

Africa

Le dossier : juristes, faiseurs d'Etat / coordonné par Sara Dezalay avec la coordination de George Karekwaivanane 2015.

Abstract: Le droit en Afrique évoque souvent l'image du legs colonial ou d'un vide juridique. À rebours de cette vision trompeuse, ce dossier contribue à une sociologie du droit encore tâtonnante sur le continent. Son pari est que les juristes offrent une clé d'entrée pour éclairer les transformations de l'État, mais aussi l'historicité des dynamiques de mondialisation du droit sur le continent. Les différentes contributions explorent des situations coloniales et contemporaines contrastées des anciens empires français et britannique. En mettant pleins feux sur les trajectoires des juristes qui incarnent et contribuent par leur engagement à ces transformations sur la scène locale, nationale ou globale, elles montrent que c'est bien dans ces soi-disant périphéries que se jouent les grandes révolutions juridiques, politiques et économiques actuelles. Contributions: Les juristes en Afrique : entre trajectoires d'État, sillons d'empire et mondialisation (Sara Dezalay); Cause lawyering et anticolonialisme : activisme politique et État de droit dans l'Afrique française, 1946-1960 (Meredith Terretta); Les juristes entre 'Africanisation' et transition politique : transformations du champ juridique dans le Zimbabwe postcolonial, 1980-1995 (George H. Karekwaivanane); Les juristes, le politique et la fabrique de la légalité postcoloniale. Un cas d'étude zambien (Jeremy Gould); Cause Lawyers sans frontières : juristes sud-africains et judiciarisation du politique en Afrique australe (Peter Brett); Penser les relations avocats-magistrats dans la Tunisie indépendante : conflictualité professionnelle et dynamique politique (Éric Gobe). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Material culture and commerce in precolonial Africa / Colleen E. Kriger [ed.]. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 319-395 : ill

Abstract: This section of "History in Africa" deals with the theme of material culture and commerce in precolonial African history. Sources range from language, documents, and travelers' accounts to material culture and archaeological excavations. Authors explore when and why culture changes, and show that people change it selectively, exposing how regional African histories fit into global economic frameworks. Articles in this section: "Bini, vidi, vici": on the misuse of "style" in the analysis of sixteenth century Luso-African ivories (Peter Mark); Competition and ceramics on the East African coast: long-term perspectives on nineteenth-century history at the Swahili port town of Mikindani, Tanzania (Matthew C. Pawlowicz); Lip ornaments and the domestication of trade goods: fashion in sixteenth and seventeenth century Central East Africa (Andrea Felber Seligman); Material biographies: Saharan trade and the lives of objects in fourteenth and fifteenth-century West Africa (Raymond A. Silverman). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.14> (Restricted access)

Africa

Policy discourse on the possibility of a Pan-African framework on the free movement of persons / Babatunde Fagbayibo. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 4-21

Abstract: A fundamental corollary of deeper regional integration is the ability of citizens to move freely across national boundaries. The extent to which national elites have managed to relax, or completely eliminate, rigid visa and border requirements bears testimony to the commitment to and importance of creating an effective transnational community. This realisation has shaped, and continues to shape, regional integration efforts across the globe. In the African context, while some regional economic communities (RECs) such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) allow some form of free movement of persons, there is no definitive continental legal framework. At the core of this article is an attempt to engage in a policy discourse regarding the possibility of such a framework, with particular reference to Africa. The role of the African Union (AU) in coordinating, monitoring and evaluating policies of the RECs is central to achieving this objective. This article examines the policy

contexts capable of shaping the design and implementation of a continental framework on the free movement of persons. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n1_a2.pdf
(Restricted access)

Africa

Suitcases, roads, and archives : writing the history of Africa after. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 265-318 : ill

Abstract: This section of "History in Africa" contains articles based on a roundtable held at the African Studies Association annual meeting in 2014. The roundtable was entitled "Fragments, fictions, and the oral: writing the history of Africa after 1960" and asked how historians can research and write the history of Africa after 1960, exploring the kinds of sources that lie beyond the archive and published works. Articles in this section: Suitcases and the poetics of oddities: writing history from disorderly archives (Florence Bernault); Experience as evidence in Africanist historiography (Gregory Mann); Elusive history: fractured archives, politicized orality, and sensing the postcolonial past (Moses E. Ochonu); Fractures and fragments: finding postcolonial histories of Guinea in local archives (John Straussberger); Hodgepodge historiography: documents, itineraries, and the absence of archives (Luise White). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.9> (Restricted access)

Africa

The impact of firm size and liquidity on the cost of external finance in Africa / Bruce Hearn and Jenifer Piesse. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 1-22 : tab

Abstract: Established illiquidity measures are constructed for emerging markets in Africa and used to determine which best explains trading costs. Costs of equity are derived from an augmented Capital Asset Pricing Model for a sample of emerging financial markets generally ignored in the literature. These include: South Africa and Namibia, three countries in North Africa and four in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), plus London and Paris as examples of integrated markets. Minimum variance portfolios are constructed and asset weights derived, with the sample divided into countries dependent on their legal regime. Portfolio weights are shown to be directly related to well-regulated markets with high standards of corporate governance and disclosure, and firms seeking cost-effective finance from SSA stock markets are at a distinct disadvantage compared with those in Northern Africa, South Africa and, in particular, London and Paris. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12062> (Restricted access)

Africa

The impact of political instability on inflation volatility in Africa / Florence Barugahara. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 56-73 : tab

Abstract: This paper investigates whether political instability leads to volatile inflation using a panel of 49 African countries. The study uses novel measures of political instability, particularly the state failure index and state fragility index. In the field of political instability and inflation volatility, this is the first study to measure inflation volatility as the conditional variance of inflation estimated from GARCH (1, 1) model. Adopting the system-generalized method of moments estimator for linear dynamic panel models for the sample period 1985-2009, the study documents a positive statistically significant effect of political instability on inflation volatility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12046> (Restricted access)

Angola

Engendering west central African history : the role of urban women in Benguela in the nineteenth century / Mariana P. Candido. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 7-36 : tab

Abstract: This study stresses the role of common women in the history of Benguela, Angola, in the nineteenth century. The author emphasizes the importance of parish records to unveil sectors of the society that tend to be invisible in the history of Angola, such as farmers, poor women who

acted as vendors in the urban centers, and particularly, enslaved women. While some attention has been paid to merchant women, the so-called "donas", and on political leaders, particularly Queen Nzinga, the same cannot be said about the poor and the enslaved women. Parish records allow us to access bits of information on the lives of women who did not leave written records and did not gain attention from the Portuguese authorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.16> (Restricted access)

Angola

Why stay? : forced labor, the Correia report, and Portuguese-South African competition at the Angola-Namibia border, 1917-1939 / Alexander Keese. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 75-108 : krt

Abstract: The so far unknown report by Norberto Correia, Portuguese administrator of the Baixo-Cunene border district, is an impressive document on forced labor and flight at the Angola-Namibia border, written by a controversial official fallen into disgrace after a regime change in the metropole. Correia's acerbic and detailed analysis allows fresh interpretations of a border situation that is only at first glance well-known. By contrasting the Correia report with documentation from South African officials and the voices of their Ovambo partners in indirect rule, the authors come to clearer understanding of motivations and options at this unruly colonial border. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.20> (Restricted access)

Burkina Faso 2012, *Knistern der Zeit : Christoph Schlingensiefel und sein Operndorf in Burkina Faso / ein Film von Sibylle Dahrendorf* Berlin : Filmgalerie 451, (402293932).

Abstract: Christoph Schlingensiefel reiste trotz schwerer Krankheit immer wieder nach Afrika, um sein wichtigstes Projekt zu starten: Ein Operndorf in Burkina Faso, ein Raum an dem Leben und Kunst zusammen gehören. Knistern der Zeit erzählt die Geschichte eines scheinbar unmöglichen Projekts, von der Suche nach dem richtigen Ort im Mai 2009 bis zur Schuleröffnung im Oktober 2011. Die Dokumentation begleitet Schlingensiefel hautnah und macht seine Vision und seinen Kampf für das Projekt erfahrbar. Im August 2010 stirbt Christoph Schlingensiefel, sein Traum lebt weiter. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Cameroon

Les violences dans l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun : le complot comme outil d'interprétation et de luttes politiques / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2015), no. 138, p. 163-177

Abstract: Depuis 2013, la région de l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun, frontalière du Nigeria et du Tchad, connaît des violences inédites. Bien que beaucoup d'entre elles aient été expressément revendiquées par Boko Haram, elles suscitent néanmoins de nombreuses interrogations. Des médias camerounais très populaires comme des intellectuels reconnus évoquent, souvent sous la forme interrogative ou par allusions, la complicité d'élites de la région ainsi que celle de 'la France' dans cette 'déstabilisation' du régime. La distance géographique, le manque d'informations et de connaissances sur les événements et leur contexte n'expliquent pas, à eux seuls, la prospérité de cette théorie du complot. L'article prend au sérieux ces rumeurs et ces théories complotistes en tentant de comprendre leur articulation aux imaginaires politiques disponibles, leurs canaux de diffusion et leur signification dans une période d'incertitude politique généralisée. Produit de luttes politiques, ces interprétations peuvent également être vues comme un moyen de faire l'économie d'une véritable réflexion sur les causes sociales et politiques de cette violence. Notes, réf., rés. en français en en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Conjonctures congolaises 2014 : politiques, territoires et ressources naturelles : changements et continuités / sous la direction de Stefaan Marysse et Jean Omasombo Tshonda - Paris : Éditions L'Harmattan, 2015.

Abstract: C'est surtout dans le champ économique, mais aussi dans ceux de la gouvernance qui sous-tendent ces transformations économiques, que les changements qui se manifestent en

République démocratique du Congo depuis plus d'une décennie sont réels. Le moteur de cette croissance est le secteur minier ayant attiré des entreprises internationales de tous origines. Ce volume s'interroge sur la question de savoir si cet essor économique est durable. La condition nécessaire pour pouvoir l'affirmer dépendra de l'évolution politique du pays, qui justement pose problème. Les auteurs qui ont contribué à ce volume: Gauthier de Villers, Stefaan Marysse, Philippe Lebailly, Baudouin Michel, Alphonse Roger Ntoto M'Vubu, François Misser, Cédric Vermeulen, Alain Karsenty, Enid Guéné, Mavakala Kalunseviko Krossy, Gabriel Kamundala, F. Iragi Mukotanyi, Emery Mushagalusa Mudinga, An Ansoms, Aymar Bisoka Nyenyezi, Anuarite Bashizi, Sara Geenen, P. Bouvier, J. Omasombo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Reviving the remains of colonization : the Belgian colonial archives in Brussels / Béréngère Piret 2015.

Abstract: Since 1997, all the archives of Belgian Congo, now the Democratic Republic of Congo, are deposited at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brussels and are opened up for the public. For more than fifteen years, researchers have consulted and scrutinized its documents produced by the colonial authorities between 1908 and 1960. Still several collections have not been explored. This article relates of the history and the organization of the archives of Belgian Congo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.1> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Parental education and children's school and work status in urban Ethiopia : a note on gender bias / Eskander Alvi and Seife Dendir. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 101-116 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines gender bias in the parental education - child status link using data from urban Ethiopia. Gender bias is defined here, specifically, as the differential impact of a parent's education on a child's status depending on the gender of the parent vis-à-vis the child. Children's status is measured by school enrolment and participation in market work. Results from a basic model point to same-gender bias - father-son, mother-daughter in school enrolment and father-son in market work. In an extended model, results show that father-on bias in market work may be particularly pertinent for middle- to later-born children. Policy interventions should be mindful of such differential effects, particularly if the aim is to address persistent gender disparities in children's status. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12055> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Recordmaking, recordkeeping and landholding : chanceries and archives in Ethiopia (1700-1974) / Habtamu Mengistie Tegegne 2015.

Abstract: This article addresses the origins and functions of Ethiopian church archives. It investigates the processes used in making documents and the procedures implemented to ensure their preservation and access. While recognizing their commemorative and symbolic functions, the article emphasizes that written records were created in the first instance for practical purposes. It argues that the change in recordmaking and recordkeeping activities that is discernible in the eighteenth century was inspired by a corresponding change in the patterns of landholding in Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.23> (Restricted access)

France

'Entirely Christian and entirely African' : Catholic African students in France in the era of independence / Elizabeth Foster. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 239-259

Abstract: This article examines the activism of militant Catholic African students in France in the 1950s. Largely left out of the historiography of the period, they developed a unique perspective on Africa's future, informed by their dual (and often fraught) identity as Africans and Catholics. They undertook a strident campaign to convince French Catholics and the Church hierarchy of

the necessity of decolonization, trying to change the Church from the inside. Notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000201> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Church discipline chronicled : a new source for Basel Mission historiography / Anne Beutter. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 109-138

Abstract: This article uses a hitherto overlooked category of historical source, an outstation chronicle covering the period 1911-1920. It shows how juridical practice within the Protestant mission church of Nkoranza, then in the Ashanti region of what is now central Ghana, created and sharpened a Christian group identity in a predominantly non-Christian context. It is argued that the interdependence of the in-group and out-group at the local level helped to shape the church's juridical forms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.17> (Restricted access)

Ghana 2015, *Don't play that game* / directed by Frank Rajah Arase ; Jackie Appiah ... [et al.]
Accra : Venus Film Productions, (402448790).

Abstract: Four male friends play games in the name of love but are ultimately found out and suffer the consequences. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Ghanaians

From Atlantic Creoles to African nationalists : reactions on the historiography of nineteenth-century Fanteland / Rebecca Shumway. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 139-164

Abstract: This article argues that the history of southern Ghana exhibits far more continuity from the era of the slave trade to the time of British colonization in the late-nineteenth century than one can find in the existing historiography. Emphases on the expansion of the Asante kingdom and on the increased activity of European missionaries, capitalists, and bureaucrats have obscured the steady growth of indigenous cultural, political and social institutions which culminated in the formation of the Fante Confederation of 1868. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.22> (Restricted access)

Malawi

Intrahousehold and interhousehold child nutrition inequality in Malawi / Richard Mussa. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 140-153 : tab

Abstract: This paper investigates whether child nutrition inequalities are attributable to differences between households or differences within households in Malawi. Child nutrition is measured using height-for-age z-scores. The empirical analysis uses the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data. The author finds evidence of within household nutritional differences along gender, age and birth order lines in Malawi. The results for rural and urban areas as well as religious groups show that nutrition inequalities largely stem from differences within households. Both intrahousehold and interhousehold nutrition inequalities are unexplained by observable factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12060> (Restricted access)

Malawi

Was the wage burden too heavy? : settler farming, probability, and wage shares of settler agriculture in Nyasaland, 1900-60 / Jutta Bolt and Erik Green. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 217-238 : graf., krt

Abstract: The historical role of European farming in Southern and Central Africa has received a great deal of attention among scholars over the years. A striking consensus exists in scholarly literature, namely that the success or failure of European farming in Southern Africa was to a large extent dependent upon the colonizers' access to and control over cheap labour, which they in turn could only access through strong support of the colonial state. Yet, these propositions have so far not been systematically and empirically tested. This article is a first attempt to do that

by analysing the 'wage-burden' European settler farmers faced. The wage-burden is identified by measuring wage shares (total amount paid in the form of wages as a share of total profits) on European farms in colonial Africa. Based on archival documents, the authors construct time-series for value of output, transportation costs, investments in agriculture, and wages paid for the European tobacco and tea sector in colonial Malawi. The results contradict both previous research on settler colonialism in Africa and the historiography of Nyasaland. The authors' estimates show that settler farming did not collapse in the 1930s as commonly assumed. On the contrary, the value of production on both tobacco and tea farms increased significantly. And so did the settler farmers' capacity to capture the profits, which was manifested in a declining wage share over time. In contrast with previous research, the authors argue that the declining wage share cannot be explained by domestic colonial policies but rather through changes in regional migration patterns, and global commodity markets. Migration patterns had a significant impact on the supply of farm labour and global commodity markets influenced value of production. Market forces rather than colonial policies shaped the development trajectory of settler farming in Nyasaland. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000213> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Wielding the 'epokolo' : corporal punishment and traditional authority in colonial Ovamboland / David Crawford Jones. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 301-320
Abstract: Based on both archival research and oral interviews conducted in northern Namibia, this article traces the history of public flogging in Ovamboland throughout the twentieth century. In contrast to recent scholarship that views corporal punishment in modern Africa mainly through the lens of colonial governance, the article argues that because the South African colonial state never withdrew the power to punish from the region's traditional authorities, these indigenous leaders were able to maintain a degree of legitimacy among their subjects, who looked to the kings and headmen to punish wrongdoers and maintain communal norms. Finally, the article explores why nostalgia for corporal punishment remains a salient feature in Namibian society today, 25 years after the end of colonial rule. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000018> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Boko Haram, le jihad en vidéo / Élodie Aparé. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2015), no. 138, p. 135-162
: ill
Abstract: Le mouvement Boko Haram est passé en quelques années du statut de secte millénariste à celui de groupe jihadiste international grâce à une stratégie de communication basée sur l'utilisation de la vidéo et incarnée par son leader, Abubakar Shekau. A partir du corpus de vidéos disponible, cet article s'efforce de décrypter les images et les mots choisis par Boko Haram pour diffuser son message mais également d'en extraire des éléments de compréhension des logiques du groupe et de son évolution. Notes, réf., rés. en français en en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Portuguese-speaking Africa

Inquisition records from Goa as sources for the study of slavery in the eastern domains of the Portuguese Empire/ Stephanie Hassell 2015.
Abstract: Goan inquisition case summaries from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries provide invaluable information about African and Asian slaves in the Estado da Índia , the eastern domains of the Portuguese Empire stretching from southern Africa to China. As most of the full trial records have been destroyed, the case summaries fill a crucial gap. The summaries also provide context for extant Goan trials. This article discusses the methodological challenges of using these records. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.2> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Can we believe the stories about Biko? : oral sources, meaning, and emotion in South African struggle history / Leslie Anne Hadfield. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 239-263

Abstract: This article explores the use of oral sources in constructing South Africa's Black Consciousness movement history, including the difficulties in dealing with oral histories dominated by the figure of Steve Biko. It argues that despite its limitations, historians can use oral history to effectively pursue both the actual past and the contemporary meaning of oral history in a balanced way. It further argues that in doing so, historians should respectfully, yet critically incorporate emotions expressed in these interviews into their analyses to provide a richer and more accurate history in English and French. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.24> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Decrypting the Congress of the People's diminishing electoral prospects / Mashupye H. Maserumule. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 45-65 : tab

Abstract: The Congress of the People's (Cope) 7,42 per cent support in the 2009 general elections in South Africa was followed by diminishing electoral prospects, which started to emerge as a trend in the 2011 local government elections. Its performance spiralled to its lowest ebb in the 2014 general elections. Because of this, an inevitable question is: What is the fate of Cope? Attempts to answer this question abound, largely ascribing Cope's woes to the leadership contestations that fragmented the party along the Mosioua Lekota and Mbhazima Shilowa binary. This is a dominant narrative, with explanations that the leadership contestations inhibited the efficiency of Cope's machinery to contest elections. Much is written about these aspects, including Cope's ideological question and its internal organisation. This article reconsiders Cope's electoral history to establish a context for yet another account for its diminishing electoral prospects, perhaps beyond the dominant narrative. An electoral prospect is a function of the history of an electoral performance. Electoral statistics are analysed to explain Cope's electoral performance. From this exercise, the article contends that the diminishing electoral prospects of Cope are the consequences of how it fared in the 2009 general elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n1_a4.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Empirical analyses of extreme value models for the South African Mining Index / Knowledge Chinhamu ... [et al.]. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 41-55 : graf. tab

Abstract: While the classical normality assumption is simple to implement, it is well known to underestimate the leptokurtic behaviour demonstrated in most financial data. After examining properties of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Mining Index returns, the authors propose two extreme value models to fit its negative tail with a higher degree of accuracy. The generalised extreme value distribution (GEVD) is fitted using the block maxima approach, while the generalised Pareto distribution (GPD) is fitted using the peaks-over-threshold method. Numerical assessment of value-at-risk (VaR) estimates indicates that both GEVD and GPD increasingly outperform the normal distribution as one moves further into the lower tail. In addition, GEVD produces lower estimates relative to that of the historical VaR, and GPD provides slightly more conservative estimates for adequate capitalisation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12051> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Mining corporations' psychosocial, economic and political impact on local communities : the case of North West province mining complex / Victor Ojakorotu, Richard Kamidza, and Choja Oduaran. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 22-44 : graf., tab

Abstract: Mining operations in North West Province, South Africa, are contributing to ongoing social, economic, political, environmental and related impacts on nearby communities. Mining houses make use of largely expensive and highly specialized processes of extracting minerals while closely guarding relevant knowledge and information from the general public and related institutions. The article employs the theories of resource curse, accumulation by dispossession and radical materialism, whose concepts elucidate the inextricable links between the actions of

states, private entities, and civil society in the dynamics of resource abundance, resource-laden conflict, and human rights abuses. The article analyses several impacts, including tense trade union rivalries with serious political implications at both provincial and national levels of politics; provincial political contestation with equally strong grassroots-focused alliances, and a host of socio-economic related service delivery challenges. The above calls for collective sectoral engagement on the dichotomy of creating billionaires who are juxtaposed with people who are living in abject poverty in communities surrounding the mines. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n1_a3.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Ratepayer's interest in municipal annual reports in South Africa / Daniel D. Scott. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 84-100

Abstract: Municipal ratepayers are considered to be interested in and significant users of municipal annual reports. An empirical study was conducted to determine the interest of South African ratepayers in their municipal annual reports. To obtain a representative population of municipal ratepayers with e-mail contact details, two reliable databases for the identification of the samples were used. These were from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Companies Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) of the Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC). The results suggest that ratepayers had little interest either in participating in the survey or in municipal annual reports. According to the findings, ratepayers are concerned about and interested in service delivery. Considering the effort and financial resources required to prepare and publish a comprehensive annual report, the results of this study indicate that a significant user group does not use it; this would seem to indicate the need for a reassessment of the format, preparation and publication of the report. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n1_a6.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Socio-economic and spatial inequalities in the provisioning of sustainable housing in South Africa / Zwelibanzi Mpehle. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 67-83 : tab

Abstract: The provision of housing has remained a major challenge in South Africa given the inherited inequalities and injustices of the past. In this democratic dispensation, the goal of the African National Congress (ANC)-led government is to ensure that the dispossessed citizens own properties by land developments and by creating sustainable housing through the promulgation of legislation to redress land ownership of the dispossessed. Since 1994, the government managed to deliver over one million subsidised units and redistributed land to those who qualify according to the set criteria. Despite such positive developments, the disparities between the poor and the affluent in home and land ownership still continue unabated. While the poor, disadvantaged citizens still encounter challenges to access housing and land due to pecuniary difficulties, the previously advantaged communities and the present affluent continue to enjoy the acquisition of houses, land, and monetary assistance from the financial institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n1_a5.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

The missing people : accounting for the productivity of indigenous populations in Cape colonial history / Johan Fourie and Erik Green. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 195-215 : graf., tab

Abstract: Because information about the livelihoods of indigenous groups in Africa is often missing from colonial records, the presence of such people usually escapes attention in quantitative estimates of colonial economic activity. This is nowhere more apparent than in the eighteenth-century Dutch Cape Colony, where the role of the Khoesan in Cape production,

despite being frequently acknowledged, has been almost completely ignored in quantitative investigations. Combining household-level settler data with anecdotal accounts of Khoesan labour, this article presents new estimates of the Khoesan population of the Cape Colony. The results show that the Khoesan did not leave the area as a consequence of settler expansion. On the contrary, the number of Khoesan employed by the settlers increased over time, as the growth of settler farming followed a pattern of primitive accumulation and drove the Khoesan to abandon their pastoral lifestyle to become farm labourers. The authors show that, in failing to include the Khoesan population, previous estimates have overestimated slave productivity, social inequality, and the level of gross domestic product in the Cape Colony. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S002185371500002X> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The unintended consequences of education policies on South African participation and unemployment / Rulof Burger, Servaas van der Berg, and Dieter von Fintel. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 74-100 : graf., tab

Abstract: In the late 1990s, the South African Department of Education implemented two policies that were meant to reduce the large number of over-aged learners in the school system: schools were no longer allowed to accept students who were more than two years older than the correct grade age, and students could not be held back more than once in each of four schooling phases. Our analysis uses school administrative data and household survey data to show that these policies coincided with a decrease in school enrolment of at least 400,000 and possibly more than 900,000 learners. These policies appear to have pushed many students into the labour market at earlier ages than was observed for previous generations, which explains much of the sudden increase in labour force participation and unemployment during this period. However, since these individuals would probably have entered the labour market sooner if not for their poor employment prospects, the authors argue that the resulting increase in unemployment signifies a more accurate reflection of disguised unemployment that already existed in the mid-1990s rather than a deterioration of labour market conditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12049> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

SADC trade with the European Union from a preferential to a reciprocal modality / Rehab O. M. Osman. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 23-40 : graf., tab

Abstract: This study employs a global computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to examine the potential impacts of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the European Union (EU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The simulation results suggest that a comprehensive EPA scenario is welfare-improving for many SADC members. SADC preferential access to the EU markets is the key source for the prospective welfare and terms of trade gains. Overall, SADC production structures become more concentrated in export-oriented sectors. These structural changes are accompanied by a high degree of adjustment and substantial fiscal losses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12043> (Restricted access)

Sudan

Southern Sudanese narratives of displacement, and the ambiguity of "voice" / Nicki Kindersley. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 203-237

Abstract: Refugee life stories have developed as a popular medium for attempting to portray southern Sudanese wartime experience. These narratives of war and exile have been told, edited and published in what has become an explanatory industry in refugee work worldwide. The development of this economy of life stories from the early 1980s, however, has encouraged the propagation of standardized displaced "life stories" as a discrete narrative genre. This article traces the formulation of this distinctive style of historical explanation and argues that this genre, while claiming emancipatory agency and "voice" for marginalized people, has instead become a narrative trap. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.3> (Restricted access)

Sudan

The southern problem : representing Sudan's southern provinces / Justin Willis. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 281-300

Abstract: Southern Sudanese politicians of the 1950s and 1960s have been criticized for a rivalrous, divisive politics, which left the south disunited and vulnerable. While acknowledging that these men were a tiny, squabbling group, remote from those they sought to represent, this article suggests that they faced an impossible task. The demand to represent 'the South' did not come solely, or even largely, from the people who lived in the southern provinces: southern politics was heavily extraverted, pulled by the interests and prejudices of northern Sudanese, Egyptians, Britons, and others. Like other African nationalists of the time, southern Sudanese politicians struggled to weave together different levels of moral community, from the very local to the imagined nation. Yet they did so in uniquely unfavourable circumstances: subject to constant harassment and occasionally lethal violence, unable to secure political compromise, and without patronage resources. Representing the South gave these men space to talk about the increasingly desperate circumstances of those who lived in Sudan's southern provinces; but it gave them almost no space at all to negotiate a civic culture of southern politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000249> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

From 'migrants' to 'refugees' : identity, aid, and decolonization in Ngara district, Tanzania / Jill Rosenthal. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2015), vol. 56, no. 2, p. 261-279

Abstract: This article argues that international aid to Rwandan refugees in Ngara district during decolonization unfolded as part of a broader project of nation-state formation and regulation - one that deeply affected local narratives of community and belonging. While there is an extensive scholarship on decolonization and nationalism, we know less about the history of the nation-state as a refugee-generating project, and the role of international aid agencies therein. The history of Rwandan refugees in Ngara district, Tanzania, reveals the constitutive relationship between nation-building and refugee experiences, illustrating that during decolonization local political imaginations congealed around internationally-reified categorizations of the 'refugee' and the 'citizen'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000225> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

How to model a child in school? : a dynamic macrosimulation study for Tanzania / Hannah Schuerenberg-Frosch. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 1, p. 117-139 : tab

Abstract: Universal primary education is regarded as one of the key pillars of sustainable development. The positive influence of education on growth is supported by many empirical studies. However, the effects of education on labour supply, poverty reduction and welfare as well as subsistence agriculture are hardly traceable in an econometric set-up, given the complex interactions and the long-term nature of education. An economy-wide dynamic simulation model provides a well-suited toolkit to analyse the effects of increased school provision in these aspects and provides insights into the intertemporal aspects of the schooling decision of children. The author develops a macroeconomic model that explicitly includes education and human capital allocation, and takes into account that the possibility of child labour increases the opportunity costs of human capital formation. In an application for Tanzania, the author finds that a large-scale investment programme in education might have a negative effect on both gross domestic product (GDP) growth and high-skilled labour supply in the short term but leads to higher GDP and welfare as well as significantly reduced child labour supply in the medium to long term. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12042> (Restricted access)

West Africa

Afro-Catholic baptism and the articulation of a merchant community, Agoué 1840-1860 / Luis Nicolau Parés. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 165-201

Abstract: This article analyzes the "Southern" Afro-Brazilian Catholicism which was brought to West Africa by former slaves from Brazil prior to the expansion of the "Northern" European Catholic missions. In examining two significant mass baptisms held in the town of Agoué in 1846 and 1855, the article explores the religious history of the Aguda or Afro-Brazilian freed slaves, and how they built a network of ethnic, commercial, and affective relationships by means of Catholic baptism and godparenting. The Aguda's Catholic affiliation (rather than conversion), beyond being coextensive with Brazilian identity, served to produce a merchant community whose main activity, in the early period, was the slave trade. The article also discusses the methodological potential of cross referencing and fertilizing West African data with Bahian data in order to elucidate how the returnees' appropriation of Catholic ritual was shaped by their previous Brazilian experience. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.19> (Restricted access)

West Africa

Towards a new study of the so-called "Trkh al-fattsh" / Mauro Nobili and Mohamed Shahid Mathee. - In: *History in Africa*: (2015), vol. 42, p. 37-73 : fig., tab

Abstract: This article advances a new theory about the composition of the chronicle generally referred to as "Trkh al-fattsh". The "Trkh al-fattsh", allegedly written in the sixteenth-seventeenth century, is one of the most famous chronicles on which scholars have relied for information about West Africa's pre-colonial history. However, there are still many puzzling issues and unsolved problems associated with this work, as edited by Octave V. Houdas and Maurice Delafosse in the early twentieth century. This analysis uses unexplored manuscripts that were either unknown or unavailable to previous scholars, and advances a new theory on the genesis and authorship of the chronicle: that the edited text in fact conflates two texts, a seventeenth-century chronicle and a nineteenth century one. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2015.18> (Restricted access)