

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

*The Journal of African History* publishes research articles and reviews on all aspects of the African past. Contributors should keep in mind that they are writing for an academic readership generally knowledgeable about African history and should relate their findings explicitly to relevant secondary literature. The journal also accepts “History Matters,” which are research-based, short-form pieces, which, like articles, undergo double-blind peer review. Contributors are encouraged to utilize historical perspectives and methodologies to make explicit connections between past and present.

Authors should submit contributions in English. Research articles must not exceed 10,000 words (including notes) except with prior approval of the editors, and History Matters should not exceed 4,000 words. Where appropriate, carefully drawn maps, photographs, and other illustrations may accompany the text. An abstract of the contents of the article, not exceeding 150 words, should be included at the head of the main text immediately after the title. The journal cannot consider more than one manuscript by any given author in a twelve-month period.

Contributors should seek clarity, brevity, and simplicity of expression. They are encouraged to avoid long sentences and unduly lengthy or short paragraphs. They should closely observe the conventions set out below (“Format and Style”) and in the more detailed “Preparing your materials” to be found on the journal’s website at <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-african-history/information/author-instructions/preparing-your-materials>.

Article manuscripts should be submitted through the ScholarOne online editorial management system (<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/joah>). Soon after a manuscript is submitted, authors will receive a message acknowledging receipt. If you experience technical difficulties, please contact the Editorial Office at [jah@cambridge.org](mailto:jah@cambridge.org).

When a manuscript has been accepted for publication, and after typesetting, page proofs will be sent to each contributor. Corrections must be kept to a minimum: they should not include new material. Contributors should be prepared to return corrected proofs promptly. Authors will receive a PDF of their article as soon as it is published online, and they may purchase offprints provided that they order before publication on the form sent out with proofs.

### Format and Style

Article manuscripts should be submitted in MS Word and double-spaced throughout. Text should be styled according to the principles outlined in *The Chicago Manual of Style, 18th Edition* (CMOS 18), except where noted. Lines beginning new paragraphs should be indented, except at the beginning of a section. Ample margins (at least one inch) must be left, and all pages should be numbered.

Spelling (in English) may follow either British or American convention but must be consistent. African words and names should conform to the orthography of the International African Institute. In referring to people, languages, and cultures, Bantu-language prefixes should be used thus: “Mosotho,” “Basotho,” and “Sesotho,” not “a Sotho,” “the Sotho,” or “Southern Sotho.”

Quotations of more than forty words or so should begin on a new line, indented from the left-hand margin. Double inverted commas should be used for shorter quotations within the text. Italics should be used only for the names of publications and for words in languages other than English. Foreign words should be used only when necessary, and then only with a translation in parentheses.

Figures should be used for units of measurement, percentages (to be shown in the form “7 percent,” not “7%”), and any number which includes a decimal point. Cite dates in the form “12 February 1968” (or “Feb.” in source references). Sequences and inclusive numbers are abbreviated according to the principles of CMOS 18, and separate numerical ranges with an en-dash, not a hyphen.

Notes should be footnotes not endnotes. They should be numbered consecutively throughout the article and double-spaced. Footnotes should appear only at the end of sentences. Citations of references should be made only in the notes and not in the text, and there should be no separate bibliography. First references should be given in full, thus: Walter Rodney, *A History of the Upper Guinea Coast, 1545–1800* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970); Edwin W. Smith, “Sebetwane and the MaKololo,” *African Studies* 15, no. 2 (1956): 49–74. All subsequent references should be given in abbreviated form, thus: Rodney, *A History*, 20; Smith, “Sebetwane,” 65. However, *ibid.* should be used to refer to an immediately preceding citation of a title. *Loc. cit.* and *op. cit.* should not be used. Do not abbreviate periodical titles. Archival citations should be as brief as is consistent with clarity. The identity and location of each archive must be fully spelled out where it is first cited.

Maps should be prepared when they will enhance understanding of the text. Maps should follow the artwork guidelines in the ‘Instructions for Contributors’ and show all relevant information, but only such information as is mentioned in the text. Photographs should specifically enhance the text and carry full captions and attributions. Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce any material for which they do not hold copyright and for ensuring that the appropriate acknowledgements are included in their manuscript.

This journal issue has been printed on FSC™-certified paper and cover board. FSC is an independent, nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization established to promote the responsible management of the world’s forests.

*Printed and bound by CPI Group (UK) Ltd, Croydon, CR0 4YY*

# The Journal of AFRICAN HISTORY

## CONTENTS

Editors' Introduction	147
<b>History Matters</b>	
A Return to Khaki Rule? Democracy and Africa's Lost History of Military Government <b>Gregory Mann</b> <i>Columbia University</i>	151
<b>Research Articles</b>	
Ritual Violence and Traditions of Origin: <i>Mung'aro</i> in Mijikenda History <b>Zebulon Dingley</b> <i>College of Charleston</i>	158
The Moral Economy of the Ugandan Crowd in 1945 <b>Holly Hanson</b> <i>Mount Holyoke College</i>	175
Cattle Circulation, Beef Market Control Strategies, and African Agropastoralists in Southern Mozambique, 1900s–30s <b>Bárbara Direito</b> <i>NOVA University Lisbon</i>	191
Lesotho and the QwaQwa Ski Resort, 1975–82: Border Disputes and South Africa's Increasingly Deadly Responses <b>John Aerni-Flessner</b> <i>Michigan State University</i> <b>Chitja Twala</b> <i>University of Limpopo</i>	207
"We Were the Army in the Shadows": The Dynamics of Military Rule and Experiences of Black Women in the South African Defence Force 32 Battalion Military Community <b>Lennart Bolliger</b> <i>Utrecht University</i> <b>Richard Levi Raber</b> <i>University of Exeter</i> <b>Dino Esteveao</b> <i>Independent Scholar</i>	223
Disciplining Citizens and Commodities: Economic Crimes and Accusations in 1970s Uganda <b>Kevin P. Donovan</b> <i>University of Edinburgh</i>	240
<b>Featured Reviews</b>	
Ray Kea and the Historians of the Gold Coast: Debates Over Continuity and Rupture in African and African Diaspora Atlantic Histories <b>Harry N. K. Odamtten</b> <i>Santa Clara University</i>	259
BOOK REVIEWS	267

**Cover image:** Mud cloth (bogolanfini) from Mali, West Africa reproduced with colour manipulation, with the kind permission of ©The Trustees of the British Museum

### Cambridge Core

For further information about this journal please go to the journal web site at:  
[cambridge.org/afh](http://cambridge.org/afh)



**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS