Africa

50 years of independence : reflections on the role of publishing and progressive African intellectuals / Walter Bgoya*. - In: Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 107-119
Abstract: In this contribution, the role of progressive African intellectuals fifty years after independence in the context of African postcolonial, political and socio-economic conditions is examined. African intellectuals have been marginalized by the African state, and progressive intellectuals have been disunited in their struggle for relevance. The possibilities for African intellectual autonomy and international solidarity are shown through a recollection of the flourishing intellectual environment and local publishing output of post-independence Tanzania. The end of that era and the demise of publishing, including in African languages, has negatively impacted African economic and intellectual emancipation and can only be addressed by international solidarity among progressive intellectuals. Notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Africa

African women's movements in the twentieth century : a hidden history / Iris Berger*. - In: African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 1-19
Abstract: This article begins by exploring the efforts of African women's movements from the 1990s onward to end violent civil conflicts and to insist on guarantees of gender equity in newly formed governments. It attempts to explain these recent successes first by examining the complex relationships between international women's movements and African women's groups from the Second World War onward, particularly from the era of the U.N. Decade for Women beginning in 1975. The article then turns to a broader problem: exploring the connections between contemporary women's activism and deeper currents in African history that link the precolonial period with the more recent past. By examining a variety of twentieth-century women's protests, it argues that cloaked in the language of political, economic, and environmental grievances, these movements also reflect a hidden history of women's influence as public healers, empowered not only to cure individuals, but also to mend broader relationships in the community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.89 (Restricted access)

Africa

Religion and politics in Africa : the future of the secular / Jon Abbink*. - In: Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 83-106
Abstract: This essay discusses the continued importance that religion holds in African life, not only in terms of numbers of believers, but also regarding the varieties of religious experience and its links with politics and the public sphere(s). Coinciding with the wave of democratization and economic liberalization efforts since about 1990, a notable growth of the public presence of religion and its political referents in Africa has been witnessed; alongside development, religion will remain a hot issue in the future political trajectory of the continent. Its renewed presence in public spheres has also led to new understandings of what religion means and how it figures into both world-making and identity politics. This will prolong the challenges associated with the role and status of religion in the secular state model found in most African countries. Can these states, while besieged by believers, maintain neutrality among diverse worldviews, and if so, how? The paper discusses these issues in a general manner with reference to African examples, some taken from fieldwork by the author, and makes a philosophical argument for the development of a new kind of secular state that can respect the religious commitments of African populations.. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Africa

The elephant in the room : how China stalked the corridors at the United States-Africa Leaders' Summit even though it wasn't there / Peter Fabricius*. - In: African Security Review:* (2014), vol.

23, no. 4, p. 412-421

Abstract: When United States (US) President Barack Obama announced in 2013 that he would host the first United States-Africa leaders' summit the next year, he was greeted with considerable scepticism. Many critics thought he was just playing catch-up with other countries and organisations which had been holding Africa summits for years, especially China. But, whatever the motives, the event itself proved to be a substantial success, probably re-setting US relations with Africa for many years to come. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.964924 (Restricted access)

Africa

The empire's new clothes : Africa, liberal interventionism and contemporary world order / Zubairu Wai. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 483-499

Abstract: This article interrogates the current upsurge in humanitarian interventionism in Africa. Disagreeing with those who see it in altruistic terms, the article argues that the increasing militarisation of world politics seen in the routinisation of interventions in Africa is a function of a neo-imperialist posture driven by a Western will to domination and desire to restructure the world in line with the ideological preferences of liberalism as the dominant ideological formation of contemporary imperialism. Supported by power-knowledge regimes of Western intellectual production, which provide the legitimating frame and moral justification for imperial interventions, this Western will to domination disguises its violent imperialist pretensions under the cloak of benevolence and altruism. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928278 (Restricted access)

Angola

"When freedom died" in Angola : Alves and after / John S. Saul. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 609-622

Abstract: This essay examines the background and impact of the events on May 27, 1977, in Angola. On this day a demonstration against the ruling Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) was violently beaten down, and followed by a period of massive political repression and imprisonment of political opponents. The author argues this day was as a defining moment in Angolan history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928279 (Restricted access)

Angola

Anatomy of Kuduro : articulating the Angolan body politic after the war / Marissa J. Moorman. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 21-40

Abstract: Kuduro, meaning "hard-ass" or "in a hard place", is a contemporary genre of music and dance produced and consumed in Angola, especially in Luanda. This article maps 'kuduro' historically and assesses it in its current moment. While the dance is full of invention and the genre has thrived in the informal economy, this alternative expression and the infrastructure it produces cannot be considered politically or economically liberatory. But the international "os Kuduristas" campaign, promoted by two of the Angolan president's, José Eduardo dos Santos', children and companies they own, shows the dangers of a culturally conservative discourse that dismisses 'kuduro' as a vulgar popular phenomenon while hegemonic political and commercial forces embrace it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.90 (Restricted access)

Burundi

The eye of the beholder: service provision and state legitimacy in Burundi / Nora Stel and Réginas Ndayiragije. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 3-28

Abstract: State legitimacy - particularly its alleged potential to counter state fragility - has received increasing attention in academic and policy literature concerned with African development. Service provision can substantially influence such state legitimacy. Services, however, are mostly provided by a multiplicity of (state and non-state) providers. This article therefore specifically explores how joint service delivery by multiple providers shapes the attribution of state legitimacy in Burundi by means of two qualitative case studies. Empirically, the article demonstrates, first,

that the process of stakeholder interaction, rather than the output of this process, most distinctly shapes state legitimacy and, second, that there are substantial variations in legitimacy attribution by different stakeholders and for different state institutions. Epistemologically, the article suggests three specific challenges that merit attention in further empirical investigation of state legitimacy in fragile settings: the diversity of peoples expectations; the artificiality of state/non-state distinctions; and the personification and politicization of state institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia
The chronology of Aksum (Tigrai, Ethiopia) : a view from Bieta Giyorgis / Kathryn A. Bard ... [et al.]. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 285-316 : ill., graf., tab

Abstract: From 1993 to 2003 archaeological investigations were conducted on Bieta Giyorgis hill to the northwest of Aksum by the joint project of the University of Naples 'L'Orientale' and Boston University. One of the results of this project was to establish a detailed archaeological sequence and chronology for the development of the ancient capital, based on the dating of finds and radiocarbon dates from well defined archaeological contexts. Five phases of development of Aksum have been identified: 1 Proto-Aksumite Phase, 360 BC (?) ? 120/40 BC; 2 Aksumite 1 (Early Aksumite) Phase, 120/40 BC ? AD 130/190; 3 Aksumite 2 (Classic Aksumite) Phase, AD 130/190?360/400; 4 Aksumite 3 (Middle Aksumite) Phase, AD 360/400?550/610; and 5 Aksumite 4 (Late Aksumite) Phase, AD 550/610?800/850. This paper presents the methodology and results of the chronological analysis at Bieta Giyorgis and a comparison with other chronological sequences previously suggested for Aksum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French/ [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.943484 (Restricted access)

Gambia
Land, power, and dependency along the Gambia river, late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries / Assan Sarr. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 101-121

Abstract: The role of power over people and over land is an important issue in West Africa, with important implications for relationships between commoners and elites. Along with conquest, slave raiding, marriage, and procreation, control over land has enhanced the ability of chiefs and other elites to gain control over people, thus increasing their production and reinforcing social hierarchy and centralization of power. This article utilizes oral evidence and European documentary sources to examine the importance of the concept of "wealth-in-people" for understanding the significance of land in African societies. By focusing on the Gambia region, where both paddy and upland rice farming were practiced in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the article contributes empirical observations to support the argument that control over both land and people played a central role in the accumulation of wealth in many African societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.94 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Informal institutions and personal rule in urban Ghana / Jeffrey W. Paller. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 123-142

Abstract: Contrary to expectations of modern democratic development, the establishment of liberal-democratic institutions in Ghana has not led to the demise of political clientelism. Instead, the underlying informal institutions of leadership, friendship, capitalist entrepreneurship, family, and religion, contribute to the persistence of personal rule in urban Ghana. Leaders amass political power by accumulating followers in daily life. The article provides empirical evidence to substantiate these theoretical claims in the form of two ethnographic case studies: a politician's primary campaign and the screening of a football match in an urban slum. It proposes an alternative model for the study of democracy and political accountability that extends beyond the formal institutional realm to include informal mechanisms that shape political clientelism in a democratic environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.95 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Modernity in material form? : mobile phones in the careers of Ghanaian market women / Jenna Burrell. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 579-593

Abstract: Recent research on mobile phones in market exchange activities in the Global South has tended to dematerialise the phone, narrowing its application to accord with disciplinary concerns rather than to its full range of material possibilities. This article seeks to expand the model of the mobile phone in socio-economic development by examining its uptake and adaptation among Ghanaian market women. The analysis considers development in terms of market women's own self-defined notion of progress. Rather than leading to more impersonal and calculative trade relationships, their uses reflected deepening relations with trade partners and opportunities for enhanced affiliation at all levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928611 (Restricted access)

Great Lakes region
Regulation, taxation and violence : the state, quasi-state governance and cross-border dynamics in the Great Lakes Region / Filip Reyntjens. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 530-544 : fig

Abstract: The conflicts that have plagued the Great Lakes Region during the last 20 years are domestic and regional at the same time, with considerable inputs and outputs across national borders. As elsewhere in Africa and the world, borders unite as much as they divide. State weakness in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and border porosity enable non-state armed groups, neighbouring governments' armies and private entrepreneurs of instability to freely operate on Congolese soil. As most analyses tend to focus on the macro-level structures and patterns of economic control, they do not take into account the dynamic processes of renegotiation of the existing local political, social and economic space. This article attempts to bring together hitherto scattered micro-level field data and analyses produced by other scholars and UN experts, which it organises in five themes: regulatory activities, including taxation; the straddling of public and private spheres; the struggles for control; the transnational nature of activities and, closely linked, profound regional integration; and non-state groups acting as proxies for states. In addition to addressing the greed versus grievance debate, the cases presented here challenge a recent strand in research that sees criminal activities and forms of "hybrid governance" as potential processes towards state formation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928612 (Restricted access)

Guinea
Mining for peace : diamonds, bauxite, iron ore and political stability in Guinea / Mamadou Diouma Bah. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 500-515

Abstract: This article explores the relationship between mineral resources and conflict management in Guinea. Literature on theories of recent civil wars and/or armed conflicts in West Africa identifies the combination of abundant natural resources and extreme poverty as a significant trigger of violent civil conflicts. In Guinea, however, despite this combination, the state has managed to avoid large-scale civil violence. This gives rise to the question of why this combination has failed to be associated with the onset of large-scale violence in the country. The article identifies mitigating factors that have contributed to political stability in Guinea. It concludes that measures taken by Guinea and its international partners mitigated the security threats posed by these resources, while keeping most Guineans in abject poverty. This is in contrast to findings in recent quantitative studies whereby natural resource abundance alongside extreme poverty is strongly associated with armed conflicts in West African nations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.917370 (Restricted access)

Guinea
Reversals of exile : Williams Sassine's "Wirriyamu" and Tierno Monénembo's "Pelourinho" / Audrey Small. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 41-54

Abstract: This article examines two novels by exiled Guinean writers in which physical space functions as a central point of reference for very different, though related, considerations of traumatized memory, identity, and exile. In Williams Sassine's "Wirriyamu" (1976), a violent and violated rural landscape becomes emblematic of a specific traumatic event occurring within the time frame of the novel and of contemporary political reality. While in Tierno Monénembo's "Pelourinho" (1995), a present-day cityscape provides consistently uncertain territory for thinking through a trauma that transcends history: that of the transatlantic slave trade. The article seeks to examine some of the ways in which contemporary trauma theory may be useful in reading Francophone West African fiction as well as some of the limitations of this theory in its applications to this corpus. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.91 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Inscribing identity and agency on the landscape : of pathways, places, and the transition of the public sphere in East Pokot, Kenya / Michael Bollig, Clemens Greiner, and Matthias Österle. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 55-78
Abstract: Drawing upon the dynamic interrelationship between human agency and space, this article sheds light on the constitution of and relation between "place" and "path" among the pastoral Pokot of East Pokot District in the Kenyan North Rift Valley. It discusses the transformation from a more mobile pastoralist model of spatialization, which relies on a flexible network approach combining paths and places, toward a more "place-making," postpastoralist model linked to increasing sedentariness, privatization of land, a clearer definition of external and internal boundaries, and a rapid emergence of schools, churches, and other physical structures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.92 (Restricted access)

Kenya
The impact of drug trafficking on informal security actors in Kenya / Moritz Schuberth. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 55-81
Abstract: The Kenyan state is currently under pressure from two sides: First, numerous non-state armed groups have taken over the provision of security in areas where the state is practically absent. Second, drug-trafficking organizations are gaining ground as the country is increasingly being used as a major transit hub for narcotics. This article investigates the relationship between drug trafficking and informal security provision in Kenya and draws analogies from comparable experiences in Latin America and West Africa. Field research in Kenya has demonstrated that profit-oriented, informal security actors in Mombasa work for drug lords, while their counterparts in Nairobi are more likely to be hired by politicians. Moreover, faith-based vigilante groups in both cities appear to be less susceptible to external manipulation by drug traffickers. The article concludes by considering the potential consequences of an expansion of the drug trade in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Nigerias 2015 election in perspective / Nkwachukwu Orji. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 121-133
Abstract: As Nigeria moves closer to its 2015 elections, there are concerns that the elections, like the previous ones, will be marred by violence. This article examines why elections are usually volatile in Nigeria, the main sources of apprehensions regarding the 2015 elections, the key issues that might define the elections, factors that might mitigate the outbreak of violence, and the national and regional fallout that can be expected. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
The development planning era and developmental statehood: the pursuit of structural transformation in Nigeria / Eka Ikpe. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 545-560 : tab

Abstract: This article locates the development planning era within the discourse on developmental statehood, with reference to Nigeria. It considers the state's use of development planning to facilitate resource transfers between economic sectors for the purpose of socio-economic transformation. The article draws on the analytical framework of the enhanced developmental state paradigm (EDSP), which derives from the empirical experiences of East Asian developmental states and classical development economic concepts. It finds that although the development planning era was very significant for attempts at structural change, attendant processes and outcomes were undermined by changes in intellectual and policy debates on global development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.952275 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The evolving menace of baby factories and trafficking in Nigeria / Freedom C. Onuoha. - In: *African Security Review:* (2014), vol. 23, no. 4, p. 405-411 : graf., tab
Abstract: Trafficking in persons in Nigeria has largely targeted adults and children, particularly women and girls. Of growing concern, however, is the recent emergence and growth of sophisticated and syndicated groups involved in baby 'factories' and trafficking in Nigeria. This article examines the nature, actors, modus operandi and motives behind this emergent dimension of human trafficking in Nigeria. It concludes that if concerted efforts are not made to deal with the actors and dismantle the market, its profitability will embolden current actors and even encourage new entrants into the booming trade - now and in the future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.941886 (Restricted access)

Senegal

Hunting on the margins of medieval West African states : a preliminary study of the zooarchaeological record at Diouboye, Senegal / Stephen A. Dueppen and Cameron Gokee. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 354-385 : ill., krt., tab
Abstract: Leather, animal skins and ivory were important components of the economies of medieval West African societies. Despite the prominent role of hunters in diverse oral histories throughout the region, little is known about the actual production of animal products, in particular those derived from wild animals. This paper presents a preliminary examination of the zooarchaeological record of Diouboye, an eleventh- to fourteenth-century AD settlement located along the Falémé River in eastern Senegal. Analyses of a representative sample of the large and diverse faunal assemblage at Diouboye indicate that, in addition to keeping domestic livestock and dogs, the site's occupants hunted large numbers of animals found in riverine ecosystems. In comparison with contemporary West African sites located in similar environmental zones, the economy at Diouboye is particularly focused on medium-sized bovids, animals yielding thick skins and ivory, and carnivores. The authors argue that this hunting strategy may indicate an emphasis at the site on secondary products, an interpretation strengthened by the excavation of pit features and stone tools that may have been used in the soaking and scraping skins and furs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.931628 (Restricted access)

Sierra Leone

Chiefs, NGOs and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms in post-conflict Sierra Leone / Felix Marco Conteh. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 516-529
Abstract: The nature of chieftaincy has been identified as one of the causes of Sierra Leone's civil conflict, but the institution has largely retained its pre-war privileges and conflict triggers. Using evidence from ethnographic research, this article investigates the tensions between chiefs and NGOs in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Chiefs perceive NGOs as undercutting their powers and livelihood, resulting in strains. Given the entrenched nature of chieftaincy, current attempts by NGOs to ensure better judicial outcomes for the poor will produce limited success, if the prevailing atmosphere of mistrust persists. A trustful and congenial relationship between chiefs and NGOs is proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928614 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Explaining the Howiesons Poort to post-Howiesons Poort transition : a review of demographic and foraging adaptation models / Gerrit L. Dusseldorp. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 317-353 : ill., graf., tab
Abstract: The Howiesons Poort technocomplex exhibits archaeological evidence for sophisticated, 'modern' behaviour. Indications of such behaviour are less conspicuous in Middle Stone Age deposits post-dating the Howiesons Poort. Different explanations for the apparent technological regression have been put forward. This paper reviews interpretations proposing that demographic developments and behavioural ecological adaptations across the transition from the Howiesons Poort to the post-Howiesons Poort caused changes in human behaviour. It suggests that the available evidence does not support dramatic demographic developments. A more parsimonious explanation involves the combined effects of changing resource availability and changing mobility strategies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.937080 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The late pre-colonial site of Komkans 2 (KK002) and an evaluation of the evidence for indigenous copper smelting in Namaqualand, southern Africa / Jayson Orton. - In: *Azania:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 386-410 : ill., krt., tab
Abstract: Excavations at the late Holocene archaeological site KK002 are described. This small rock shelter, 17 km from the coast in southern Namaqualand, South Africa, contained a shallow deposit with a rich assemblage. Limited evidence of mid-Holocene occupation occurs, but the majority of occupation took place within the last 2000 years and can be split into two primary layers. The finds included stone artefacts with many clear quartz backed tools, whole, broken and partly made ostrich eggshell beads, pottery, worked wood and reeds, wood shavings, metal artefacts of indigenous and European origin, glass trade beads and a variety of subsistence remains, including those of marine animals. All three copper-containing artefacts are of European origin. With so much having been said about the possibility of an indigenous source of copper in Namaqualand, further investigation of this suggests that copper was not mined locally, but that lumps of native copper were collected at times. There is also no evidence of copper-smelting south of the Orange River, although this was practised in central Namibia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.925625 (Restricted access)

South Sudan
Commentary : the political crisis in South Sudan / Douglas H. Johnson. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 167-174
Abstract: This commentary article gives an outline of the 2013 political crisis in South Sudan. It describes how a power struggle within the ruling party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), reignited factional fighting within the army, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), in December 2013. The article finds the origins of both the political and military crises in unresolved tensions following the split in the SPLM/A in the 1990s and the incomplete integration of opposed factions into the army following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.97 (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa
Dependency in international regimes : the case of the apparel industry in sub-Saharan Africa / Moses Mpuria Kindiki. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 594-608
Abstract: This article shows the relationship between regime and dependency theories. Its central argument is that international regimes primarily serve the accumulation interests of metropolitan capitalism, and hence perpetuate dependency. Using the case of the apparel industry in sub-Saharan Africa, it brings to the fore both the dependency and struggle in international regimes that mainstream regime theory masks. The article concludes that, in its struggle to embed industry, Africa will need to clearly interpret the parameters of a more complex

international political economy than that described in the classic dependency literature of the 1970s, and respond to them with cleverness and alacrity. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.930023 (Restricted access)

Sudan
"Wasta!" : the long-term implications of education expansion and economic liberalisation on politics in Sudan / Laura Mann. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 561-578 : graf
Abstract: By tracking the changing nature of "wasta", or personal intermediation, in the Khartoum labour market, this article examines the impact of Islamist policies on state-society relations in Khartoum, Sudan. It argues that economic liberalisation and higher education expansion weakened sectarian control over the economy, replacing the former institutionalised system of privilege with a much more decentralised, private and transnational structure. The conclusion asks whether these policies have laid the groundwork for long-term political transformation. While education expansion and liberalisation should theoretically allow a regime to broaden patronage networks, they may also reduce the capacity of both the regime and the private sector to exercise power and establish predictability outwards. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.952276 (Restricted access)

Sudan
Comparing the SPLA's role in Sudan's 1997 and 2005 comprehensive peace agreements : to spoil or not to spoil / Keisha S. Haywood. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 143-165
Abstract: In 2012, of the ten ongoing intrastate conflicts in Africa, half had seen at least one relapse into violence after an agreement had been signed between warring parties. This statistic tells the story of stalled and failed peace processes on the continent, but it does not point to potential causes for these failures. By comparing the Sudan People's Liberation Army's divergent decisions during different peace processes in Sudan in 1997 and 2005, this article finds that changes in the group's grievances and cost-benefit analysis influenced its leaders' decision to participate in or spoil a peace process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.96 (Restricted access)

Uganda
Tradition?! : traditional cultural institutions on customary practices in Uganda / Joanna R. Quinn. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 29-54
Abstract: This contribution traces the importance of traditional institutions in rehabilitating societies in general terms and more particularly in post-independence Uganda. The current regime, partly by inventing traditional cultural institutions, partly by co-opting them for its own interests, contributed to a loss of legitimacy of those who claim responsibility for customary law. More recently, international prosecutions have complicated the use of customary mechanisms within such societies. This article shows that some traditional and cultural leaders continue to struggle to restore their original institutions, some having taken the initiative of inventing new forms of engaging with society. Uganda is presented as a test case for the International Criminal Courts ability to work with traditional judicial institutions in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Zimbabwe
Forced resettlement, ethnicity, and the (un)making of the Ndebele identity in Buhera District, Zimbabwe / Francis Musoni. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2014), vol. 57, no. 3, p. 79-100 : krt
Abstract: This study examines the historical development of hostility between the Shona-speaking inhabitants of Buhera district in south-central Zimbabwe and Ndebele speakers who settled in the area after being forcibly removed from various parts of Matabeleland and Midlands provinces between the 1920s and 1950s. It shows how competition for productive farmlands, which became

visible beginning in the 1940s, produced and sustained the Ndebele-Shona hostility in Buhera. While other scholars view this hostility primarily from an ethnic perspective, this article argues that ethnicity was just one of many factors that shaped relations between these groups. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.93 (Restricted access)