Africa
Reconfiguring migration / Dorte Thorsen (ed.). - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 300-361 : ill
Abstract: This themed section of Africa is concerned with contemporary changes in mobility patterns in Africa. The editors pose that the present intersection of global politics of securitization and African everyday politics governed by inequality, disenchantment, survival and aspiration has accelerated changes in this area. Contributions in this section analyse the social effects of these changes. Contributions: Reconfiguring migration: an introduction (Dorte Thorsen); Why aspiring migrants trust migration brokers: the moral economy of departure in Anglophone Cameroon (Maybritt Jill Alpes); Disrupted migration projects: the moral economy of involuntary return to Ghana from Libya (Nauja Kleist); Is Europe really the dream? Contingent paths among sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco (Dorte Thorsen). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000966 (Restricted access)

Africa
Seeking exposure: conversions of scientific knowledge in an African city / Gemma Aellah and P. Wenzel Geissler. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 389-417
Abstract: Transnational medical research has become a common feature in many parts of Africa. This paper explores the contribution such activity makes to the social and economic lives of those involved, including both trial subjects and local staff. By considering the value of the 'exposure' that involvement brings to staff and research participants, we reflect on the conversion of scientific knowledge into practical knowledge and its value to sustaining precarious livelihoods in an economically fragile city. We consider the interplay between science and sociality and argue for a need to take seriously the circulation of scientific knowledge beyond the confines of expert spaces. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000240 (Restricted access)

Ethiopia
From sickness to history : evil spirits, memory and responsibility in an Ethiopian market village / Tom Boylston. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 387-406
Abstract: This article discusses contemporary anxieties about 'buda' spirit attacks around a marketplace in Amhara region, Ethiopia. It asks how we get from the immediate experience of a 'buda' attack, an emotionally intense scene of sickness, fear and uncertainty, to a reflexive situation in which 'buda' becomes a vehicle for discussing and understanding deep historic concerns about market exchange. The author makes two main arguments: first, that apparent connections between spiritual attack and the spread of capitalism in fact reflect a deeper-lying opposition, on the part of landed elites, between moral hospitality and immoral exchange. Second, he shows how this historical consciousness develops from processes of verification and questioning through which immediate experiences of sickness and fear become interpretable as 'buda' attacks associated with particular human agents and historical relationships. The author argues that only by following this local epistemological work that we can understand how spirits become identifiable as historical agents within a web of other social relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016001017 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Digital futures and analogue pasts? : citizenship and ethnicity in techno-utopian Kenya / Lisa Poggiali. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 253-277
Abstract: In this article, the author explores how digital technologies in Kenya emerged as a site through which questions of citizenship were posed, if not resolved, at a moment of national crisis. She draws attention, specifically, to the ways in which developers, bloggers and state actors

mobilized techno-utopian narratives about Kenya's "Silicon Savannah" to advocate for what she calls "digital citizenship", an ethical blueprint for how best to belong to the nation. While social scientists writing about ICT in Africa have focused primarily on Africans' novel uses of objects such as mobile phones, she contributes to this conversation by interrogating how digital technologies have been mobilized as an idiom to both challenge and perpetuate social cleavages of ethnicity and class. "Digital citizenship", she suggests, compels us to revisit debates about (post)colonial history, ideologies that undergird digitality, and the formation of local, national and transnational scales of belonging. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000942 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Disordered surroundings : money and socio-economic exclusion in Western Kenya / Mario Schmidt. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 278-299 : foto's
Abstract: This article explores relations between ways of experiencing socio-economic disorder, strategies on how to deal with it, and monetary classifications that symbolize these ways and strategies. It assumes that we can learn something from the fact that the concept of 'pesa makech' (bitter money) has been replaced with the much more diffuse notion of 'pesa marach' (bad money) in Western Kenya during the last twenty-five years. This shift in how "negative forms" of money are discursively marked indexes a change in the way in which the people of Kaleko, a small market centre in Western Kenya, conceptualize the disorder of their surroundings. Instead of interpreting disorder as an effect of events taking place inside their sphere of influence, residents of Kaleko now predominantly situate the cause of disorder in actions of external actors that are perceived as uncontrollable: the "economy", money itself, politicians, members of other ethnic groups and untrustworthy Luo. This necessarily changes the ways in which disorder is tackled: while 'pesa makech' bitterness could be resolved by "sorting out" ('rieyo') the homestead's disorder, nowadays people employ other ways that aim at resolving disorder: upscaling 'rieyo' potential to the Kenyan nation; "struggling" ('chandre') through disorder; and relativizing 'rieyo' applicability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000954 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Censorship or self-control? Hate speech, the state and the voter in the Kenyan election of 2013 / Warigia M. Bowman and J. David Bowman. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 495-531 : tab
Abstract: In 2013, the Kenyan government adopted a hybrid censorship strategy that relied on regulation, the presence of a strong security state, and the willingness of Kenyans to self-censor. The goal of this censorship strategy was to ensure a peaceful election. This study examines two issues. First, it investigates steps taken by the Kenyan government to minimise hate speech. Second, it explores how efforts to minimise hate speech affected citizen communications over SMS during the 2013 election. An initial round of qualitative data was gathered (n = 101) through a structured exit interview administered election week. A statistically significant, representative sample of quantitative data was gathered by a reputable Kenyan polling firm (n GeÑ 2000). Both sets of empirical data indicate that Kenyan citizens cooperated in large part with efforts to limit political speech. Yet speech was not always completely 'peaceful'. Rather, voters used electronic media to insult, offend, and express contentious political views as well as express peace speech. This study argues that the empirical evidence suggests hate speech over text messages during the Kenyan election declined between 2008 and 2013. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000380 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Peace from below: governance and peacebuilding in Kerio Valley, Kenya / Emma Elfversson. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 469-493 : krt
Abstract: Under what circumstances can non-state actors become successful local

peacemakers? A growing body of research documents the involvement of non-state actors in local conflict resolution in Africa. However, there is large variation in such actors' power, legitimacy, and ultimately their ability to contribute to conflict resolution. The ways in which contextual and dynamic factors at local and national levels, and in particular the relationship between non-state and state actors and institutions, affect local conflict resolution are not sufficiently understood. To address this gap, this paper analyses the peace process addressing a long-standing conflict in Kerio Valley, Kenya. The analysis illustrates how the failure of the state to provide security and basic services led non-state actors to fill important roles in governance. Through this process, they were endowed with legitimacy and power which enabled them to play key roles in a peace process that led to a mutually acceptable peace agreement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000227 (Restricted access)

Mozambique
Brazilian cities in Mozambique : South-South development co-operation or the projection of soft power? / Fritz Nganje. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 659-674
Abstract: This article analyses the technical co-operation between Brazilian cities and their Mozambican counterparts against the backdrop of the growing assertiveness of cities in the global economy and the resurgence of South-South co-operation. It argues that widespread global interest in Brazil's relative success in socio-economic transformation, coupled with Brazil's quest for global recognition and leadership has propelled the country's cities to the status of providers of technical assistance in Africa. While the city-to-city dimension of Brazil's technical co-operation may have contributed to the positive image and good will that Brazil enjoys in both Africa and the wider global community, it also raises questions about the developmental value of the Brazilian model of development co-operation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1189656 (Restricted access)

Mozambique
Subúrbios and cityness : exploring imbrications and urbanity in Maputo, Mozambique / Sandra Roque with Miguel Mucavele and Nair Noronha. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 642-658
Abstract: Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, shows profound spatial, social, and economic differentiation built on the legacy of colonial structures of inequality. After Mozambiques independence from Portugal, the nationalisation of Maputos real estate transformed the racial and social landscape of the city, but liberalisation of the economy in the 1990s and the increasing commoditisation of property linked social and economic status more strongly to the structure of urban space. Although the use of old colonial spatial categories, such as 'cidade de caniço' and 'cidade de cimento', has been fading, the terms used today by residents to describe Maputos urban space still underscore spatial, social, and economic differences. Based on fieldwork carried out in three Maputo neighbourhoods that are undergoing significant change, this article looks at peoples activities and movements across the city and the resulting imbrication and interaction between different neighbourhoods. It suggests that Maputo, an African postcolonial city, is experiencing changes that allow residents to establish new relationships with the city, encouraging novel expressions of cityness and new conceptions of the urban to emerge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1189273 (Restricted access)

Mozambique
The production of urban peripheries for and by low-income populations at the turn of the millennium : Maputo, Luanda and Johannesburg / Vanessa de Pacheco Melo. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 619-641 : foto's
Abstract: The dynamics of rapid urbanisation and urban trends in the present neoliberal context, which arise from the production of space in the capitalist mode of production, are evident in the peripheries recently produced for and by low-income populations. This article examines these peripheries in representative southern African cities, with Maputo as the main case study, analysed in relation to Luanda and Johannesburg. Basing my argument on the overarching

theory of the production of space, I seek to understand how the interventions undertaken by the state and low-income people, and the interrelationship between these two main agents and the urban morphology, vary according to the historical, political and socio-economic specificities of each country. I argue that in Maputo, more than in the other two cities, these specificities, expressed in the morphology of these peripheral areas, benefit some crucial aspects of the living and housing conditions of Maputo's low-income population, which is the city's most vulnerable social group. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1196955 (Restricted access)

Mozambique
The relationship between trade in southern Mozambique and state formation : reassessing Hedges on cattle, ivory and brass / Linell Chewins. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 725-741 : tab
Abstract: For the past 37 years, David Hedges' cattle trade theory has dominated the historical analysis of state formation in southern Africa during the 19th century. This theory centres on a cattle trade that came to replace the ivory trade from the late 18th century onwards, and was based on the demand for fresh meat by whalers. In the view of Hedges, the increased cattle trade placed considerable pressure on societies to replenish herds, given the socially and politically important role that cattle played in southern African societies. And since this change coincided with a severe and prolonged drought, it necessitated the restocking of cattle herds through the systematised military raiding of cattle, which, in turn, required a centralised government. In reviewing the evidence for shifts in the patterns of trade at this time, during which whalers called at Delagoa Bay to hunt, discrepancies in Hedges' analysis came to light.The Portuguese ivory trade at Delagoa Bay started in 1545, when a sporadic trade based on the monsoon seasons laid the foundation for the export of ivory that would boom in the latter half of the 18th century. This trade has been a key element in the dominant explanations offered for accelerated processes of political centralisation in northern Kwazulu-Natal, which culminated in the rise of the Zulu kingdom. David Hedges developed the most influential and enduring of these arguments in his doctoral dissertation in 1978. He argued that it was a sharp contraction of the ivory trade in the last two decades of the 19th century that was a major cause of conflict and state formation. This article reviews the evidence and arguments presented by Hedges and suggests that while his work has provided an important contribution to the debate, elements of his argument need substantial revision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1200869 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Passages of culture : media and mediality in African societies / Till Förster and Judith Schlehe (eds.). - In: *Journal of African Media Studies:* (2017), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 3-90 : ill
Abstract: How do African cultures transform when they appropriate new media? The articles in this section interrogate basic questions related to the transformations that African societies currently go through when they are faced with new media. The findings presented are the outcome of an international research network that allowed African and European scholars to cooperate and to share their experiences with new media in field settings. Articles included: Controversies and restrictions of visual representation of prophets in northern Nigerian popular culture (Abdalla Uba Adamu); Intermediality of images: a semiotic analysis of the "Occupy Nigeria Protest" images on social media (Nura Ibrahim); Silences and the mediation of identities in South African radio talk shows (Jendele Hungbo); The man from where? Ukhozi FM and new identities on radio in South Africa (Liz Gunner); Closeness, distance and disappearances in Cameroonian mediated transnational social ties: uses of mobile phones and narratives of transformed identities (Primus M. Tazanu, Bettina Anja Frei). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.9.1.3_1 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Reforms and Nigerian labour and employment relations : perspectives, issues and challenges / edited by Dafe Otobo - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2016.
Abstract: This collective volume deals with aspects of economic reform, labour and employment

relations, human resource management and workers' rights in Nigeria. Contributions: The idea of reform (Dafe Otobo); Industrial and labour issues in policy formulation (Ben E. Kanyip); Regulatory instruments and industrial relations in Nigeria (Ifeanyi P. Onyeonoru); Measuring the democratic rights of Nigerian workers by international standards (O.V.C. Okenne); Contemporary developments in human resource management: implications for performance enhancement and service delivery in Nigeria's modern sector (Segun Matanmi); Bank sector recapitalisation: matters arising for labour and Nigerian society (Oluwatoyin Frederick Idowu); Pricing of petroleum products in Nigeria (Peter I. Ozo-Eson); Economic reforms in Nigeria: an analysis of employment generation in telecommunication sector (Muhammed Muttaka Usman); Information communication technology, productivity of labour and the development of the Nigerian economy (Chukwuemeka Ifegwu-Eke); Economic reforms, labour market institutions and poverty reduction in Nigeria (S.A. Abdulsalam); Response of organised labour to economic reforms in Nigeria (Yusuf Noah); The trade union movement and the challenges of economic reforms in the emerging Nigerian economy (K.O. Kester, A.R. Bankole, O.S. Samuel); Between rhetoric and action: the Nigerian working class and neo-liberal economic policies (Funmi Adewumi); Host communities and businesses: implications for labour relations and human resource management (Dafe Otobo); On unfair labour practices in the oil and gas industry (NUPENG & Olawale Afolabi); Reforms, industrial and employment relations in Nigeria: perspectives, issues and challenges (Pengassan & Bayo Olowoshile); What about industrial relations? (Issa Aremu); Reforming employment and labour relations in Nigeria (Chris Obisi); Labour and legal challenges in redundancy and some other employment practices in Nigeria (Israel N.E. Worugji); Employment and work relations in university system in Nigeria (Dafe Otobo); Human resources management in Nigerian security services (Etannibi Alemika); Trade unions and industrial relations practice in the health sector (Baba Ayelabola); Feminist perspective of workers' rights and labour standards in Nigeria (Asikia Ige (nee Karibi-Whyte)); Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) in perspective (Ibrahim Wakawa); Current issues and trends in effective arbitration (Ben B. Kanyip); Overview of the Trade Disputes Act and its application to trade disputes settlement in Nigeria (Ben B. Kanyip); Constitutionalization of the status of the National Industrial Court of Nigeria: a panacea for industrial harmony? (Offornze Amucheazi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

The changing religious composition of Nigeria: causes and implications of demographic divergence / Marcin Stonawski, Michaela Potan-ìokov+í, Matthew Cantele and Vegard Skirbekk. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 361-387 : graf., krt, tab
Abstract: At nearly 170 million inhabitants, Nigeria is Africa's most populous country by twofold and fertility levels remain higher than most other sub-Saharan African nations. Throughout the last several decades, the fertility gap between Christians and Muslims has widened with significant political implications for a nascent democracy. Where the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) survey of 1990 revealed a non-significant difference of 0.3 children, this figure had increased to 2.3 children by 2013. As the total fertility rate (TFR) of Christians decreased significantly from 6.1 to 4.5 children per woman between 1990 and 2013, the TFR of Muslims increased from 6.4 to 6.8 children per woman. The timing of this divergence coincides with the formal institutionalization of Sharia law in 1999. We examine the role of religion on education, contraception and family behaviour. Finally, we touch upon the implications for population growth and the religious composition of Nigeria in the coming decades. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000409 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Crucible of the ages : essays in honour of Wole Soyinka at 80 / ed. by Ivor Agyeman-Duah, Ogochukwu Promise - Ibadan : Bookcraft, 2014.
Abstract: This collective volume celebrates the 80th birthday of Nigerian human rights activist, actor, writer, teacher, musician, film maker, poet, politician, hunter, wine connoisseur, art collector and shadow architect Wole Soyinka. It contains 30 essays organized into six sections: 1. Salutatory musings for the master's taste; 2. The canvass is universal: philosophy, literature and politics of redemption; 3. Harvest of past seasons: memoirs, conversations and palavers; 4. The

museum, African art and music; 5. Poetry for the threshold; 6. Tradition and modernity of governance. Contributors include Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Nadine Gordimer, Sefi Atta, Toni Morrison, Ama Ata Aidoo, Kwame Anthony Appiah, Ali A Mazrui, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Derek Walcott, Abena Busia, Aderonke Adesola Adesanya & Toyin Falola, Atukwei Okai, Ogochukwu Promise, John Dramani Mahama, Thabo Mbeki and the king of Asante, Otumfuo Osei Tutu II. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa
Inkatha's young militants : reconsidering political violence in South Africa / Timothy Gibbs. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 362-386
Abstract: South Africa's township revolts have generated much excellent research on the central role played by rebellious, urban youth. This article explores a parallel set of intergenerational conflicts that opened up in the marginal rural districts of the Natal Midlands, which were exacerbated by apartheid's forced removals of labour tenants from commercial farming districts to crowded 'Native Reserves' in the 1970s. At this time of deepening poverty, elders worried about the rising incidence of juvenile petty crime, particularly amongst the teenagers who increasingly took itinerant, seasonal labour on the commercial farms. Some of these young migrants, unable to find steady factory work at a time of mounting unemployment, also played a leading role in the illicit, sometimes criminal networks of South Africa's growing popular economy. The author shows how some of these youths were mobilized by Inkatha during the war against the African National Congress in Johannesburg, often to the revulsion of older men who abhorred their socially harmful, thuggish violence, which spiralled uncontrollably along migrant routes. Thus the political violence was often known as the 'udlame': a brutal savagery that destroys households, communities and society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016001005 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Between 'artificial economics' and the 'discipline of the market' : Sasol from parastatal to privatisation / Stephen Sparks. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 711-724
Abstract: This article explores the history of South Africa's oil-from-coal project, Sasol, the petro-chemical company central to apartheid South Africa's response to oil sanctions. Contrary to popular perception, South African interest in synthetic fuel pre-dates anti-apartheid sanctions. Anglovaal, a private mining company, acquired rights to the German Fischer-Tropsch process for converting coal into liquid fuel in the 1930s, and its subsidiary, SATMAR, converted torbanite into petrol and was an important precursor to Sasol. Like Germany, South Africa possessed no indigenous source of oil, and dependence on imports came to be seen as a strategic and economic vulnerability. Afrikaner nationalist reluctance to commit moneys to Anglovaal to build an oil-from-coal plant led to Sasol's establishment as a parastatal. Even so, this article argues, the project possessed enough 'Smutsian feature' to attract criticism from Afrikaner nationalists.The low cost of black labour in the early apartheid era was important to the project's initial financial viability, but the article argues that it was the state's interventions to regulate the fuel market, discipline the oil multinationals and massively subsidise oil-from-coal which saved the project from obsolescence. Energetic management also mattered: with low oil prices preventing oil-from-coal expansion during the 1960s, Sasol leveraged state support to facilitate diversification into the wider petro-chemical industry. After Sharpeville, Sasol spearheaded South Africa's increasingly isolationist oil strategy, while, at the same time, Sasol managers became increasingly defensive about their dependence on state support. Sasol's privatisation in 1979 was, however, precipitated by the need to fund two massive new oil-from-coal plants in the aftermath of the oil shock and Iranian revolution to meet the apartheid state's strategic priorities. Sasol's new hybrid identity as a company with private shareholders enjoying public subsidies continues to be controversial. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1186787 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Children for Ewes : child indenture in the post-emancipation Great Karoo: c. 1856-1909 / Lance

van Sittert. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 743-762 : ill., graf., tab
Abstract: While the employment of child labour in the Cape Colony under slavery is well known, the same cannot be said for the post-emancipation period, despite the hinge masters and servants ordinance of 1841 governing the new free labour market legitimating employment of two categories of child labour: those indentured by their parents, and 'destitute children' indentured by the state. Both groups left paper trails. That of destitute children is easier to follow because they had to be advertised in the press, but a few scattered sets of contracts of 'indenture of apprenticeship by parents' (IAP) survive in the archives of the colonial magistrates. The article offers a close reading of the destitute children advertisements and IAP contract archive for one such magistracy: that of Colesberg in the Great Karoo in the second half of the 19th century. It traces patterns in the aggregate demography, form and features of the more than 250 IAP contracts signed in the magistracy over this period to demonstrate the gendered nature of child indenture, its relation to and dampening effect on adult wage rates, and its contributions to reproducing proletarian households in the commercialising pastoral economy of the Great Karoo. In so doing, it troubles two prevailing assumptions about the post-emancipation Cape labour market: that settler employers dictated the terms of exchange through coercion, and that the proletarian household was a haven from such exploitation. It detects evidence for both the patrimonial exchange and parental exploitation of proletarian children. Finally, the article offers a corrective to the scholarship on the invention of colonial childhood in the final quarter of the 19th century, based exclusively on the white middle-class experience of the south-western Cape, by suggesting that post-emancipation black childhood was without formal education or indolent adolescence, but rather an apprenticeship in labour. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1199394 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Commonwealth, bargains and influence : British atomic relations vis-á-vis South Africa, 1955-1956 / Lucky E. Asuelime. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 675-686
Abstract: At a time when uranium commanded attraction and became a currency for powerful states enmeshed in the Cold War, South Africa was courted, since its uranium was a commodity needed for both peaceful and military purposes by these principal state actors. J.D.L. Moore and G. Berridge gave two contrasting explanations for the British role in atomic South Africa in 1955 and 1956. The former claims that Britain was inevitably more modestly influential than the Americans. The latter claims that British anxiety about future deliveries of South African uranium forced it to make major concessions, such as the handover of Simon's Town. I argue that both claims are incorrect. On the first claim, the output of South African uranium was determined largely by the US, through the mechanism of the Combined Development Agency. On the second claim, South Africa was in such a precarious situation that it was impossible for it to use its uranium for so much leverage. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1189276 (Restricted access)

South Africa
No exit? : emigration policy and the consolidation of Apartheid / Karin A. Shapiro. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 763-781
Abstract: Emigration policy in post-1948 South Africa functioned as both a tool of oppression and a safety valve, at once a mechanism to punish Apartheid's staunchest political opponents and a mechanism for dissipating white opposition to National Party policies. This article examines the National Party's policy toward emigration in the 1950s and 1960s, exploring the role of travel documents in the evolving National Party strategy for maintaining, and even extending, its control over internal political opponents. At no point, however, could the Minister of the Interior simply impose his will without facing innovative challenges to the law. Anti-apartheid figures repeatedly sought to test emigration provisions in the courts and nullify their effects. The Government developed its emigration policy by deciding individual applications on a case-by-case basis, rather than articulating 'coherent' public guidelines. It further believed that citizens did not have a right to a passport and that travellers constituted 'quasi-diplomats'. This formulation, along with

the requirement that black South Africans provide a substantial deposit before travelling abroad, speaks to the apartheid Government's complex notions of racially based citizenship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1186784 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Organised crime in late apartheid and the transition to a new criminal order : the rise and fall of the Johannesburg 'bouncer mafia' / Mark Shaw and Simone Haysom. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 577-594 : krt
Abstract: The Johannesburg bouncer mafia, a series of violent and competing groups, dominated the city's underworld from the late 1980s until the early 2000s. While the bouncer mafia was one of several emerging criminal networks at the time, although the most prominent in respect of Johannesburg's changing illicit drug economy, they provide a useful example of how organised crime originated during South Africa's transition: a fact often commented on, but little understood. A study of the bouncer mafia may yield important conclusions for the rise and fall of criminal groups. Informed by the experience of members themselves, this account provides an opportunity to study the conditions under which organised crime groups take root during periods of political, economic and social transition, including how such groups recruit, consolidate, compete and how they may decline and be replaced. The narrative is told in three phases, their growth, consolidation, transition and decline.The Johannesburg bouncer mafia was born out of a set of tough, white, working-class boxing and sports clubs in Hillbrow and south and east Johannesburg. Sharing a background of apartheid-era military service, the bouncers evolved from independent 'heavies' into a set of registered private security companies competing for turf and control of the illicit drug trade. Changes in the prevailing political and socio-economic environment of the country during the transition to democracy were reflected in structural changes in the city's night-time economy; this led to the consolidation of the bouncer mafia, which, by early 2000, had concentrated into one company, Elite, assuming almost complete control of protection of the drug trade in clubs. A series of prevalent factors and changes in the industry precipitated the dramatic decline of the bouncer mafia: socio-economic transition altered not only the racial profile of key areas, but also the face of policing, resulting in a weakening of the networks between bouncers and the police. The increasing recruitment of African bouncers by clubs themselves - primarily from Congo and Nigeria, they were cheaper than their white counterparts, more easily available when the former white bouncer recruitment networks dried up, and less prone to violence - facilitated a shift in control of the city's drug trade to Nigerian criminal networks, thereby laying the foundation for a critical component of modern organised crime in Johannesburg. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1186859 (Restricted access)

South Africa
South Africa and Iran in the apartheid era / H. E. Chehabi. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 687-709
Abstract: This article analyses the multifaceted relations between apartheid-era South Africa and Iran. In 1942, the exile of Iran's ex-Shah in Johannesburg put South Africa on the map of Iran's rulers. In the 1970s, close economic and military ties were established between the two states, based on economic complementarities and shared concern with the threat of communism and Soviet penetration into the Indian Ocean. By 1978, Iran provided over 90 per cent of South Africa's oil. These ties did not prevent the Iranians from denouncing apartheid or bending its rules when in South Africa. The Islamic revolution of 1979 caused a break in formal relations. It affected South Africa in two ways: oil imports were disrupted, and it contributed to the growing militancy of South African Muslims in the anti-apartheid struggle. Iran then made financial contributions to the ANC, resulting in a friendly resumption of ties after the end of apartheid. The article uses extensive interviews with South African and Iranian diplomats who served in both countries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2016.1201330 (Restricted access)

South Sudan

The politics of displacement-related land conflict in Yei River County, South Sudan / Peter Hakim Justin and Mathijs Van Leeuwen. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 419-442

Abstract: Drawing on empirical evidence from Yei River County in South Sudan, this paper argues that, rather than a temporary phenomenon, displacement may lead to a drastic reorganisation of land occupation and governance. Such reorganisation may become strongly connected to broader political contention. In the case of Yei, existing legal frameworks and institutions are inadequate to deal with land conflicts resulting from massive displacement and return. Crucially, historical grievances result in the displaced no longer being perceived as powerless victims, but as agents of a Dinka agenda to (re)occupy territories in Equatoria, and as perpetrators in land conflict. Such politics of land-control and identity may turn land disputes between displaced people and returnees into a major source of instability. At the same time, those displaced people who are not well-connected politically may lose their land rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000239 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Special issue: Durban and Cape Town as port cities : reconsidering Southern African Studies from the Indian Ocean / [ed. by Isabel Hofmeyr, Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie & Preben Kaarsholm] - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2016.

Abstract: This special issue arose out of a workshop titled 'Durban and Cape Town as Indian Ocean port cities : reconsidering Southern African Studies from the Indian Ocean', held at the University of the Western Cape in September 2014. The collection explores the effect of pre-colonial Indian Ocean slave and trade networks on southern African colonial formations. These re-configured geographies, in turn, open up possibilities for drawing new linkages among different southern African historiographies. The articles articulate land- and sea-based systems of labour migration and control, suggesting connections between the inland historiographies of mining and migration, on the one hand, and maritime port cities, on the other (and indeed, between these port cities themselves). The volume raises questions of method and scale, and the introduction touches on problems associated with an oceanic approach (how to factor in the 'sea-ness of the sea'). Contributions: Durban and Cape Town as port cities: reconsidering Southern African Studies from the Indian Ocean (Isabel Hofmeyr, Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie & Preben Kaarsholm); Indian Ocean slaves in Cape Town, 1695-1807 (Nigel Worden); Mozambique Island, Cape Town and the organisation of the slave trade in the South-West Indian Ocean, c.1797-1807 (Patrick Harries); Convicts, carcerality and Cape Colony connections in the 19th century (Clare Anderson); Indian Ocean networks and the transmutations of servitude: the potector of Indian Immigrants and the administration of freed slaves and indentured labourers in Durban in the 1870s (Preben Kaarsholm); Betwixt the Oceans: the chief immigration officer in Cape Town, Clarence Wilfred Cousins (1905-1915) (Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie); The Gold Kings: Son smugglers in Johannesburg, Durban and Lourenço Marques, 1890s-1920s (Andrew MacDonald); Family, gender, and mobility among passenger migrants into colonial Natal: the story of Moosa Hajee Cassim (c.1840s-1921) (Goolam Vahed); Rendering the Cape-as-port: Sea-Mountain,Cape of Storms/Good Hope, Adamastor and local-world literary formations (Meg Samuelson); 'The darker side of Durban': South African crime Fiction and Indian Ocean underworlds (Charne Lavery); The politics of conservation in Southern Africa (Andreas Scheba). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjss20/42/3 (Restricted access)

Sudan

Navigating (im)mobility : female entrepreneurship and social media in Khartoum / Griet Steel. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2017), vol. 87, no. 2, p. 233-252

Abstract: Through Facebook and other social media, a growing number of well-educated women in Khartoum are marketing and selling typically female personal care and beauty items online. These "tajirat al-Facebook" (or Facebook traders) are the new entrepreneurs of Sudan who work from home to run their businesses and widen their social circles. Relying on the urban infrastructure of mobile phones, delivery boys, digital connectivity and online platforms, they

navigate public life from the intimate sphere of the home or harem to become successful businesswomen who continuously transcend conventional gender norms and classic divisions between public and private, online and offline, and work and family. By addressing the day-to-day socio-economic practices of these traders, this article casts innovative light upon the broader discussions surrounding the role of women in economic life in Africa. It is argued that the mobile phone, and the smartphone in particular, has opened up a range of opportunities for women to enhance their social and economic manoeuvring space and to negotiate power within, and beyond, the domestic realm. New communications technologies have paved the way for a new kind of entrepreneurship in which the commercial goals of profit making are intimately entwined with the broader practices of sociality and diversion from boredom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000930 (Restricted access)

Tanzania

We are not farmers: dilemmas and prospects of residential suburban cultivators in contemporary Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Geoffrey Ross Owens. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2016), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 443-467
Abstract: Today, a majority of citizens of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, participate in suburban and exurban growth and development much like urbanites throughout the world. Unlike the garden suburbs of North America or Europe, Dar es Salaam's suburban residents often engage in multiple income-generating activities, the most common and conspicuous of which are cultivation and animal husbandry. The presence of urban farming has suggested that Dar es Salaam's residents represent peasants incrementally transitioning to urban life. This article however, contends that everything from the varieties of cultivation, access to land and water, to the definition of what it means to be a farmer is shaped by decentralised private interests controlling access to land and resources in suburban neighbourhoods. The varieties of cultivation and animal husbandry instead reflect socioeconomic class distinctions emerging from a new suburban political economy, enabling a clearer perspective on the prospects of cultivators as these suburban districts transform. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X16000392 (Restricted access)