Africa
Africa and the third millennium / ed. by George Klay Kieh, jr - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, Inc, 2008.

Abstract: This edited volume contributes to the search for concrete solutions to Africa's problems. The book tackles some of the frontier issues confronting the continent: the albatross of the neo-colonial state, democratization, economic development, urbanization and social development, environmental degradation and violent civil conflicts. Each chapter examines the nature and dynamics of the challenge, and offers some policy-relevant suggestions for solutions. Contents: Introduction: Africa and the old millennium (George Klay Kieh, Jr.); Africa in the new millennium: issues and prospects (Julius O. Ihonvbere); The state in Africa (George Klay Kieh, Jr.); The travails of democratization in Africa (George Klay Kieh, Jr.); Economic development in Africa (John Mukum Mbaku); Urbanization and social development in Africa (Ebenezer Aka); The tragedy of the environment in Africa (F. Wafula Okumu); Civil conflicts in Africa (Augustine Konneh); Beyond the pantomimes of the old millennia: the lessons (George Klay Kieh, Jr.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democratic Republic of Congo
The (in)visible subject : women's normative strategies in eastern Congo / Évelyne Jean-Bouchard. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law:* (2014), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 357-373

Abstract: Women in the Democratic Republic of Congo are still suffering the effects of the many conflicts that have ravaged the country. But paradoxically, Congolese women are also able to mobilize norms within various semi-autonomous fields and networks as a means of securing their day-to-day survival. Using a multisite methodology, the author retraced the path of normative reconstructions initiated by women at the international, transnational, national and local levels. What the author observed was that women were using (in)visibility strategies as a means of challenging oppressive social orderings while also making sure to remain a part of the social game. The author argues the politics of visibility are a fundamental aspect of the public-and-private dynamic, where the spatialization of power takes shape. Because women have historically been the subject of these regulatory mechanisms, they have had to develop a specific type of agency. This has been facilitated by the post-colonial and post-conflict context peculiar to eastern Congo, where fragmented power structures are only able to exert partial hegemonies on individuals. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2014.986947 (Restricted access)

Egypt
Towards a minor cinema : a Deleuzian reflection on Chahine's "Alexandria Why?" (1978) / Wisam Kh. Abdul-Jabbar. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies:* (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 159-171

Abstract: In his description of modern political cinema, Gilles Deleuze touches rather briefly on Youssif Chahine's "Alexandria Why?" (1979) as he explains how it subscribes to minor cinema. He ascribes to Chahine's film the quality of a "compositional mode", which Deleuze categorises as the third characteristic of minor cinema. The aim of this paper is to elaborate on the Deleuzian view discussed in his book "Cinema 2: The Time-Image" (1985) and to examine extensively how Chahine's film blurs or conforms to the other characteristics of minor cinema. The paper furthermore explores Deleuze's three descriptions of modern political cinema in relation to Deleuze and Guatarri's conceptual understanding of minor literature as explicated in their book "Kafka: Toward a Minor Literature" (1975). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.917583 (Restricted access)

Egypt
Who kills shall be killed : another perspective on the assassination of Lord Moyne in Cairo / Ronen Yitzhak. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies:* (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 172-186

Abstract: On 6 November 1944, the British Minister Resident in the Middle East in Cairo, Egypt, Lord Moyne, was assassinated by two members of a Jewish group called Lehi. The assassins confessed, citing Lord Moyne's anti-Semitism and his policy towards the Zionists as their motives. However, Lord Moyne was not anti-Semitic, and he did not oppose Zionism. While he supported the 1939 White Paper that limited Jewish immigration to Palestine, he changed his position in 1944 to support the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The British were heavily involved in the assassination investigation and trial. They assisted the Egyptian police investigation, lobbied for a trial in a military court, and promoted death sentences for both defendants. They also tried to prevent the accused from speaking in the court, fearing the effect that would have on Egyptian and international public opinion. Many Egyptians viewed the assassins as heroes who fought against British imperialism. They wanted the assassins to be released from the central prison in Cairo. During the Second World War, Churchill's involvement in Palestine diminished. Ultimately, the assassination had little effect on British policy in the Middle East. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2015.1013943 (Restricted access)

Libya
Novelising the Arab revolutions : "The Knights of Assassinated Dreams" / Brahim El Guabli. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies:* (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 143-158
Abstract: In this paper, the author examines the quest for freedom in Ibrahim Al-Koni's novel "The Knights of Assassinated Dreams". The author argues that the novel introduces freedom as the main catalyst of the Arab revolutions that have swept the Middle East and North Africa since Mohamed Bouazizi's self-immolation in December 2010. Through the study of the actions of the main characters in this novel, the author illustrates how freedom is achieved in the midst of war and disorder during the Libyan Revolution-turned-civil-war. Moreover, the author engages the question of the novelisation of the revolution and how "The Knights of Assassinated Dreams" is a fresh contribution to the ongoing debate about novelisation and aesthetisation of current events. The author reads "The Knights of Assassinated Dreams" as a novel that portrays and reflects the transformative effect of the current revolutionary events on the style and writing of an established author of Arabic literature. Additionally, the author demonstrates how the unfolding events are inscribed into the literary work, and elucidates several risks that authors run in their endeavour to novelise ongoing events. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.991918 (Restricted access)

Northern Africa
Cynophagy, homosexuality and anthropophagy in medieval Islamic North Africa as signs of hospitality / Mabrouk Mansouri. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies:* (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 128-142
Abstract: With reference to Arabic primary sources written in the middle ages, this paper accounts for North African food as a symbolic cultural system expressing local values of hospitality, bravery and manhood. It also explores the metaphoric and symbolic significance of cynophagy as a customary practice related primarily to the belief in magic by North African Amazigh, Arabs, Christians and Jews. Moreover, the paper contextualises such a practice within the broader North African cultural framework, expressing an awareness of indigenous socio-cultural milieu. The paper also addresses the significance of North African body as an articulation of particular socio-cultural and aesthetic values. It tackles North African gender and sex relations in a medieval Islamic context totally or partially different from the native milieu of Islam, namely Arabia. In the paper, studying and interpreting North African homosexuality as an act of hospitality is of paramount importance. Finally, the paper traces the links between anthropophagy, the offering of female flesh for cannibals and hospitality through scrutinising the ideological underpinnings and the socio-cultural interrelatedness. Medieval sub-Saharan anthropophagy is said to be a social behaviour that displays hospitality and kindness. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.937431 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Autobiography, history, memory and nostalgia in Denis Beckett's 'Radical middle' and Hugh Lewin's 'Stones against the mirror' / Isaac Ndlovu. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1235-1250
Abstract: 'Radical middle' and 'Stones against the mirror' are responses to, and products of, what are perceived as threatening socio-political conditions and an uncertain literary context in post-apartheid South Africa, alongside the enduring traditional conceptualisation of an autobiographical self. Despite the fact that both writers display high levels of self-reflexivity, their narratives still demand to be read as autobiographies and not as mere autobiographical novels. Both narratives allow us to apply Vess et al.'s assertion that nostalgia 'is a self-relevant emotion coloured with positive affective qualities and potential self-relevant benefits' for the subject displaying it. During the apartheid years, South African anti-apartheid autobiographers seemed confident about the object they wanted their narratives to apprehend and comprehend. However, the latest offerings by Beckett and Lewin, as representative of an epochal shift, suggest that the former anti-apartheid activist autobiographer operates in a confusingly uncertain terrain. The personal is no longer just put in the service of a collective political struggle. It has become a site for exploring the entanglements of the private self in South Africa's chequered past, anxious present and threatening future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.964907 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Casper, Crebis and the knegt : rape, homicide and violence in the eighteenth-century rural Western Cape / Nigel Penn. - In: *South African Historical Journal:* (2014), vol. 66, no. 4, p. 611-634
Abstract: Rape is a shockingly prevalent crime in contemporary South Africa. Using a micro-historical approach to analyse a rape case in the criminal records of the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) this article seeks to explore whether rape was as widespread in the eighteenth-century Cape as it is today. In examining the details of a case in which a white knecht (hired labourer) raped a Khoikhoi woman and murdered her son the article finds that no white man was ever convicted for the rape of a Khoikhoi or a slave woman and seeks to explain why this was the case. It also finds that though white settlers greatly feared that their women would be raped by slave or Khoikhoi men, this seldom happened. Though focusing on rape the article also examines colonial attitudes towards illicit or extra-marital sex between members of different racial groups. It concludes that issues of honour and respectability played a role in limiting rape and that, despite a climate of violence, there is plentiful evidence of consensual interracial sex, especially in the frontier regions. Although rape was a crime that white men could commit with virtual impunity, the records do not provide evidence that rape was common. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02582473.2014.925961 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Civilising the Cape : public art exhibitions and Cape visual culture, 1851-1910 / Anna Tietze and Nicholas Botha. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1177-1191
Abstract: Public art galleries in South Africa, in particular the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, owe their establishment to the energetic debates on the role of art and public art galleries that were prevalent in Europe during the 19th century. These debates focused on the ability of art to educate and civilise, and such ideas travelled along imperial networks to the Cape and Australia, where they were negotiated in local contexts. At the Cape, a series of public art exhibitions was initiated with the intent of establishing a permanent art collection and gallery, the ultimate aim being to provide a space in which to cultivate taste and civility in the general public. But the visual culture that emerged from these exhibitions was focused predominantly on local or British landscape and genre. Similarly, in the collection established for Cape Town's permanent gallery, later the national gallery, there was very little grand narrative art or art of the past characteristic of other national galleries. A culture of informality prevailed instead. It is argued that the commitment to nature painting in the Cape and elsewhere in South Africa stemmed from an indifference or antipathy to the metropolitan culture on which major international art galleries were

based, compromising the professionalism and status of these local art institutions. A comparative analysis of some of the galleries of Australia, the Cape's colonial rival, reveals that they received far greater support and demonstrated far greater professionalism than their South African counterparts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.966291 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Environmental movements, climate change, and consumption in South Africa / Carl Death. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1215-1234
Abstract: The environmental movement in South Africa is plural and diverse, but lacks a strong centre or unified framing. How can we explain and understand this, and what consequences does it have for ecological politics in South Africa? There are many environmental grievances, extensive resources available to potential social movements, and a broadly favourable political opportunity structure. On the other hand, prominent environmental organisations have faced a number of limits, obstacles and challenges that have prevented the formation of a strong, unified and popular 'green' movement. Movements on land, housing, and service delivery, however, have thrived in comparison, and, while they tend not to self-identify as environmental movements, they should be regarded as important elements of broader progressive environmental struggles in South Africa. Consumption may also become a powerful framing issue for environmental justice movements, and its relevance to contemporary South Africa is illustrated through a controversial township youth phenomenon known as 'pexing'. While it is important to ensure that South African environmentalism does not become inward-looking and nationalistic, a strong environmental movement is essential for driving a political transformation on to a more environmentally sustainable development path. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.964494 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Gungubele and the Tambookie Location 1853-1877 : end of a colonial experiment / Anne Kelk Mager. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1159-1176 : foto's, krt
Abstract: This article brings a fresh perspective to colonial encounter in the north-eastern Cape frontier through the story of Gungubele, chief of a senior Thembu clan living in the southern part of the Tambookie location. Queenstown and the Tambookie location were established as twin colonial projects at the end of the seventh frontier war. While the location evolved as a prototype experiment in peasant agriculture and freehold tenure, the white town provided a locus for settler colonial commerce and magisterial control over the district that encompassed the Tambookie location. Both projects were creations of frontier conflict, and tensions simmered. Boers coveted the land granted to Africans in the district, and residents of Queenstown struggled to align their dependence on indigenous people with their desire to distance themselves from them. African inhabitants of the Tambookie location chafed at their confinement in a tiny corner of the vast territory from which they had been routed. In 1856-67, the episode known as the Great Cattle Killing shifted economic power relations and created a new dependence on the white colonists. Making use of this vulnerability in the mid 1860s, colonial authorities attempted to relocate Africans further away from Queenstown in order to free up land for further colonial settlement. When this strategy failed, they fell back on the hope of drawing Africans into settler capitalist development, and began tinkering with the system of land tenure, imposing taxes and appointing compliant headmen. Tensions exploded in 1877, when the Queenstown magistracy clashed with Gungubele, setting in motion the final tragic showdown between the colonists and the Tambookie location. The moment came to define the hardening character of settler colonialism on the north-eastern frontier and inexorably altered relations both within African society and between colonist and colonised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.968996 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Legal pluralism and using foreign previous convictions or criminal records for the purpose of sentencing : implementing Article 41 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in South Africa / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law:*

(2014), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 338-356

Abstract: South Africa ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption on 22 November 2004. Article 41 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption provides that: "each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as and for the purpose that it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence established in accordance with this Convention." The effect of that provision is that a sentence imposed on a person in a foreign country may be considered for, inter alia, the purpose of sentencing in South Africa. This means that South African courts have to consider the relationship between South African law and international law (United Nations Convention against Corruption) on the one hand and the relationship between South African law and foreign law (of the country in which the sentence was imposed) on the other hand, hence the issue of legal pluralism. The purpose of this article is to highlight how Article 41 could be implemented in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2014.986948 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Popular community in 18th-century Southern Africa : family, fellowship, alternative networks, and mutual aid at the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1795 / Nicole Ulrich. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1139-1157
Abstract: This paper examines the character of popular community in the Cape of Good Hope, located at the southern tip of Africa, from 1652 to 1795. The Cape's popular classes consisted of slaves, indigenous Khoesan labourers, and sailors and soldiers. Traditionally, scholars have portrayed the various sections of the popular classes as socially and politically atomised. The author contests this view, and attempts to make sense of the numerous instances of popular social and political connection and co-operation in archival records - including government records, especially criminal records, private letters and diaries, and travellers' accounts - that have been obscured or dismissed by historians. The author shows that through family, fellowship, the construction of alternative social networks and communities, and practices of mutual aid and solidarity, the popular classes in the Cape established a broad, class-based sense of belonging, or common community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.967962 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The role of alien trees in South African forestry and conservation : early 20th-century research and debate on climate change, soil erosion and hydrology / Harald Witt. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1193-1214
Abstract: In the late 19th and early 20th century, many of the positions adopted in South Africa to argue for the conservation of indigenous forests were taken up by the state and various other commercial and industrial tree-growing bodies to legitimise the planting of alien trees in large artificial 'forests'. These included the perceptions of the positive impact that forests may have on climate and ultimately rainfall, the contribution of forestry in combating soil erosion and halting the process of desertification, and the influence of forests on groundwater supplies and streamflow quality. The deeply rooted and lengthy association of scientific forestry with a conservationist ethos has, despite growing contradictions, continued to dominate the contemporary forestry and industrial tree-growing discourse. Today's forestry officials and private tree-growers still maintain that conservation and industrial tree-growing go hand in hand, reiterating the legend that the Department of Forestry is the oldest conservationist body in South Africa. Supporters of the tree-growing sector cite the preservation of indigenous forests, the protection of river catchment areas, the prevention of soil erosion and the combating of coastal driftsands as examples of forestry's conservation successes. Even if the remnants of indigenous forest, which still dot the South African countryside, bear testimony to forestry officials' success in maintaining and conserving a portion of the floral diversity of South Africa, the role of forester as conservationist has not been without its inconsistencies and contradictions. It is also a position that became increasingly contested in the 20th century, as a variety of political, economic and ecological interests became more entrenched in the new order which emerged in the Union period. Notes,

ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.964906 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa
Part special issue : mobile soldiers and the un-national liberation of Southern Africa / [introd. by Luise White and Miles Larmer]. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1271-1361: foto's, krt

Abstract: Luise White and Miles Lamer challenged a small group of scholars to write histories of national liberation of Southern Africa in frames that were both transnational and un-national. To this end, they organised a workshop at the University of Sheffield in March 2013; the five articles published in this part special issue are revised versions of some of the papers presented there. These articles offer new, dynamic ways to think about processes that were never fully national, often unpacking histories that have been presented as smooth and successful, to show the facets and fault lines of the many nations operating in these transnational and un-national spaces. To do this, the authors used an extraordinary set of sources - diaries of protagonists, new oral histories and the records of the TRC - most of which could not be contained in any 'national' archive. Contributions: The relationship between UNITA and SWAPO : allies and adversaries (Vilho Amukwaya Shigwedha); Students, ZAPU, and special branch in Francistown, 1964-1972 (Luise White); Nationalism's exile : Godfrey Nangonya and SWAPO's sacrifice in Southern Angola (Patricia Hayes); Training and deployment at Novo Catengue and the diaries of Jack Simons, 19771979 (Steve Davis); Counter-revolutionary warfare: the Soweto Intelligence Unit and Southern Itineraries (Nicky Rousseau). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.967487 (Restricted access)

Tunisia
Not liberation, but destruction : war damage in Tunisia in the Second World War, 1942-43 / Mark W. Willis. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies:* (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 187-203

Abstract: The Allies under General Dwight D. Eisenhower fought a bitter air and land campaign in Tunisia against German and Italian forces for six long months between November 1942 and May 1943. Tunisian civilians, caught between the two sides, suffered tremendous human losses. Almost all of Tunisia's major cities and towns were destroyed or badly damaged and its economy wrecked. The end of the fighting did not lead to liberation for the Tunisians, but to renewed political repression and economic exploitation. Strangely, this initial campaign to defeat the Axis in Europe and the devastating civilian casualties and damage caused by the fighting have been ignored or forgotten, both by the participants and by historians. Among Tunisians, the memory of the war has almost disappeared. Historians and others interested in the dynamics of the post-war nationalist drive for independence must reconsider the physical and emotional impact of the Second World War on the decolonisation of Tunisia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.987757 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe
The origins and functions of demonisation discourses in Britain-Zimbabwe relations (2000-) / Blessing Miles Tendi. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 6, p. 1251-1269

Abstract: Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and his ZANU(PF) government's violent seizure of white-owned commercial farms in 2000 heralded the nadir of diplomatic relations with British Prime Minister Tony Blair's New Labour government. Britain objected to the ZANU(PF) government's human rights violations and state-orchestrated violence, and, through the European Union, subsequently imposed sanctions. This article maintains that, from 2000, mutual demonisation discourses became a distinct feature of the Britain-Zimbabwe diplomatic conflict. Yet the nature and drivers of these demonisation discourses, and their influence, have not received systematic treatment in the literature on Britain-Zimbabwe relations. Drawing on constructivist interpretations of international relations, the author argues that New Labour engaged in demonisation for normative reasons, while ZANU(PF) demonised New Labour for more instrumental purposes. Demonisation discourses promoted non-engagement between the British and Zimbabwean governments. This non-engagement partly circumscribed foreign policy

options to aggressive measures, as evinced in Blair's covert canvassing for British military intervention in Zimbabwe. Lastly, it is demonstrated that demonisation discourses affected the third-party mediation efforts of South African President Thabo Mbeki. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.933646 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe
Special issue / Emmanuel Chinamasa ... [et al.]. - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2012), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 87-223 : ill., tab
Abstract: Contents of this special issue: Technology application in primary schools: stakeholders' views on the use of calculators in Chinhoyi Urban (Emmanuel Chinamasa); Teacher evaluation by pupils: case of "O" level mathematics student-teachers in Bulawayo urban (Emmanuel Chinamasa, Morden Dzinotizeyi, Mathias Sithole); Factors contributing to teacher truancy in two secondary schools in Bulawayo (Emmanuel Chinamasa, Ezekiel Svogie, Simbarashe Munikwa); The relevance of 'O' level mathematics in nursing: a survey of practicing nurses' experiences in Zimbabwe (Matirwisa Kuneka, Emmanuel Chinamasa); Secondary school teachers' and pupils' views on the use of mathematics textbooks with answers in Mazowe district (Lawrence Maregedze, Emmanuel Chinamasa, Newton Hlenga); Factors influencing lecturer research output in new universities in Zimbabwe (Emmanuel Chinamasa); Examinations question specialized marking: a quantitative analysis of inter-marker reliability mode at Chinhoyi University of Technology (Emmanuel Chinamasa, Cribert Munetsi); Computation errors on measures of central tendency by master's students: implications for andragogy (Emmanuel Chinamasa, Cribert Munetsi); Technology utilisation: a survey of computer literacy levels among health personnel at Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital (Constance Madya, Emmanuel Chinamasa). [ASC Leiden abstract]