sizeable gap separating Takoradi-envisioned from Takoradi-realized by examining the massive paper record compiled during the harbor's planning and construction. Demonstrating that the structure was born largely from illusion, affect, and a particular version of "common sense" thinking, it encourages historians to not only give further attention to the detailed, and often overwhelming, corpus of blueprints, reports, and correspondence that such projects engendered, but to use them to reflect upon the ways in which colonial statecraft actually sought to limit, rather than expand, the knowledge it had at its disposal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Nolte, I. 2013. Colonial politics and precolonial history : everyday knowledge, genre, and truth in a Yoruba town. *History in Africa : a journal of method*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 125-164.

Abstract: This article suggests that colonial African historiography was shaped both by the textual forms and conventions associated with local historical knowledge and by the complex political interests which emerged under colonial rule. Based on a case study of two linked debates in the small Yoruba town of Ode Remo, the article argues that beyond narratives, local historical knowledge was also contained, sometimes opaquely, in a variety of other genres and practices. During the colonial period, traditionally segmented and distributed forms of knowledge were brought together in civic debates to constitute a more general history. But while historical accounts could be inflected under political pressure or even to reflect widespread local ambitions, the enduring presence of historical knowledge in textual forms used in everyday life meant that there nonetheless remained an overall sense of what was true within the community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Nguemegne, J.P. 2011. Corruption and human development in Africa : an empirical analysis.

Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.167-203 : tab. no. 77, p. 167-203.

Abstract: In Africa corruption, defined as 'the misuse of public office for selfish gains', is likely to become a serious threat to human development, conceived as 'the development of the people by the people for the people'. This article empirically examines the nature of the relationship between corruption and human development in Africa on the basis of a sample of forty African countries for a period of five years (2003-2007). Using a pooled-cross-country-across-time analysis, the study shows that corruption adversely affects human development in Africa. However, the relationship between corruption and human development is non-linear. The study also shows, unexpectedly, that the adverse effect of corruption on human development is higher in countries with a democratic system. Although domestic investment does not affect human development, capital formation and income were proved to have a positive effect on human development. Finally, the study shows that official development aid negatively affects human development. In conclusion, the article offers suggestions for policy reform. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bernal, V. 2013. Diaspora, digital media, and death counts : Eritreans and the politics of memorialisation. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.246-264.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 246-264.

Abstract: This article analyses a war memorial established on a website (awate.com) by Eritreans in diaspora as an example of how diasporas are transforming the ways national politics are conducted and understood. Establishing a war memorial is normally the prerogative and responsibility of the state. In performing this task the Eritrean diaspora makes visible the failure of the state to make public important national information and to hold itself accountable to the Eritrean people. The establishment of the memorial online by the diaspora, furthermore, works to de-centre the state, symbolically at least, as the embodiment of the nation and creates an opening for alternative visions of the nation and state-citizen relations. The Internet is making possible innovative forms of diaspora political engagement and activism that challenge conventional relations of citizenship and sovereignty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Makgala, C.J. 2013. Discourses of poor work ethic in Botswana : a historical perspective, 1930-2010. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.45-57.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 45-57.

Abstract: This article analyses discourses of poor work ethic in Botswana from the colonial 1930s to the first decade of the new millennium. The traditional Batswana ethos stressed the importance of hard work, but in the early 1930s British colonial administrators had begun to complain about the Batswana chiefs, leading to colonial policy changes intended to address attitudes to work. Despite these changes, the issue of poor work ethic remained a critical topic of discussion by the colonial hierarchy in the mid-1940s, and a long-running debate has continued ever since, targeted today at the post-colonial public service. This article shows how debates about poor work ethic intensified in the post-colony owing to political patronage, corruption and politicization of the public service by Botswana's ruling élite. This discourse describes the erosion of a traditional ethos of self-help and self-reliance and decries its replacement by a syndrome of over-dependence on the State by the people. Meanwhile, numerous attempts by the government to address poor work ethic have produced unimpressive results. Although a meaningful quantitative comparison of colonial and post-colonial work productivity would be difficult to achieve, an analysis of the evolution of discourses surrounding work ethic in Botswana can yield insights into changes in attitudes of people and the State toward work and social welfare from the colonial period to the present. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Manga Zambo Eleuthere, J. 2011. Du devenir des administrations et des fonctions publiques africaines. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.151-165.* no. 77, p. 151-165.

Abstract: La présente contribution est ordonnée autour de deux idées complémentaires: une analyse de l'état des lieux des fonctions publiques africaines précède une démarche suggestive sur les réformes à analyser. L'inflation mal contrôlée des effectifs des fonctions publiques en Afrique au cours des dernières décennies a engendré des phénomènes de surfonctionnalisation et de maladministration. Un véritable administration du développement devrait être, dans le cadre africain, une administration fondamentalement rénovée, c'est-à-dire à la fois financièrement assainie et juridiquement réformée. Plus spécifiquement, on peut estimer qu'elle devrait répondre à un triple objectif. Celui-ci s'inscrirait conjointement dans le sens d'une meilleure intégration à son environnement, de la recherche d'une efficacité réelle et d'une productivité accrue, et de la satisfaction des exigences d'égalité et de réalisme devant fonder et justifier ses interventions. Dans plusieurs États, un important mouvement de réformes administratives a été lancé depuis quelques années. Cependant, la place de la fonction publique dans la problématique de la réforme administrative reste marginale. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ramathuba, D.U. 2012. Exploring gender and cultural factors associated with sexual health communication in the era of HIV/AIDS : implications for sexual health interventions. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.73-82 : tab.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 73-82.

Abstract: Societal orientation places expectations about what it means to be a man and a woman, thus gender has a powerful influence on sexual behaviour. Gender stereotypes of submissive females and powerful males can hinder communication and encourage risky behaviour and increase vulnerability to sexual health threats such as STIs including HIV. Sexual communication within unions is a crucial issue. Many African women face inequitable sexual relations, the nature of their sexual bond with a partner seems to affect their sexual decisionmaking. Power inequity, emotional and financial dependence seem to present significant obstacles to sexual decisionmaking. The study explores the extent to which culture and gender influence communication relating to sexual health and health seeking behaviours within communities in Thulamela B municipality in Vhembe district, Limpopo Province, South Africa. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research approach was used. Data was collected by means of in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions. Attention was paid to the relationship between sexual health communication and male identity, level of sexual education, marital status, and economic vulnerability. The findings revealed that communication about sexuality can be engendered and that this can lead to communication difficulties between men and women or partners. The author recommends that women should be empowered to be able to negotiate safe sex practices, while men need to be co-opted into reproductive health programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Kleist, N. 2013. Flexible politics of belonging : diaspora mobilisation in Ghana. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.285-306.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 285-306.

Abstract: This article analyses how the Ghanaian state has been involved in diaspora mobilisation since independence, including both the so-called African and Ghanaian diasporas. It presents two overall arguments. Firstly, the article shows that Ghanaian diaspora mobilisation draws upon the legacy of mid-century political Pan-Africanism, though with a neoliberal focus from the 1990s. From the 2000s, this legacy merges with the global trend of diaspora-development policies and their emphasis on contributions to national development, both in relation to African and Ghanaian diaspora mobilisation. Secondly, the article argues that while the various diaspora mobilisation efforts have resulted in limited policy changes and rights, they have value as political spectacles where the state demonstrates its interest in diaspora groups. Likewise, they are expressions of bio-politics and constitute opportunities for the state to assert its sovereignty. Finally, the article claims that diaspora mobilisation efforts constitute flexible and ambivalent politics of belonging, based on an inherent tension between long-distance autochthony claims and the state's focus on (mainly) economic resource mobilisation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hamilton, C. 2013. Forged and continually refashioned in the crucible of ongoing social and political life : archives and custodial practices as subjects of enquiry. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.1-22.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 1-22.

Abstract: Shaped as much by fractures, uncertainties and changes in contemporary social and political life, the current dilapidation of the South African national archival system is a more complex problem than simply a matter of inefficiency and bias. The paper argues that any attempts to analyse its current situation with a view to changing it, or indeed to understand in any situation why some things are preserved in certain forms, others in other forms, and some things not at all, requires us to recognise that archives, and other preservatory forms, are artefacts, with linked practices and processes, forged and continually refashioned in the crucible of ongoing social and political life. In mapping out something of the range and form of contemporary engagements with inherited and newly collected materials about the past, looking at how they were, and are, entered into the record, and how those records change over time, the essay raises questions about the roles of archives and archive-like activities in contemporary, and past, social life. Making and maintaining archives, and the host of practices with similar features, are things that people do, for complex reasons, and in a variety of ways. In refiguring archive-as-source as archive-as-subject, the essay recognises archives as simultaneously sites of storage and as practices in social life. The paper goes on to examine the range of methods which researchers from a variety of disciplines mobilize historical, ethnographic, literary and biographical in order to examine records as historical and contemporary subjects of investigation in their own right rather than simply as the storehouses of sources used by historians. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Portner, B. 2013. Frames in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.33-54.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 33-54.

Abstract: Biofuel production, while highly contested, is supported by a number of policies worldwide. Ethiopia was among the first sub-Saharan countries to devise a biofuel policy strategy to guide the associated demand toward sustainable development. In this paper, the author discusses Ethiopia's biofuel policy from an interpretative research position using a frames approach and argues that useful insights can be obtained by paying more attention to national contexts and values represented in the debates on whether biofuel production can or will contribute to sustainable development. To this end, the author was able to distinguish three major frames used in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels: an environmental rehabilitation frame, a green revolution frame and a legitimacy frame. The article concludes that actors advocating for frames related to social and human issues have difficulties entering the debate and forming alliances, and that those voices need to be included in order for Ethiopia to develop a sustainable biofuel sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Hayem, J. 2013. From May 2008 to 2011 : xenophobic violence and national subjectivity in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.77-97.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 77-97.

Abstract: This article examines the recurrence of xenophobic attacks in South Africa in 2011 in

the light of the events of May 2008. Using archives and secondary data, examining slogans and discourses heard at the time and reflecting on the author's own involvement as an activist alongside foreign residents displaced by the 2008 attacks, it is argued that the xenophobic attacks demonstrated a shift in the national subjectivity or conception of citizenship, from an inclusive notion implying participation in the future South African society to a dialectical representation of nationals against foreigners. It is further argued that, in its mismanagement of the 2008 crisis, the South African government contributed to the emergence of such attitudes and did nothing to stop the violence; hence its repetition. The notion of human rights that has emerged in South Africa is one of the keys to an understanding of the representations at stake: whereas human rights used to be a universal and founding notion in post-apartheid South Africa, they are now seen as a national privilege regarding access to basic needs. The article shows that the humanitarian management of the May 2008 crisis by the South African Government contributed considerably to obscuring the notion of 'human rights'. In order to oppose such a dangerous policy, there is an urgent need to revive the political debate in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LLiteras, S.M. 2013. From Toledo to Timbuktu : the case for a biography of the Ka'ti archive, and its sources. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.105-124.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 105-124.

Abstract: Timbuktu has recently become an 'iconic' symbol of the precolonial written tradition in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, scholars have often only focused their research on the content of the manuscripts and the scholarly traditions they represent. In this article the author examines the 'life' of the Fondo Ka'ti archive in Timbuktu, Mali, one of the many private libraries that have surfaced in the town in recent years, and that has positioned itself apart from other libraries due to its unique historical construction. The author argues that archival biography is the most relevant approach when analysing this topic and offer an assessment of the sources for such a biography. Therefore, she treats the Fondo Ka'ti archive itself as an historical artefact, looking both at its conditions of production as well as at how its own being has in turn affected the context it finds itself in. Such a perspective enables fresh insights into the entangled processes that produce history, it can point to the hybridities embedded in both archives and identities and set up alternative sources for histories. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bonthuys, E. 2013. Gender and the Chief Justice : principle or pretext? *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.59-76.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 59-76.

Abstract: The post-apartheid South African Constitution requires that the judiciary be transformed 'to reflect broadly the racial and gender composition of South Africa'. Because the legal system and the judiciary are the least 'transformed' organs of government and because of their social and political significance, the appointment of judges has become an important avenue for South Africans to continue to contest issues of race and power, usually using codes such as 'merit' or 'transformation' but sometimes descending into more open racial hostility. This article examines the debate around the appointment in 2011 of Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng in which his views and judgments on gender and sexual orientation have been widely used to bolster the argument that he was not fit to be appointed. While gender and sexual orientation was raised almost universally, certain of these criticisms used gender in ways which echoed and amplified historical stereotypes of black men in general, and African male sexuality in particular. In these debates gender became a proxy for race because of the way in which discourses around gender echoed racial themes and stereotypes which have predominated in popular debates around the judiciary. In addition, 'gender arguments' were used to strengthen claims that professional seniority should be the main criterion in judicial appointments a factor which would clearly favour white men in a profession in which black people and women remain a minority This placed feminists in an invidious position by using feminist arguments to justify racial privilege while subverting or ignoring more systemic gender and racial inequalities within the largely untransformed legal profession. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fowkes, J. 2011. How to open the doors of the court : lessons on access to justice from Indian PIL. *South African Journal on Human rRights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.434-465.*, vol. 27, p. 434-465.

Abstract: Indian Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a creative and widely-noted model for broadening access to justice and facilitating the proper hearing of important issues even if they are not backed by resources. The model holds obvious appeal for South Africa, where these are pressing concerns. PIL has, however, enjoyed distinctly mixed success in India. This article draws on the model and the Indian experience of it to propose a PIL model for South Africa, more modest than India's, but designed to be resistant to the problems India has experienced and to be a practical proposal that both the government and the judiciary could support. The paper seeks to show how such a model can expand the number and diversity of people who can access the courts, improve the ability of the courts to remedy constitutional violations, and potentially bolster judicial status and independence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Förster, T. 2013. Insurgent nationalism : political imagination and rupture in Côte d'Ivoire. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.3-32.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 3-32.

Abstract: Non-separatist insurgents unable to overthrow a sitting government often face a problem successful rebellions can avoid: They are not the only players who can claim to be acting on behalf of the nation. They will have to imagine the nation in a new way that distinguishes them from the older, established nationalism usually promoted by the existing government. This new nationalism aims to legitimise their actions, but first and foremost it has to be attractive to the population in the region under insurgent control and later to others as well. Each camp, the government and the insurgent side, articulates its understanding of the nation to the other side. In the process, both sides often also adopt different forms of imagination to render the specifics of their nationalism more visible to their followers as well as to partisans in the other camp. This article analyses this political articulation by taking Côte d'Ivoire as an example. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Matthias, C.R. & Zaal, F.N. 2011. Intrusive care and protection assessments : when should children have a right to say 'no'? *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.381-397.*, vol. 27, p. 381-397.

Abstract: In care and protection cases State representatives frequently require children to undergo physical, psychological or other examination. The purpose is usually to assess likelihood of future harm from causes such as abuse or neglect. Such assessments may derive useful evidence, and this may be particularly valuable where children's court litigation is envisaged. However, from a children's rights perspective there are some difficulties that have not been sufficiently addressed in South Africa. Children may in some cases experience assessment processes as highly demeaning and invasive forms of secondary systemic abuse. The international evidence also shows that inadequate or inappropriate forms of assessment are often utilized. Particularly where children are without proper legal representation, incorrect assessments may carry undue weight in court. The authors show that current South African legislation in the form of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 and regulations falls far short of what is required when measured against a children's rights standard. They recommend amendments that will support children's ability to participate meaningfully in decision-making about care and protection assessments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cahen, M. 2013. Is "Portuguese-speaking" Africa comparable to "Latin" America? : voyaging in the midst of colonialities of power. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.5-44.*, vol. 40, p. 5-44.

Abstract: Establishing a comparison between so-called "Latin" America and "Portuguese-speaking" Africa may well prove useful in highlighting certain major differences between those countries of America and Africa having undergone early colonization. But the main difference will not concern the hundred and fifty years between the independences of the early nineteenth and those of the late (1974-1975) twentieth century. It will lie in the very nature of the states created, on the one hand, by independences without decolonization - the colonial (Latin) states - and, on the other hand, by independence with decolonization - the decolonized (African) states: states, that is, which are differently embedded into colonialities of power. But such a comparison will also help to bring out certain common features stemming from the "longue durée" of Iberian colonizations. One such feature, despite the distance involved, is the Creole issue: the persistence and political importance of social milieus stemming from the first age of colonization.

Although those old colonial elites were pre-capitalist - in the sense of not accumulating via the capitalist mode of production - they were, however, fully integrated into the merchant capitalist world-system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Hargrove, J.L. 2011. Krumen and the suppression of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade from West-Africa. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.2, p.72-98 : tab.*, vol. 36, no. 2, p. 72-98. Abstract: In the years between 1780 and 1808, Britain and the United States took the early steps to close the Trans-Atlantic slave-trade to its citizens. Experiencing some economic change-over, Parliament in March 1807 officially closed the slave trade, with Congress following suit in 1808. In order to combat illegal trade in Africans, both nations promoted the transition to trading legitimate goods. Liberia and Sierra Leone provided bases of operations for naval squadrons to patrol for illegal slavers. The key problem facing these squadrons was finding men to sail the coastline of Africa. Because of a lack of sailors, each nation turned to hiring the Kru people of Liberia's Kru coast. The involvement of the Kru (referred to as Krumen) aided in suppressing the slave trade and in spreading legitimate commerce to other areas of Africa. This work is an analysis of Krumen and their impact on colonial history as workers on board anti-slaving naval vessels in the nineteenth century and later as migrant labourers for several different nations along the coastline of Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Pissang Keller, F. 2011. La compétitivité de l'environnement des affaires au Cameroun: quelques obstacles observés à la lumière de l'interprétation du rapport 'Doing Business' 2007 de la Banque Mondiale. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.133-150 : tab.* no. 77, p. 133-150.

Abstract: Dans une étude publiée en 2006, la Banque Mondiale soulignait que le climat des affaires dans les pays de l'Afrique centrale était le plus mauvais du monde. Soucieux de répondre favorablement aux attentes placées par les experts de la Banque Mondiale sur ces pays, le Cameroun a pris à bras-le-corps la question. Sous la supervision du Comité Interministériel Élargi au Secteur Privé (CIESP) le gouvernement a organisé un séminaire-atelier qui avait pour objectif global de contribuer à l'amélioration du climat des affaires et au développement du secteur privé. À la lumière du rapport 'Doing Business' 2007 de la Banque Mondiale, peut-on dire que le Cameroun a significativement amélioré sa position par rapport à celui de 2006? L'objectif de cet article est d'aborder dans un premier temps, l'état des lieux du climat des affaires du pays. Dans un second volet, il présente les obstacles majeurs à l'amélioration du climat des affaires. Premièrement, on constate que le Cameroun se singularise par une mauvaise qualité de son système légale. En plus le pays présente aujourd'hui un risque politique et financier pour les investissements étrangers. Un deuxième domaine où le Cameroun est en retard est l'absence du contrôle de la corruption. Troisièmement, l'attractivité du Cameroun auprès des investisseurs étrangers reste limitée par le manque d'infrastructures et du capital humain. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ngono Tsimi, L. 2011. La modernisation de l'administration territoriale du Cameroun en vue de son adaptation à la décentralisation territoriale: regard sur les décrets du nos 2008/376 et 377 du 12 novembre 2008. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.21-45.* no. 77, p. 21-45.

Abstract: Deux importants décrets signés le 12 novembre par le Président de la République camerounaise, l'un no. 2008/376 portant organisation administrative du Cameroun, l'autre no. 2008/377 fixant les attributions des Chefs de circonscriptions administratives et portant organisation et fonctionnement de leurs services, introduisent des novations institutionnelles dans le système administratif connu jusqu'à cette date au Cameroun. Ces décrets ont eu pour principal objectif de moderniser l'administration territoriale de la République en vue de son adaptation à la décentralisation territoriale. On peut d'emblée dire que la mutation n'est pas une révolution; elle ne bouleverse pas profondément les piliers de l'organisation administrative. En revanche, elle s'articule davantage sur des aménagements managériaux, notamment l'organisation et le fonctionnement des services. C'est la déconcentration, c'est-à-dire une délégation de compétences de l'État à des représentants locaux, soumis hiérarchiquement au pouvoir central. L'auteur dresse l'économie de la modernisation de l'Administration territoriale du Cameroun,

incarnée par les décrets de 2008, en vue de son adaptation au nouveau contexte de la décentralisation territoriale. Ensuite il démontre que cette réforme annoncée ne semble pas avoir couvert toutes les attentes générées en son temps, d'où l'intérêt de mettre en exergue des axes de mutation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mbarga Nyatte, D. 2011. Les obstacles à la participation des citoyens à l'administration publique camerounaise. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.77-98.* no. 77, p. 77-98.

Abstract: L'on a toujours déploré l'extrême centralisation de l'Administration dans les pays d'Afrique noire francophone, avec son corollaire la concentration des fonctionnaires de qualité dans les capitales, au détriment des collectivités locales sous-administrées. Les efforts sont faits afin de remédier à cet état de choses, et surtout au Cameroun, avec une panoplie des lois sur la décentralisation. Le décret no. 2000/694 du 13 septembre 2000 fixe les modalités d'exercice du droit à la participation des fonctionnaires. Mais l'absence de participation trouve sa source non seulement dans les textes prévus à cet effet, mais aussi dans les dédales du droit administratif et de la science administrative. Cet article étudie les limites juridico-administratives à la participation des citoyens à l'administration publique camerounaise, ainsi que les considérations sociopolitiques contre la participation des citoyens à l'administration publique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Konneh, A. 2011. Multiparty democracy in Liberia : the historical, cultural and social factors that explain the nature of political competition. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.2, p.29-71 : tab. ,* vol. 36, no. 2, p. 29-71.

Abstract: The paper examines the experiment of multiparty democracy in Liberia, with a focus on the role played by political history, social and economic factors in influencing the political environment, and its effect in molding a political culture that supports accommodation and tolerance in the competition between, and among, political parties. The objective is to understand whether or not a multiparty system tends to produce or support the development of a stable democratic system in Liberia. The study examines the effect of socio-cultural factors and the impact of history on the operation of the multiparty system introduced after the end of Liberia's second civil war, by using a historical approach to collect and examine facts involving interviews and a brief questionnaire. The author states that in order for a multiparty system to work in a fair and democratic manner, elections need to be free and fair as guided by law. Thus an electoral commission was founded: the Independent Election Commission (IECOM). The paper describes how the commission does its work and unfolds the electoral process involved mentioning the various parties which took part in the elections of 1997, 2005 and 2011. App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Byala, S. 2013. MuseumAfrica : colonial past, postcolonial present. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.90-104.,* vol. 65, no. 1, p. 90-104.

Abstract: This article uses the history of Johannesburg's MuseumAfrica (formerly the Africana Museum) to determine what happens when we enter a museum informed by its particular history. Tracing this museum's story from the arrival of its founder, John Gubbins, in South Africa in 1902 to the near present it asserts that by probing the biographies of the museum, its personnel, and its objects its present state is rendered newly understandable. This process of uncovering biography and what is here termed backstory then becomes a methodology capable of being used in multiple postcolonial institutions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bogner, A. & Neubert, D. 2013. Negotiated peace, denied justice? The case of West Nile (Northern Uganda). *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.55-84.,* vol. 48, no. 3, p. 55-84.

Abstract: "Reconciliation" and "justice" are key concepts used by practitioners as well as authors of conflict-management and peacebuilding textbooks. While it is often recognized that there may be contradictions between the implementation of justice and truth-telling, on the one hand, and an end to organized violence, on the other, the ideal of a seamless fusion of these diverse goals is widely upheld by, among other things, reference to the rather utopian concept of "positive peace" (Galtung). One difficulty arises from the fact that discourses usually focus on (post-)conflict

settings that resemble a victory of one conflict party, whereas peace settlements are often negotiated in a context more similar to a military or political stalemate - a more ambiguous and complicated scenario. This essay discusses these problems against the background of an empirical case study of the peace accord between the government and the rebels in the West Nile region in north-western Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Frederiks, M.T. 2013. Olaudah Equiano's views of Europe and European Christianity. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.175-197.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 175-197.

Abstract: This article investigates Olaudah Equiano's representations of Europe and European Christianity. It argues that Equiano's depictions of Europe are ambiguous, reflecting both his admiration for Europe's grandeur and development as well as his rejection of Europe's exploitative practices. His descriptions of Igboland, Nigeria, mainly reflect European abolitionist and colonial discourses. Equiano's religious representations are multi-faceted; they mirror his evangelical convictions, yet also express an appreciation for Islam and Igbo religiosity. The overall purpose of Equiano's territorial as well as religious representations seems reinforcement of his abolitionist advocacy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Weintroub, J. 2013. On biography and archive : Dorothea Bleek and the making of the Bleek collection. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.70-89.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 70-89.

Abstract: This article describes the making of the Bleek Collection, its formation into a coherent, scientific archive over decades, and the particular role in this process, of Dorothea Bleek (daughter of Wilhelm Bleek who was a pioneering philologist studying the languages and cultures of southern Africa in the late 1800s. Dorothea followed in his footsteps.). The article draws on the theoretical writings of Michel Foucault and Anne Laura Stoler to elaborate notions of 'archive' as process and product of history, and to complicate its meanings in regard to the making of knowledge about the past. In interrogating the making of the Bleek Collection, the author seeks to offer additional layers of nuance that can be gleaned from situating the making of the collection within time. She describes how the collection has been fragmented and consolidated over years through a range of archival interventions, and the ways in which the particular life and scholarship of Dorothea Bleek has directed this process of archive making. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Müller, R. & Kruger, F. 2013. Rain and water symbolism in southern African religious systems : continuity and change. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.143-156.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 143-156.

Abstract: This article presents a diachronic perspective on rain and water rituals in southern Africa. The authors claim that contemporary rituals can only be properly understood when cognisance has been taken of their deep roots into the past. The authors indicate how water and rain rituals show signs of continuity between past and present, in spite of the dramatic upheavals created by the arrival of colonialism and missionary Christianity. The authors furthermore argue that such rituals are not only of 'religious' importance, but also indicative of the material concerns concerning the environment in the communal consciousness of ordinary people. The popular interest in these types of rituals may indeed be understood as the refusal by ordinary people to submit to a dominant globalization paradigm which has a vested interest in casting them in the role of permanently helpless victims. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Johnson, C.D. 2013. Re-thinking the emergence of the struggle for South African liberation in the United States : Max Yergan and the Council on African Affairs, 1922-1946. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.171-192.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 171-192.

Abstract: This article is about how African American missionary Max Yergan and other African American anti-colonial activists working through the Council on African Affairs (CAA) contributed to the emergence of the struggle for South African liberation in the United States. It subsumes Yergan's arrival in South Africa in 1922 through the establishment of the Council and its initial campaigns on behalf of black South Africans. The author's intent is to show that the struggle for South African liberation in the United States developed from transnational contact between African Americans and black South Africans and that the struggle began not in the United States

as is most often assumed but in South Africa under the leadership of Yergan. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 pushed Yergan and other anti-colonial radicals more assuredly into the fight for South Africa's liberation and the Council on African Affairs was critical to the emergence of the struggle in the United States during this early period. It will have further served its purpose if it overturns the lingering idea that African Americans were slow to become serious about the anti-apartheid movement. To the contrary, African Americans were organized and openly protesting for the rights of black South Africans more than three decades before they had won their own civil rights and at least a decade before apartheid had been established in South Africa. Liberal whites played an important role too, especially in providing financial support for the struggle but also through their active participation. The author's concern is not to write them out of the history of the struggle for South Africa's liberation, but to write African Americans into it more effectively. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Smiley, S.L. 2013. Researching housing, water, and sanitation in the British and Tanzania National Archives. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.353-364.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 353-364. Abstract: The passage of Britain's 1940 Colonial Development and Welfare Act increased the levels of funding for social welfare projects such as housing in its colonies and mandates. This state of the archives article provides an overview of holdings on African housing construction in Dar es Salaam found in the British and Tanzania National Archives. It highlights archival records that outline housing research, official development plans, proposed housing schemes, and the actual results of these schemes. It also discusses some unexpectedly relevant files that were found by broadening search terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Turner, S. 2013. Staging the Rwandan diaspora : the politics of performance. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.265-284.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 265-284. Abstract: This article explores how the Rwandan state 'stages' its diaspora as agents of change. The author argues that 'staging' - in the sense of creating a specific, positive image - is an important aspect of the present government's effort to create a new Rwanda of national unity and reconciliation. Although the diaspora mostly is articulated in policy documents in positive terms, there is also a strong acknowledgement of the so-called 'negative forces' of the diaspora. Staging the diaspora as agents of change is therefore a means to deal with this ambiguous perception of the diaspora and cultivate only its positive sides, and becomes part of a larger state-building project that is about "staging" or 'performing' national unity and asserting state sovereignty. The author argues that the Rwandan state performs its sovereignty and governs its hostile diaspora through processes of categorising the diaspora and through processes of inclusion and exclusion of certain categories. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Onodje, M.A. 2011. Strengthening the gains of reform in the Nigerian insurance industry. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.47-62 : tab. no. 77, p. 47-62.* Abstract: This paper examines how the gains from the 2005 reform of Nigeria's insurance industry can be strengthened to enhance the contribution of the financial sector to the country's economic growth. The insurance reform was aimed at ensuring the solvency of Nigerian insurance companies which would then be in a better position to fulfill their role of spreading risk and ensuring greater exchange of information between consumers and the insurance industry. The analysis indicates that in spite of a dramatic increase in paid-up capital, the insurance industry witnessed an unsteady growth of gross premium income in the post-reform period. It also suggests that the insurance industry has not grown as fast as would have been expected. To strengthen the gains of the reform, the paper recommends increased insurance penetration of local and foreign markets, diversification of insurance businesses, regular review of capital adequacy, competitiveness and level playing field and prompt settlement of claims. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Perry, A. 2012. Sustainable and informal : a case study in the shadows of housing policy in Masiphumelele, Cape Town, South Africa. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.114-127.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 114-127.

Abstract: This article takes opposition with a trend to ideologically separate dwellings built with natural resources, often regarded as traditional, in comparison to formal or urban-type dwellings. A case study carried out at Site Five or Masiphumelele, Cape Town, South Africa, explores how fusion of materials is technically possible, and indicates a need to revisit how the literature on housing is framed, particularly relating to notions of 'traditional' and 'modern'. The article traces the process of building an urban (township) house with more or less indigenous materials. It shows that the potential of the building project to speak of 'sustainable' solutions in housing may have been undermined in its goal to showcase an alternative in low-income housing because it pushed the envelope by building beyond building codes. During construction, the use of earth, a locally sourced material, challenged regional building codes, but was viewed as acceptable by local residents, architects, engineers, and foreign volunteers who participated to build a more sustainable alternative in low-income housing. The interest of the project is reflected in the manner in which local residents accepted an alternative housing product once it matched a 'modern' aesthetic. The success of the project was defined when innovation met local response and new knowledge was generated through discussions defining appropriate technology. Ultimately, the building process challenged local residents, and others interested in the project, to confront and redefine their ideas about vernacular architecture, in turn, stimulating debate about what constitutes low-income and appropriate housing in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ncube, C. 2013. The 2013 elections in Zimbabwe : end of an era for human rights discourse? *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.99-110.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 99-110.

Abstract: This paper examines the implications of Zimbabwe's 2013 harmonised elections on the opposition's continued deployment of the rights-based discourse to make moral and political claims against and demands of the state. Since 2000, two polarising strands of the human rights discourse - 1) the right to self-determination and 2) civil and political rights - were deployed by the state and the opposition, respectively, in order to challenge extant relations and structures of power. The acutely strained state-society relations in post-2000 Zimbabwe emanated from human rights violations by the state as it responded to challenges to its political power and legitimacy. However, the relative improvement in the human rights situation in the country since the 2009 coalition government came into office, and during and since the recently concluded peaceful 2013 elections - the flawed electoral process itself notwithstanding - suggests a need for alternative new ways to make moral and political demands of the state in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Mbatha, B. 2012. The contribution of traditional healers to halting the spread of HIV and AIDS in South Africa : the case of Soshanguve township in the city of Tshwane. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.61-72.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 61-72.

Abstract: This article gives an overview of the importance of traditional healers in HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care in Soshanguve Township, City of Tshwane, Gauteng, South Africa. Answers to the following questions were sought: What are the HIV and AIDS practices of traditional healers? Why do people consult traditional healers in seeking a cure for health problems? What are traditional healers' perceptions regarding their collaboration with biomedical health care providers? What are the most significant problems faced by traditional healers in their interaction with the South African health system? A qualitative approach was adopted, in which focus group interviews were held with traditional healers. The data was analysed using thematic categorization. The findings demonstrate that healers considered themselves to play a significant role in helping the community to improve its health and quality of life. Their role would be further reinforced if they were to receive proper training and were to be fully accepted into the health system. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Masondo, S. 2013. The crisis model for managing change in African Christianity : the story of St John's Apostolic Church. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.157-174.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 157-174.

Abstract: St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, founded by Christinah Nku (also known as Mme Christinah) and all its splinter groups can be theorized as presenting a crisis model for managing change. These churches provide their members with a well worked out path of inclusion through

baptism and related rituals, as well as, alleviation of crisis through an assortment of healing, cleansing and deliverance rituals. There is also a strong element of maintaining a person's healing through an assortment of rituals of celebration and ideological reinforcement. They do this through a process of resource mobilization from both Christianity and African Religion to set up a religion that adequately responds to both the existential and spiritual needs of their members. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Horst, C. 2013. The depoliticisation of diasporas from the Horn of Africa : from refugees to transnational aid workers. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.228-245.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 228-245.

Abstract: The potential for productive collaboration between European relief and development actors, on the one hand, and refugee diasporas from the Horn of Africa, on the other, has been seriously undermined by misunderstandings about the apolitical role diasporas ought to have. This article, which is based on findings from multi-sited research on diasporas from the Horn of Africa in Europe, analyses how current diaspora discourse and practice depoliticises refugee diasporas by demanding that they adhere to the principles of impartiality, neutrality and unity. Instead of seeking to understand diaspora engagement in terms of the so-called migration-development nexus, the author argues in favour of focusing on such engagement as a form of civic participation in the country of settlement: engaged European citizens from the Horn of Africa give voice to societal concerns and organise solidarity in their countries of origin. Through their actions, they take an active role in public (foreign) affairs in their countries of settlement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sansone, L. 2013. The dilemmas of digital patrimonialization : the Digital Museum of African and Afro-Brazilian Memory. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.257-273.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 257-273.

Abstract: Historically subaltern groups envisage new possibilities for the creation of community museums and exhibits. This seems to be particularly true of the Global South and, even more so, of Sub-Saharan Africa and the African diaspora to Southern America - two regions of the world where, when it concerns ethno-racial minorities and social movements, presential museums and "actual" archives have more often than not been poorly funded, ill-equipped, and underscored. This article teases out the process of creating such a digital museum that focuses on African and Afro-Brazilian heritage. It is a technological and political experiment that is being developed in a country experiencing a process of rediscovery and of the patrimonialization of a set of elements of popular culture, within which "Africa" as a trope has moved from being generally considered a historical onus to (Western-oriented) progress to become a bonus for a country that is discovering itself both multiculturally and as part of the powerful group of BRIC nations (Brazil/Russia/India/China). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Parker, J. 2013. The dynamics of fieldwork among the Talensi: Meyer Fortes in northern Ghana, 1934-7. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.623-645.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 623-645.

Abstract: This article examines the encounter between the social anthropologist Meyer Fortes and his wife Sonia, on the one hand, and the Talensi people of northern Ghana, on the other, in the years 1934-1937. Based in large part on the Forteses' extensive corpus of recently archived field notes, diaries and other papers, it argues that the quotidian dynamics of that encounter were in many ways quite different from those of Talensi social life as enshrined in Meyer's famous published monographs. Far from entering a timeless world of enduring clanship and kinship, the Forteses grappled with a society struggling to come to terms with the forces of colonial change. The focus is on the couple's shifting relationship with two dominant figures in the local political landscape in the 1930s: Tongrana Nambiong, the leading Talensi chief and their host in the settlement of Tongo, and Golibdaana Tengol, a wealthy ritual entrepreneur who dominated access on the part of 'stranger' pilgrims to the principal oracular shrine in the adjacent Tong Hills. These two bitter rivals were, by local standards, commanding figures yet both emerge as psychologically complex characters riddled with anxiety, unease and self-doubt. The ethnographic archive is thereby shown to offer the possibility of a more intimate history of the

interior lives of non-literate African peoples on remote colonial frontiers who often passed under the radar of the state and its documentary regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Marfaing, L. & Thiel, A. 2013. The impact of Chinese business on market entry in Ghana and Senegal. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.646-669.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 646-669.

Abstract: In this article the authors analyse the currently observable changes in the norms and orders that regulate market entry in the Ghanaian and Senegalese trade sectors. They portray the three distinct ways in which facilitated by the presence of independent Chinese migrants previously excluded actors are now able to enter the market, without needing to rely on the networks that typically mediate access to start-up capital needs such as selling space, marketing skills and, not least, capital stock. Creatively appropriating the new situation, these previously excluded actors have thus found in the Chinese presence a means of bypassing restrictive economic, social and religious networks. In-depth ethnographic fieldwork in 2011 and 2012 has revealed that while aspiring traders from Ghana and Senegal applaud the newly opened pathways to gainful economic activity, more established local merchants in the urban centres of both countries feel and express a discontent with the growing Chinese presence as they see their role as gatekeepers of the market order being increasingly undermined. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Nasar, S. 2013. The Indian voice : connecting self-representation and identity formulation in diaspora. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.99-124 : ill.*, vol. 40, p. 99-124.

Abstract: This article examines a previously overlooked publication titled "The Indian Voice of British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar". Printed in Nairobi between 1911 and 1913, the Indian Voice has been dismissed by some scholars as "insignificant" in the wider context of Kenya's militant press. As an important tool for discovering, exploring and analyzing the nature of racial hierarchies, diasporic identity and belonging, this article argues that the Indian Voice can be used to understand how "new kinds of self-representation" both emerged and dissolved in early twentieth-century East Africa. By contextualizing the historical significance of the newspaper, it demonstrates how the Indian Voice offers an invaluable means of generating new insights into the complex cultural and political formulations of Indian identities in diaspora. In doing so, this article contributes to remapping the historical perspective of East African Indians within the early colonial period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Seiderer, A. 2013. The legacy of Pierre Fatumbi Verger in the Whydah Historical Museum (Benin) : development of an ambivalent concept of hybridity. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.295-312 : foto's.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 295-312.

Abstract: This article analyses the ambivalent legacy of Pierre Verger in the Whydah Historical Museum (Benin). Created in the Portuguese fort once used for the Atlantic slave trade and transformed into a museum in 1967, it is dedicated to the history of the region and its cultural consequences. This article examines the distinction between the way Verger used his photographs as a tool for anthropological exploration and the reinterpretation of those pictures by way of an ideological discourse once they were fixed in a museological context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Botha, R.J. 2013. The need for creative leadership in South African schools. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.307-320 : fig.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 307-320.

Abstract: As countries struggle to transform their education systems to equip learners with the knowledge and skills needed to function in rapidly changing societies, the roles and expectations for school leaders have also changed. School reform initiatives that are continually taking place necessitate creative ways of thinking with regard to our concept of educational leadership. Principals can no longer simply lead in the old and traditional ways. This article, based on a descriptive review of the literature, focuses on evolving school leadership within the changing school context. It portrays the South African school context as dynamic and characterised by the interaction of external and internal factors, with the latter dominated by issues such as

school-based management and dysfunctional schools. Understanding this dynamic nature and the enormous challenges that emerge is a prerequisite for understanding the creative leadership approaches suitable for the new environment. The study concludes with a framework for creative school leadership to indicate leadership's response to the changing context and includes elements of emerging leadership approaches such as the school principal as community servant, as organisational architect, as social architect, as moral educator and as visionary leader. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ngwa Nfobin, E.H. 2011. The referendum of 20 May 1972 in the Federal Republic of Cameroon revisited: the due process of law or a coup d'État of the francophone majority? *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.99-131.* no. 77, p. 99-131.
Abstract: To this day, there is no unanimity in the assessment of the 20 May 1972 referendum in Cameroon, which introduced the unitary State. The advocates of the referendum, mainly francophones, believe the maintenance of its result, the unitary State, is non-negotiable. To the adversaries, mostly anglophones, negotiation is also out of order because it would make the referendum look legitimate. Among the latter, the 1972 referendum is referred to as 'Ahidjo's coup d'État'. In 2009, the Southern Cameroons National Council, together with the Southern Cameroons People's Organization, unsuccessfully petitioned the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights for a declaration of secession of the Southern Cameroons, one of the reasons being that the 1972 referendum was a constitutional impropriety. This article analyses the issue of the 1972 referendum. It argues that the referendum did not amount to a constitutional impropriety, and was even further from a coup d'État, because not only was the Rule of Law observed, but it also had the backing of international law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Claassens, A. 2011. The resurgence of tribal taxes in the context of recent traditional leadership laws in South Africa. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.522-545.*, vol. 27, p. 522-545.
Abstract: The imposition of 'tribal levies' was a flashpoint for the anti-Bantustan rebellions of the 1980s. Rural people objected to traditional leaders demanding excessive levies that were not adequately accounted for. The Constitution authorises only the three levels of government to tax, and circumscribes taxation power in various ways. Yet rural people report a resurgence of demands for tribal levies in all the former homelands, and in 2005, the Limpopo Traditional Leadership and Institutions Act provided for the imposition of 'traditional council rates'. This article describes the upsurge of tribal levies in the context of the ambiguity of recent laws and policy in respect of traditional leadership and tribal taxation. It argues that tribal levies are inconsistent with the Constitution and that they derive from colonial and apartheid laws and distortions, rather than from customary law per se. It focuses on Limpopo Province. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Seema, J. 2012. The significance of Basotho philosophy of development as expressed in their proverbs. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.128-137.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 128-137.
Abstract: This article examines Basotho indigenous knowledge systems, particularly the way in which they are embedded in proverbs, as containing a philosophy of Basotho development. It first analyses the precolonial Sotho's perspective on development as expressed in their arts and beliefs. There has always been an artistic relationship between Basotho art and their life, and this article is mainly based on the assumption that Basotho oral art is used to formulate models of their development. Attention is paid to the indigenous Sotho economy, Sotho family structure, Sotho indigenous education, and the Sotho religious system. The article argues that the philosophy of Botho/Ubuntu and Basotho communalism that is outlined in the proverbs has contributed significantly to their development. Finally the article argues that there is much to draw on from Basotho proverbs that can be used to solve their socioeconomic problems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Marschall, S. 2013. The virtual memory landscape : the impact of information technology on collective memory and commemoration in Southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.193-205.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 193-205.
Abstract: The article considers the impact of new digital technologies and the Internet on the

process of commemorating the past and memorializing the dead in Southern Africa, with some comparative reference to the developed world context. The theoretical framework is inspired by Wulf Kansteiner's contention that collective memory is the result of the interaction between three overlapping elements the media of memory, the makers and the consumers or users of memory. It is argued that Internet-based commemoration represents the third successive and concurrent phase in the culture of collective remembrance in Southern Africa, following pre-colonial indigenous or vernacular memory practices and colonial forms of 'institutionalized' memory sites. Web-based commemoration is represented as a potentially new form of vernacular memory practice which collapses Kansteiner's groups of makers and users of memory. Selected case studies, mostly from South Africa, are critically examined and their openness as a democratic space for negotiating the memory of the past is assessed. The article maintains that new technologies, although currently still in their infancy, are bound to have an increasingly profound influence on commemoration and the formation and transfer of collective memory in Southern Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dhada, M. 2013. The Wiriyaamu Massacre of 1972 : its context, genesis, and revelation. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.45-75 : ill., vol. 40, p. 45-75.*

Abstract: This text on the Wiriyaamu massacre of 1972 in Mozambique uses fieldwork and archival materials to address its historical context, the methods used to collect data for the narrative, the trajectory that the narrative took to reach the pages of 'The Times of London', the contest that ensued over its veracity, and its eventual acceptance as true by all parties concerned. The text concludes that both the context as well as the construction of the massacre narrative was much more complex and nuanced than the extant literature suggests. Its revelation too was governed by a series of factors, some directly related to the story and the timing of its arrival in London, and others entirely disconnected from the text of the massacre as received by 'The Times of London'. The text discusses in the end how both the preponderance of evidence and a change in regime in Portugal among other factors delivered the narrative safely for all to agree on its veracity as a common text. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Frank, E. & Rödlach, A. 2013. To disclose or not to disclose, that is the question! : antiretroviral therapy, access to resources and stigma in southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.119-133., vol. 39, no. 1, p. 119-133.*

Abstract: This article discusses the increasing evidence of a dilemma facing people living with HIV and AIDS in southern Africa who are on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Their enrolment in treatment programmes gives them access to resources provided by national and international organizations, but because these resources are insufficient for their households to make ends meet, they also rely on resources available through traditional means, such as social networks. Accessing resources through enrolling in treatment programmes requires disclosure of their HIV status, while accessing resources through social networks forces them to hide their HIV infection and treatment because of the stigma attached to AIDS treatment. In addition, their neighbours' suspicion and envy of their access to outside resources compromises their access to resources through social networks. Thus, HIV-positive individuals carefully balance hiding their HIV infection in some settings with cautiously disclosing it in others in order to gain access to resources available to them both as individuals enrolled in ART and as members of local social networks. The scarcity of resources and the difficulty of access increase the need for HIV-positive individuals to carefully determine where, when and to whom to disclose their HIV status. A wrong decision potentially compromises their survival and that of their households. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Magi, L.M. 2012. Tourism policies and management practices as perceived by indigenous people in KwaZulu-Natal municipalities : the 'black-hole syndrome'. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.93-113 : graf., tab., vol. 11, no. 1, p. 93-113.*

Abstract: The tourism honeymoon following the advent of democracy in South Africa has begun to experience challenges in the realm of tourism development in some municipalities occupied by indigenous people. Tourism policy, planning and management in these municipalities have progressively eluded some municipal managers who are predominantly of indigenous origins.

These policy shortcomings have been confirmed by the opinion that tourism development planning across Africa has lagged behind. This article discusses the apparent collapse of tourism service delivery in some indigenous municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal. It assesses the ability of policies to uphold an efficient tourism delivery regime. Aspects discussed include indigenous community awareness of the importance of tourism; tourism policies perceived as contributing adequately to tourism delivery; the effectiveness of existing tourism management practices; and core shortcomings hindering tourism development, delivery and indigenous community beneficitation. The study was carried out in three local municipalities predominantly occupied by indigenous people: Ntambanana (72), uMvoti (128) and Ndwedwe (133). From these three places, 333 respondents were interviewed. The findings of the study established, amongst others, that there were evidently negative perceptions of participation, management effectiveness, service delivery and the comprehension of related policies and strategies in the study areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Marabello, S. 2013. Translating and acting diaspora : looking through the lens of a co-development project between Italy and Ghana. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.207-227.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 207-227.

Abstract: International organisations, migrants' associations, and economic actors as well as state institutions participate in the arena of the migration-development nexus. Each of these actors talks about diaspora, but what connotation are they ascribing to the term? Through the ethnographic lens of a co-development project named Ghanacoop, this article analyses, on the one hand, the emergence of new forms of political participation on the part of migrant groups in Italy and, on the other hand, the depoliticisation of development. Looking at Ghanacoop, which has become an important broker of development between Italy and Ghana, the article demonstrates how diaspora and development discourses are translated and enacted, allowing a new social and economic body such as Ghanacoop, to depoliticise development, thus becoming a political actor in the receiving countries as well as at transnational level. Lastly, following Bourdieu's notion of capital transformation, the author reveals how Ghanacoop leaders, by intertwining development discourses and cultural codes, social context peculiarities and the entrepreneurial idiom, paradoxically became new political actors in Italy and 'big men' in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Moore, E. 2013. Transmission and change in South African motherhood : black mothers in three-generational Cape Town families. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.151-170 : fig., tab.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 151-170.

Abstract: This article explores changes in the conceptualization of motherhood, drawing upon life history interviews with six families over three generations in Cape Town. The author examines the practice of mothering, how women of each generation talked about motherhood and how maternal identity is transmitted over time and across generations. In particular, the author investigates the ways in which marriage and motherhood have uncoupled within a changing socio-historical context. Findings from a South Africa-wide attitudinal survey and a case study demonstrate how structural and cultural changes have influenced the model of 'good mothering' in the youngest generation. Notions of motherhood have changed from solely cultivating a 'good provider and caring role' toward a growing emphasis on achieving personal goals and working on 'the project of the self'. Meanwhile the absence of men as participatory caregivers remains a continuous theme across generations. This research contributes fresh insights to the discussion of motherhood in South Africa while drawing on some of the broader contextualization and generational models adopted in previous studies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Groves, Z. 2013. Transnational networks and regional solidarity : the case of the Central African Federation, 1953-1963. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.155-175.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 155-175.

Abstract: Regional migration has played an important role in the development of African nationalist politics in central and southern Africa. However, scholarship on nationalist movements has tended to focus on events within, rather than beyond territorial borders. This article highlights the significance of transnational networks and regional solidarity for the African national congress

movements in the Central African Federation. Many early nationalist leaders and prominent members of the 1950s revived African congresses first became active in politics abroad. These experiences later shaped the nature of their involvement in politics back home, and facilitated the establishment of strong external branches, and closer connections between individual territorial movements. Created against the wishes of the African majority, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was viewed as an opportunity to extend white settler domination north of the Zambezi. Yet, anti-federation sentiment also served to unite African political interests, bringing about a moment of Pan-African or regional consciousness, which reached its peak around the time of the All Africa People's Conference in Accra in 1958. As the congress movements strove harder to link up their struggles for their mutual benefit, the federal and territorial governments resolved to crush their efforts. This in part accounts for the declaration of the 1959 state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia. Regional migration has played an important role in the development of African nationalist politics in central and southern Africa. However, scholarship on nationalist movements has tended to focus on events within, rather than beyond territorial borders. This article highlights the significance of transnational networks and regional solidarity for the African national congress movements in the Central African Federation. Many early nationalist leaders and prominent members of the 1950s revived African congresses first became active in politics abroad. These experiences later shaped the nature of their involvement in politics back home, and facilitated the establishment of strong external branches, and closer connections between individual territorial movements. Created against the wishes of the African majority, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was viewed as an opportunity to extend white settler domination north of the Zambezi. Yet, anti-federation sentiment also served to unite African political interests, bringing about a moment of Pan-African or regional consciousness, which reached its peak around the time of the All Africa People's Conference in Accra in 1958. As the congress movements strove harder to link up their struggles for their mutual benefit, the federal and territorial governments resolved to crush their efforts. This in part accounts for the declaration of the 1959 state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bank, L.J. & Bank, A. 2013. Untangling the lion's tale : the violent masculinity and the ethics of biography in the 'curious' case of the apartheid-era policeman Donald Card. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.7-30., vol. 39, no. 1, p. 7-30.
Abstract: Donald Card (1928) is a former policeman in South Africa who became the subject of international media attention on 21 September 2004. In a highly publicized and symbolic ceremony of reconciliation inaugurating the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory Project, he handed back to Mandela two notebooks containing 78 hitherto unknown letters written by Mandela on Robben Island. A starkly contrasting image of Card as a torturer had, however, come to light during the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) hearings in the Eastern Cape in 1996 and 1997. This article begins by making a case for a direct connection between these two events. The authors argue that the sanitized version of Card's life history in recent scholarship traces back to his own attempts to defend his reputation from these allegations of torture and that the Mandela notebooks served both to obscure these allegations and provide Card with a respectable, even heroic, biography. They then present their alternative version of his life history. Drawing on Robert Morrell's periodization of masculinities in southern Africa, the authors read the story of Card's life in early-mid-twentieth century South Africa in terms of changing masculine identities, each strongly associated with violence: first the 'oppositional' masculinity of a child growing up in an abusive patriarchal Irish settler family, second the 'settler' masculinity of an athletic teenager at a white school in the former Transkei, and third his 'hegemonic' white South African masculine identity defined in opposition to emergent black masculinities into which he was initiated as a young adult during four months of intensive training at a police college in Pretoria. It is in this context, along with extensive new independently acquired oral and documentary evidence of his human rights abuses in East London in the 1950s and the early 1960s, that the authors situate the TRC testimonies about Card's torture between 1962 and 1964. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anderson, R. 2013. Using African Names to Identify the Origins of Captives in the Transatlantic Slave Trade: Crowd-Sourcing and the Registers of Liberated Africans, 1808-1862. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.165-191 : ill., tab.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 165-191.
Abstract: Between 1808 and 1862, officers primarily from the British navy liberated approximately 175,000 enslaved Africans from transatlantic slavers. Information on more than half of this group has survived in bound ledger books. Based on the assessment of extant data for more than 92,000 liberated Africans whose information was copied in at times duplicate and triplicate form in both London- and Freetown-based registers, this essay explores the pitfalls and possibilities associated with using the Registers for Liberated Africans as sources for historical analysis of the slave trade. The article explains the relationship of multiple copies of the registers to each other, demonstrates the link between the African names they contain and ethnolinguistic identities, argues for crowd-sourcing - drawing on the knowledge of the diasporic public and not just scholars - and, finally, shows the importance of such an approach for pre-colonial African history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Greenwood, M. 2013. Watchful witness : St George's cathedral and the crypt memory and witness centre. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.23-43.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 23-43.
Abstract: This paper examines the exhibition practice of the Crypt Memory and Witness Centre of St George's Anglican Cathedral in a postapartheid, democratic South Africa. Being neither a museum nor a gallery, the Centre's practice is informed by a particular, significant historic relationship between Christianity and exhibiting. The paper examines how the Crypt Centre engages with selective events from South Africa's sociopolitical past through exhibition practice, and to what ends. In particular, it examines the theme of bearing witness that surfaces at multiple levels in the exhibition content and process, considering its relationship with contemporary sociality. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Twidle, H. 2013. Writing the company : from VOC 'Daghregister' to Sleigh's 'Eilande'. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.125-152.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 125-152.
Abstract: This piece explores recent literary re-creations of the early Dutch East India Company (VOC) years at the Cape of Good Hope, concentrating on Dan Sleigh's 'Eilande' to examine how an archivist turned novelist uses the textual 'islands' provided by official documentation to create a huge prose work that is remarkable for placing the seventeenth-century settlement in its properly global colonial context. Surely this region's most exhaustive rendering of the genre known problematically as 'the historical novel', it ranges from Germany and Holland via St Helena and the Cape to Madagascar, Mauritius and Batavia. And if for Brink 'the lacunae in the archives are most usefully filled through magical realism, metaphor and fantasy', (Coetzee and Nuttall, 'Negotiating the Past', 3), the author suggests that Sleigh's work forms an opposite pole, offering an example of a much slower, lonelier genesis and a more cautious recovery of historical specificity. The author discerns the possibilities and constraints of these very different fictional modes as they engage a vast, trans-continental archive. 'Writing the Company', then, refers not only to contemporary literary re-presentations of the VOC period, but also to the massive project of trans-oceanic correspondence through which this early 'multinational' constituted itself: a mass of journals, company reports and judicial records that constitute a vast textual exchange not only with the Heeren XVII (Lords Seventeen) in Amsterdam and the Council of India in Batavia, but also between the *buitenposte* (outposts) of the VOC at the Cape, and the forgotten *posvolk* who inhabited them. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]