Darby, P. 2013. 'Let us rally around the flag': football, nation-building, and pan-Africanism in Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.221-246.*, 54, (2) 221-246Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: The nationalistic fervour that greeted Ghana's performances in the 2010 football World Cup in South Africa powerfully evoked memories of an earlier period in the history of the Ghanaian state that witnessed Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of independent Ghana, draw on the game as a rallying point for nation-building and pan-African unity. This article uncovers this history by analysing Nkrumah's overt politicisation of football in the late colonial and immediate postcolonial periods. This study not only makes a novel contribution to the growing historical and social scientific literature on what is arguably Africa's most pervasive popular cultural form but also deepens our understanding of one of the continent's most significant political figures. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dankwa, S.O. 2011. 'The one who first says I love you' : same-sex love and female masculinity in postcolonial Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.223-264.*, 14, 223-264Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: This article researches female same-sex intimacy in southern Ghana. The author uses in particular a subject, Janet, as an example of how lesbian women in Ghana see themselves and how others see them. The author follows her story and thus analyses the phenomenon of female masculinity: female born persons who understand themselves in masculine ways and engage and generate distinct modes of masculinity, on their own terms and in their own right. The term 'female masculinity' reaches further than the notion of lesbian identity, however. In addition, it is as culturally specific as the homo/heterosexual binarism. This essay argues that the antagonism between sex and gender, and in particular between the female body and masculine gender identifications, which so potently constitutes the term female masculinity, loses some of its power in the Ghanaian context. In southern Ghana there is no clear-cut homo/heterosexual binary nor a bourgeois lesbian-gay lifestyle. Historically, sexual discourse has been structured by norms of discretion and indirection. Historical prerogatives thart configure maleness/masculinity and femaleness/femininity in West Africa is explored in the article. Then, through Janet's life story, the paper focuses on embodiments and expressions of self that can be read as masculine by the Western world. The third part examines some of the binary oppositions along which some women reflect on their relationships, regardless of their physical gender presentation. These gendered and en-gendered binaries are examined here through African feminist concepts and categories of difference. Bibliogr., noters, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Banks, W. 2011. 'This thing is sweet' : 'ntetee' and the reconfiguration of sexual subjectivity in post-colonial Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.265-290.*, 14, 265-290Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: The article focuses on the Ghanain 'Saso' community - a community of men in Ghana who engage in same-sex erotic practices - and how same-sex desire is attributed to two sources: nature and learning: 'ntetee' (lit. training). In this article, the author argues that 'ntetee' both challenges and reinforces public constructions of sexual subjectivity in Ghana. In marking same-sex sexuality as incompatible with and exogenous to Ghanaian culture and identity, public discourses make following a cultural tradition of heteronormativity central to Ghanaian sexual subjectivity. The author begins with providing a brief background of his fieldwork among 'Saso' people in southern Ghana. Then he briefly turns to public discussions about same-sex sexuality in Ghana, which reveal how socially acceptable Ghanaian sexual subjectivity must be shaped by 'cultural' obligation and the fulfillment of a heteronormative tradition. By drawing on personal narratives of 'Saso' people, the author explores how 'ntetee' led them to understanding their sexual subjectivity which did not include following the heteronormative norm. Yet, he emphasizes that the heteronormative norm is important in 'Saso' discourse and the sexual subjectivity of 'Saso' people when the issue of pursuing relationships emerges. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Jones, A. & Voigt, I. 2012. "Just a first sketchy makeshift": German travellers and their cartographic encounters with Africa, 1850-1914. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.9-39 : krt.*, 39,Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: The maps of Africa produced in Europe on the eve of colonial partition and in the early decades of colonial rule purported to represent in a scientific manner what European explorers had 'discovered'. Yet in reality they derived to a significant extent - albeit indirectly - from the spatial knowledge of Africans whom these explorers encountered. Whilst there are not many sources produced by Africans themselves, it is possible to read the European accounts as potential depositories of Afircan spatial knowledge and to consider how this knowledge may have been filtered in the process of cartographic production. Taking German travellers and in particular the work of August Petermann in Gotha (in the period 1854-1878) as an illustraiton, the article analyses the difficulties a European faced when attempting to grasp Africa in spatial terms, the motivations and importance of African 'informants', and the transformation of 'cartographic encounters' into maps. It also examines how some Africans responded to the growing market for geographical knowledge. Buibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MacGaffey, W. 2013. A note on Vansina's invention of matrilinearity. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.269-280.*, 54, (2) 269-280Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: Jan Vansina's 'Paths in the Rainforests' (1990) provides an instructive example of progress in overcoming the continuing burden of nineteenth-century evolutionary theory in studies of precolonial Africa in both historiography and anthropology. This article focuses on a critical section of the book, which outlines social evolution and 'the invention of matrilinearity' in the area around the lower Congo, showing both the strengths and the weaknesses of Vansina's approach. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Buggenhagen, B. 2014. A snapshot of happiness : photo albums, respectability and economic uncertainty in Dakar. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.78-100 : foto's.*, 84, (1) 78-100Accessed 18 February 2014.

Abstract: Young women who live in the improvised urban spaces on the outskirts of Senegal's capital city, Dakar, extemporize their respectability in a time of fiscal uncertainty through personal photography. The neighbourhood of Khar Yalla is an improvised, interconnected and multilayered space settled by families removed from the city centre during clean-up campaigns from the 1960s to the 1970s, by families escaping conflict in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau, and by recent rural migrants. As much as Khar Yalla is an improvised neighbourhood, it is also a space of improvisation. When women pose for, display, and pass around portraits of themselves at key moments in their social life, whether in the medium of social networking sites or photo albums, they reveal as much as they conceal the elements of individual and social life. They index their social networks and constitute their urban space not as peripheral, but as central to the lives and imaginations of their siblings and spouses who live abroad. Photographs actively shape and construct urban spaces, which are often loud, unruly and fraught spaces with vast inequalities and incommensurabilities. How women deal with economic and social disparity, within their own families, communities, and globally, is the subject of this article. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Bender, M.V. 2013. Being 'Chagga': natural resources, political activism, and identity on Kilimanjaro. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.199-220 : foto.*, 54, (2) 199-220Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: This article argues that the emergence of Chagga political identity on Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) in the 1940s and 1950s can best be understood as a product of intensive debates over the control of natural resources and the nature of chiefly authority. As a result of perceived threats to the land and water resources of the mountain and resentment of the role of the chiefs in these issues, grassroots activists adopted a language of unity using the ethnic term 'Chagga' a moniker long used by the colonial state but eschewed by the general population. With the rise of a paramount chieftaincy in 1951, the term shifted from being a symbol of colonial rule to one of common identity and resistance against the encroachment of the colonial state in local affairs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Newbury, D. 2012. Canonical conventions in Rwanda: four myths of recent historiography in central Africa. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.41-76.*, 39, 41-76Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: At a time of significant change in the practice of African history, this article is an appeal for a renewed respect for conventional historiography - referring both to careful acquaintance with earlier work and to the practice of historical analysis. Focusing on Rwanda, the argument is presented at four levels. First, it identifies four myths evident in recent representations of Rwandan history, namely, the myth of colonial omnipotence, the myth of elitist agency, the myth of the closure of history, and the myth of corporate ethnicity, all of which are related to the genocide. Second, it assesses a work that avoids such assumptions by drawing on broader empirical sources than is the norm (Jan Vansina, Le Rwanda ancien: le royaume nyiginya, 2001). It then examines work that, while highlighting an important theme, namely Rwandanicity, neglects much of the historical work done on Rwanda over the past forty years. The article concludes by proposing a way out of such 'dead-end discourses'. Greater engagement with Subaltern Studies as a concpetual field as well as an empirical field would be a good step in the right direction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hadfield, L. 2013. Challenging the status quo: young women and black men in black consciousness community work, 1970s South Africa. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.247-267 : foto's.*, 54, (2) 247-267Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: Young activists who took part in South Africa's Black Consciousness movement challenged the apartheid status quo with their bold calls for black psychological liberation. This article uses new evidence to elucidate the work these youthful activists did in health and economic projects in the rural Eastern Cape that, in part, upheld certain customs. The article also brings young professional women into the history of African youth, arguing that the involvement of professional black female activists changed the way activists and villagers perceived the abilities and roles of young black women. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tetteh, P.M. 2011. Child domestic labor in Accra : opportunity and empowerment or perpetuation of gender inequality? *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.163-189.*, 14, 163-189Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: Child labour is a relatively dynamic phenomenon, varying in its extent, nature, and effects in different countries or even within the same country over a period of time. As a result of this, the exact estimates, effects and knowledge on measures to tackle child labour have proved rather elusive. The subject and cultural notions of childhood and children's work is problematic as it produces attitudes and preconceptions which hinder research into and tackling child (domestic) labour. A common attitude of recruiters, employers, and officials working on behalf of children is to deny that child domestic work is a form of child labour or employment at all; or to refuse to acknowledge that it is detrimental to the wellbeing of the children concerned. Thus child domestic workers have been culturally accepted and largely relied on in many households. Engaging children as domestics in a household is considered 'safe' for the child, and thus is not stigmatized. This article on child domestic labour in Accra, Ghana, seeks to research the nature and realities of child domestic workers and contrast it with the notions and perceptions held about it. The article endeavours to answer the questions of what gender and nature of child becomes a domestic labourer, what prospects they face, what the nexus is between child domestic labour and gender inequality, discrimination and female poverty; and what policy measures are required to tackle the engagement of girls in domestic labour. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kringelbach, H.N. 2014. Choreographic performance, generations and the art of life in post-colonial Dakar. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.36-54.*, 84, (1) 36-54Accessed 18 February 2014.

Abstract: This article looks at three generations of choreographic performers in urban Senegal to examine the creative ways in which people develop their bodily skills, not only for the pleasure of innovation, but also to 'make their way into the world'. In so doing, they produce new social spaces and engage with a multiplicity of existing ones. The author suggests that this multiple engagement characterizes contemporary urban Africa, where social mobility is conceived of as multiplying the possibilities of building a decent life in spite of economic hardship. In West Africa,

this is in continuity with a long history of social mobility achieved through travel and the acquisition of new skills. Through a multiple engagement with different genres, performers also experiment with new ways of producing choreographic work. At every juncture, the social spaces thus produced either intensify or reduce the connections with global spaces already laid out by previous generations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Wenzel, N., Graefe, O., & Freund, B. 2013. Competition and cooperation : can South African business create synergies from BRIC+S in Africa? *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.14-28 : tab.*, 32, (1) 14-28Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: The relationship of cooperation and competition between South African private businesses and Asian companies has become more complex in the last 20 years. With South Africa joining what became BRICS in early 2011, it now represents the African continent with its growing market potential. However, South African medium and large size companies (SA MLCs) seem to perceive the positioning of BRIC businesses rather as a challenge than as a window of opportunity. This article identifies the need for a deeper understanding of the adaptive capacity and practices of South African private companies which play a significant role for job creation in South Africa. What the authors hereby present is in fact a first foray into companies' pragmatic engagements for achieving relative stability in increasing competitive markets. This is consequent of empirical research in its initial stages. The theoretical framework applied picks up recent debates revolving around the 'practice turn'. First evidence from business corroborates an alternative field-specific approach referring to Fligstein's relational sociology of markets and Thévenot's concept of pragmatic regimes of justification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sieveking, N. 2014. Create your space! : locating contemporary dance in Ouagadougou. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.55-77.*, 84, (1) 55-77Accessed 18 February 2014.

Abstract: Since the turn of the century contemporary dance has been gaining momentum as a pan-African artistic movement in which a new generation of performers is engaging. In contrast to more popular forms of 'traditional' or 'modern' performance genres, this new movement has evolved within the cosmopolitan urban elite and is driven by processes of professionalization that lead to the creation of new, border-crossing artistic spaces. These spaces are characterized by new boundaries and inequalities, related to various modes of distinction reflecting the shifting grounds of social status - gendered, generational, knowledge-based and economic. Taking an artistic 'capacity-building' project targeting female dancers in West Africa as an entry point, the article analyses how the practice of contemporary dance in Ouagadougou leads to the emergence of a translocal social space embedded in a dense network of transnational relations and connected to global art worlds. It is argued that the unequal power relations characterizing the professional art world of contemporary dance reflect the tensions and contradictions of local urban societies in the making and at the same time contribute to a reconfiguration of urban spaces where new forms of rooted cosmopolitanism can be invented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Asante, R. 2011. Ethnicity, religion, and conflict in Ghana : the roots of Ga nativism. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.81-131 : fig., tab.*, 14, 81-131Accessed 17 February 2014.

Abstract: There have been frequent disputes and conflicts in Ghana between adherents of Ga traditional religion and some Christian churches over the annual ban on drumming and noise-making which is traditional to the annual harvest festival celebrated by various Ga communities to usher in the farming season. This article explores the underlying causes of the conflict within the broader framework of horizontal inequalities - that is inequalities between culturally defined groups. It argues that the sporadic clashes and conflicts between adherents of Ga traditional religion and some Christian churches in Accra is not only about religious or cultural differences per se, but that religion and culture are used as avenues for expressing a deeply rooted feeling of marginalization of the Gas in their own land. Beneath the issue of the ban are profound grievances nurtured over time by the Ga people of Ghana. The first and second sections of the article focus on the methodology used and a review on some of the key perspectives and frameworks for analyzing conflicts in Africa. Next follows an examination of the

importance of cultural and religious issues in Ghana. Section four provides an overview of the ethnic and religious structure of Ghana and Accra and the fifth section highlights the incidence of violent clashes between Ga traditionalists and their supporters and a section of the Christian community in Accra. The author also explores and analyzes perceptions of inequalities and underlying causes of the conflict. The last section draws some conclusions on the linkages between culture, religion and horizontal inequalities, and conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ogen, O.L. 2012. Exploring the potential of praise poems for historical reconstruction among the Idepe-Ikale in southeastern Yorubaland. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.77-96.*, 39, 77-96Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: The existing body of literature on the origin of the Idepe-Ikale suggests a Benin provenance and an ethno-cultural identity for the generality of the Idepe-Ikale, a major Ikale subgroup in southeastern Yorubaland in Nigeria. This paper argues that this claim has largely been sustained by the excessive reliance on archival sources for the reconstruction of Ikale precolonial history. In order to demonstrate this, the paper draws primarily on evidence from praise poems and partly from historical linguistics and ethnography. It finds that the historical significance of 'oriki' (praise poems) is diametrically opposed to the prevailing story of the origin and ethnicity of the people of Idepe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dankyi, E.K. 2011. Growing up in a transnational household : a study of children of international migrants in Accra, Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.133-161.*, 14, 133-161Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: This article examines the Ghanaian context of the phenomenon of transnational households. It looks in particular at the children's perspective about the social impact of parental migration, especially in the light of a parental arrangement (child fosterage). Even though child fosterage in not peculiar to Ghana, it has not been the focus in studies on transnational families. Juxtaposing the Ghanaian children's experience against their Filipino counterparts, the discussion highlights the role that kin and friends play in raising migrants's children. Further, the article addresses the economic consequences of migration, since the relationship between migrants, their children, and caregivers depends on thrives from remittances. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Vansina, J. 2012. History in novels and memoirs: Alfons Vermeulen on rural Congo (1899-1904). *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.123-142.*, 39, 123-142Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: The Dutchman Alfons Vermeulen (1877-1965), who worked as an agent for the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels Vennootschap in the two Congos, published a novel about his life as a trader in a Congo town, which was entitled 'De pioniersdagen van Chicongo: een verhaal uit het pioniersleven in den Congo' (1933). He also left drafts about the same subject for his memoirs when he died in 1965. This essay systematically compares both documents using the rules of evidence and concludes that although it does not appear to be so on the surface, the novel distorts the evidence he adduces considerably more than the memoirs. At the same time though, both documents are equally deeply affected by the spirit of the time of their composition. Hence the author argues that the combined evidence of both documents together is not only richer but also more reliable than their separate use. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Wiley, K.A. 2014. Joking market women : critiquing and negotiating gender and social hierarchy in Kankossa, Mauritania. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.101-118.*, 84, (1) 101-118Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: The streets of Kankossa's busy daily market often ring with laughter as female vegetable vendors joke with each other and passersby. This joking comes at a time when gender roles are shifting in Mauritania since it has become challenging for many men to provide for their families, causing women to take on roles as significant income earners. Likewise, as slavery has diminished over the last century, arn, a group consisting of ex-slaves or descendants of slaves,

have been negotiating their places in the polity. To gain insight into the shifting social order, this article analyses examples of joking by arn market women who in this way engage with issues of gender and the social hierarchy. The social space of the market is a critical setting for such practices since it both facilitates their occurrence and also gives women's words weight because they are spoken in the presence of an audience. While jokes are always ambiguous, women's joking in front of others in this space makes their jokes bite, thus enabling them to give voice to deeply personal anxieties and make sense of changes in the social order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Kabanza, A. 2013. More people, more trees in South Eastern Tanzania: local and global drivers of land-use/cover changes. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.44-58 : ill., tab.*, 32, (1) 44-58Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: Land degradation in South Eastern Tanzania, the country's major cashew producing area, has been attributed to deforestation. By comparing land-use/cover maps derived from aerial photographs of 1965 with maps derived from satellite images of 2002, the authors assessed how land-use changed in six villages, and relate these to local and global drivers. Land-use/cover changes are complex processes, which the authors analyzed by determining the relative net changes, losses, persistence and gains of each land-use/cover categories. Widespread planting of cashew trees only started in the 1960s; while the 'villagisation' program in the 1970s, altered settlement patterns as centrally planned villages were created. Population growth and rural development policies were major local drivers for land-use/cover change; international trade and technological innovations were principal global drivers. Though population increase led to a reduction of natural vegetation, the spread of cashew trees resulted in a case of 'more people, more trees'. How far the ensuing deforestation affected the biodiversity of the area and how sustainable the production of cashew nuts actually is, remains yet unresolved questions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

O'Rourke, H.S. 2012. Native foreigners and the ambiguity of order and identity: the case of African diasporas and Islamic law in British Cameroon. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.97-122.*, 39, 97-122Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: In 1947, the colonial government in British Cameroon established an Islamic court in the Grassfields to try cases involving the region's Muslim population, primarily comprised of Fulani and Hausa diaspora communities that had settled the area since the late nineteenth century. Colonial debates over the creation and purview of the court reveal uncertainties that permeated Indirect Rule's legal categories of natives and non-natives, or tribe and race, which were to be governed by customary law and civil law, respectively. Comparing legal regimes in British Cameroon with Northern Nigeria, the homeland of 'native' Hausa and Fulani, shows that Islamic law sat uneasily across the divide between customary and civil law. With the importation of the court to the Grassfields, where Fulani and Hausa transformed into 'native foreigners', the delineation between customary and civil law was rendered even more obscure, illustrating that it could never neatly correspond to constructions of race and tribe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Beoku-Betts, J. 2011. Neo-liberal economic restructuring of public universities in Ghana : effects and challenges for academic women scientists. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.191-221.*, 14, 191-221Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: This article examines how neo-liberal economic reforms in higher education in Ghana are affecting women faculty in the social and organizational environments of scientific disciplines. Drawing on comparative feminist scholarship on women and higher education, the author argues that the work of women faculty has substantially increased under the impact of neo-liberal economic restructering policies, the gendered work environments of scientific disciplines, and the patriarchal institutional cultures of higher educational institutions. Issues such as sexual harrassment and exclusion from 'old boy networks' and beliefs that women are less knowledgeable and less competent than men constrain women academics, but also enable them to compete and tackle the organizational setting of their universities and empower them to assume authority positions, even in periods of civil unrest or the loss of highly skilled male faculty

as a consequence of brain drain. The author's study builds on this perspective and examines how Ghanaian women scientists experience and navigate these changing conditions. Based on semi-structured interviews, issues are addressed such as teaching responsibilities, research practices and productivity, authority and decision-making roles, and means of coping with work-life balance. The author first examines feminist perspectives on the impact of globalization of women in the academic profession, followed by a discussion on the research context of the study, and then an analysis of the data. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Baird, T.D. 2013. Parks and place fragments : the implications of biodiversity protection in Tanzania and Indiana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.100-104.*, 32, (1) 100-104Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: Parks and protected areas throughout the world can create place fragments where park boundaries seek to preserve and protect landscapes by dissociating social and ecological processes. Along these lines, park boarders that are designed to privilege one set of processes over another or obfuscate some processes altogether will impoverish all processes, catalyze adaptation and change, and undermine the historic foundations on which charismatic landscapes have evolved. This paper offers a qualitative comparison of Tarangire National Park in northern Tanzania and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in northern Indiana and argues that in both cases the parks have undermined historically derived social and ecological interactions with the effect of disrupting the wholeness and/or functionality of these spaces in ecological terms and the meaning of these spaces to both local communities and foreign visitors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Spicksley, J. 2013. Pawns on the Gold Coast: the rise of Asante and shifts in security fro debt, 1680-1750. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.147-175.*, 54, (2) 147-175Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: In the seventeenth century, Europeans on the Gold Coast took gold pawns as security for debt, but from the early eighteenth century, they turned increasingly toward the use of human pawns. This shift was the result of a transformation in levels of demand for gold amongst African sellers, most notably the Asante, who began to secure control over local gold sources from c. 1700. The change in demand for gold was accompanied by a rise in slave prices on the West African coast, but it was the indigenous system of debt recovery that proved crucial to the success of European trade. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Pavanello, M. 2011. Reconsidering Ivor Wilks's 'Big Bang' theory of Akan history. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.11-52 : tab.* , 14, 11-52Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: In this article, the author discusses Ivor Wilks's big bang theory of Akan history in Ghana, particularly as it concerns the related hypothesis on the recent origin of matrilineal 'mmusua'. Wilks assumes that, between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Akan of the forest were protagonists of an extraordinary transition from a foraging economy to an agrarian system, and that matriclans originated in the sixteenth century together with the matrilineal ideology itself. The present author challenged Wilks's thesis in recent work, arguing that the transition hypothesized is not possible in a span of only two centuries. In this article, he makes reference to a set of questions concerning the historical implications of the widespread practice of cross-cousin marriage, and its assimilation to marriage with a slave woman: an intriguing terminological coincidence that can be recorded throughout all Akan groups, notwithstanding their differences in language and kinship terminologies. The author shows that this coincidence is not merely linguistic, but also deals with the historical process that moulded some of the basic features of Akan social and political organization. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Schwarz, S. 2012. Reconstructing the life histories of liberated Africans: Sierra Leone in the early nineteenth century. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.175-207 : ill.*, 39, 175-207Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: This article draws attention to the scope and significance of the Registers of Liberated Africans, which were recently retracted in the Public Archives of Sierra Leone after a period of neglect. These registers, spanning a period between 1808 and 1819, provide details of the

names and physical characteristics of the first groups of "recaptives" released at Freetown by royal naval patrols in the immediate aftermath of British abolition of the slave trade. In the six decades which followed British abolition in 1807, over 90,000 African "recaptives", as the people rescued by the West Africa Squadron from slaving ships were termed, were forcibly relocated to Freetown. The evidence from the registers, when combined with other categories of records generated by colonial administrators, offers a rare opportunity to reconstruct biographical information about enslaved Africans after their release from slaving vessels. The methodology discussed in this article demonstrates how nominal linkage across diverse categories of records surviving in Sierra Leone and Britain make it possible to trace aspects of the subsequent movements of individuals after their cases had been adjudicated by the Vice Admiralty at Freetown. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Osayomi, T. 2013. Regional determinants of road traffic accidents in Nigeria : identifying risk areas in need of intervention. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.88-99 : fig., krt., tab.*, 32,Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: Road traffic accidents have become an issue of great concern in recent times in Nigeria. Several intervention efforts have been designed to reduce the accident rates and traffic mortality levels. This article analyses regional variations in road traffic accidents in Nigeria and their causes. Data on road traffic accidents for year 2003 to 2007, economic development, traffic density, urbanization, population size, and road infrastructure were assembled and analyzed using stepwise linear regression. Besides the national analysis, four separate regression models were estimated for northern, southern, urban and rural Nigeria. Results indicate that the length of asphalt concrete roads was a significant factor in road accidents at the national ($R^2 = 19.7\%$; $p = 0.006$) and rural scales ($R^2 = 35.8\%$; $p = 0.011$). Equally significant was the length of federal roads in urban ($R^2 = 41.5\%$; $p = 0.011$) and southern Nigeria ($R^2 = 50.1\%$; $p = 0.001$). Meanwhile, in northern Nigeria, urbanization and the length of asphalt concrete roads appeared to be dominant factors in road traffic accidents ($R^2 = 54.3\%$; $p = 0.001$). Given the observed geographical differences, this study recommends the design of area-specific strategies for the prevention and control of road traffic accidents in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yaro, J.A. & Tsikata, D. 2013. Savannah fires and local resistance to transnational land deals : the case of organic mango farming in Dipale, northern Ghana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.72-87 : krt., foto's.*, 32,Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: Recent interest in investments in land in Africa targets the supposed 'abundant and wasting' fire-prone savannah woodlands. Outgrower models are becoming the recommended business model for transnational investments as they are argued to guarantee a win-win outcome for both trans-national companies and local farmers. Using qualitative interviews in the village of Dipale, the authors investigate one such project, the Integrated Tamale Fruit Company (ITFC). All outgrowers lost their investments to savannah fires and consequently abandoned or converted the mango farms into food crop farms. The political ecology of the area, manifested in the human-environmental conditions and land management practices confounded the business model of land acquisitions thus threatening their profitability for the investors and reducing their contribution to local livelihood outcomes. The savannah fires represent an instrumentalized form of local resistance against the expropriation of their livelihood resources without their full cooperation and consent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Subulwa, A.G. 2012. Settlement, protracted displacement, and repatriation at Mayukwayukwa in western Zambia. *African Geographical Review: (2012), vol.32, no.1, p.29-43 : krt., foto's.*, 32,Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: In 1967, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) began resettling Angolan refugees into independent Zambia's first official refugee camp, Mayukwayukwa in Kaoma District, Western Province, Zambia. After nearly 40 years living as refugees, Angolans began a process of repatriation - or return - to Angola. By 2010, the prospects of full repatriation from Mayukwayukwa to Angola were limited, forcing the community, the governments, and the international refugee regime to address long-standing appeals for alternative settlement options. This article begins by

providing a historical understanding of refugee-hosting in Western Province, Zambia and proceeds to trace the ever-evolving contours of protracted refugee-hosting at Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement. The author utilizes in-depth interviews to assess the Zambian and Angolan perceptions of refugee-hosting, settlement, repatriation, citizenship and identity. Ultimately, the protracted displacement of Angolans in Zambia challenges the discourse that privileges repatriation as the ideal durable solution. Additionally, the case of Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement not only illustrates the utility of geographic approaches to refugee research, but also contributes to broader discussions regarding geographies of mobility, transnational identities, development, and displacement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Warshawsky, D.N. 2012. State, civil society, and the limits of NGO institutionalization in post-apartheid South Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2012), vol.32, no.1, p.1-13 : fig.*, 32, (1) 1-13Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: While some civil society organizations (CSOs) initially embraced the state in post-apartheid South Africa, many became increasingly disappointed with the state's incapacity to effect meaningful and long-lasting social change. This has resulted in a range of new CSO activity, including semi-autonomous non-governmental organizations, numerous basic needs organizations, and broad based social movements. Through in-depth interviews and participant observation, this article examines one CSO as a case study to highlight the emerging fractures in South Africa's state-civil society configuration. Findings in this article suggest that some CSOs have successfully disengaged with the South African state due to its inefficient and corrupt funding practices, incapacity for effective leadership, and outright hostility towards CSOs. However, these data also indicate that problematic state-civil society relations may weaken South African CSOs' potential to operate effectively or develop social movements which challenge the state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MacGaffrey, W. 2011. Tamale : election 2008, violence, and 'unemployment'. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.53-80.*, 14, 53-80Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: This article explores, from a local perspective, some of the factors that seem to have provoked the incidents of violence that occured in Tamale and other parts of the Northern Region of Ghana after the elections of 2008. The multiple sources of political violence include unemployment, but that must itself be deconstructed: the 'unemployment' of which activists complain is as much as anything a state of envy for the material rewards associated with political success. The government's dominant position in the economy leaves relatively few areas open to private enterprise besides the retail market in food and consumer goods. Together with the low level of education and public information which make the people less able to comprehend economic issues of underdevelopment and income distribution, this contributes to a growing dissatisfaction with the political and economic situation. The deep cultural tradition of conspicuous consumption of material goods by politicians clash with the concepts of development and modernization, and individual leaders advocating simplistic and sometimes violent remedies are not so much sources of instability as symptoms of it. This kind of corruption makes the stability of the political system precarious, as well as the fact that these political leaders are unable to keep their promises. The elections of 2008 reveal the fragility of the politics of the Ghanaian State. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Callebert, R. 2014. Transcending dual economies : reflections on popular economies in South Africa. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.119-134.*, 84, (1) 119-134Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: A recent special issue of Africa on 'Popular Economies in South Africa' drew attention to local economies and to the livelihoods that link these popular, informal economies and the lives of the poor to the formal and global economies. This approach offers a promising avenue for questioning academic and policy discourses about unemployment and poverty in South Africa that are curiously reminiscent of the dualist modernization theories of the 1950s and 1960s. Both the idea of a South African 'underclass', as discussed by Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass, and the discourse of a first and a second economy, notably promoted by former President Thabo Mbeki, assume a fundamental divide in South Africa's economy based on socio-economic exclusion. These assumptions, however, fail to capture the many ways in which people cross

these divides in making a living and have problematic policy implications. Highlighting these many and complex connections, as the recent special issue did, as well as historicizing the informal economy can help us to conceptualize the South African economy as a whole rather than as existing in two separate worlds. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Baller, S. 2014. Urban football performances: playing for the neighbourhood in Senegal, 1950s-2000s. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.17-35.*, 84, (1) 17-35Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: In Senegal, neighbourhood football teams are more popular than teams in the national football league. The so-called 'navétanes' teams were first created in the 1950s. Since the early 1970s, they have competed in local, regional and national neighbourhood championships. This article considers the history of these clubs and their championships by focusing on the city of Dakar and its fast-growing suburbs, Pikine and Guédiawaye. Research on the 'navétanes' allows an exploration of the social and cultural history of the neighbourhoods from the actor-centred perspective of urban youth. The history of the 'navétanes' reflects the complex interrelations between young people, the city and the state. The performative act of football on and beyond the pitch, by players, fans and organizers constitutes the neighbourhood as a social space in a context where the state fails to provide sufficient infrastructure and is often contested. The 'navétanes' clubs and championships demonstrate how young people have experienced and imagined their neighbourhoods in different local-level ways, while at the same time interconnecting them with other social spaces, such as the city, the nation and the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Vaughan, C. 2013. Violence and regulation in the Darfur-Chad borderland c. 1909-56: policing a colonial boundary. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.177-198 : krt.*, 54,Accessed 18 February 2014.
Abstract: Recent literature has emphasised the political and economic opportunities afforded to peoples living in African borderlands by the existence of permeable inter-state boundaries. This article examines the history of the Darfur-Chad borderland under colonial rule and finds that serious risks existed for those attempting to circumvent state authority in order to take advantage of such opportunities. State-led attempts to control these borders, though always incomplete, were often characterised by considerable violence. The limits of state power did not therefore straightforwardly translate into an accommodation with border societies. That said, this was also a border zone characterised by complex interaction and negotiation between state and local forms of regulation, and by multiple forms of sovereignty. This led to the emergence of plural and hybrid forms of authority, now repeatedly observed in studies of contemporary African borderlands, but rarely fully historicised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muthoni, J.W. & Wangui, E.E. 2013. Women and climate change : strategies for adaptive capacity in Mwanga District, Tanzania. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.59-71 : fig., tab.*, 32, (1) 59-71Accessed 17 February 2014.
Abstract: This paper highlights the role that women in Mangio Village, Mwanga District, Tanzania play in rural livelihoods in the context of a changing climate. Data were collected in 2011 at community, household and individual levels. Methods of data collection included focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with household members, individuals and key informants. Qualitative data analyses were done using NVIVO software. Results indicate that despite having limited access to livelihood assets compared to men, women play an important role in enhancing the adaptive capacity that Mangio Village has to climate change. Their roles extend from family units to the community level where they contribute in all the major spontaneous and planned strategies that the village has taken up in response to a changing climate among other drivers. Key to women's contribution is their social networks and in the labor required in new activities that enhance adaptation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]