

Africa

AFRICOM: hard or soft power initiative / Oluwaseun Tella. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 393-406 : tab

Abstract: The United States (US) Africa Command (AFRICOM) was launched in 2007, ostensibly to foster African security. Rather than focusing on traditional military operations, AFRICOM also embraces non-military activities such as humanitarian aid and African development. This begs the question as to what type of power (hard or soft) the US intends to wield through AFRICOM. Several US official statements have emphasised the soft power attributes of this military project. To this end, this article seeks to respond to two fundamental questions. First, is AFRICOM a soft power project? Second, how, if at all, has AFRICOM enhanced perceptions of the US in Africa? The article concludes that sceptical and negative perceptions of AFRICOM inhibit its soft-power objective of winning the hearts and minds of the African people. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225588> (Restricted access)

Africa

India-Africa defence cooperation against the backdrop of the 'Make in India' initiative / Sanjiv Ranjan. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 407-419

Abstract: Although India is a major importer of defence equipment, it has also been manufacturing defence equipment for some of its needs. The Government of India's ambitious 'Make in India' initiative for the defence sector aims to achieve self reliance in defence equipment production. This essay explores the opportunities for bilateral arms trade between India and Africa, as a new facet of India-Africa defence cooperation. It covers India's arms export policy, policy reforms in India's defence sector, and the opportunities for Indian and African defence markets. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225586> (Restricted access)

Africa

Figures et discours de migrants en Afrique : mémoires de routes et de corps / sous la dir. de Abdourahmane Seck, Cécile Canut et Mouhammed Abdallah Ly - Paris : Riveneuve, 2015.

Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif est issu d'une rencontre internationale à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal. Que nous apprennent les mémoires de routes et de voyages sur les mutations contemporaines du continent africain ? La question de la migration est abordée ici à partir des phénomènes de production et de circulation de la parole ; celle qui marque et recompose des discours et des récits au quotidien, par les hommes et les femmes qui voyagent autant que par ceux et celles qui restent. Contributions: Introduction (Abdourahmane Seck, Mouhammed Abdallah Ly et Cécile Canut); Quitter ses terres : néo-épopées au Sénégal (sur 'La quête infinie de l'autre rive' de Sylvie Kandé et 'Mbeke mi' d'Abasse Ndione); La frontière, la route, le sépulture: symboles et figures de la migration dans 'Les soleils des indépendances' d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Pierre Soubias); La place du territoire du Cap-Vert pour les Sénégalais d'origine capverdienne : construire un récit familial (Elsa Ramos); Researching the 'unspoken': understanding the socio-cultural dialectics of the international migratory behavior of young male urbanites in the periphery of Dakar (Sebastian Prothmann); L'empreinte des voix. Performance du batuke par les femmes de Santiago (Cap-Vert) (Cécile Canut et Clémentina Furtado); Le migrant de la chanson sénégalaise : aperçu thématique et enjeux socioculturels des années 80 à nos jours (Abdourahmane Seck et Mouhammed Abdallah Ly); Récits ou miroirs déformants des réalités socio-historiques. L'hétérogénéité des migrations soninkées au Fouta Toro (Mauritanie, Sénégal) depuis la fin du XVIIIème siècle (Cheikna Wagué); "Migration-formation" pour une quête de connaissance et de reconnaissance : figure des migrants dans les établissements d'enseignements de l'arabe et de l'islam au Sénégal (Kae Amo); Naissance d'une descendance d'Ouest-Africains à Madagascar : le lourd héritage de l'impérialisme français dans l'océan indien (Amadou Ba); Des événements de "Ceuta et Mellilla" au "Péril noir" : les "migrants subsahariens" dans la presse marocaine (Nadia Khrouz et Nazarena Lanza). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

African indigenous knowledge and the disciplines / edited by Gloria Emeagwali and George J. Sefa Dei - Rotterdam [etc.] : Sense Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: The contributions collected in this volume explore indigenous intellectual discourses related to diverse disciplines, with a focus on education, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and engineering in their historical and contemporary context. The work reinforces the demand for the decolonization of the academy and makes the case for a paradigmatic shift in content, subject matter and curriculum in institutions in Africa and elsewhere. Contributions: Intersections between Africa's indigenous knowledge systems and history (Gloria Emeagwali); Indigenous distillation in northeastern Nigeria and the production of argi (M. Z. Zaruwa, J. T. Barminas and R. O. Apampa); Traditional brewing technique in Northern Nigeria: an indigenous approach to the exploitation of enzymes (Tsiro) (M. Z. Zaruwa, N. U. Ibok and I. U. Ibok); Traditional tannery and dyeing (yirie) methods: a science par excellence in northeastern Nigeria (M. Z. Zaruwa and Z. E. Kwaghe); Terracing and agriculture in central Nigeria with a focus on Yil Ngas (Samuel Barde Gwimbe); Ancient terraces on highland fringes south of the Chad Basin: the case of Gwoza and Yil Ngas (Samuel Barde Gwimbe); Creative geometric thought and endogenous knowledge production: experimentation and invention among Tonga women in southeast Mozambique (Paulus Gerdes); Indigenous traditional medicine in Ghana: tapping into an under-explored resource (Sarfó K. Nimoh); African traditional medicine (TM) and social movements in Nigeria (R. O. Olaoye); Art education: curriculum, traditional knowledge and practice in Nigeria (Paul Obiokor); The indigenous knowledge systems and the curriculum (Edward Shizha); Learning mathematics in English at basic schools: a benefit or hindrance? (E. Fredua-Kwarteng and F. Ahia); Indigenizing the curriculum: the case of the African university (George J. Sefa Dei). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cameroon

[Special issue: Cameroon literature] / guest ed.: Juliana Makuchi Nfah-Abbenyi - Pretoria : Tydskrif vir Letterkunde Assosiasie, Universiteit van Pretoria, 2016.

Abstract: The contributions to this special issue on Cameroon literature address a variety of issues ranging from the colonial era to the early decades of independence under the dictatorship of Ahmadou Ahidjo, to Paul Biya's ascension to power in the mid-80s with the promise of democracy, to freedom of the press and freedom of speech turning out to be an illusion in the 1990s, and to censorship and the general feeling of hopelessness of the 2000s. Titles: Cameroon's national literatures: an introduction (Juliana Makuchi Nfah-Abbenyi); Anglophone Cameroon literature: a conversation with Bole Butake (Juliana Makuchi Nfah-Abbenyi & Bole Butake); Francophone Cameroon literature: a conversation with Ambroise Kom (Juliana Makuchi Nfah-Abbenyi & Ambroise Kom); La 'mutilation anthropologique' et le réalignement de la littérature camerounaise (Cilas Kemedjio); 'Anthropological mutilation' and the reordering of Cameroon literature (Cilas Kemedjio); Anglophone Cameroon literature 1959-90: a brief overview (Joyce Ashuntantang); Framing homosexual identities in Cameroonian literature (Frieda Ekotto); 'A crushing curse': widowhood in contemporary anglophone Cameroon literature (Eunice Ngongkum); Community theatre as instrument for community sensitisation and mobilisation (Ekpe Inyang); Oral history, collective memory and socio-political criticism: a study of popular culture in Cameroon (Donatus Fai Tangem); Towards a poetics of decolonization: Mongo Beti's 'The poor Christ of Bomba' (Charles Tita); 'Les lendemains de révolution avortée': Nathalie Etoke's bipolar narratives of doomed national romance (Anna-Leena Toivanen); Les traductions néerlandaises des romans francophones camerounais (Katrien Lievois). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cameroon

Language use in the Islamic faith in Cameroon : the case of a Mosque in the city of Maroua / Jean-Paul Kouega and François G. Baimada. - In: *Journal of Language and Culture*: (2012), vol. 3 no. 1, p. 10-19

Abstract: This paper examines language use and religion, paying special attention to the languages of religious practices and the factors that determine the choice of these languages in a given polity. The data are drawn from a series of Friday congregational prayers in the main Mosque of the city of Maroua, the headquarters of the Far North region of Cameroon, an area

where the Islamic faith has a high concentration of worshippers. For lack of an appropriate sociolinguistic framework of analysis, the structural-functional approach proposed by Kouega (2008a) was used. Sketchily, this approach consists in segmenting a religious service into its constituent parts and checking what language is used in what part and for what purpose. The analysis of the data collected reveals that a Friday Prayer service is divided into some 15 parts and the dominant language used is Arabic. One other language cited, exclusively for sermons and announcements are Fulfulde, a widespread northern Cameroon lingua franca. The choice of these languages is determined by a variety of factors: Arabic is the liturgical language associated with Islam, while Fulfulde is the language of the Imam, that of the Muezzin and a vehicular language in the neighbourhood. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.academicjournals.org/JLC>

Ghana

Moral communities in African cities / Annika Teppo. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 284-359

Abstract: In this special section, contributors study the formation and workings of, as well as the change in, urban moral communities in African cities. They study how inhabitants understand their city and how they talk about, use and imagine it. They ask how they form their communities and how these are linked to ideas of decency, respectability and appropriateness. The articles focus on urban communities where sociocultural changes have led to moral questions.

Contributions: Mining morals, muck and Akan gold in New York City (Jane Parish); Competing prayers: the making of a Nigerian urban landscape (Ulrika Trovalla); Church rules? The lines of 'ordentlikheid' among Stellenbosch Afrikaners (Annika Teppo); The ambivalence of neighbourhood in urban Burkina Faso (Jesper Bjarnesen); "We are all children of God": a Charismatic church as space of encounter between township and suburb in post-apartheid Johannesburg (Barbara Heer). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1116952> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Are police deaths a consequence of flaws in the South African Police Service administration? : a SWOT analysis / Mbekezeli C. Mkhize and Phathutshedzo Madumi. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 323-339 : graf

Abstract: This article argues that since the advent of democracy, the South African Police Service (SAPS) has been plagued by poor administration. Having inherited a repressive police force, the post-apartheid national police commissioners (NPCs) have found it difficult to transform the organisation. Among the unintended consequences has been a rise in police deaths. Although police deaths can be attributed to numerous factors, this article focuses on fault lines in the SAPS administration through a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis drawing largely on existing scholarly debates. Essential theoretical perspectives have been employed to gain insight into the root causes of the problem. The article concludes that poor administration and a lack of trust, partnership and collaboration between police officers and community members have perpetuated the killing of police officers. These killings are further compounded by the flawed and ill-conceived selection and appointment of NPCs. As a consequence, the article recommends that the appointment of NPCs should be promptly reviewed. It further recommends that each potential candidate should have risen through the ranks and must fully comprehend the challenges facing the organisation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225584> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Crime in rank and file : Azania People's Liberation Army combatants in South Africa / Godfrey Maringira. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 431-438

Abstract: The author presents two narratives of ex-combatants of the Azania People's Liberation Army (APLA, South Africa). Their stories illuminate the ways in which violence was understood and enacted during their time as combatants. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225589> (Restricted access)

South Africa

How does state security limit the right to protest? : state response to popular participation in South Africa / Andrea Royeppen. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 340-355 : graf

Abstract: In South Africa, the right to protest has come under threat from the state. Increasing cases of forceful policing and, at times, unlawful procedural prohibitions of protest attest to this. Interviews with members of different community-based organisations across South Africa show that protest is sometimes delegitimised under the guise of security as protestors are constructed as threats to the state. The larger implication of this treatment is that these protestors are treated as non-citizens who are excluded from participating in governance. This study aims to describe this situation through securitisation theory, arguing that South Africa has become a securitised state. It therefore looks at the implications of this securitised response for popular participation in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225581> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Improving physical protection systems to prevent residential burglaries / Doraval Govender. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 356-367

Abstract: Security risk control measures may take the form of physical protection systems, strategies and/or actionable crime information products. This article explores the role played by physical protection systems (PPSs) in preventing residential burglaries in South Africa. It is important that such systems be properly designed and timeously evaluated. The study on which this article is based seeks to assist communities in the prevention of residential burglaries. The primary aim of this article is to improve PPSs to prevent residential burglaries. A community-based participatory research approach was used to collect data via informal and in-depth individual interviews and observation. Data analysis involved the descriptive analysis of responses and observation field notes. The results suggest that perpetrators gain unlawful entry during the night or the day, mainly in the absence of the occupants, by penetrating, bypassing or damaging perimeter fencing, windows and/or burglar bars without being detected. Based on these findings, it is recommended that PPSs be effectively designed with an objective in mind and regularly evaluated for vulnerabilities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225582> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Translating Mofolo / ed. by Chris Dunton & 3011] - Pretoria : Tydskrif vir Letterkunde Assosiasie, Universiteit van Pretoria, 2016.

Abstract: Mofolo's novels 'Moeti oa Bochabela' (1907), 'Pitseng' (1910) and 'Chaka' (1925) were the first published novels written in an African language in Southern Africa. 'Chaka' was translated into English, French, Afrikaans and German. The editors of this special edition dealing with translating Mofolo's work first and foremost wanted to 'rectify' the scholarly habit of making authoritative interpretations based on translated versions only, and discarding the original without giving recognition that every translation is already an interpretation. It was the aim of the editors for the papers to deal with the original texts as much as possible. Editorial: Re-animating the works of Thomas Mofolo by engaging with the original Sesotho texts (Chris Dunton, Antjie Krog); Thomas Mofolo: the man, the writer and his contexts (Stephen Gill); The Mofolo effect and the substance of Lesotho literature in English (Piniel Viriri Shava, Lesole Kolobe); Towards silence: Thomas Mofolo, small literatures and poor translation (Alain Ricard); Land, 'botho' and identity in Thomas Mofolo's novels (Limakatso Chaka); 'oi, oi! you must go by the right path': Mofolos Chaka revisited via the original text (Antjie Krog); Interview: a case for sheer compulsive and imaginative depth (Njabulo S. Ndebele, Antjie Krog); Translating extra-linguistic culture-bound concepts in Mofolo: a daunting challenge to literary translators (Mosisili Sebotsa); Insights into translation and the original text: Thomas Mofolo's 'Chaka' (Moroesi R. Nakin, Inie J. Kock); Essay: Traveller to the east or towards the rising sun? The English and French translations of 'Moeti oa Bochabela' (Chris Dunton, Lerato Masiea); Thomas Mofolo's sentence design in 'Chaka' approached in translation (Christiaan Swanepoel); 'A reflection of a reflection': notes on representational and ethical possibilities in Thomas Mofolo's 'Chaka' (Alfred Schaffer); The

transculturation of Thomas Mofolo's Chaka (Alexia Vassilatos); Essay: Imaginary intersection: Thomas Mofolo, Gertrude Stein and W. E. B. Du Bois (Katt Lissard). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

'Broederbande' [brotherly bonds] : Afrikaner nationalist masculinity and African sexuality in the writings of Werner Eiselen's students, Stellenbosch University, 1930-1936 / Andrew Bank. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 180-197 : foto's, ill
Abstract: The importance of Willi Werner Max Eiselen (1899-1977) as the lecturer, supervisor and mentor of the first generation of 'volkekundiges' at Stellenbosch University has been greatly underestimated. He supervised no fewer than 11 MA and doctoral theses in this field between 1930 and 1936, texts which are remarkable for the coherence of the backgrounds of their authors, male, rural, Christian, right-wing, and for the uniformity of their ethnological method, extensive reliance on German linguistics and imperial ethnography as core secondary sources, limited and detached fieldwork practice oriented towards the verbatim recording of texts from elderly men and collection of ethnographic objects on Berlin Mission Society mission stations, and an almost obsessive preoccupation with African sexuality, particularly the alleged promiscuity of women in African cultures. Through a close reading of their theses and published writing, the author argues that these pious Afrikaner nationalist men of the post-'English War' generation consolidated 'volkekunde' on the lines established by their mentor in his writings and teachings of the 1920s: that is, as a rigid ideology of difference, powerfully underpinned by concepts of race and racism, deeply informed by a masculine Afrikaner nationalism and the associated politics of segregation. An important subtheme in the theses and correspondence of Eiselen and his protégés is the threatening figure of the liberal woman anthropologist. Contrary to the conventional wisdom that there was a moment of convergence of interests and approaches during the early and mid-1930s between the English-speaking liberal school of social anthropology and 'the Stellenbosch school of volkekunde', the author concludes that the latter tradition remained, as it had been when fathered by Eiselen in the 1920s, radically different from social anthropology in its racial politics, its anthropological method and its ethnographic focus. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1069715> (Restricted access)

South Africa

"Giving God his due?" : understanding tithing and its function within the Seventh-Day Adventist Church / Evan Carl Edward Jacobs. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 235-247
Abstract: This paper focuses on the practice of tithing as an extraordinary form of religious giving, in South Africa. Tithing involves habitually giving ten percent of one's income to the church, and since this is such a significant portion of a person's income, its giving should reflect that significance. The paper seeks to understand why people tithe, and whether they expect anything in return from the community to which they tithe. In an attempt to find answers, attention is placed on members of the South African division of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, as this denomination has exhibited an upward trend in tithe-giving behaviour over the last decade. The information gathered through participant-observation is analysed by placing it within an anthropological discourse of gift-exchange. Through this lens, the paper argues that tithing functions to produce group solidarity by maintaining the relationships between clergy, laity and their deity Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1077466> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Church of boxing / Simon Sender. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 1-2, p. 134-144 : foto's
Abstract: This photographic essay emerges out of Master's fieldwork being conducted at the University of Cape Town. It concerns the mutual arrangement between a boxing club and a church group to share a space for their respective pursuits. Depending on one's point of view, the photographs depict minor characters in a subplot of greater South Africa, or the central protagonists in an agentive drama of their own making. The author documents the two

overlapping worlds of boxing and religion, but these photos are also intended to gesture towards questions of space and place making, precarity, resistance and the necessity of compromise.

Bibliogr. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1059734> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Embodied urban health and illness in Cape Town : children's reflections on living in Symphony Way Temporary Relocation Area / Efua Prah. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 269-283 : foto's

Abstract: This paper explores ideas about health and illness held by six children who live in the Symphony Way Temporary Relocation Area in Cape Town, South Africa. The research shows that solutions to illness and health problems held by low-income populations are critically shaped by various characteristics of society: the surrounding neighbourhood, the family and the experience of the individual child. This contests current policy assumptions that solutions to wellness are not located within the lived experience of local populations. The findings are part of continued efforts to investigate how health is negotiated in low-income areas, what challenges people face and how they overcome such challenges. The research discusses ideas of health embodiment in relation to both the socio-economic and natural environment, and illustrates the impact that poor housing-quality and access to health care services have on health and ideas of health and illness. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1091742> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Fathering 'volkekunde' : race and culture in the ethnological writings of Werner Eiselen, Stellenbosch University, 1926-1936 / Andrew Bank. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 163-179 : foto's

Abstract: Werner Willi Max Eiselen (1899-1977) has been celebrated for having consolidated the liberal functionalist school of social anthropology in South Africa. In the standard androcentric narrative, David Hammond-Tooke (1997) argues that during his decade-long tenure as head of "Bantology" at Stellenbosch University between 1926 and 1936, and in close collaboration with Isaac Schapera (1905-2003), Werner Eiselen developed the tradition of social anthropology founded in the five years before his appointment by Alfred Reginald Radcliffe-Brown (1881-1955) at the University of Cape Town. This essay fundamentally challenges this narrative. Through a close reading of the political and ethnological writings of Meinhof-trained Eiselen, it argues that race rather than culture was the central theme in his Stellenbosch years, especially during the mid- to late 1920s. Racial classification, racial science and Afrikaner nationalism played a central role in the alternative ethnological tradition that Eiselen self-consciously crafted at Stellenbosch University. His partial shift in emphasis from race to culture in his relatively sparse ethnological writings of the early to mid-1930s was prompted by another German mentor, the linguist Diedrich Westermann (1887-1956), rather than by South African liberal scholars like Isaac Schapera. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1075854> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Friedrich Rudolf Lehmann from Leipzig to Potchefstroom University : scholarly committed, ethically ambivalent / N. S. Jansen van Rensburg. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 198-215

Abstract: While Friedrich Rudolf Lehmann, Potchefstroom's first 'volkekunde' [ethnology] professor, worked and associated with well-known and ardent supporters of the Nazi government in Germany, his German colleagues critiqued his lukewarm commitment to Nazism. Later, this political ambivalence also marked his time in apartheid South Africa. This paper is an examination of how one ethnologist, caught between the two regimes of National Socialism and apartheid, managed to negotiate his way through them. Lehmann's political choices exemplify a person who does not oppose regimes head-on, but uses the opportunities they present to further his own academic career. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1079140> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Frontiers of freedom: race, landscape and nationalism in the coastal cultures of South Africa / Leslie Bank . - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 248-268 : foto's, krt
Abstract: The idea that whiteness is not a natural category but one which requires construction, maintenance and investment has provoked a rich scholarship, including in South Africa. The scholarship on whiteness in southern Africa has been marked, in particular, by a failure to consider whiteness in relation to blackness, especially in the post-apartheid era. This article addresses this by focusing on the coast as a contested frontier of identity formation in the Eastern Cape and in its major coastal city, East London, during the twentieth century and beyond. It explores how the landscape of the coast shaped racial identity politics and how the transition in the definition of East London as a white city to its current conception as a black city is crucially connected to identity politics and struggles for its coastline. The paper suggests that the idea of the coast as a, frontier of freedom, expressed the essential meaning of coastal occupation to both black and white residents of the city, who embrace the coast and the city in different ways.
Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1088790> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Long walk from 'volkekunde' to anthropology : reflections on representing the human in South Africa / C. S. van der Waal. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 216-234 : foto's
Abstract: This paper stems from a seminar that the author gave at his retirement from the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Stellenbosch University earlier in 2015. It details his long personal, political and intellectual journey from volkekunde to social anthropology. Written in the register of historical auto-ethnography, the piece details his theoretical paradigm shift and intellectual interlocutors in the process, while also pointing at the important role that he played in the transformation and expansion of social anthropology at both Rand Afrikaans University (now the University of Johannesburg) and at Stellenbosch University. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1088392> (Restricted access)

Swaziland

Urban cemeteries in Swaziland : materialising dignity / Casey Golomski. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2015), vol. 38, no. 3-4, p. 360-371 : foto's
Abstract: This photo essay traces the materiality of urban cemeteries in Swaziland to underscore the production of dignity in contemporary funeral culture. Increasingly, death and burial in town are realities for many people who have lost social ties or land tenure in rural areas where burials customarily take place. Urban burials register anxieties about cultural and socio-economic change and the value of human life, but new mortuary consumer markets have incited novel commemorative practices that qualify these burials as dignified. The photos derive from long-term ethnographic research in Swaziland on transformations of dying, death and funerals in the wake Southern Africa's HIV/Aids epidemic. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2015.1087322> (Restricted access)

West Africa

The relevance of the Gulf of Guinea in global energy politics / John Paul Safunu Banchani. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 420-426
Abstract: Africa and for that matter the Gulf of Guinea cannot be indifferent to the global energy politics of the 21st century. The increasing importance of the region has attracted major actors in the energy sector. The competing interests of these actors are played out in various forms. This heightened interest in the region, especially with the discovery of oil in huge commercial quantities, has brought the importance of the area into focus in global oil politics. This paper looks at the importance of the region in light of the huge energy potentials of the Gulf of Guinea and how the institution of proper governance systems could serve as an important factor in ensuring the proper management of the resource. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225585> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

The security sector and the plunder of Zimbabwe's Chiadzwa alluvial diamonds : the 'goat mentality' in practice / Godfrey Maringira and Tyanai Masiya. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 368-377

Abstract: While the human rights impact of the deployment of state security agencies in the Chiadzwa diamond fields has been explored, it is important to continue to expose the increasing tendency within the sector to take public resources that should be protected by the state and used for the benefit of the people and channel them for personal gain. The security sector stranglehold of President Robert Mugabe and the ruling political party, the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), has facilitated the siphoning of Chiadzwa diamond revenue into the pockets of individual security personnel. The unfolding sociopolitical crisis in Zimbabwe has also meant that these security personnel have been deployed beyond conflict zones and into traditionally civilian domains, with dire consequences for the public purse. With this in mind, it is asserted that these issues have driven state security agencies to enrich themselves through what is termed in this article as a 'goat mentality'. The article thus explores the ways in which state security agencies have been deployed and gone on to promote personal enrichment in the Chiadzwa diamond fields. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225587> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Unmasking silence and impunity : the Zimbabwe Peace Project's e-activism in a polarised political dispensation / Terence M. Mashingaidze. - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 4, p. 378-392

Abstract: This study is an exploration of the use of technology-mediated interventions by the Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) in checkmating the country's insidious culture of political violence and impunity. It disentangles the ZPP's strategies and the composite reactions they triggered from state functionaries and the aligned security apparatus. The ZPP exploited and deployed an Internet-circulated monthly newsletter, bulk short message service (SMS) alerts, smartphones, radio and Facebook to shine a spotlight on injustice. It is argued that the ZPP's whistle-blowing strategies used against human rights violators were not necessarily intended to secure immediate perpetrator conviction; rather, they were a partial but exigent attempt at using perpetrator exposure to reveal extralegal activities and checkmate the country's culture of impunity. The ZPP's cybernetic naming and shaming strategies embarrassed some offenders, as evidenced by the intelligence operatives and the police's constant harassment and arrests of ZPP-affiliated activists. The state-controlled media compounded this pressure by casting aspersions on the ZPP's bona fides, labelling it a foreign-funded organisation that was attempting to destabilise the country. Finally, this study is informed by a broad evidentiary base that includes ZPP reports on its e-archive, oral interviews, policy documents and newspaper accounts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1225583> (Restricted access)