

Africa

Garden cities and colonial planning : transnationality and urban ideas in Africa and Palestine / ed. by Liora Bigon and Yossi Katz - Manchester [etc.] : Manchester University Press, 2017.

Abstract: This collection is a study of the process by which European planning concepts and practices were transmitted, diffused and diverted in various colonial territories and situations. The socio-political, geographical and cultural implications are analysed here through case studies from the global South, namely from French and British colonial territories in Africa as well as from Ottoman and British Mandate Palestine. Contributions on Africa: Symbolic usage of the 'garden city' concept during the French Protectorate of Morocco : from the Howardian model to garden housing estates (Charlotte Jelidi); From metropolitan to colonial planning : Dakar between garden city and cité-jardin (Liora Bigon); The 'plateau' in West African, French-speaking colonial towns : between garden and city (Alain Sinou); The afterlife of the Lanchester Plan : Zanzibar as the garden city of tomorrow (Garth Andrew Myers and Makame Ali Muhajir). (ASC Leiden abstract)

Africa

Ambivalence of representation : African crises, migration and citizenship in NoViolet Bulawayo's "We need new names" / Isaac Ndlovu. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 132-146

Abstract: Bulawayo's "We need new names" engages with underprivileged postcolonial cosmopolitans in its articulation of a vision that is essentially tragic. The novel compels us to contemplate how Africa has been and can be represented in order to get the attention of a hegemonic Western audience. This discussion also explores the ways in which Bulawayo negotiates some of the unstated ongoing imperatives of what has been called the age of superstar writers and commodification of literature which make an African writer acclaimed in the international arena. Bulawayo's narrative allows the application of the notion that today literary criticism should focus on the structure and dynamics of a specific cultural mode or the cultural production process; in the case of Bulawayo, the migrant writer's representation of Africa in the fraught late capitalist system skewed in favour of the West. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1108838> (Restricted access)

Africa

A theoretical basis for good governance / Damola Adejumo-Ayibiowu. - In: *Africanus*: (2015), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 1-27

Abstract: Despite lack of satisfactory evidence of its effectiveness, the idea of good governance is celebrated, and has become the prescription of international development partners for all development challenges facing poor countries, including stagnated growth, poverty, and insecurity. This article posits that the origination and characteristic features of the good governance agenda is not different from earlier economic development models and strategies promoted by international financial institutions (IFIs) in developing nations, all of which failed to achieve growth and development in recipient African countries. For sure, these strategies are always based on theories and methodologies alien to African history, culture and social values. Most importantly, it can be argued that the good governance agenda is an imposition of Western liberal democracy and IFIs' universal blueprints of neoliberalism on poor countries. The objective of this article, is to critically evaluate the theoretical basis of good governance as related to liberalisation, democracy and decentralisation, using Afrocentricity and Africana critical theory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC190094> (Restricted access)

Angola

Unforeseen combat at Naulila. German South West Africa, Angola, and the First World War in 1914 1917 / Jakob Zollmann. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 20, p. 79-112

Abstract: This article examines the First World War in Angola that saw a victory for German

colonial troops over the Portuguese in December 1914. Encouraged by his enemy's defeat Oukwanyama King Mandume ya Ndemufayo, fought against Portugal (1915) and South Africa (1917) in a vain attempt to save the independence of his Kingdom. In 1920, Portuguese government initiated legal proceedings against Germany claiming for damages inflicted upon Portuguese nationals and the state during these wars. Both the Luso-German arbitration case in international law and the (politically charged) memorial practices for King Mandume have had ramifications up to the present day. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/544> (Restricted access)

Europe

Racial stereotyping of 'Homo Sapiens Africanus' : a review of its myth and impact on developmental capacity / Seth Oppong. - In: *Africanus*: (2015), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 49-71 : graf., tab
Abstract: Generally, negative stereotypes have been shown to have negative impact on the performance of members of the social group that is the target of the stereotype. It is against the background of this evidence that this article argues that the negative stereotypes of perceived lower intelligence held against Africans has a similar impact on the general development of the continent. This article seeks to challenge this stereotype by tracing the source of this negative stereotype to David Hume and Immanuel Kant and by showing the initial errors they committed, which have influenced social science knowledge about race relations. Hume and Kant argue that Africans are naturally inferior to Whites, or are less intelligent and support their thesis with their contrived evidence that there has never been any civilised nations other than those developed by White people or any African scholars of eminence. Drawing on Anton Wilhelm Amo's negligence-ignorance thesis, this article proves that the Hume-Kantian argument and its supporting evidence are fallacious. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC190092> (Restricted access)

French-speaking Africa

Éducation pour tous, culture et développement : enjeux et perspectives de l'éducation dans l'espace francophone : Actes du 2nd colloque, Réseau africain francophone d'éducation comparée [tenu à Yaoundé du 10 au 12 septembre 2013] / sous la direction de Pierre Fonkoua ; en collaboration avec le Réseau africain francophone d'éducation comparée (RAFEC) - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2016.

Abstract: Les actes rassemblés dans ce livre sont issus d'un colloque tenu à Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 10 au 12 septembre 2013 autour du thème 'éducation pour tous, culture et développement'. Considérer les liens entre éducation et culture appelle quelques interrogations, notamment : quels sont les enjeux qui en découlent face à l'accélération des mutations culturelles observées dans le contexte actuel de mondialisation ? Comment appréhender les relations de pouvoir qui sous-tendent l'accès à la culture ainsi que les processus de domination et d'exclusion qui en découlent ? Les liens entre éducation et développement sont explorés en posant des questions comme: peut-on considérer éducation et développement comme deux faces d'une même réalité de la même manière dans les pays du sud que dans ceux du nord ? Quelles formes d'éducation devrait-on privilégier pour assurer le plein épanouissement des individus et des communautés ? Quels liens existent entre l'offre d'éducation et le système de production ? Le livre est organisé en sept parties, selon les sept sessions du colloque: 1. Éducation pour tous: un défi transculturel; 2. Éducation non formelle et réalisation de l'EPT; 3. Questions éducatives autour du développement durable; 4. Décentralisation, éducation et développement durable; 5. Langues, cultures, éducation et mondialisation; 6. Éducation inclusive, réalités et perspectives; 7. Éducation pour tous : une question de la diversité des pratiques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ghana

Access to and control over land as gendered : contextualising women's access and ownership rights of land in rural Ghana / Isaac Dery. - In: *Africanus*: (2015), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 28-48
Abstract: Women's access to and control over productive resources, including land, have increasingly been recognised in global discussions as a key factor in reducing poverty, ensuring food security and promoting gender equality. Indeed, this argument has been widely accepted by both feminists and development theorists since the 1980s. Based on qualitative research with 50

purposely selected men and women in Ghana's Upper West region, this study explored the complexity of women's access to and control over land within a specific relationship of contestations, negotiations, and manipulations with men. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. While theoretically, participants showed that women's [secure] access to and control over land have beneficial consequences for women themselves, households and the community at large, in principle, women's access and control status was premised in the traditional framework, which largely deprives women of equal access and/or control over the land. The article indicates that even though land is the most revered resource and indeed, the dominant source of income for the rural poor, especially women, gender-erected discrimination and exclusion are key barriers that prevent many rural women from accessing land. This article argues that women's weak access rights and control over land continues to perpetuate the feminisation of gender inequality - while men were reported to possess primary access and control over land as the heads of households, women were argued to have secondary rights due to their 'stranger statuses' in their husbands' families. Overall, the degree of access to land among women was reported to be situated within two broad contexts - marriage and inheritance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC190093> (Restricted access)

Guinea

Éducation familiale et scolaire dans une société pastorale guinéenne / Ester Botta Somparé ; préf. de Suzie Guth - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015.

Abstract: Comment éduque-t-on les enfants en Guinée, dans une société pastorale peut semi-nomade? Pour répondre à cette question, l'auteure compare les expériences de trois générations, en observant et en interrogeant les élèves du district de Tassara, leurs parents et leurs grands-parents. De ce long travail de terrain se dégage le portrait d'une société très attachée à une éducation familiale et traditionnelle centrée autour de la valeur du respect, de la transmission de la foi islamique et du savoir-faire pastoral. Mais il s'agit aussi d'une société en mutation, confrontée à la crise économique, à la perte des troupeaux, aux difficultés croissantes de la pratique de l'élevage. L'école apparaît alors, pour la première fois, comme une institution porteuse d'espoirs de réussite et de possibilités d'intégration dans la société moderne guinéenne. Ce livre explore, dans une perspective dynamique et intergénérationnelle, le rapport entre les différents types de savoir, les représentations et les pratiques éducatives des familles, les attentes et les espoirs d'une jeunesse partagée entre les livres et les troupeaux. [Résumé extrait du livre]

Mozambique

Multiracial women and the African press in post-World War II Lourenço Marques, Mozambique / Lilly Havstad. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 390-414

Abstract: Based on original research of the biweekly publication of the women's pages in Lourenço Marques' only African newspaper, 'O Brado Africano', this paper addresses racial and class dimensions of urban ideals of feminine modernity in the colonial capital of Mozambique. Between 1948 and 1958 the 'Pagina para a mulher produced' rich and at times radical content. During this period, an urban multiracial middle class of Christian, educated women used the 'Pagina para a mulher' to transmit, discuss, and debate ideas of what it meant to be a modern woman, mother, wife, daughter, and contributing member of society. The article looks specifically at feminine ideals of modernity that gave meaning to colonial categories of 'civilised' and 'non-civilised' Africans within an assimilationist legal framework of 'native' African subject and 'non-native' African citizen, and the racial tensions produced by a colonial ideology of European racial and cultural superiority. I argue that the content of the women's pages of 'O Brado Africano' merits scholarly attention as a site of female social and political discourse and aspiration in a post-WWII era of possibility. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1230643> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Thanatographical narration in Jane Katjavivi's memoir 'Undisciplined heart' / Alexandra Tjiramanga and Juliet Pasi. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 20, p. 63-78 : fig

Abstract: Autobiographical writing is the narration of one's own life. This simple act which entails the retrospective narrative in prose has become one of the most contested issues in written discourses. Using Jane Katjavivi's memoir 'Undisciplined heart', this paper explores dying and death and the ways culture impacts care for the dying, the overall experience of dying and how the dead are remembered. In the memoir, life writing is often entwined with stories of death and bereavement. As such, the paper argues that thanatographical and autothanatographical narration are approaches used for therapy purposes. It also posits that life writing is not about resurrecting the dead through language or burying them in a mass of words; rather, it seeks to interpret the myriad of interrelations and interactions that exist between death and culture. Thus, culture operates as a vehicle and medium through which the meaning of death is communicated and understood. This paper concludes that thanatographical narration in 'Undisciplined heart' allows Katjavivi to contemplate the loss of her friends, chronicles her struggle with grief and also, supposedly provides consolation for her loss. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/554> (Restricted access)

Namibia

The church in Namibia: political handmaiden or a force for justice and unity? / Christo Botha. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 20, p. 7-36

Abstract: This article aims to shed light on the Christian church in Namibia as an instrument of social justice and peace. An assessment of the role of various churches reveals to what extent these institutions were handicapped by ethnocentric concerns which militated against the promotion of ecumenical cooperation. Except for a brief period in the 1970s and 1980s when the Council of Churches in Namibia served as an instrument for inter-church cooperation and promotion of social justice projects, little has been achieved in establishing workable, enduring ecumenical ties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/541> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Who owns education? : schooling, learning and livelihood for the Nyae Nyae Ju|'hoansi / Jennifer Hays. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 20, p. 37-61 : krt

Abstract: The Ju|'hoansi are one of the linguistic and cultural groups in southern Africa known collectively as the San. Like other indigenous groups, they have very low enrollment rates in the formal education system. This article describes one attempt to address these issues for the Ju|'hoansi: the Nyae Nyae Village Schools, in which children are educated in Ju|'hoansi language and live with their families for three years. However, despite these efforts, the Village Schools students drop out when they transfer to the mainstream education system in the fourth year. This article discusses three theoretical approaches to indigenous education and the problems faced by Ju|'hoan students in the public schools that they join after their first three years of schooling. Based on 18 years of research on the Village Schools, and the educational dynamics for marginalized groups in southern Africa, the article argues that the Ju|'hoansi express pedagogically sound opinions about the way forward for their education and development, and they make strategic decisions based on realistic economic options available to them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/553> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Multilingual practices in Nigerian army barracks / Akinmade Akande. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 38-58 : fig., tab

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyse the multilingual practices in Nigerian army barracks with a view to showing the sociolinguistic profile of the Nigerian army barracks, establishing the patterns of language use of the Nigerian army and demonstrating how they make use of language choice in different domains to express multiple identities. Data were collected from 46 military men comprising soldiers and officers in four army barracks through face-to-face interviews, observation and questionnaire. The study revealed that army barracks are profoundly multilingual settings in which soldiers and officers had at least a minimum of three languages in their repertoire. It was also found out that most of the soldiers and officers are receptive

multilinguals as the majority of them can speak English, Nigerian Pidgin English, their own native language but also understand the indigenous languages of other soldiers and officers. Furthermore, it was shown that the army engaged in functional differentiation of the languages in their repertoire as each of the languages they had competence in was being used in a specific domain. Finally, the study showed that our participants expressed their occupational, ethnic and religious identities through language choice. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1100108> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Educational management in Africa : papers in honour of Professor John Iheukwumere Nwankwo / ed. by B.O. Emunemu, F.S. Akinwumi - Ibadan : Department of Educational Management, University of Ibadan, 2014.

Abstract: The 51 contributions on educational management brought together in this collective volume in honour of Nigerian Professor John Iheukwumere Nwankwo are organized into eleven sections: 1. educational foundations; 2. school administration; 3. higher education; 4. educational planning and policy; 5. education for sustainable development; 6. monitoring, evaluation and supervision; 7. educational quality assurance; 8. gender education; 9. entrepreneurship education; 10. information technology, and 11. human resource development. Issues addressed include: curriculum development; challenges and prospects in the implementation of the National Education System; teacher education; secondary school administration; classroom management; the nexus between funding and quality; public-private partnership in higher education; academic freedom; managing security challenges in universities; access to universities; resource availability and utilisation; instructional supervision; women in science; skill acquisition and employment among youths; social media usage and study habits; academic staff job performance. Most contributions focus on Nigeria. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Réunion 2017, *Sac la mort / un film de Emmanuel Paraud ; avec Patrice Planesse ... [et al.]* Paris : AVIF cinémas, (409783382).

Abstract: Ce film se veut "un hommage aux descendants des esclaves africains", les Cafres, sur l'île de la Réunion. Le film, un conte fantastique, montre en quoi la violence de l'histoire imprègne encore aujourd'hui les habitants de 'l'île intense'. À La Réunion, le sac en plastique est présage sinistre, propagateur du malheur. Un 'sac la mort' est confectionné par un sorcier qui y mélange objets rituels et manifestation du mal qui frappe le requérant. Convaincu d'être frappé de fatalité à cause d'un 'sac la mort' sur lequel il aurait marché, Patrice se sent incapable d'obéir à sa mère et de venger l'assassinat de son frère. Un des premiers films de fiction réunionnais en langue créole. [Résumé extrait de la dvd-video]

Réunion

Saint-Denis : histoire politique et culturelle d'une capitale depuis le XVIIIe siècle / Prosper Eve ... [et al.]. - In: *Revue historique de l'océan Indien*: (2014), no. 11, p. 7-201 : ill

Abstract: Les deux premières journées de la Semaine de l'Histoire de l'océan Indien, organisée du 18 au 23 novembre 2013 à Saint-Denis (La Réunion) ont été consacrées au thème Saint-Denis : histoire politique et culturelle d'une capitale depuis le XVIIIe siècle. Les contributions dans ce dossier traitent de l'expérience de la capitale de l'île de La Réunion de la monarchie, de la république, de l'Empire, puis du régime de Vichy. Titres: Saint-Denis: espace du politique (Prosper Eve); Saint-Denis: siège du Conseil général, (haut) lieu du pouvoir local. 1870-1914 (David Gagneur); Saint-Denis au temps de la loi de Séparation des Églises et de l'État: les inventaires des bâtiments culturels (Eric Turpin); Du Collège royal au Lycée de Saint-Denis: former quelle élite au XIXe siècle dans la capitale de l'île ? (Daniel Varga); La vision politique de l'avenir de La Réunion de Maître René Kichenin, Citoyen d'honneur de la ville de Saint-Denis (Florence Callandre-Barat); Michel Debré et Auguste Legros: "Tu quoque mi fili !" (Gilles Gauvain); Outils culturels à Saint-Denis au XVIIIe siècle (Prosper Eve); Balade dan' Sindni lontan (Félix Marimoutou); Chroniques de la vie culturelle des Indiens de Saint-Denis dans la première partie du 20e siècle (Jean-Régis Ramsamy); Le Monument de la Victoire à Saint-Denis: enjeux mémoriel et politique (Pierre-Eric Fageol); Maurice Ménardeau (1897-1977). Un peintre de la Marine Maurice Ménardeau (1897-1977). Un peintre de la Marine en séjour à Saint-Denis durant

les années trente (Colombe Couelle); L'archéologie dans la ville: Saint-Denis de La Réunion (Jean-François Géraud). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Bamba Merci : the intersections of political and spiritual graffiti in Senegal / Laura L. Cochrane. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 3-18 : foto's

Abstract: In the summer of 2013, "Bamba Merci" became an omnipresent slogan on public walls throughout Senegal; it was a social movement started by a prominent leader of the Murid Sufi order. With both political and religious meanings, the graffiti pointed to the intertwined relationships between political and religious lives. Senegal's secular postcolonial state policies allow and encourage open religious dialogue. A state-maintained open public sphere created the possibility for this religious and social movement; a society supportive of social movements, religious expression and public art created the welcoming forum for the expression. By placing the "Bamba Merci" graffiti in the context of the secular state and also recent popular social movements in Senegal, this article shows how public expression can illuminate the intersections between political and religious lives. The essay concludes by questioning whether this recent graffiti is a contrast to other ethnographic examples of graffiti. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1100106> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Black lesbian (non)representation in "gay" media in Cape Town : constructing a globalized white, male, affluent, gay consumer / Finn Reygan. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 85-98

Abstract: This study employs critical discourse analysis to explore the construction and representation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex identities in "gay" media in Cape Town, South Africa. The study critically engages with intersecting notions of "gay space", the "gay village", "gay community", "westernization", "globalization", "whiteness" and consumption. Findings include 'Competing discourses' as well as three major discourses which are: 'Lesbian (non)representation'; 'White homomale territory'; and 'The gay consumer'. Discourses of social justice and activism are constructed on the pages of the editorial comment and these contrast with discourses constructed elsewhere in the magazine. The "gay" identities constructed and represented in the magazine are predominantly white, young, male and consumerist. The (non)representation of black lesbian women has a long history in South Africa and this reflects racial, class and gender inequalities. The texts also juxtapose heteronormative, white, gay masculinity with black and coloured gender non-normative and transgender identities. The construction of race in the magazine is embedded in discourses of consumerism that give primacy to a white, gay male consumer with access to financial resources. In the post-apartheid context, the construction of identities in the magazine points towards racial, gender and class displacements and reflects ongoing processes of "gay globalization". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1100105> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Drug dealing doctors and unstable subjects : opium, medicine and authority in the Cape Colony, 1907-1910 / Thembisa Waetjen. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 342-365 : ill

Abstract: In 1907, disciplinary trials by the Cape Medical Council of 10 doctors charged with unprofessional conduct for allegedly prescribing opium for 'non-medicinal purposes' brought public attention to the uncertain legal and therapeutic status of opium, a substance that defied regulation across political, social and corporeal boundaries. These events represented a minor and derivative drama, the repercussion of narcotic lawmaking in the Transvaal colony, where imported opium was being cynically channelled for consumption by indentured gold miners transported from China. In the Cape, public health administrators treated the 'spread of the [smoking] opium habit' and local illicit drug trade as an index of the challenge to its racial and civic visions in the years leading up to national unification. Yet, even as it worked to purge 'disgraceful' doctors from its ranks, the medical fraternity manoeuvred the ambiguities surrounding smoking

opium to assert its authority of knowledge and practice over the bodies and the subject status of their clientele. Policies for drug regulation would gain widespread purchase in the 1920s through the labours of the League of Nations' Dangerous Drug committees. The opium tribunals in the Cape Colony represent an early demonstration of tensions between medical and penal paradigms that were beginning to play out further afield, as chemical control began to be interpreted as a duty of modern civil governance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1230644> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Entangled patriarchies : sex, gender and relationality in the forging of Natal : a paper presented in critical tribute to Jeff Guy / Nafisa Essop Sheik. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 304-317

Abstract: The arguments presented here are offered in critical appraisal of Guy's contribution to the scholarship of colonial Natal and are informed by two primary concerns: the first is a politics of producing desegregated historiography, and the second is the need for local historical studies to relate to areas of wider scholarly concern, in this instance relating Shepstonian politics to liberalism and the nineteenth-century British Empire. 'Theophilus Shepstone and the Forging of Natal' (2013) is Jeff Guy's magnum opus and a meticulously researched and richly detailed book. Guy's finely considered archival narrative builds a vision of a colony forged out of the local contingencies of Native administration centred around Shepstone's mediations of power. In this telling, it is out of the struggles between the powerful Shepstone; a small, fractious settler elite - his friends and enemies; and an intricate network of chiefly authorities that Natal is made. It is clear from this tome, as it is in his considerable body of earlier work, that Guy was not one to countenance theoretical generalisations about Shepstone's Natal. It is the contention of this essay that Guy's writing of this history of the colony is, at best, a history in part, and that connections and generalisations beyond these groups and beyond the colony are political and scholarly imperatives. In addressing this, I will draw on instances of my own research on race, sex, marriage and state-making to demonstrate the necessity of, and the possibilities for, a broader, more complex telling of the history of colonial Natal. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1230646> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Learning amidst the turmoil : secondary schooling in Soweto 1977-1990 / Clive Glaser. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 415-436

Abstract: In spite of immensely difficult circumstances, Orlando High School and Morris Isaacson High School, probably Soweto's two most important high schools, managed to achieve reasonable levels of education under strong leadership during the first two decades of Bantu Education (1956-1975.) They engaged strategically with Bantu Education, in many ways subtly undermining the intentions of the apartheid education system. This article takes the story of these two schools, and Soweto secondary schooling more broadly, into the late 1970s and 1980s. In 1977 most of Soweto's best secondary school teachers, including the extraordinary headmasters of Morris Isaacson and Orlando High, left state schooling in protest. While the reformist apartheid government invested heavily in expanding black urban secondary schooling from the late 1970s, grievances mounted against the grossly unequal education system. High schools became increasingly politicised as student movements reconstituted. New militant teacher unions also emerged from the mid-1980s. There were ongoing disruptions to schooling: boycotts, shut-downs, political meetings, mass detentions. While the student movement and teacher unions succeeded in paralysing the hated Bantu Education system, Soweto's high schools were left with a legacy of damage which has arguably never been repaired. Notes, ref. sum [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1217032> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Sweetness and fever? : sugar production, 'aedes aegypti', and dengue fever in Natal, South Africa, 1926-1927 / Philip D. Rotz. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 286-303

Abstract: In the late 1970s, James Goodyear offered 'a new perspective' on the history of yellow

fever in the Caribbean and coastal United States. He argued that sugar processing, shipping, and refining created favourable ecological conditions for yellow fever's vector mosquito - *aedes aegypti* - by providing ready sugar for sustenance and plentiful breeding sites. Across 10 examples, Goodyear noted 'an apparent connection in time and place' between yellow fever 'and the presence of sugarcane cultivation, milling, refining, or shipping'. A handful of historians have mentioned or marshalled Goodyear's sugar connection. It appears no one has tested the argument. Nor has it been integrated into the literature on other viruses transmitted by *aedes aegypti* - like dengue. This essay uses an occurrence of dengue in another sugar region to test Goodyear's thesis. Did the sugar business impact the sprawling dengue epidemic that gripped Durban and the Natal coast in 1926-1927? This question is explored in two ways. First, by examining whether sugar cultivation, milling, and refining in 1920s Natal created favourable ecological conditions for *aedes aegypti*. And, second, by tracing 'sugar connections' in time and place based on accounts of the 1926-1927 epidemic. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1246590> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The Smuts biographies : analysis and historiographical assessment / Kobus Du Pisani. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 437-463 : graf., tab
Abstract: Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870-1950) is one of the most well-known twentieth-century South Africans. Nationally and internationally this versatile individual made significant contributions as a statesman, politician, military commander and intellectual. As a leader he had his strengths and weaknesses and remains a controversial figure. Because of his fame many biographies of Smuts have been published. In this article the historiographical contribution of these biographies is analysed and assessed. Assessment criteria that have been developed for historical biography as a genre are applied. The objectives, abilities and disabilities of the Smuts biographers are assessed. A quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the biographies is made to determine their historiographical contribution. Half a century after its publication Hancock's two-volume biography remains the benchmark. In the more recent biographies strides have been made in the interpretation of Smuts's role as international statesman and holistic thinker. However, to some extent Martin Legassick's observation in 1995 that the 'reality' of Smuts had not been sufficiently uncovered in the biographies is still applicable today, especially as far as Smuts's racial views and policies are concerned. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1230645> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Meanings and understandings of wellbeing : an exploration of Somali refugees' conceptions of human wellbeing / Balyejjusa Moses Senkosi. - In: *Africanus*: (2015), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 72-90
Abstract: Although there is a substantial body of literature on human wellbeing, there is no universally agreed-upon meaning and understanding of the concept. This article explores the meanings and understandings which Somali refugees in Kampala, Uganda attach to the concept. Drawing on 14 in-depth individual interviews and seven focus group discussions with 70 Somali refugee study participants in Kisenyi, I argue that wellbeing is mainly understood in terms of having access to objective elements that result in having a good or comfortable life. Objective elements can be seen to represent human needs with respect to Doyal and Gough's theory of human need. These objective elements were discussed as prerequisites for having a good life. They include peace and security, health, education, employment and housing. Adequate access to these objective elements is perceived as fundamentally important in promoting and guaranteeing human wellbeing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC190091> (Restricted access)

Zambia

The lure of Katanga copper : Tanganyika Concessions Limited and the anatomy of mining and mine exploration 1899-1906 / Timo Särkkä. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 318-341 ; foto's
Abstract: This article provides a rare opportunity to follow the inception of mining and mine exploration economy in the first years of the European presence in colonial Zambia and Katanga

as seen through the eyes of prospectors and mining experts working for the London-based company Tanganyika Concessions Limited. It draws on company records as well as the personal records of the early company employees who worked in North Western Rhodesia and adjoining Katanga until 1906. The most thought-provoking documents include diaries, letters and photographs, which depict the organisation and processes of early mining work, modes of mine exploration, and relations within the first mining communities and between white management and African labour. The wide range of available materials makes the Tanganyika Concessions a relevant case study; they offer a fuller picture of the inception of European mining and mine exploration in North Western Rhodesia and Katanga than is available elsewhere. Taken as a whole, they provide insight into the operation of colonising processes: in particular how these processes took place, why they were considered desirable by various interest groups, and the impact that these processes had on physical and human environments in parts of North Western Rhodesia and Katanga. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1153707> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Frantz Fanon and the problematic of decolonization : perspectives on Zimbabwe / Munyaradzi Hwami. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 19-37

Abstract: The failure to achieve meaningful development by African countries, especially those that inherited relatively advanced infrastructure at independence, has remained a conundrum. Utilizing Frantz Fanon's major writings and ideas, and other commentaries on Fanon's work, this paper aims to expose the problem of achieving genuine development outside the dominant neoliberal paradigm. According to the government of Zimbabwe, the aim of their indigenization program is to achieve authentic national development and decolonization from British and European imperial control. By unmasking the contradictory nature of elite nationalism and the decolonization process in Zimbabwe, the paper unmasks the complexity of development outside the dominant Euro-America (corporate capitalist) paradigm. The author considers the Zimbabwe case as an example of elite nationalists domesticating the neoliberal market system to achieve selfish economic aggrandizement while the rest of the population experience immiserating poverty. The emergence of the indigenous bourgeoisie among many other developments represents the ultimate fulfillment of Fanon's prophecy. The paper argues for epistemological refocusing to achieve meaningful development and genuine decolonization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1100107> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Mythicalised selves : constructions of political self-identities in Joshua Nkomo's "The story of my life" (1984) and Edgar Zivanai Tekere's "A lifetime of struggle" (2007) / Tasiyana Dzikai Javangwe. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 74-84

Abstract: The concept of 'self' is only imaginable through the processes of social construction that is ever constituting and re-constituting that self to suit desired images and circumstances. Essentially, therefore, there is never a single, stable self, but selves that complement each other to give one an identity. The capacity for self identity to reinvent itself according to need and circumstance is, however, premised on some historico-cultural relevance that strives toward giving self identity a semblance of stability. In the construction of political identities in life narratives, this paper will argue, myth is the foundational resource upon which significant self identities whose destinies are tied to the national or group fate aspire toward stability. Focusing on Joshua Nkomo's "The story of my life" (1984) and Edgar Zivanai Tekere's "A lifetime of struggle" (2007), the paper argues that more than simply rendering the subjects' exploits in their political carriers, the life narratives present mythicalised self identities as a strategy to centrally position the subjects in the liberation discourse in Zimbabwe as well as entrench their legacies. The paper also argues that the idea of a constant self in itself is ever a myth that is only concretized through performance as the subject seeks to represent the self in certain desired ways. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1102704> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Of weevils and gamatox : titles, names and nicknames in ZANU PF succession politics / Oliver Nyambi. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 59-73

Abstract: Since replacing Ndabaningi Sithole as the party leader in 1975, Robert Mugabe has managed to hold on to power in spite of overt and covert internal and external machinations to the contrary. However, as age is apparently beginning to take its toll on his durability, the succession debate is increasing its tempo. Underlying the discourse of events, processes, personalities, accusations and counter-accusations in this debacle is language. Language and its associated cultural dynamics was used by each of the rival factions to, inter alia, claim legitimacy and moral ground to annihilate the other group and to counter verbal and/or non-verbal vilifications by opponents. It is therefore problematic that most critical enquiries into this emerging stage in the history of the ruling party seldom focus on these cultural dynamics. This study uses a functionalist approach of discourse to interrogate the conversation of names, nicknames and titles that emerged along with the factional struggles. It argues that beyond illuminating and archiving some of the major moments in the unfolding succession battle, these names, nicknames and titles reflect the nature of the problem, particularly revealing the attitudes, inter- and intrapersonal relationships, and the psychology of the political players involved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1100109> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Responsible government and miner-farmer relations in Southern Rhodesia, 1923-1945 / Tapiwa Madimu. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2016), vol. 68, no. 3, p. 366-389

Abstract: This paper uses miner-farmer relations in post-1923 Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) as a lens to delineate the protean nature of state policy in dealing with sectorial interests of the two foremost primary sectors of the country's economy, highlighting how agriculture eventually toppled mining from the apex position by 1945 - both economically and politically. It discusses how government policies inclined towards supporting farmers and implications thereof to the mining sector, especially changes implemented to cushion settler farmers from the impact of the Great Depression and the levying of a Gold Premium Tax (GPT) on gold producers. The paper will demonstrate how this tax system was detested by gold miners and how it ultimately led to a marked decline in gold mining by 1945. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2016.1246591> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Till death do us part : football as part of everyday life amongst Dynamos Football Club fans in Zimbabwe / Manase Kudzai Chiweshe. - In: *African Identities*: (2016), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 101-113

Abstract: This paper demonstrates the nexus between social identity and supporting a soccer team. It highlights that there are deeper underlying meanings and assumptions to one's support of a sporting team. From the intense regional rivalry that characterized medieval ball games to the national, religious, ethnic and political antagonisms that are present in modern day football, we can highlight the continued role of football in the processes of identity construction and maintenance. The author explores how fan identities are formed and how they mediate in fans' social lives. Supporters of Dynamos Football Club in Zimbabwe offer a good example of how fans form indispensable attachments to clubs. Lived experiences of these fans show that supporting a football team is more than just going to the stadium, rather it transcends one's social being. Being a fan is an important part of one's social identity and affects most aspects of one's life. There is something more to supporting a football team besides entertainment. Supporting a football team is a kind of marriage, a commitment similar to "till death do us part"?. Bibliogr., notes, sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1102703> (Restricted access)