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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

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Abstracts produced by  
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## EDITORIAL POLICY

*African Studies Abstracts Online* is published quarterly and provides an overview of journal articles and edited works on sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities. All publications are available in the library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands. Many are accessible full text in the library's online catalogue at [catalogue.ascleiden.nl](http://catalogue.ascleiden.nl). Clicking on the title of an article or edited work in *ASA Online* brings you via the ASCLink to the full text if available (subject to access restrictions).

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*ASA Online* covers edited works (up to 50 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 260 journals are systematically scanned from cover to cover. Just over half are English-language journals and just under a quarter are French, with the remainder either German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian or Portuguese. Almost 50 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Periodicals not scanned are newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters.

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### Contents and arrangement

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Each entry provides a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. Clicking on a descriptor launches a subject search in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

### Indexes and list of sources

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## *EDITORIAL POLICY*

The subject index is intended as a first and global indication of subjects with categories for general, religion and philosophy, culture and society, politics, economics, law, education, anthropology, medical care and health services, rural and urban planning and geography, language and literature, and history and biography.

Each issue of *ASA Online* also includes a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating which journals and issues have been covered in that particular number. A list of all the periodicals scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>.

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- Africa Spectrum* = ISSN 0002-0397. - Hamburg  
Vol. 51, no. 2 (2016)
- African affairs* = ISSN 1468-2621. - Oxford [etc.]  
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Vol. 15, no. 2/3 (2016)
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Vol. 29 (2015); vol. 30, no. 1 (2016); vol. 30, no. 2 (2016)
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Vol. 21, no. 1 (2015); vol. 21, no. 2 (2015)
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Vol. 49, no. 1 (2016)
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Vol. 4, no. 1-2 (2015); vol. 5, no. 1 (2016)
- Journal of African cinemas* = ISSN 1754-923X. - Bristol  
Vol. 8, no. 2 (2016)
- Journal of African elections*. - Johannesburg  
Vol. 14, no. 1 (2015); vol. 14, no. 2 (2015)
- Journal of African history* = ISSN 1469-5138. - Cambridge  
Vol. 57, no. 1 (2016)
- Journal of African law* = ISSN 1464-3731. - Cambridge  
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*Journal of African media studies* = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol

Vol. 8, no. 1 (2016); vol. 8, no. 2 (2016)

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*Journal of Namibian studies* = ISSN 1863-5954. - Essen

No. 19 (2016)

*Journal of North African studies* = ISSN 1743-9345. - London

Vol. 21, no. 2 (2016), vol. 21, no. 3 (2016), vol. 21, no. 4 (2016)

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Vol. 47, no. 2 (2016)

*Legon journal of sociology* = ISSN 0855-6261. - Legon

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*Mont Cameroun* = ISSN 1812-7142. - Dschang

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Vol. 13, no. 1 (2015)

*Okike* = ISSN 0331-0566. - Nsukka

No. 50 (2013); no. 51 (2014); no. 52 (2014); no. 53 (2015)

*Palabres actuelles* = ISSN 1994-1641. - Libreville, Gabon

No. 6 (2013)

*Review of African political economy* = ISSN 1470-1014. - Abingdon

Vol. 43, no. 148 (2016); vol. 43, no. 149 (2016); vol. 43, suppl. 1 (2016)

*Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*. - Yaoundé

No. spéc. (2014)

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*Rhumsiki* = ISSN 2312-766X. - Paris

No. 1 (2014)

*Social sciences and missions* = ISSN 1874-8937. - Leiden

Vol. 28, no. 3/4 (2015); vol. 29, no. 1/2 (2016); vol. 29, no. 3/4 (2016)

*PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE*

*Urban forum* = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht  
Vol. 26, no. 4 (2015)

## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 Konandri, Affoué Virginie

Mythe et mobilité : une lecture de trois contes / Affoué Virginie Konandri - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 97-112.

ASC Subject Headings: world; folk tales; literary criticism; myths; mobility.

Cet article analyse trois contes appartenant à des aires culturelles différentes, mais ayant en commun des représentations de scènes et de personnages. Il s'agit de 'Le Petit poucet' de Charles Perrault, 'Dôgbôwradiji', un conte traditionnel bété et 'Boussoubassa-Ma-Boussoubassa' de Jean-Baptiste Tiémélé. L'étude menée dans une perspective mythocritique s'est fondée sur un double postulat: d'abord, le mytheme, à la fois principe fondamental du récit mythique et plus petit élément mythiquement signifiant, fonctionne sur le modèle du transfert tel que défini en contexte post-moderne. Ensuite, les éléments de partage participent du vaste mouvement de biens culturels et peuvent être saisis comme des éléments de mobilité mythique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, abrégé]

#### 2 Masquelier, Adeline

*Muslim youth and the 9/11 generation* / edited by Adeline Masquelier and Benjamin F. Soares. - Santa Fe : School for Advanced Research Press, [2016]. - VII, 295 pagina's. ; 23 cm. - (School for Advanced Research Advanced Seminar Series) - Met literatuuropgave, index.

ISBN 9780826356987

ASC Subject Headings: world; Mali; Niger; Tunisia; Egypt; youth; Islam; identity; group identity; social media.

This collective volume focuses on Muslim youth in various settings worldwide as a heterogeneous global cohort that has arisen since the attacks of 9/11, facilitated by recent communication technologies and the Internet. The book addresses such questions as: Is there a 9/11 generation of Muslim youth? What brings together the wide variety of experiences of being young and being Muslim in extremely diverse social circumstances? How do youth articulate both their youthfulness and their Muslimness? The authors explore the pastimes and performances, processes of civic engagement and political action, entrepreneurial and consumption practices, forms of self-fashioning, and aspirations and struggles in which Muslim youth engage as they seek to understand their place and make their way in a transformed world. Contributions: Introduction: Muslim youth and the 9/11

generation (Adeline Masquelier and Benjamin F. Soares); The rage of young martyrs: a unifying ideology in the Tunisian Revolution (Simon Hawkins); In war and in peace: The '90s generation and the shifting political time-space of Kurdish children in Turkey (Hisyar Ozsoy); Becoming Taliban: Islam and youth in northern Afghanistan (Magnus Marsden); Are we all Amr Khaled? Islam and the Facebook generation of Egypt (Hatsuki Aishima); The unpredictable imagination of Muslim French: citizenship, public religiosity, and political possibility in France (Mayanthi L. Fernando); "Funky teenagers love God": Islam and youth activism in Post-Suharto Indonesia (Noorhaidi Hasan); Malian youths between Sufism and Satan (Benjamin F. Soares); "The diamond ring now is the thing": young Muslim Torontonians negotiating 'mahr' on the Web (Jennifer A. Selby); "The mouthpiece of an entire generation": hip-hop, truth, and Islam in Niger (Adeline Masquelier). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 3 Barry, Oumar

*De la coexistence des systèmes DPE en Afrique* / Oumar Barry. - 2013. - no. 91, p. 271-287.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; child rearing; child development; children.

La prise en charge de la petite enfance est de plus en plus considérée de nos jours comme un enjeu de développement durable pour l'Afrique, mais les politiques de sa promotion sous sa version institutionnelle, initiées dans la plupart des pays du continent n'ont fait, jusque-là, que reproduire et valoriser des modèles, des curricula, des pratiques appartenant, pour la plupart, au système euro-chrétien, sans beaucoup tenir compte des autres spécificités locales qui relèvent soit de conceptions autochtones-traditionnelles, soit de la culture arabo-islamique. Ainsi, pour mieux comprendre et éviter une uniformisation du mode de prise en charge des petits enfants en Afrique, cet article interroge les contenus du triptyque constitué des cultures autochtones-africaines, arabo-islamiques et euro-chrétiennes, et examine dans quelle mesure ces systèmes peuvent coexister et s'enrichir mutuellement, selon les contextes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 4 Bouilly, Emmanuelle

*African women's struggles in a gender perspective* / issue eds: Emmanuelle Bouilly, Ophélie Rillon & Hannah Cross. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016. - p. 338-469. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 1740-1720 ; vol. 43, no. 149) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

## AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burundi; Morocco; Nigeria; Senegal; South Africa; feminism; empowerment; gender relations; women's rights.

The collection of articles in this issue analyses women's mobilisations - whether feminist or not, and whether women-related or not - as a gendered social phenomenon. That is to say that they focus on one of the two categories of sexes - the women - but look at gender relations as a system. Thus, they explore how gender inequalities and gender relations shape female grievances and protest, and, in turn, how mobilisation affects (gender) power relations. Contributions: Bridging social divides: leadership and the making of an alliance for women's land-use rights in Morocco (Yasmine Berriane); (De-)Politicising women's collective action: international actors and land inheritance in post-war Burundi (Marie Saiget); Women's mobilisation for legislative political representation in Africa (Aili Mari Tripp); Women's activism around gender-based violence in South Africa: recognition, redistribution and representation (Amanda Gouws); Senegalese mothers 'fight clandestine migration' : an intersectional perspective on activism and apathy among parents and spouses left behind (Emmanuelle Bouilly); Women's protests: gender, imprisonment and resistance in South Africa (Pollsmoor Prison, 1970s-90s); (Natacha Filippi); 'I acted like a man' : exploring female ex-insurgents' narratives on Nigeria's oil insurgency (Temitope Oriola). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 5 Bourmaud, Philippe

*Mission et développement* / Philippe Bourmaud et Aurélien Zaragori (éditeurs invités). - Leiden : Brill, 2015. - p. 207-374. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Social sciences and missions, ISSN 1874-8937 ; vol. 29, no. 3-4) - Met noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Madagascar; missions; development.

Les cinq contributions rassemblées dans ce numéro explorent des thèmes liés à la question des relations entre missions et développement, notamment les valeurs sous-tendant l'action des missionnaires et leur convergence, réelle ou arrangée, avec les politiques de développement; les différentes formes d'engagement missionnaire, qu'il soit ecclésiastique ou laïc, et les rapports entretenus le cas échéant avec la hiérarchie; l'action des missionnaires dans un contexte changeant marqué par la décolonisation et l'émergence de nouveaux Etats souverains, dont l'attitude tend dans certains cas à devenir méfiante vis-à-vis de religieux étrangers; et d'une manière plus générale, la place des missionnaires dans un réseau d'acteurs plus large incluant les (ex)puissances coloniales, les nouveaux Etats, les hiérarchies religieuses, et les organisations internationales. Contributions sur: la vision politique et de l'action sociale du jésuite Jean de Puybaudet à Madagascar (Stephane Nicaise); Mission et développement en Haute-Volta (actuel Burkina Faso) (Honoré Ouedraogo); Protestants français tiers-mondistes en contexte postcolonial (1961-1972) (Faranirina V. Rajaonah); Missions et l'Organisation Internationale du Travail

(OIT) en Afrique et ailleurs entre 1920 et 1970 (Aurélien Zaragori); La mission dans les écoles turques du mouvement de Fethullah Gülen en Afrique subsaharienne (Gabrielle Angey) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## **6 Briggs, Ryan C.**

Gender and location in African politics scholarship : the other white man's burden? / Ryan C. Briggs and Scott Weathers - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 466-489 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African studies; periodicals; Africans; academic standards; women.

While the percentage of women publishing in *African Affairs* and *The Journal of Modern African Studies* from 1993 until 2013 has increased, the percentage of articles by Africa-based authors has declined. The authors present evidence suggesting that this decline is not being driven by lower submission rates from Africa but rather by low and declining acceptance rates. They also find that Africa-based scholars, but not women, are systematically cited less than others. They then analyse article titles and find preliminary evidence suggesting that Africa-based authors are more likely to write on a small number of countries and less likely to generalize. Authors based outside Africa seem more likely to generalize to the continent and are more likely to write on economics or conflict. These patterns have implications for the diversity of the discipline and the state of our knowledge about Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **7 Buzasi, Katalin**

Linguistic situation in twenty sub-Saharan African countries : a survey-based approach / Katalin Buzasi - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 358-380.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; languages; multilingualism.

Data on second languages in sub-Saharan Africa are hard to come by. Consequently, any source that contributes to our knowledge beyond the level of primary languages should be appreciated and exploited. This article utilises Round 4 of the Afrobarometer Survey that collects information on ethnicity, home, and additional languages in 20 sub-Saharan African countries. The study has three main contributions. First, it overviews and compares some widely used sources that contain linguistic data and investigates why they show such a diverse picture on language use patterns. Second, it applies the ICP which, according to the author's knowledge, is the first linguistic measure that takes multilingualism into account. Third, it shows how a simple graphic representation of the ICP can be used to visualise the most important dimensions of a country's linguistic situation including the order of languages according to their size, the presence of monolingual speakers, and the relation between vernaculars and the former colonisers' languages. The study findings are



expected to be of interest to scholars engaged in language policy and planning and language-related development issues. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **8 Chirisa, Innocent**

African cities and the water-food-climate-energy nexus : an agenda for sustainability and resilience at a local level / Innocent Chirisa and Elmond Bandauko - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 391-404 : fig..

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; Tanzania; Egypt; towns; urban planning; sustainable development.

This article seeks to identify and explain the major factors in African cities' reluctance to embracing the water-food-climate-energy nexus, in order to set the agenda for building sustainable regions and cities. It argues for a systems approach and for considering cities, not as isolated entities, but networked systems of defined regions within a country. In doing so, the article brings back the core-periphery syntax, from the regional planning philosophy of the 1960s and 1980s. The article makes use of four case studies of African cities: Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), Cape Town (South Africa), Dar es-Salam (Tanzania) and Cairo (Egypt), to demonstrate the issues and factors prohibiting the incorporation of the water-food-climate-energy nexus in the sustainability agenda. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **9 Dagbanja, Dominic N.**

The limitation on sovereign regulatory autonomy and internationalization of investment protection by treaty : an African perspective / Dominic N. Dagbanja - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 56-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; foreign investments; international agreements; international economic relations.

This article contextualizes the debate about the implications of the investment treaty regime for regulatory autonomy. It points out that, to understand why the investment treaty regime limits sovereign powers and to be able to reconstruct a regime to make it responsive to the needs of both foreign investors and host countries, it is necessary to revisit the history of investment protection by treaty and assess the terms of investment treaties in relation to that history. The article argues that investment protection by treaty was primarily aimed at protecting the private business interests of investors from the developed world who invested abroad. This overarching historical objective influenced the terms of investment treaties. This is manifested in the terms of classical investment treaties which provide for absolute rights for foreign investors. The article calls for the reconstruction of investment treaties to make room for public interest regulation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**10 Damodaran, Sumangala**

The musical journey: re-centring AfroAsia through an arc of musical sorrow / Sumangala Damodaran and Ari Sitas - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 252-268 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Asia; India; music; music history; slaves; women.

The article weaves together the historical journey of a set of lament-like musical tropes from the seventh century AD to the 15th, to trace the commonalities in composition and performance. It argues that key to this transmission were women in servitude or slavery, and begins to explore the role of Africans in this long-distance transfer of symbolic goods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**11 Deych, Tatiana**

*Africa's growing role in world politics* / ed. by Tatiana Deych ... [et al.]. - Lac-Beauport : Meabooks, 2016. - 296 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 0994032587

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Eritrea; Sudan; South Sudan; Ethiopia; Algeria; South Africa; United States; European Union; Italy; Great Britain; Japan; South Korea; Russian Federation; China; India; Brazil; international relations; foreign policy; BRICS; Arab Spring; development cooperation; international trade; educational cooperation; conference papers (form); 2014.

This collective volume includes a selection of papers on contemporary international relations and foreign policies of African States. Most of the papers were presented at the 13th International Conference of Africanists "Society and politics in Africa: traditional, transitional and new" held in Moscow, May 27-30 2014. The book is divided into six sections, each focusing on relations with a particular region or subject. Contents: Part 1 Africa: global, regional and local dimensions, contains contributions by Evgeny Korendyasov (foreign policies), Anatoly Khazanov (anti-Americanism in Arab countries), Natalia Sepeleva (humanitarian situation in Great Lakes region), Alexander Zhukov (Eritrea's regional politics), Sergey Kostelyanets (Sudan after the division), Sergey Seregichev (Arab Spring in Sudan). Part II OECD States and Africa: new approaches. Andrey Urnov (Obama's Africa policy), Olga Kulkova (Africa and the EU), Claudia Mularoni and Piero Scarpellini (EU Africa support program procedures), Sergey Poruchikov (Africa-EU intellectual migration cooperation), Grigory Karpov (African diasporas in the EU), Ivan Lileev (EU's Africa policies and development aid), Dmitriy Kochetov (Italy-North Africa economic relations), Anton Rodin (Japan and Africa), Murad Shamilov (South Korea in Africa). Part III BRICS: entity's role on African continent. Vladimir Yurtaev (BRICS), Nina Tsvetkova (Asian BRICS enterprises in African ICT and Russian interests), Justin Van der Merve (BRICS and the West), Serhlare Makgetlaneng (scholarly marginalisation of South Africa's BRICS membership). Part IV China in Africa: strenghtening the partnership. Tatiana Deych (China's role in Africa), David Shinn (Ethiopia and China), Mamoudou Gazibo

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(Africa's cooperation with China), Alice Nicole Sindzingre (China's relationship with Sub-Saharan Africa), Yury Smertin (China and Africa's mutual interest). Part V Russia-Africa relations in past and present. Evgeny Korendyasov (Russia's return to Africa), Galina Smirnova (Russia's economic cooperation with Sudan and South Sudan), Mohamed Hamchi and Samia Rebiai (Russian-Algerian relations). Part VI Other BRICS countries' contribution in African development. Viacheslav Usov (India's Africa policy and Indian diaspora), Alla Borzova (Brazil's agricultural cooperation with Africa), Aya Abenova (BRICS and South Africa's role in development cooperation in Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 12 Domle, Falone

Immigration et persécutions chez Daniel Biyaoula, Aminata Sow Fall et Mwezé Dieudonné Ngangura / Falone Domle - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 57-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Europe; literature; literary criticism; migrants; Africans.

Cet article analyse les obstacles quotidiens vécus sous la forme de persécutions d'ordre physique ou moral par l'immigré africain en Europe. Subissant un décrochage identitaire dû au départ de la terre natale et à l'arrivée catastrophique en France ou en Belgique selon le cas, l'immigré tel que perçu chez Daniel Biyaoula, Aminatou Sow Fall ou encore Mwezé Dieudonné Ngangura fait face à de nombreux traumatismes qui le conduisent en général vers une impasse généralisée. En s'appuyant sur l'oppression psychologique et physique comme point de départ du traumatisme du noir en Europe, l'article se propose d'évaluer les relations entre l'Européen et l'Africain afin de montrer que ce dernier est rejeté et persécuté d'emblée du fait de sa race. L'article montrera en dernière analyse qu'une fois que l'immigré commence à intérioriser l'idée de sa race comme un défaut de nature, il ouvre (in)volontairement la voie à son propre échec. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 13 Fai, Gilbert Tarka

Female representation and gender dynamics in Commonwealth drama : African and Caribbean perspectives / Gilbert Tarka Fai - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 69-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; drama; Commonwealth; women; literary criticism.

Wole Soyinka, Derek Walcott and Bole Butake are amongst prominent Commonwealth playwrights whose works explore diverse issues including the representation of women. In their dramaturgy, each of the three dramatists is radical and unique in his depiction of women. While Walcott presents his female characters as faceless vulnerable entities; Soyinka presents them almost as architects of destruction and ruin to society while Butake

represents them as undisputed vehicles of progress and development. Based on feminist theories that try to understand gender inequalities, gender politics, power relations, discrimination, stereotyping, oppression, objectification, patriarchy, emancipation etc, the study reveals that although Soyinka and Walcott paint unappealing pictures of women as seen in the works studied, their objective is not to denigrate African or Caribbean women but rather to call them to an ethical path because these women have socio-economic and political power that if properly managed, can influence, or even alter completely the course of life in their communities as demonstrated by Butake's female characters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

#### **14 Ferree, Karen E.**

Gifts, threats, and perceptions of ballot secrecy in African elections / Karen E. Ferree and James D. Long - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 621-645 : krt., fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; voting; elections; 2008; corruption; violence; political parties.

Are contingent electoral strategies, like vote buying and intimidation, effective in Africa? No, according to recent scholarship: unlike parties in other developing regions like Latin America, African parties lack the capacity to violate ballot secrecy and force voters to stick to their end of the bargain. Voters can therefore "defect" and vote their conscience. The authors challenge this perspective. Recent Afrobarometer data show that nearly one in four Africans doubt ballot secrecy. They argue that the perception of ballot secrecy violation is sufficient for enabling contingent strategies. Drawing upon Afrobarometer data and an original exit poll conducted during the 2008 Ghanaian election, they show that doubts about ballot secrecy correlate with vote buying, intimidation efforts, and measures of campaign intensity, suggesting that they are a deliberate product of party efforts. Pervasive doubts about ballot secrecy challenge the notion that African parties are too weak to implement contingent electoral strategies. African parties can and do convince voters that their vote choices are known, particularly in urban areas where party capacity and community accessibility are highest. Doubts about ballot secrecy enable both vote buying and voter intimidation strategies, and suggest that formal rules enshrining the secret ballot offer insufficient protection to African voters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **15 Fisher, Alexander**

Modes of 'griot' inscription in African cinema / Alexander Fisher - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 5-16.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; films; cinema; music; griots.

A recurring idea in the criticism of African cinema has been that the films frequently deploy the narrative techniques of the griot, the storyteller of West African tradition. In particular, Manthia Diawara (1989, 1992) alerted to the inscription of the oral narrator within the visual

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discourse of particular African films, while other critics considered how the films recall the narrative forms of traditional oral tales. However, these critics' exclusive attention to the visual track and/or narrative form overlooks another inscription of the griot: an inscription that exists at the level of music. Examining music and image relationships in an aesthetically diverse set of African films, this article demonstrates how griot inscription emerges as a major variable, modulating between music and image within and between texts. This propels music, and the griot, to a status of primary importance in terms of understanding the ways in which the films explore and reappropriate notions of "African-ness" while negotiating the tensions of address generated when oral forms of narrative meet the industrial form of cinema. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 16 Hardt, Heidi

From states to secretariats : delegation in the African Union Peace and Security Council / Heidi Hardt - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 161-187 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; conflict prevention.

African Union member states are formally responsible for deciding on peace operation mandates, yet evidence from the African Union Peace and Security Council indicates that states informally delegate some decision-making autonomy to the commission. Given the commission's formal responsibilities in implementation, why have member states delegated any decision-making in international security? This article argues that, faced with resource limitations, African Union states surrender some decision-making autonomy to access relevant information, make informed decisions, and strengthen mandates. The argument challenges assertions that delegation does not occur in security decision-making. Findings draw on interviews with African Union ambassadors, commission staff, and other regional organization elites. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 17 Hausken, Kjell

Production, economic growth and conflict in risky elections / Kjell Hausken and Mthuli Ncube - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 34-49 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; elections; election monitoring.

This paper analyses typical situations which exist before and after an election. First, the incumbent and his or her challenger make choices that affect the election results. Second, the election itself determines who wins. Third, the loser may or may not accept defeat. If the defeat is not accepted, either a standoff or a coalition between the incumbent and challenger follows. The authors assume that the incumbent directs his or her resources into the following activities, which affect the chance of winning an election: production, fighting with the challenger, and providing public goods. Similarly, the challenger directs his or her resources into production and fighting with the incumbent. The authors examine six

possible election outcomes in Africa based on whether the incumbent wins, the challenger wins, and whether a standoff or coalition arises after either one of the players wins. They draw conclusions about the effect of the various choices which the incumbent and challenger make. Their analysis is mapped to and tested against empirical data from 51 African elections held between 2006 and 2011 (including one in Eritrea in 1993), which are classified into the six outcomes. A variety of regression results are determined. For example, the current empirical material shows that the election outcome depends crucially on fighting between the incumbent and challenger, and less on public goods provision to the population. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **18 Ikome, Francis Nguendi**

The political economy of infrastructure development in Africa : an assessment of the NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICl) / Francis Nguendi Ikome and Robert Tama Lisinge - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 255-277 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; infrastructure; heads of State; development projects.

Using a political economy approach, this article examines the factors that cause high-profile political leaders in Africa to champion particular regional infrastructure projects within the framework of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICl). It also analyses the extent to which the presence of high-stature political champions enhances the prospects for project implementation. The paper argues that the economic and integrative potential of regional infrastructure projects, alongside the presence of high-stature political champions, do not necessarily guarantee implementation. Rather, it is the interplay of diverse economic, institutional and political factors and interests that determines the successful implementation, or otherwise, of the various championed infrastructure projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **19 Jacobs, Sean**

Instagramming Africa / Sean Jacobs - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 91-102 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; websites; social media; photography; images; interviews (form).

Everyday Africa is an Instagram-based project aiming to document moments from daily life. The project was founded in 2012 by the American photojournalist Peter DiCampo and the journalist Austin Merrill. Everyday Africa now also includes the work of a number of prominent African photographers. The project has received a lot of positive press. The author considers Everyday Africa as an important initiative in the northern hemisphere, where one-dimensional, highly constructed images of Africans are the norm. This article contains an interview with DiCampo about the project. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**20 Johnston, Deborah**

The asset debates : how (not) to use asset indices to measure well-being and the middle class in Africa / Deborah Johnston and Alexandre Abreu - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 399-418 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic conditions; statistics; household income; property.

Asset indices are ubiquitous in the debate about well-being in African countries, not least because of the paucity of traditional household income and expenditure data. Indeed, asset data have fuelled the creation of a new, more optimistic picture of well-being in Africa, where both income and the middle class are growing fast. This is the first review of the use of asset indices for African countries. Readers are guided through key debates over the use of asset data, including the use of assets to measure trends over time as well as socio-economic status and class. The authors argue that the theoretical and empirical advantages of the asset index over traditional welfare measures are clear, but that caution is needed. Most asset indices show significant improvements in private wealth and social welfare in African countries due to increases in the number of household assets and improvements in health and education. However, the authors argue that simplistic conclusions in the economics literature about the growth of income or of a "middle class" using asset indices are poorly founded. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**21 Jordaan, Eduard**

The African Group on the United Nations Human Rights Council : shifting geopolitics and the liberal international order / Eduard Jordaan - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 490-515 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; UN; human rights.

During the early years of the United Nations Human Rights Council, formed in 2006, the African Group obstructed efforts to scrutinize and improve human rights in specific countries, notably in the cases of Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, in recent years the African Group has become willing to address country-specific human rights violations, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, and Eritrea. This article documents the African Group's shift and asks why it occurred. Against the backdrop of debates about whether the liberal international order can survive a decline in American dominance, the study of the African Group's shift grants us insight into the elements that underpin liberal internationalism. Three explanations for the African Group's shift are considered: an improvement in the domestic human rights profile of African Group members, changes to the internal dynamics of the African Group, and the influence of the United States. The article concludes that American power was decisive, a finding that

raises doubt about whether the liberal international order will survive a decline in American power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 22 Kameni, Alain Cyr Pangop

Adaptations transmédias de la scène littéraire et paramétrages de la diversité culturelle dans l'espace francophone / Alain Cyr Pangop Kameni - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 11-32.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; literature; French language; social media.

La présente communication vise à montrer comment au sein de l'espace francophone a pu émerger une sphère intermédias qui adapte la scène littéraire en tant que lieu de rencontre. Ainsi, des cafés littéraires aux forums électroniques, des anthologies aux blogs, des salons littéraires aux réseaux numériques, le texte classique évolue vers un texte virtuel multimédia où on peut lire la dynamique du discours littéraire francophone, la construction d'une opinion publique. L'attention accordée aux blogs d'écrivains francophones éclaire d'un jour nouveau la dense et remarquable réflexion à la fois sur la fonction de l'écrivain francophone comme producteur de culture, sur son nouveau statut comme 'star' transmédia et surtout, elle met en évidence une nouvelle forme de production participative d'un savoir et d'un discours critique sur la littérature francophone. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## 23 Kuperman, Alan J.

*Constitutions and conflict management in Africa : preventing civil war through institutional design* / edited by Alan J. Kuperman. - Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press, 2015. - VI, 294 pages. : illustrations, maps. ; 24 cm. - (National and ethnic conflict in the 21st century) - Includes bibliographical references (pages 237-272) and index.

ISBN 0812246586

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burundi; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; Senegal; Sudan; Zimbabwe; conflict resolution; conflict prevention; constitutional law; constitutional reform.

Each of Africa's countries has a different constitutional design, is characterized by a unique culture and history, and faces different stresses that threaten to undermine political stability. Presenting the first database of constitutional design in all African countries, along with seven original case studies (Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, and Zimbabwe), this collective volume on constitutions and conflict management in Africa explores the types of domestic political institutions that can buffer societies from destabilizing changes that otherwise increase the risk of violence. Contributors: Justin Orlando Frosini, Gilbert M. Khadiagala, Alan J. Kuperman, Karly Kupferberg, Eli Poupko,



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Eghosa E. Osaghae, Andrew Reynolds, Filip Reyntjens, Arame Tall, Hillary Thomas-Lake, Stefan Wolff, I. William Zartman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **24 Lawrence, Peter**

*Special issue: Land, liberation and democracy : a tribute to Lionel Cliffe* / issue ed: Peter Lawrence. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016. - 189 p. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 1740-1720 ; vol. 43, suppl. 1) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; land tenure; land reform; national liberation struggles; scientists; African studies; conference papers (form); 2014.

The Review of African Political Economy (ROAPE) publishes this special issue in tribute to Lionel Cliffe, following his death in October 2013. Most of the articles were first presented as papers at a Colloquium that took place in October 2014, organised by Lionel's colleagues and friends at the Universities of the Western Cape and of Cape Town and supported by this journal, along with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the University of Leeds. The Colloquium's title of 'Land, liberation and democracy in Africa' reflected the three main areas of Lionel's lifetime work. Contributions: Land, liberation and democracy: the life and work of Lionel Cliffe (Peter Lawrence); Lionel Cliffe: the politically engaged intellectual worker (Mike Powell); Village land politics and the legacy of ujamaa (Elisa Greco); Cotton and textiles industries in Tanzania: the failures of liberalization (Andrew Coulson); Reflections on land policy and the independence settlement in Kenya (Brian Van Arkadie); Agrarian transformation in the Near East and North Africa: influences from the work of Lionel Cliffe (Ray Bush); Old wine in new bottles? Revisiting contract farming after agrarian reform in Zimbabwe (Lloyd Sachikonye); 'I am a paramount chief, this land belongs to my ancestors': the reconfiguration of rural authority after Zimbabwe's land reforms (Grasian Mkodzongi); Analysing the history of agrarian struggles in Tanzania from a feminist perspective (Marjorie Mbilinyi); The importance of land in rethinking rural transformation, agrarian revolution and unfinished liberation in Africa (Nancy Andrew); The ZIPA moment: Dzino, Mugabe and Samora Machel (John S. Saul); Lionel Cliffe and the generation(s) of Zimbabwean politics (David Moore). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **25 Levine, Daniel H.**

*Region-building in Africa : political and economic challenges* / edited by Daniel H. Levine and Dawn Nagar. - New York City : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. - XXV, 348 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1137586109

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; regional economic relations; economic integration; regionalism; African organizations.

This book is one of the results of a four-year project on 'Peacebuilding and region-building in Africa' undertaken by the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), in Cape Town, South Africa. Contributions: Introduction (Daniel Levine and Dawn Nagar); Part I: Themes and concepts of region-building and regional integration in Africa: Region-building debates in a global context (Louise Fawcett); Regional integration in Africa: theory and practice (John Ravenhill); A tale of three Cassandras: Jean Monnet, Raúl Prebisch, and Adebayo Adedeji (Adekeye Adebajo); Part II: The political economy of Africa's region-building and regional integration initiatives: Cross-border interactions and regionalism (Daniel Bach); Infrastructure and regional integration in Africa (Afeikhena Jerome and David Nabena); African agency post-2015: the roles of regional powers and developmental states in regional integration (Timothy M. Shaw); The political economy of Africa's region-building and regional integration (Samuel K.B. Asante); Part III: The African Union (AU) and sub-regional organisations and initiatives: The African Union and region integration in Africa (Kasaija Phillip Apuuli); Region-building in southern Africa (Scott Taylor); Region-building in eastern Africa (Gilbert M. Khadiagala); COMESA and SADC: the era of convergence (Dawn Nagar); Region-building in west Africa (Said Adejumobi); Region-building in central Africa (René Lemarchand); Region-building in north Africa (Azzedine Layachi); Part IV: Comparative regional schemes: lessons for Africa: Necessary but not automatic: how Europe learned to integrate (N. Piers Ludlow) ; Lessons from Asia: the association of southeast Asian nations (Mely Caballero-Anthony); Lessons from Latin America: MERCOSUR (Laura Gómez-Mera); Conclusion (Daniel Levine). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **26 Luescher, Thierry M.**

*Student politics in Africa : representation and activism* / edited by Thierry M. Luescher, Manja Klemencic and James Otieno Jowi. - Cape Town : African Minds, 2016. - XII, 267 p. : ill. - (African Minds higher education dynamics series ; vol. 2) - Companion publication to the special issue "Student power in Africa" of the Journal of student affairs in Africa (volume 3, issue 1, 2015). - Papers from a symposium held in Cape Town, South Africa in August 2014. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 192833122X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Senegal; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Ethiopia; Uganda; Burundi; Ghana; higher education; student movements; universities; governance; political action; conference papers (form); 2014.

This book brings together the work of eighteen scholars working on questions of higher education development, governance, and student politics in Africa, under the umbrella of the project "Student representation in higher education governance in Africa". The purpose of this project is to map out and compare recent changes in the African higher education landscape and the different models of how students are organised. In August 2014, the group of authors and editors met for a three-day symposium and workshop in Cape Town.

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Contributions include theoretical work, overview chapters on historical developments in student politics in Africa, as well as single-university case studies and comparative studies. In addition, there are several in-depth studies on national student organisations. Contents: Introduction (Thierry M Luescher, Manja Klemencic and James Otieno Jowi); Student organising in African higher education: polity, politics and policies (Manja Klemencic, Thierry M Luescher and Taabo Mugume); Student representation in a context of democratisation and massification in Africa: analytical approaches, theoretical perspectives and #RhodesMustFall (Thierry M Luescher); The evolving nature of student participation in university governance in Africa: an overview of policies, trends and emerging issues (Ibrahim Oanda); The three ages of student politics in Francophone Africa: learning from the cases of Senegal and Burkina Faso (Pascal Bianchini); Revisiting student participation in higher education governance at the University of Buea, Cameroon: 2004-2013 (Samuel N Fongwa and Godlove N Chifon); Student participation in the governance of Ethiopian higher education institutions: the case of Addis Ababa University (Bekele Workie Ayele); Private higher education and student representation in Uganda: a comparative analysis of Makerere University and Uganda Christian University (Taabo Mugume and Mesharch W Katusiimeh); Student actions against paradoxical post-apartheid higher education policy in South Africa: the case of the University of the Western Cape (Mlungisi BG Cele, Thierry M Luescher and Teresa Barnes); The University of Burundi and student organisations: governance system, political development and student representation (Gérard Birantamije); Politicisation of the National Union of Ghana Students and its effects on student representation (Ransford EV Gyampo, Emmanuel Debrah and Evans Aggrey-Darkoh); Conclusion (James Otieno Jowi); Epilogue: students, politics and universities: in search of interpretive schemes for the 21st century (Lis Lange). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **27 Mambi Magnack, Jules M.**

*Le peuple dans la littérature africaine contemporaine* / sous la dir. de Jules M. Mambi Magnack ; avec une préf. de Yves Clavaron. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 217 p. ; 22 cm. - (Émergences africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343060789

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; literature; French language; social change; conflict; State-society relationship.

Préface. Le peuple et le subalterne. Quelques réflexions sur le peuple en contexte postcolonial / Yves Clavaron. -- Introduction générale. -- 1ère partie. Crises sociales et problématiques identitaires et religieuses. Peuples en conflit : crises et apories identitaires dans quelques romans africains contemporains / Jules M. Mambi Magnack -- Le peuple face au fondamentalisme religieux : une lecture sociocritique de Partir de Tahar Ben Jelloun / Frédéric Dikko -- Rupture et scénographie sociale dans La Folie et la Mort et Rue Félix-Faure de Ken Bugul / Jonathan Russel Nsangou. -- 2ème partie. Représentation du

peuple et construction du peuple-personnage. Les foules en marche dans la littérature africaine : entre exaltation et engagement / Raphaël Ngwe -- Dire le peuple dans Les jambes d'Alice de Nimrod / Eric Moukodoumou Midepani. -- 3ème partie. La représentation du peuple dans les textes oralisés. Les instruments parleurs dans Silence, on développe de Jean-Marie Adiaffi : une voi(e)(x) médiatique au service d'un peuple révolutionnaire / Constant Zebie Yao -- Les représentations du peuple et du pouvoir sous les voix des artistes-musiciens camerounais Lapiro de Mbanga et Longuè Longuè / Flaubert Yanta. -- Conclusion générale. "La notion de peuple désigne de nos jours péjorativement l'ensemble d'individus appartenant aux couches "inférieures" et défavorisées de la société, par opposition à l'aristocratie. Mais le peuple constitue aussi et à juste titre, ce sur quoi se fonde le pouvoir d'une république. Anonyme, muselé, martyrisé, tué, le peuple en postcolonie, est le plus souvent à l'origine de profonds bouleversements sociaux. Ceci se vérifie aujourd'hui, surtout depuis que dans le nord de l'Afrique de tradition arabo-musulmane, des régimes autoritaires et corrompus ont vu se dresser contre eux des mouvements populaires parfois sanglants qui ont provoqué leur chute. C'est aussi au sein du peuple, déchiré par des crises d'ordre ethnique, culturel, identitaire, idéologique, religieux, que surviennent des tensions provoquant de véritables massacres comme le génocide au Rwanda en 1994 ou les affrontements interreligieux de plus en plus violents au Nigeria. La littérature africaine étant essentiellement orientée vers le fait social se trouve ainsi interpellée. Le présent ouvrage s'interroge sur le statut du "peuple" en postcolonie et les modalités de sa littérisation dans la littérature africaine contemporaine."--Page 4 of cover

## **28 Mawere, Munyaradzi**

*Theory, knowledge, development and politics : what role for the academy in the sustainability of Africa?* / eds. Munyaradzi Mawere et Artwell Nhemachena. - Mankon : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, cop. 2016. - XII, 361 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr. ISBN 9956763640

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; Zimbabwe; China; African studies; postcolonialism; indigenous knowledge; memory; religion; world view; Yoruba; films; theatre.

This collective volume investigates scientific theories used in the study of Africa and Africans in the 21st century. The book provides input in order to rethink a number of these theories, with the intention of raising awareness and fostering critical thought among scholars theorising Africa. Contents: 'Blackness,' 'Whiteness' and the EuroAmerican socio-economic and political exploitation and theorisation of Africa: an introduction (Munyaradzi Mawere & Artwell Nhemachena); Animism, coloniality and humanism: reversing the Empire's framing of Africa (Artwell Nhemachena); Maslow's theory of human motivation and its deep roots in individualism: interrogating Maslow's applicability in Africa (Munyaradzi Mawere, Tapuwa R. Mubaya, Mirjam van Reisen, Gertjan van Stam); Toxic

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and hegemonic education: "Development and underdevelopment by copying and concealing" (Nkwazi Mhango); Drives, derivatives and deterrents of social media usage among university undergraduates in Nigeria (I.O.O. Amali, M. Akintola, M.B. Bello & A. Yusuf); Indigenous knowledge or endogenous knowledge? An examination of health care in Zimbabwean communities (Costain Tandi & Munyaradzi Mawere); Yoruba playwrights and politics in Nigeria: an examination of selected Yoruba written plays (?Lay?` Ògúnlo?á); African engineering and the quest for sustainable development: levelling the ground for all players (Munyaradzi Mawere and Gertjan van Stam); Challenges of integration and de-coloniality in Africa: the Nigerian experience (Aboyeji Adeniyi Justus & Aboyeji Oyeniyi Solomon); African traditional religion and representation: an examination of selected Yoruba movies (Olatunde Oyewole Ogunbiyi); Local indigenous communities and the State's concept of conservation in Zimbabwe (Munyaradzi Mawere); Education and religion as sociological tools for sustainable development in Nigeria (I.O.O. Amali); A fading liberation heritage legacy: reflections on Gonakudzingwa detention camp in southeastern Zimbabwe (Tapuwa Raymond Mubaya and Munyaradzi Mawere); Colonial land husbandry measures and African responses: a case study of the Mutasa chiefdom in Rhodesia, 1941-1975 (Fidelis Peter Thomas Duri); Impact of religion on socio-political and economic development: a case of religious crisis in China and Nigeria, 1990-2015 (Lemuel Ekedegwa Odeh & Afolabi Opeyemi Glory). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **29 Metelits, Claire**

Challenging U.S. security assessments of Africa / Claire Metelits - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 89-109.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; regional security; political stability; State collapse; foreign policy.

For decades, Africa lay at the periphery of US security policy. Attention to the continent intensified after the 9/11 terrorist attacks amid claims that East Africa and the Sahel had become hubs of terrorist activity. Despite this shift, US analysts and policymakers continue to frame security threats in Africa using a traditional, Cold War-influenced paradigm. Commonly used indicators are based on mainstream security studies, which provides a narrow view of security. Using Critical Security Studies, this article provides a broader and more inclusive assessment of security threats in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **30 Ndofirepi, Amasa Philip**

Consensus or disharmony in African Philosophy conversations? / Amasa Philip Ndofirepi - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 2-3, p. 171-214.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy.

This philosophical paper enters the contested arena of the African Philosophy debate in which scholars have been engaging each other from the late 1950s to this date. African Philosophy, as a movement, attempts to assert and affirm the identity and dignity of Africans, who felt insulted, despised, and trodden by western ideologies and worldviews. Practitioners in African philosophy in contemporary times have developed fundamental interest in, often much to their frustration, the existence and nature of an African philosophy. On the other hand, non-Africans (including Africans of western persuasion) have often raised questions about African philosophy's existence resulting in an embedded dismissal of Africa and African thought systems. This paper surveys and synthesises the murky conversations on the nature and character of African Philosophy in an effort to expose some of the areas of consensus and disharmony. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 31 Ondoua, Alain

*'La fabrique du droit en Afrique' : actes du premier Symposium Juridique de Libreville (21-22 novembre 2013) / [par Alain Ondoua ... et al.]. - Libreville : Éditions Raponda-Walker, 2013. - p. 23-410. : krt. ; 21 cm. - (Palabres actuelles, ISSN 1994-1641 ; no. 6) - Met bibliogr., noten, Franse en Engelse samenvattingen (p. 593-602).*

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Gabon; Cameroon; law; legislation; legal systems; constitutionalism; OHADA.

Ce numéro de 'Palabres actuelles' est essentiellement constitué des actes du premier Symposium Juridique de Libreville (21-22 novembre 2013) qui avait pour thème 'Comment fabrique-t-on le droit en Afrique?'. Contributions: Existe-t-il un droit national de l'intégration communautaire en Afrique francophone ? (Alain Ondoua); De 'la création du droit en Afrique' à 'comment fabrique-t-on le droit en Afrique ?' : quelles innovations pour la sécurité juridique en Afrique ? (Serge François Sobze); Les ateliers et les inspirations plurielles du droit africain: syncrétisme, harmonisation ou désordre brownien de nouvelles normativités (François Feral); Réflexions sur la légitimité des constitutions en Afrique (Télesphore Ondo); La production constitutionnelle en période de crise dans les États d'Afrique : crise du constitutionnalisme ou constitutionnalisme de crise ? (Yédoh Sébastien Lathe); Quand le juge 'fait la loi' : à propos du pouvoir normatif du juge constitutionnel au Gabon (Guy Rossatanga-Rignault); La fabrique de la pensée juridique de l'État par les cabinets ministériels : l'exemple camerounais (Marcelin Nguete Abada); Observer la coutume autrement en Afrique centrale : l'exemple du droit administratif camerounais (François Narcisse Djame); Le droit fiscal dans les pays de l'espace OHADA (Nicholas Chevinais); Le long processus d'élaboration du droit africain: l'exemple de l'acte uniforme sur les sociétés coopératives (David Hiez); L'avènement d'un ordre juridique communautaire et l'équation de la 'partition' des États Parties : l'exemple de l'OHADA (Daphtone Jospin Lekebe Omouali); Les sources doctrinales et jurisprudentielles étrangères du droit des sûretés

personnelles OHADA (Grégoire Jiogue). La convention de Rio sur la diversité biologique et la contribution des connaissances traditionnelles des populations autochtones et locales à la protection de l'environnement (Jean-Dominique Wahiche); La part des influences internationales dans l'édification d'un droit national de l'environnement (Covacks Bibang Missang), Le régionalisme des États centrafricains pour la sauvegarde de leurs ressources naturelles : avancées remarquables ou immobilisme? (Alexis Ndui-Yabela); Droit et géographie : leçon conclusive du 1er Symposium Juridique de Libreville (Marc-Louis Ropivia). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 32 Oumba, Parfait

L'effectivité du rôle du Conseil de paix et de sécurité de l'Union africaine dans la résolution des conflits / Parfait Oumba - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 139-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; conflict resolution; conflict prevention.

Une prise de conscience grandissante de la nécessité de rétablir la paix, la stabilité et la sécurité en Afrique a été observée vers les années 1990. D'où, l'endossement par les dirigeants du continent africain d'une 'responsabilité collective s'ils veulent réduire sensiblement le nombre de conflits'. C'est sur la base de cette responsabilité collective que les États parties de l'Union africaine ont créé le Conseil de paix et de sécurité. La responsabilité de gérer les conflits en Afrique incombe d'abord aux Africains et aux mécanismes mis en place dans l'optique de maintenir la paix, la stabilité et la sécurité sur le continent. L'Afrique est son propre remède. C'est dire que seule l'Afrique détient les clés de sa prospérité. En ce sens, les Africains doivent intégrer le fait que c'est à eux de gérer leurs conflits, de rétablir le statu quo ante. Le Conseil de paix et de sécurité avec le soutien de tous, doit se doter des moyens qui lui permettront d'établir la paix en Afrique. Il ne s'agit donc plus de se mentir en rédigeant des textes parfaits, mais non appliqués, car cela revient à se tromper soi-même. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 33 Privitera, Donatella

Tourist valorisation of urban poverty : an empirical study on the web / Donatella Privitera - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 373-390 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Kenya; Brazil; India; tourism; informal settlements; websites; marketing.

In recent times, slum tourism has become one of the fastest growing niche tourism segments in the world. The favela, slum, township, gecekondou appear into a tourist destination as part of the so-called reality tour phenomenon. In the tourist sector, the web plays an important role. In fact, consumer choices are aided by information picked up

through the internet, which is an ideal place to communicate, promote and sell destinations and where potential travellers can undertake comparisons and choices more responsibly. This article evaluates tour whole sales websites to analyse different types of strategic choices. The websites are evaluated using an extended Model of Internet Commerce Adoption (eMICA) methodological approach that draws on the evolutionary development of electronic commerce. Considering that internet includes a wide variety of technologies, which could bring potential benefits and reach new customers, it is important that website information is complete and attractive. The following study is of an exploratory nature. Through the results of the study, it is possible to gain knowledge of the slum e-tourism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **34 Rinn, Michael**

*L'Afrique en images : représentations & idées reçues de la crise /* sous la dir. de Michael Rinn & Nathalie Narváez Bruneau. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 183 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Collection groupe EIDOS, Série RETINA ; 61) - Met noten.

ISBN 2343071888

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Egypt; Rwanda; Tunisia; stereotypes; images; public opinion; mass media; literature.

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu du projet 'Discours d'Afrique' animé depuis 2008 par un réseau international de chercheurs francophones en sciences humaines et sociales. Ce livre montre comment les usages d'une archive d'images puisent dans les idées reçues de la crise africaine et sous quelles conditions les représentations changent. Sommaire: Introduction (Michael Rinn); Ch.1 La figure du Tutsi, naissance & usage d'un stéréotype (Josias Semujanga); Ch.2 Génocide des Tutsi au Rwanda, le renversement littéraire des stéréotypes médiatiques (Virginie Brinker); Ch.3 Le génocide au Rwanda dans la presse européenne (Tristan Oestermann); Ch. 4 Voyages en Afrique & dangers pour la santé, une nouvelle forme de discours orientaliste ? (Arianna Maiorani); Ch. 5 Caricature & discours politique au Cameroun. Vers une sémantique des stéréotypes sociaux dans le discours de presse (Gérard Léonard Bouelet); Ch. 6 La Tunisie post-jasmin : stéréotypes en crise (Mehdi Chourou); Ch.7 Janvier 2011, place Tahrir, révolution égyptienne, idées reçues & rmanipulation (Inas Momtaz); Ch. 8 L'humain intégral, une nouvelle topique du discours humanitaire (Michael Rinn); Épilogue (Nathalie Narváez Bruneau).

### **35 Röschenhaler, Ute**

*Copyright Africa : how intellectual property, media and markets transform immaterial cultural goods /* ed. by Ute Röschenhaler and Mamadou Diawara. - Canon Pyon : Sean Kingston Publishing, cop. 2016. - XIV, 393 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1907774424



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ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Mali; Nigeria; Senegal; South Africa; copyright; music; oral literature; performing arts; combat sports.

Africa is known for its multi-faceted immaterial culture, manifested in highly original music, oral texts, artistic performances and sporting events. These cultural expressions are increasingly regulated by intellectual property rights, as orally transmitted stories are written down, traditional songs broadcast and ownership claimed, and sporting activities once part of village life become national media events. This volume brings together an interdisciplinary team of legal experts, anthropologists and literary scholars to explore, from an African point of view, what happens to intangible cultural goods when they are confronted with large-scale commodification and distribution through media technologies, and globalized and divergent judicial systems, institutions and cultural norms. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 36 Samaké, Adama

Léopold Sédar Senghor : théoricien du roman : l'exemple du roman africain / Adama Samaké et Kouamé Kouamé - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 61-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Senegal; novels; literary criticism.

Senghor n'a pas écrit de roman. Il s'est cependant intéressé comme critique à toutes les facettes de la littérature et de l'art africains. L'ébauche à laquelle les auteurs s'essayent se fonde sur un corpus conçu à partir de textes appropriés tirés surtout de sa pléiade de contributions, réunies en cinq volumes, sous le titre de Liberté. Toute la pensée de Senghor a pour substance sa conception de l'être de l'Africain dans la création en général, et pour principe la théorie de la négritude. C'est dans cette logique que s'inscrira cette analyse. Les auteurs mettront ainsi en exergue des idées-forces de la systématisation senghorienne de l'être total de l'Africain; suivront les traits dominants du roman tel qu'il le conçoit. Ils s'interrogeront pour terminer sur les vocations qu'il entendait ainsi ouvrir dans le champ de la critique littéraire et les quelques zones d'ombre de cette théorie du roman. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 37 Sekindi, Fred

Unpacking presidential models in African constitutions / Fred Sekindi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 355-365.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; constitutional law; heads of State; power.

Constitutions in many African countries have demonstrated that the presidency must be granted command of the armed forces, as well as immunity from legal proceedings, among other presidential privileges and powers. However, very few attempts have been made to question the origins of these powers and privileges, and to circumscribe presidential

authority in order to avoid the potential misuse and abuse of the power and privileges of the presidency. As a result, the control of presidential authority in many African countries remains one of the most challenging issues in constitutional frameworks. This article attempts to unpack presidential models in African constitutions. It argues that constitutions in Africa are designed to entrench the powers of the heads of state and governments under whose leadership or influence they were created, and it is from those laws that presidential authority has emerged. Therefore, because of the purpose for which those laws were designed, they have not provided sufficient constraints on heads of state and governments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **38 Tembe, Paulo**

The impact of Chinese private ODI in Africa / Paulo Tembe and XU Kangning - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 2-3, p. 146-170 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; foreign investments; foreign enterprises; Chinese.

This paper measures the boom of Chinese private investments in Africa. In attempting to explain the engagement of Chinese ODI in Africa, this study uses the Uppsala model to better understand the motives behind the shift to the African Market. The findings suggest that Chinese private companies are not guided by the Uppsala model in their internationalization process in Africa. The remarkable advantage of Chinese private companies compared to other companies when moving to Africa is explained by their strong entrepreneurial spirit, risk taking and price leadership strategy. The authors find that political instability in African countries is not a big concern for Chinese companies. From the Chinese point of view, psychic distance is no longer an issue to worry about, as globalization plays a significant role in market integration. Chinese knowledge and experience pertaining to the African market is achieved by their operations in Africa, allowing Chinese companies to design their own way of internationalization in the African market. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **39 van Rhyn, Chris**

Writing the history of art music in Africa: a case of symbolic interactionism / Chris van Rhyn - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 269-281.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; music history; historiography; Africanization.

There are two pertinent issues with regard to written histories of art music in Africa. First, the non-existence of written histories, and second, deficiencies in existing literature. A categorisation of literary tropes - contemporary hagiography, the self-promotion of difference, and the self-promotion of prescribed Africanisation - which the author arguea bars African scholarship on art music from partaking in global discourses, is presented in the first part of the article. These nationalist historiographical practices are read as acts of

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strategic essentialism. In the second part the author presents a problematisation in the context of the material archive, using the ethnography of his visit to the collection of modern African music at Iwalewa-Haus, University of Bayreuth, Germany, as the point of reference. From this he concludes that the promotion of the intellectual ownership of knowledge on Africa by Africa should serve a much greater purpose than the symbolic act of postcolonial restoration of simply transferring physical ownership of archives. Finally, the author explains how strategic essentialism and the transfer of the physical ownership of archives can both be understood as exercises in symbolic interactionism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **40 Visser, Jaap de**

*Constitution-building in Africa* / edited by: Jaap de Visser, Nico Steytler, Derek Powell and Ebenezer Durojaye. - Baden-Baden : Nomos, [2015]. - 334 pages. ; 23 cm. - (Schriftenreihe Recht und Verfassung in Südafrika ; Band/Volume 26) - Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 9783848714094

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe; constitutional law; constitutionalism; constitutions; conference papers (form); 2013.

The chapters in this collective volume emanate from the International Conference on Constitution-Building in Africa, hosted by the Community Law Centre on 6 September 2013 at the University of Western Cape (UWC). The eleven chapters by authors from the African continent discuss the rise of constitutionalism in Africa. Two chapters look specifically at how to draft a constitution. Zembe examines the adoption of Zimbabwe's 2013 Constitution and Masengu looks at constitutional review efforts in Zambia. Muchadenyika deals with devolution in Zimbabwe's Constitution and Mahadew's chapter discusses how the Mauritian electoral system protects minorities. Two chapters examine the sustainability of constitutions. Musumba argues, with reference to the 2010 Kenyan Constitution, that constitution making should be more sensitive to the feasibility of provisions and Nabukenya examines the sustainability of the Ugandan Constitution. Mugenyi examines the role of Kenyan courts in the implementation of the Kenyan Constitution and Sermet examines how courts have stepped in the void left by extra-constitutional regime changes in Comores and Madagascar. Two chapters, one by Chilemba and one by Fiseha, discuss the power of national executives in Malawi and Ethiopia respectively. They conclude that institutional mechanisms and political culture stand in the way of healthy checks and balances between the legislature and the executive. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**41 Yao, Kouassi**

Les coups d'État militaires en Afrique de juillet 1952 à mars 2013 - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 201-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; coups d'état; armed forces.

L'Afrique a enregistré depuis 1990, près de 28 coups d'Etat militaires; d'où la question suivante : comment expliquer la récurrence du coup d'État militaire à l'ère des transitions démocratiques alors que le nouvel environnement politique donnait la possibilité, à tous les acteurs de la vie politique de compétir dans un cadre légal encadré par la constitution et les lois électorales? Cette question induit un paradoxe qui mérite d'être éclairci pour déterminer s'il y a rupture ou contintuité dans l'analyse du phénomène coup d'État miliiaire. C'est ce à quoi s'attèle cet article qui propose de résoudre cette problématique en analysant, successivement, les 'trente glorieuses' du coup d'État militaire en Afrique (1952-1990) et la persistance du phénomène coup d'État militaire à l'ère démocratique (1989 à 2013). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**NORTH AFRICA****GENERAL****42 Boudraa, Nabil**

*Special Issue : Maghrebi artistic and literary expressions in the 21st century / Nabil Boudraa and Joseph Krause [eds.]*. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2016. - p. 178-334. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (journal of North African studies, ISSN 1743-9345 ; vol. 21, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; Maghreb; Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; arts; literature; novels; social change; political history; diasporas.

This special issue of the Journal of North African Studies finds its principal source in two summer institutes held at Oregon State University in 2014 and 2007. The two institutes aspired a comprehensive assessment of post-colonial Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia from the perspective of the region's cultural artistic vitality. And, in a more specific manner, to shed light on the significance of North African art today, in its continuity marked by Berber, Arabic and European idioms, and in its modernity as it wrestles with the realities of globalism and advances of social media. The articles assembled are grouped into three themes. The first, "Words and images of immigration and diaspora", wishes to give several approaches to the difficulties of narrating not only the other but an invisible or absent one. The second entitled "The art of shadows and reappearance" offers ways of interpreting that

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very absence through innovative ways of seeing. Finally, the section entitled "Literatures and new contexts" seeks to anchor change in the permanence of North African poetry, legend and song. Articles included: The deterritorialised self in Laila Lalami's "Hope and other dangerous pursuits" (Rima Abunasser); How art assuages history: nostalgia in Judeo-Tunisian literature (Debbie Barnard); Investigating the enforced disappearances of Algeria's "Dark decade": Omar D's and Kamel Khélif's commemorative art projects (Jennifer Howell); Art journals in Morocco: new ways of seeing and saying (Mary Vogl); Bordering nowhere: migration and the politics of placelessness in contemporary art of the Maghrebi diaspora (Nancy N. A. Demerdash); The fictionalisation of history in Maïssa Bey's "Entendez-vous dans les montagnes..." (Névine El Nossery); Folk poetry, local knowledge, and resistance in Tunisia (Laura Rice and Karim Hamdy); Between francophonie and world literature in French: Tahar Ben Jelloun's evolving authority (Mary Anne Lewis); Trending classic: the cultural register of Moroccan Malhun poetry (Melanie Magidow). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 43 Brenas, Alain

*La ville méditerranéenne au cinéma* / sous la dir. de Alain Brenas et Toufic El-Khoury. - Paris : Orizons, 2015. - 226 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Cinématographies) - Contributions in French or English. - Met bibliogr., filmgr., noten.

ISBN 9791030900491

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Egypt; cinema; towns; Mediterranean; images.

Ouvrage collectif qui examine comment les différentes cinématographies algérien, égyptien et autres, aussi bien du sud que du nord de la Méditerranée, représentent les espaces urbains et les cultures qu'ils portent. Les contributions concernant l'Afrique: Introduction. La ville, la Méditerranée, le cinéma (Toufic El-Khoury); Constructions filmiques et figures de la ville dans le cinéma algérien (Hadj Miliani); Searching for the lost soul of Alexandria (Joseph Fahim). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 44 Faizi, Rdouan

A perceptual analysis of phrasal stress in Amazigh / Rdouan Faizi - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 501-511.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; Berber languages; linguistics.

In the last few years, a number of research studies have been conducted on stress in Amazigh, a Hamito-Semitic language spoken in North Africa. However, these works were mainly confined to analysing word-level stress. The objective of this paper is, therefore, to examine stress distribution beyond this level, namely within the phrase and the sentence in Goulmima Amazigh. Specifically, an attempt is made to investigate whether the stress patterns of isolated words are similar or distinct from those of items that appear within

phrases or sentences. Results of the study revealed that the assignment of stress at the phrasal and sentence levels shows marked differences from the assignment of stress at the word level. In fact, stress above the word level no longer depends on the internal make-up of the syllable. Apart from nominal forms that occupy the initial position of a phrase or sentence, those that are part of each of these strings get stressed on the rightmost syllable whose nucleus is a plain vowel. Nonetheless, only the last stressed syllable in the sequence bears more prominence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**45 Pennell, Richard**

What is the significance of the title "Amir al-mu?minin?" / Christopher Witulski - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 623-644.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; Islamic movements; language usage; Islamic history.

This article examines the use of the title "amir al-mu?minin" in the modern jihadist movement and sets it in the context of the history of how it was used extensively in northern Africa before colonialism. The use of the title did not necessarily signify a claim to caliphate as it is usually taken to be, but described a certain form of activist leadership which may have been attached to a caliph but also could signify a level of authority beneath that. In the modern armed jihad, the declaration of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi first as "amir al-mu?minin" and then as caliph was a staged promotion that separated his authority from that of al-Qa?ida. Bibliogr., ref., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**46 Rosato, Valeria**

'Hybrid orders' between terrorism and organized crime : the case of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb / Valeria Rosato - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 110-135 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Sahel; terrorism; Islamic movements; organized crime.

This article analyzes the 'nexus' between terrorism and organized crime in the Sahel. The arguments animating recent debates can be grouped into two distinct positions: the apocalyptic approach, which tends to exaggerate the threat of terrorism and its links with organized crime, and the conspiratorial approach, which reveals how the specter of terrorism comes to be manipulated by a range of actors for their own particular interests. This study offers an alternative view: thus far the region has not been subject to the spread and consolidation of Islamist ideology but rather to hybrid orders that are a complex dynamic of instrumental adaptation on the part of Islamist terrorists, criminal organizations, and the local population. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NORTH AFRICA - ALGERIA

### ALGERIA

#### **47 Bentahar, Ziad**

A voice with an elusive sound : aphasia, diglossia, and arabophone Algeria in Assia Djébar's "The nouba of the women of mount Chenoua" / Ziad Bentahar - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 411-432.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; women writers; novels; films; French language; Arabic language; language usage.

The recent passing of Assia Djébar (1936-2015) raises interest in the legacy of her work. It is well documented that the renowned author from Algeria attempted to write in Arabic in the 1970s, but never did. Instead, she made two films in Arabic before returning to writing in French. Film, in fact, is the only medium in which she used Arabic. Why was Arabic for Djébar a language suitable for filmmaking but not for writing novels or short stories? To which extent does it reveal limitations for Arabic as a language of cultural expression in the Maghreb? Articulated around the interrelated notions of aphasia, diglossia, and arabophonie, this article argues that the impossibility of writing in Arabic for Djébar, specifically given the language's binary structure, became essential to her oeuvre. Djébar's case, in turn, clarifies the language dynamics in the Maghreb, and the region's position at the intersections of French, Tamazight, and a broader Arabic-speaking world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### LIBYA

#### **48 Geha, Carmen**

Constitutionalism and political order in Libya 2011-2014 : three myths about the past and a new constitution / Carmen Geha and Frédéric Volpi - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 687-706.

ASC Subject Headings: Libya; constitutions; political participation; civil society.

Libya's 2011 revolution enabled ordinary citizens and an emerging civil society to voice their demands on a variety of key issues including Libya's new constitution. Libyans faced the challenge of redefining and re-empowering national political institutions through the establishment of a new constitution. This article analyses a series of constitutional grassroots debates that were led by the Forum for Democratic Libya (FDL), thereby unpacking insights not only into the constitutional process itself but also into the underlying expectations regarding a new political order in the country. The authors argue that the brief period of relative peace and stability in Libya between 2011 and 2013 presents a "golden age" of constitutional activities that created meaningful interface among Libyan citizens after decades of oppression. They argue however that although constitutional debates

allowed for citizen engagement in the process of constitutional development they had little bearing on the outcomes of this process. Citizen demands remained unanswered due to deeply entrenched informal political practices causing activists to face the arduous task of trying to influence a formal process of constitutional development. Priority demands expressed by citizens in this research pointed to the need for Libyan political actors to address the creation of a new system of governance, civil liberties and three regional priorities namely immigration and citizenship in Southern Libya, reconciliation and justice in Western Libya, and natural resources in Eastern Libya. The priorities remain unaddressed in Libya and provide insights of priority issues that will require serious efforts in the future of a stable Libya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **49 Scheele, Judith**

The Libyan connection: settlement, war, and other entanglements in Northern Chad / Judith Scheele - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 115-134 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Libya; Chad; conflict; communities; boundaries; property rights.

Historically, connections between southern Libya and northern Chad have always been close, if only due to the fundamental need for connectivity that characterises most Saharan economies. Drawing on so far mostly inaccessible archival records and oral history, this article outlines the implications of this proximity, arguing that it led to intimate entanglements within families and an ongoing confusion of property rights. This in turn resulted in increased rather than diminished hostility during the years of war that opposed the two countries, as people attempted to define uncertain boundaries, and were - and still are - competing for access to similar resources, moral, symbolic, social, and economic. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **50 St John, Ronald Bruce**

From the February 17 Revolution to Benghazi : rewriting history for political gain / Ronald Bruce St John - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 357-378.

ASC Subject Headings: Libya; revolutions; 2011; Arab Spring; UN; military intervention; legitimacy; human rights.

In February 2011, peaceful demonstrations in Benghazi and other Libyan cities in support of additional housing, more jobs, and a better way of life quickly turned into demands for regime change after security forces employed deadly force in an effort to subdue the protesters. As the February 17 Revolution unfolded, the better equipped and trained security forces of the Qaddafi regime soon bested inexperienced and poorly armed rebel units, threatening to retake Benghazi and engage in acts of retribution similar to those the regime had employed in the past to punish acts of dissent or revolt. In response, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1973, authorising member states to take "all necessary



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measures" to protect civilians under threat of attack. The policies of the Qaddafi regime in the years before the February 17 Revolution and in the early weeks of the revolt thoroughly justified the UN-supported military intervention that began in mid-March 2011; nevertheless, some academics, journalists, and politicians have distorted events in this time frame to argue that it was not a model intervention but a model failure. Kindred spirits have seized on a contrived, misleading analysis to challenge the foreign policy legacy of the Obama administration and the role in Libya of then Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. Historical revisionism enjoys a long and cherished tradition; however, a selective rendering of events for political gain undermines the democratic process in both Libya and the USA and threatens to distort future policy decisions on Libya and other countries, replacing authoritarian regimes with democracies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## MOROCCO

### 51 Agliz, Rachid

Fernea in Morocco : the women's exotic world / Rachid Agliz - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 453-469.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; United States; women writers; culture contact; women.

The engagement of western writers with Morocco is part and parcel of a wider long-running encounter with exotic cultures. The exotic world and its chanting appeals stimulated the interest of a host of travel writers and anthropologists around the globe. American travel writers and feminists in particular were very much concerned with the exoticist and orientalist appeals associated with North Africa. Elizabeth Fernea best represents this vogue. She travelled to Morocco to embrace a new cultural otherness. Her travel account: "A street in Marrakech" (1975) best represents her assessment of the Moroccan diverse exotic contours as a belated American feminist writer looking for a completely different cultural otherness. This article is an attempt to interpret Fernea's encounters with the Moroccan women and to see whether their world is really a prototype of the common mysterious and exotic oriental world. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 52 Ahmed, Sumayya

Learned women : three generations of female Islamic scholarship in Morocco / Sumayya Ahmed - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 470-484.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Islamic education; women's education; academics; educational history.

There has been a living tradition in Morocco of educating women in the religious sciences since at least the eleventh century. The absence of acknowledgement of this tradition is evidenced by the international praise the 2005 government-sponsored murshidat, or

"women preachers" programme received as a breakthrough for women. This article utilises fieldwork done during a year in Morocco (2007-2008) on a Fulbright grant to highlight three women who belong to the academically rigorous side of female Islamic learning in Morocco: Fatima al-Kabbaj, one of the first women to have studied at the Qarawiyyin University; Farida Zomorod, the only full-time female professor at Dar al-Hadith seminary, and Naemmah Ben Yaeesh, who began laying the ground work for an all-female Islamic institute in the 1980s. In examining the lives of these women, the authors analyse developments in the field of female Islamic learning in Morocco in the last 50 years and fill an important lacuna in the history of the Moroccan woman. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 53 Cardeira da Silva, Maria

*Castelos a Bombordo : etnografias de patrimónios africanos e memórias portuguesas /* coordenação: Maria Cardeira da Silva. - [Lisboa] : Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia (CRIA), cop. 2013. - 287 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789899717916

ASC Subject Headings: Portugal; Morocco; Mauritania; Spain; cultural heritage; Arabs; Islam; Jews; images; literature; fortifications.

Este livro é uma publicação do projeto 'Castelos a bombordo II: práticas e retóricas da monumentalização do passado português: cooperação cultural e turismo em contextos africanos'. Contribuições: O sentido dos árabes no nosso sentido. Dos estudos sobre árabes e sobre muçulmanos em Portugal (Maria Cardeira da Silva); 'Desorientalização', mestiçagem e autoctonia: o discurso historiográfico moderno sobre a nação periférica (Ana Rita Moreira); Mouros, Ventres e Encantadores de Serpentes. Representações do mundo árabe nas recriações históricas em Portugal e Espanha (Paulo Raposo); A herança patrimonial portuguesa em Marrocos. Uma perspetiva contemporânea (Romeo Carabelli); O Castelo Abandonado. Percepções do passado português no discurso patrimonial dos judeus de Marrocos (século XX) (José Alberto Tavim); Marrocos no Brasil: Mazagão (Velho) do Amapá em festa – a festa de São Tiago (Maria Cardeira da Silva e José Alberto Tavim); Património, memória, Estado: notas sobre o património mauritano e os seus usos (Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh); Portugal (ainda) nos confins saarianos: definições contemporâneas do encontro pré-colonial no sudoeste da Mauritânia (Francisco Freire); Contradições e desafios entre os Imraguen da costa atlântica mauritana. Entre as reconfigurações identitárias e a gestão participativa (Joana Lucas e Raquel Carvalheira); Rotas, mercados e 'eliK'. Das caravanas à apropriação local da goma-arábica na modernidade de um oásis mauritano (Amélia Frazão-Moreira); Existências e utilizações contemporâneas da Casamansa 'portuguesa' (Francisco Leitão); A Ilha de Moçambique: o património ou os usos da 'comunidade' (Carla Almeida); Paquetes do Império. O 'Primeiro

Cruzeiro de Férias às Colónias' (Maria Cardeira da Silva e Sandra Oliveira). [Abstrato ASC Leiden]

**54 Hermes, Nizar F.**

Nostalgia for al-Andalus in early modern Moroccan "voyages en Espagne" : al-Ghassani's "Rih?at al-wazir fi iftikak al-asir (1690–91) as a case study / Nizar F. Hermes - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 433-452.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Spain; literature; Arab culture; precolonial period; memory.

The present article proposes that we turn our attention to al-Ghassani's (d. 1707) "Rih?at al-wazir fi iftikaki al-asir" (The journey of the minister to ransom the captive) to trace some of the most original and thought-provoking literary and cultural manifestations of nostalgic/elegiac depictions of al-Andalus in Arabic-Islamic writing in the post-Reconquista era. "Rih?at al-wazir fi iftikaki al-asir", the article argues, abounds with tropes and motifs typical of neoclassical and modern Arabic Andalusiyat. This is especially true of the section that records the author's physical encounter with al-Andalus. Finally, the author makes the case for additional scholarly exploration of the themes of memory, loss, and nostalgia in other early modern Moroccan "voyages en Espagne". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**55 Hibou, Béatrice**

*Le gouvernement du social au Maroc / sous la dir. de Béatrice Hibou et Irene Bono.* - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2016. - 362 p. ; 22 cm. - (Recherches internationales) - Met noten.

ISBN 2811116710

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; social conditions; social change; social work; popular participation; local government.

Cet ouvrage collectif démontre l'importance du gouvernement indirect du social, dont l'équivoque facilite compromis et bricolages en renforce la capacité d'adaptation du politique aux transformations de l'époque. Sommaire: Introduction. Gouverner le vivre ensemble (Béatrice Hibou et Irene Bono); Construire l'espace du social. Les multiples figures de l'intermédiation dans les maisons de jeunes à Casablanca (Yasmine Berriane); Gouverner par moments. Le wali dans les transports urbains à Casablanca (Nadia Hachimi Alaoui); Du blé au pain, que régule-t-on? L'ambiguïté comme mode de gouvernement (Valentine Schehl); Le prix de la paix sociale dans le port de Casablanca. Le provisoire comme source de pouvoir (Redouane Garfaoui); Cibler les mères célibataires. La production bureaucratique et morale d'un impensable moral (Irene Capelli); Un musée pour gouverner la marginalité. Les conflits de patrimonialisation dans le Rif (Badiha Nahhass); Une catégorie juridique pour gouverner la question du social (Ahmed Bendella); La main

invisible du service domestique. Tsemsir et production de l'ordre social à Casablanca (Leila Bouasria). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 56 Mvogo, Faustin

Polymorphie identitaire du migrant et libération de soi : lecture sociocritique de quelques romans de Tahar Ben Jelloun / Faustin Mvogo - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 83-96. ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; novels; literary criticism; migration; identity.

Cette réflexion montre que l'immigration, ou simplement la mobilité des personnages, avec son corollaire de souffrance et de traversée de nouvelles expériences, engendre toujours des conséquences sur l'identité des individus. Cette situation est manifeste dans certains romans de Tahar Ben Jelloun. Mais chez lui, l'hybridité des personnages est source de libération, qu'elle reste onirique ou se présente sous la forme d'un besoin de retour vers la terre de ses origines. Phénomène social par excellence, la sociocritique permet alors l'étude de la polymorphie identitaire du personnage qui passe du mutant au migrant conscient de la mutation identitaire conduisant à la libération de l'individu. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 57 Naylor, Phillip C.

Paul Bowles and Morocco's music / Phillip C. Naylor [ed.] - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 550-598. ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; United States; musicians; writers; Americans; music.

For over 50 years, American artist Paul Bowles (1910-99) lived in Tangier, Morocco. He is most renowned for his literary works, which often explored existential themes. His famous novel "The sheltering sky" was made into a movie by Bernardo Bertolucci. Bowles's musical career as a composer and critic has received relatively incidental attention. To commemorate the release of "Music of Morocco", a new compilation of his recordings, the editorial staff of the Journal of North African Studies decided to devote a special section to Paul Bowles, the musician. In this section Irene Herrmann, the executor of Bowles's musical estate and an accomplished musician herself, offers a memoir recalling her friendship with Bowles as composer and critic. John Philip Rode Schaefer presents an essay studying Bowles's musical ethic, mediation, and appropriation in context with Moroccan racial history. Allen Hibbard includes a detailed review of Music of Morocco, underscoring its multiple significance. Articles: Reflections of a musical friendship (Irene Herrmann); Discrete/discreet appropriation: Paul Bowles, non-Western music, and race in Tangier (John Philip Rode Schaefer); A review of "Music of Morocco: recorded by Paul Bowles, 1959" (Allen Hibbard). Bibliogr., notes, ref. summaries. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**58 Soulaimani, Dris**

Becoming Amazigh : standardisation, purity, and questions of identity / Dris Soulaimani - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 485-500 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Berber languages; standardization; ethnic identity.

The status of Amazigh/Berber language and identity in Morocco has provoked multiple debates in recent years, including a debate on unifying the three main Amazigh varieties (Tashelhit, Tamazight, and Tarifit) into one standard language. This study discusses how the Amazigh language standardisation is socially constructed and profoundly connected to notions of identity, differentiation, and a pan-Amazigh imaginary. Few studies have analysed these sociolinguistic underpinnings within the framework of language ideologies. Most of these studies focus on activists working on Amazigh language issues. Drawing on theories of language ideologies and discourse analysis, this study investigates the process of Amazigh standardisation based on the views of both activists and non-activists, and discusses the social implications of this process. Informed by onsite fieldwork including questionnaire surveys and interviews, the study reveals a wide opinion divide, based on practicalities and language ideologies, between the country's Amazigh activists and non-activists. Of equal importance, the study shows that Amazigh standardisation presents a case of linguistic erasure, which negatively affects native varieties at risk of losing their local intimate qualities as mother tongues. The outcome of this study is relevant not only to Morocco, but also to other North African nations where Amazigh language issues have been drawn into social and political conflicts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**59 Witulski, Christopher**

The gnawa lions : paths towards learning ritual music in contemporary Morocco / Christopher Witulski - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 599-622.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; traditional music; rituals; slaves; popular music; cultural change.

This article outlines the pressures on young "gnawa" musicians embarking on a career in contemporary Morocco. "Gnawa" stands for a form of ritual and music connected to the slavery of West Africans in Morocco. Being or performing "gnawa" is not based on descent. The author therefore considers as "gnawa" those who self-define as such. The influences of the popular music industry provide new options for "gnawa" musicians. They can choose to engage in the traditional system of apprenticeship or navigate their career outside it. This article outlines the pathway and expectations built into an apprenticeship-based mode of learning and becoming "gnawa". It then moves to explore the opportunities and pressures that affect those who chose to sidestep the established system. Young performers who do so adeptly respond to their audiences' desires and can find success. Even so, they struggle for respect from the larger "gnawa" community. The author examines how these artists

strategise their careers between traditional and novel educational systems. They prioritise skills that are important to the popular music industry. This does not preclude opportunities for ritual performance, though it does affect how and where they find work. While some fail due to a poor knowledge of repertoire or a lack of experience, others utilise a nuanced understanding of their changing audience's tastes to animate possession innovatively and effectively. Even when they are not as adept at moving spirits in ritual, they master moving bodies in concerts. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## TUNISIA

### **60 Chaldeos, Antonios**

The French colonial policy in Tunisia between 1920 and 1930 and its influence on the Greek community / Antonios Chaldeos - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 379-391.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; France; Greeks; diasporas; colonial policy; national identity.

The Greek presence in Tunisia dates back to the middle of the sixteenth century, when merchants and ex-slaves, once victims of the pirates operating in North Africa, settled primarily in the ports of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. During that period, Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire, and from 1705 a semi-independent hegemony. The French invasion of North Africa was a crucial point in the Greek community's long presence in Tunisia. The French colonial policy brought tremendous changes in the social life of people residing in multinational Tunisia, including Greeks. The decade between 1920 and 1930 marked a series of reforms in the governmental structures of Tunisia. These events also affected Greek residents in Tunisia. Although they retained their religious identity, their ethnic orientation became directly dependent on these political and social changes, since that is when the majority of Greeks acquired French citizenship. It is important to examine whether this shift was accompanied by a transformation of the Greek national identity and the extent of its influence within the actual Greek community. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **61 Petrucci, Filippo**

Attitudes towards Israel in Tunisian political debate : from Bourguiba to the new constitution / Filippo Petrucci and Marisa Fois - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 392-410.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; Israel; international relations; foreign policy; constitutions; 2014; heads of State.

Tunisia has developed an original diplomatic approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Relations between Tunisia and Israel (and more generally between Israel and the Arab world) have also influenced internal relations within Tunisia and the reactions and decisions

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of its Jewish community. This article describes the evolution of the Tunisian government's attitudes towards Israel and the Palestinian issue in the post-independence era until the approval of the new Tunisian Constitution in 2014. The debate over whether to include an article regarding "the criminalisation of normalisation with Israel" in the recently approved Constitution was considerable. Issues related to Israel have thus gained prominence in national debate, following a period in which they were primarily discussed by Ben Ali's political opponents. Through an analysis of articles, books, Internet sources and presidential speeches, this article examines the different positions taken by Tunisia towards Israel and how they have evolved over time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## WESTERN SAHARA

### 62 Allan, Joanna

Natural resources and "intifada" : oil, phosphates and resistance to colonialism in Western Sahara / Joanna Allan - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 645-666.

ASC Subject Headings: Western Sahara; Morocco; Spain; Saharawis; national liberation movements; resistance; natural resources.

Rich in resources and small in population, Western Sahara, partially occupied since 1975 by neighbouring Morocco, has a history shaped to a large extent by its natural wealth. Indeed, sovereignty over the country's phosphates became a key claim of the pro-independence, anti-Spanish Saharawi movement in the early 1970s. Yet the author argues in this article that, since the beginning of the Moroccan colonial period, it is only recently that sovereignty over these resources has re-emerged as a prominent demand of the Saharawi resistance activists. The article charts the long history of mostly non-violent resistance in the Occupied Territories, the focus of which, since the Moroccan occupation, has traditionally been on human rights and independence. Drawing on theories of hegemony and everyday resistance, the article explores what has prompted the recent turn towards natural resources as a demand of Saharawi pro-independence activists and asks what the wider implications of these new resistance claims are. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 63 Boulay, Sébastien

"Returnees" and political poetry in Western Sahara : defamation, deterrence and mobilisation on the web and mobile phones / Sébastien Boulay - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 667-686.

ASC Subject Headings: Western Sahara; Morocco; national liberation struggles; Saharawis; poetry; migrants.

This article explores the relationships between literature, migration and politics in Western Sahara, in a context of a four-decade decolonisation conflict. Since a few years, some Polisario Front personalities have been rallying the Moroccan "side" and have aroused the production and circulation, on the web and mobile phones, of a new kind of satirical poetry targeting these "ralliés" considered as betrayers of the independence cause. This sensitive literature, whether funny or violent, rare but successful, amuses and disturbs Sahrawi audiences, provokes poetic responses, creates new debate opportunities and allows social sciences to better understand how politicians from both parties try to exploit and/or control population movements in that area and how people live and manoeuvre around these policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NORTHEAST AFRICA

### EGYPT

#### 64 Barich, Barbara E.

*From lake to sand : the archaeology of Farafra Oasis Western Desert, Egypt* / ed. by Barabara E. Barich, Giulio Lucarini, Mohamed A. Hamdan and Fekri A. Hassan. - Sesto Fiorentino : All'insegna del giglio, 2014. - XXIV, 503 p. : ill. ; 29 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 485-503. - Met noten.

ISBN 8878145203

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; archaeology; archaeological artefacts; Stone Age.

This volume presents the data collected during the cycle of research conducted by the Archaeological Mission in the Farafra Oasis (Egypt) between 1990 and 2005, only in part already published in preliminary form in separate articles. The texts are accompanied by geographical and geological maps, contour maps, stratigraphic sections, plans and distribution maps of artefacts, photographs of the environment, photomosaics of the main settlement and microphotographs of archaeological artefacts (lithic industry, bone and ostrich eggshell tools). The volume contains twenty one chapters by different authors, divided into seven sections: I Archaeological and historical framework; II Bedrock geology and geomorphology; III The Wadi el Obeiyid playa: el-Bahr; IV Hidden valley in the Wadi el Obeiyid; V Food resources at hidden valley (chapters on plant food resources, the use of wild grasses and animal remains); VI The Wadi el Obeyid cave I (Farafra cave); Archaeometry and anthracology. The volume has an introductory chapter 'Farafra oasis and the archaeological past' (Barbara E. Barich) and a concluding chapter 'Social dynamics in northern Farafra from the middle to late Holocene: changing life under uncertainty' (Barbara E. Barich, Giulio Lucarini). [ASC Leiden abstract]



**65 Korotayev, Andrey**

Egyptian coup of 2013 : an "econometric" analysis / Andrey Korotayev, Leonid Issaev, and Alisa Shishkina - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 341-356 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; coups d'état; 2013; financial market.

The article is devoted to an "econometric" analysis of the events in Egypt that happened in summer 2013. The analysis of the Egyptian Stock Exchange indices suggests that the 2013 Egyptian coup d'état was prepared to a very considerable extent by the reconciliation between the Egyptian economic and military elites. It also suggests some additional hints regarding the split between the Arabian monarchies (Qatar, on the one hand, and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates on the other) that displayed itself during the Egyptian crisis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**66 Tawfik, Rawia**

Egypt and the transformations of the Pan-African movement : the challenge of adaptation / Rawia Tawfik - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 297-315.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; pan-Africanism; OAU; international relations; Arab Spring.

The Pan-African movement and the contribution of the Egyptian state and society to this movement have witnessed a significant change over the last five decades. The article traces the transformations in the meaning of Pan-Africanism from liberation from discrimination and colonialism to liberation from authoritarianism and a struggle for democracy and human rights. It argues that the position of the Egyptian state has changed from a progressive force that supported the Pan-African ideals of anti-imperialism and the struggle for independence to a conservative force that defends traditional concepts of sovereignty and expresses little enthusiasm for the African Union's new governance instruments. It explores the short lived potential that the January 25 revolution presented for restoring the role of the Egyptian state and revitalising the role of its civil society at the heart of the Pan-African struggle for political and economic rights. The memoirs of Egyptian leaders and officials and the reports and statements of AU organs as well as the Egyptian ministry of foreign affairs are analysed in this article to uncover the Egyptian government's position and the comparative stance of the continental organisation. Primary and secondary sources are examined to provide an assessment of the role of non-state actors in Egypt in the Pan-African movement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## ETHIOPIA

**67 Gebremichael, Brightman**

Public purpose as a justification for expropriation of rural land rights in Ethiopia / Brightman Gebremichael - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 190-212.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land law; landownership; expropriation.

Expropriation of private land rights involves two contradictory interests: there is a public need for land; and landholders expect security of tenure and protection of their private property rights. A satisfactory expropriation policy must strike a balance between these interests. Legislation must therefore only authorize the government to expropriate land rights for a clear and limited public purpose under the supervision of an independent body. The author argues that Ethiopia's rural land laws have defined the public purpose for the expropriation of rural land rights in different ways depending on the nature of the landholders. For peasants and pastoralists the public purpose requirement is defined vaguely and broadly, whereas for investors the concept is limited to projects implemented by government. The author argues that the protection of private property rights and security of tenure are further undermined by a legislative failure to authorize affected people to appeal to an independent body on the basis that the public purpose requirement has not been satisfied. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**68 Lemke, Jeslyn**

Tweeting democracy : an ethnographic content analysis of social media use in the differing politics of Senegal and Ethiopia's newspapers / Jeslyn Lemke and Endalk Chala - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 167-185 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Ethiopia; journalism; social media; newspapers.

This descriptive, empirical study gives context to how print journalists in two politically different African nations, Senegal and Ethiopia, use Twitter and Facebook to report the news and to what extent. We ask, "how is this new model of online reporting manifesting itself in Ethiopian and Senegalese newsrooms, given Senegal's track record of democratic government and free press and Ethiopia's infamously authoritarian control and censorship of the country's journalists?". The method is a content analysis of 60 days of posts on ten print newspapers' Twitter and Facebook pages, to establish a comparative assessment of the two nations. Findings are also given context by comparing the print newspapers' popularity on Twitter and Facebook against each nation's top 20 most popular Twitter and Facebook pages. Results show Ethiopia to be markedly behind in Twitter posts, but the newspapers of each country show similar rates of posting to Facebook. Journalists in both nations are not livetweeting events, but instead are linking content on social media to the newspaper's main home page. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**69 Oyinsan, Bunmi**

Orality, documentary, intertextual performance and discursive practices : a reading of "Ye Wonz Maibel (Deluge)" 1997 by Salem Mekuria / Bunmi Oyinsan - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 199-214.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; films; filmmakers; political history; memory.

This article offers a reading of Salem Mekuria's "Ye Wonz Maibel (Deluge)", a documentary on the Red Terror in Ethiopia under Mengistu Haile Mariam. Mekuria's film critiques notions of objective and scientific truth on which patriarchal nation states and revolutionary rhetoric often depend. Mekuria does this by using a genre most associated with objectivity and truth: the documentary. Mekuria uses the film as an avenue to get herself and her subjects to actively perform their thinking through of the traumatic events. The process of active introspection allows Mekuria and her subjects to question official accounts of the events. In presenting her subjects' voices Mekuria challenges the binary victim/oppressor using the notion of the African palaver, and other oral traditions such as "sem-enna warq" (wax and gold), a major influence in Ethiopian creative expressions. She offers Deluge as a model for participatory intervention and as a discursive and mediational performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**70 Puddu, Luca**

State building, rural development, and the making of a frontier regime in northeastern Ethiopia, c. 1944-75 / Luca Puddu - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 93-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Afar; boundaries; chieftaincy; political economy; sovereignty; political history.

Combining a set of grey literature and primary sources, this article analyses the rise and fall of the sultanate of Awsa, northeastern Ethiopia, between 1944 and 1975. Ali Mirah exploited the typical repertoires of a frontier regime to consolidate a semi-independent Muslim chieftaindom at the fringes of the Christian empire of Ethiopia. Foreign investors in commercial agriculture provided the sultanate and its counterparts within the Ethiopian state with tangible and intangible resources that shaped the quest for statecraft in the Lower Awash Valley. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**71 Rahmato, Dassalegn**

*Reflections on development in Ethiopia : new trends, sustainability and challenges* / ed. by Dassalegn Rahmato ... [et al.]. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, cop. 2014. - XVII, 285 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789994450527

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; development planning; development plans; economic development; social inequality; decentralization; regional disparity; human rights; rural economy; land acquisition; sugar; drylands.

The studies in this collective volume focus on different aspects of Ethiopia's development program, examining both progress as well as challenges and pitfalls. The volume is divided into three parts, focusing on economic development, decentralization and revenue sharing, and the rural sector, respectively. Contents: Part 1 - The Growth and Transformation Plan: opportunities, challenges and lessons (Meheret Ayenew); Growth, poverty and inequality, 2000-2013: a macroeconomic appraisal (Alemayehu Geda and Addis Yimer); Development with or without freedom? (Assefa Fiseha); Development programs and the post-MDG agenda (Amdissa Teshome). Part II - Decentralization and regional and local development: trends and policy implications (Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher); Inter-governmental transfers and the problem of imbalances in regional development: the need for a human rights approach (Solomon Negussie). Part III - Post-dependent rural development: engaging and assessing subjective well-being (Jeffrey Bookwalter and Peter H. Koehn); Large-scale land investments revisited (Dessalegn Rahmato); The expansion of the sugar industry in the southern pastoral lowlands (Asnake Kefale and Fana Gebresenbet); Governance challenges of dry woodlands (Melaku Bebele and Habtemariam Kassa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SOMALIA

### 72 Baird, Theodore

The geopolitics of Turkey's 'humanitarian diplomacy' in Somalia : a critique / Theodore Baird - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 470-477.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Turkey; international relations; foreign policy; humanitarian assistance.

In 2013, Ahmet Davutoglu, then Foreign Minister, revealed the multiple dimensions of Turkey's new 'humanitarian diplomacy' – a diplomatic strategy which has taken precedence in Turkey's involvement in development and aid cooperation globally and its expanding role in Africa and Somalia in particular. This brief article provides a critical counterpoint to the debate on Turkish humanitarian diplomacy in Somalia. The author argues that the social construction(s) and production(s) of Turkish 'humanitarian diplomacy' cannot be resolved by ideological interpretation, but through the study of state and non-state practices in the field and their effects. In it the author demonstrates that ideological explanations and reasons for Turkey's presence in Somalia have presided over empirical scholarship, without any real first-hand work to justify the claims that have been made. In conclusion, he argues for a research agenda which focuses on how Turkish institutions generate symbolic and

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material effects in Somalia, rather than an ideological project in support of the state. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **73 Ingiriis, Mohamed Haji**

'We swallowed the state as the state swallowed us' : the genesis, genealogies, and geographies of genocides in Somalia / Mohamed Haji Ingiriis - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 237-258.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; civil wars; genocide; military regimes.

This article theorizes both the causes and the consequences of the state-sponsored genocidal campaigns leveled at the Isaaq clan-group, which can be considered as a case of a 'forgotten genocide'. Little is academically known about the various uses of political violence by the Somali State with regard to suppressing armed political oppositions and its repercussions. The article assesses the central significance to the militarized state power to reveal ways in which the Mohamed Siad Barre military regime (1969-1991) unleashed state terror on civilians and argues that the legacy left behind by the regime created unforgivable memories for those who were terrorized during the state terror. By transecting both internal and external dimensions, the article explains the roots of the predatory power and selective genocides that culminated in the communal clan convulsions of the 1990s and how the genocidal campaigns in the North led victims of the violence to resort to secession in Somaliland. Using intelligence reports, ethnographic interviews, and visual evidence to ensure triangulation, backed by author's direct observations of living in Somalia at the height of the wars, the article provides a nuanced explanation of the legacies of the military regime. Apart from the contribution to the studies of the postcolonial genocides in Africa, the aim of the article is to open up a discussion and debate about what precipitated Somalia's state collapse to find solutions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SOUTH SUDAN

### **74 Pinaud, Clémence**

Military Kinship, Inc. : patronage, inter-ethnic marriages and social classes in South Sudan / Clémence Pinaud - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 148, p. 243-259.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; patronage; marriage; ethnic relations; civil wars.

This article analyses marital practices in South Sudan's second civil war and its aftermath. It focuses on inter-ethnic kinship military ties sealed through the patronage of marriage and through inter-ethnic marriages. It argues that the marriage market became part of the broader circuit of predation by different armed groups. Inter-ethnic marriages varied between different ethnic groups and served different goals. They were symptomatic of

changing and deteriorating ethnic dynamics within the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and with the local population. Ordinary civilians attempted to resist increased inequalities on the marriage market, used by the military elite as a tool for class consolidation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**75 Sefa-Nyarko, Clement**

Civil war in South Sudan : is It a reflection of historical secessionist and natural resource wars in 'Greater Sudan'? / Clement Sefa-Nyarko - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 188-210 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; civil wars.

This article argues that it is simplistic to attribute the recent civil war in South Sudan to the presence and exploration of crude oil in that country. It links the civil war in South Sudan to the systematic marginalization of the African populations of the Greater Sudan that was initiated by the Southern Policy of the British colonial government in the 1920s and the inability of the new government of South Sudan to address grievances among its citizens. The uncoordinated abrogation of the Southern Policy, the failure of the colonial and postcolonial governments of Greater Sudan to prioritize development of the South, and the unwillingness of successive governments to unconditionally integrate the South into the Sudan polity led to the initiation of a secession agenda that was eventually realized through a referendum in 2011. This north-south tension overshadowed pertinent grievances among southerners that were never addressed by the new government of South Sudan, feeding on political disagreements two years after independence. Using geographical proximity and resource lootability theories, this article shows that the resource-curse theories explain only part of the problem. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

**76 Verhoeven, Harry**

African dam building as extraversion : the case of Sudan's dam programme, Nubian resistance, and the Saudi-Iranian proxy war in Yemen / Harry Verhoeven - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 562-573.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Saudi Arabia; Yemen; dams; international politics; government policy.

In 2015 Saudi Arabia and Sudan signed four agreements that committed the Saudi kingdom to funding three big dam projects in Sudan, as well as the cultivation and irrigation of more than a million acres near already-constructed dams on Sudanese territory. These financial promises are a "quid pro quo" for the participation of the Sudanese Armed Forces since March 2015 in the war waged in Yemen by the Saudis. This briefing historicizes the

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renewed prioritization of dam building, situating it in a changing global political economy and the evolving strategic outlook of multiple African governments. Drawing on this context, the briefing then explores the particular motives of Sudan's Al-Ingaz regime for its dam activities, and demonstrates how its renewed investments have been enabled by the turbulent geopolitics of the Red Sea and the recently forged Saudi-Sudanese alliance to counter perceived Iranian expansionism in Yemen. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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### GENERAL

#### 77 Awortwi, Nicholas

*Implementation of the millennium development goals : progresses and challenges in some African countries* / edited by Nicholas Awortwi and Herman Musahara. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2015. - XII, 272 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9994455826

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Lesotho; Kenya; Botswana; Madagascar; Tanzania; Ghana; Uganda; Nigeria; sustainable development; international agreements; government policy; poverty reduction; AIDS; primary education; women's rights; reproductive health; water supply; informal settlements.

In September 2000 world leaders from 189 countries gathered at the United Nations General Assembly to consider the challenges of the new millennium. They adopted the Millennium Declaration, which set out a vision for inclusive and sustainable development, broken down into 18 concrete targets and 48 indicators for the period 2000-2015. This book brings together studies on progresses and challenges in the implementation of the MDGs in Lesotho, Kenya, Botswana, Madagascar, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and Nigeria. Each country case study focuses on one or more selected goals. The conclusion presents lessons for the post-2015 development agenda. Contents: Introduction: Tracking progress and challenges in implementation of the MDGs in Africa (Nicholas Awortwi); Progress and challenges in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases in Lesotho (Jotham Dhemba, Simbai Mushonga, and Eltony Mugomeri); Schooling without learning: long-term implications of free primary education for income and welfare inequalities in Kenya (Emmanuel Manyasa); Universal primary education in Botswana: implementation, achievements and challenges (Robert Molebatsi and Kenneth B. Dipholo); The challenges of the implementation of the MDGs in a fragile State: universal primary education and gender equality in Madagascar (Mireille Rabenoro); Achievements, experiences and challenges of implementing the Millennium Development Goals 3 and 6 in the United Republic of Tanzania (Elizabeth M. Msoka); Gender equality and women's

empowerment in Botswana: progresses and challenges (Tapologo Maundeni); Scaling up and sustaining gender inclusion through the MDGs in Ghana: MDG-C1 (Ellen Bortei-Doku Aryeetey and George Domfe); Improved maternal health to realise the Millennium Development Goal 5 in Kenya (Benard Mworri Sorre); Governance and management issues in rural safe water supply in Uganda: implications for the realisation of Millennium Development Goal 7C (Asingwire Narathius); In roads in alleviating slum conditions across Nigeria (Lee Pugalis, Bob Giddings and Kelechi Anyigor); Conclusion: successes and challenges of the implementation of the MDGs, with lessons for the post-2015 development agenda (Herman Musahara). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **78 Cros, Michèle**

*L'animal cannibalisé : festins d'Afrique / textes réunis par Michèle Cros, Julien Bondaz et Maxime Michaud.* - Paris : Éd. des Archives contemporaines, cop. 2012. - 203 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., discogr., filmogr., webliogr., noten. - Textes issus d'un colloque international organisé le 2 octobre 2009 à l'Université Lumière Lyon 2 par le Centre de recherches et d'études anthropologiques de l'Université et le Musée des confluences..

ISBN 2813000779

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Burkina Faso; Ethiopia; Gabon; Mali; Niger; animals; wild animals; eating customs; images; museums; conference papers (form); 2009.

Entre ethnologie et muséologie, trois modes opératoires concernant les interactions entre les humains et les animaux sont ici analysés: consommer l'ordinaire, accommoder l'imaginaire et digérer le sauvage.

### **79 Federalism**

*Federalism in Africa : problems and perspectives / ed. by Russian Academy of Sciences , Institute of African Studies.* - Lac-Beauport : Meabooks, 2016. - 207 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm - Contributions in English and Russian. - Met noten, samenvattingen in Engels of Russisch.

ISBN 1988391008

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Madagascar; Ethiopia; Senegal; Gambia; Tanzania; federalism; political unification; nation building; political history; conference papers (form); 2014.

This collective volume grapples with theoretical and practical aspects of operating a federal system on the African continent. The sources of the publication are derived from two scientific events. The English section of the book emerged from the presentations of scholars on the panel "Nigeria: 100 years after amalgamation", which was organized within the framework of the 13th International Africanist Conference that took place at the Institute for African Studies, RAS, Moscow, on May 27-30, 2014. The Russian section arose from the presentations of scholars at a Round Table on the "Problems and perspectives of federalism in Africa" that was held at the Institute for Africa Studies, RAS, on November 12,



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2014. The articles in the volume discuss the history and contemporary problems of federative relations in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Madagascar, and other countries in Africa. Contents: Part one (in Russian with abstracts in English) : Some features of the genesis of federalism in the Republic of Madagascar (Svetlana Shlenskaya); Ethiopia: federalism and traditional institutions (Roza Ismagilova); Senegambia: lessons of African confederalism (Tatyana Denisova); Quasi-federalism in Africa: United Republic of Tanzania (Khristina Turinskaya). - Part two (in English with abstracts in Russian) : The Amalgamation of Nigeria and the quest for a nation (Igho Natufe); 1914-2014: the Amalgamation and its aftermath (Itse Sagay); The 1914 Amalgamation in Nigeria: "an unholy alliance?" (Julius Adekunle); Amalgamation of 1914 and the national question in Nigeria (Emmanuel Ejere); The dilemma of unity in diversity: the amalgamations and the problem of national stability in Nigeria (Olajide Akanji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **80 Gbongué, Florent**

État des lieux des systèmes de retraite en Afrique subsaharienne francophone / Florent Gbongué, Frédéric Planchet, Abderrahim Oulidi - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 37-59 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; Cameroon; social security; pensions; informal sector.

Ce travail dresse un état des lieux des systèmes de retraite que l'on peut rencontrer dans les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne francophone. Généralement, les systèmes de retraite sont conçus pour le secteur formel (les agents de l'État, les employés du secteur privé et certains corps de métier particuliers). Cependant, de nombreuses réformes ont été menées dont l'objectif principal est, d'une part de réduire le déficit financier de ces régimes de retraite, et d'autre part d'étendre la protection sociale aux travailleurs indépendants (secteur informel). Dans cet article, les auteurs s'intéressent en premier lieu au contexte de la retraite en zone CIPRES (Conférence Interafricaine de la Prévoyance Sociale). Ils traiteront surtout les défis auxquels sont confrontés les régimes de retraite, du contexte économique et social et de l'organisation du système de retraite. En second lieu, les auteurs analyseront les régimes de retraite existants dans quelques pays de la zone CIPRES (notamment la Côte d'Ivoire, le Sénégal et le Cameroun). En pratique, ils traiteront de la population assurée, du pilotage technique (charge financière, financement et allocation des actifs), ainsi que des réformes (s'il y a lieu) apportées aux régimes pour assurer leur pérennité sur le long terme. Ils formuleront enfin des recommandations qui pourraient contribuer à assurer le pilotage technique des régimes de retraite sur le long terme. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **81 Guichard, Martine**

*Friendship, descent, and alliance in Africa : anthropological perspectives* / edited by Martine Guichard, Tilo Grätz and Youssouf Diallo. - New York [etc.] : Berghahn, 2014. - VI, 211

pages. ; 24 cm. - (Integration and conflict studies ; volume 10) - Includes bibliographical references, index, notes.

ISBN 9781782382867

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Kenya; Ethiopia; Burkina Faso; Benin; Mali; Botswana; friendship; kinship; social relations; social networks; age groups; parents; ethnic relations; traders; veterans; elite; political violence.

The contributions in this collective volume offer insights into the ways friendship is conceptualized and realized in various sub-Saharan African contexts. They relate friendship to other types of relatedness, in particular descent and alliance, thereby drawing attention to the complexity of social relations. Contents: Foreword (Günther Schlee); Introduction (Martine Guichard). --Part I Friendship, kinship and age. Where are other people's friends hiding?: reflections on anthropological studies of friendship (Martine Guichard); Comradeship and the transformation of alliance theory among the Maasai: shifting the focus from descent to peer-group loyalty (Paul Spencer). --Part II Friendship and ethnicity. Friendship networks in southwestern Ethiopia (Wolde Gossa Tadesse and Martine Guichard); Friendship and spiritual parenthood among the Moose and the Fulbe in Burkina Faso (Mark Breusers); Labour migration and moral dimensions of interethnic friendships: the case of young gold miners in Benin (West Africa) (Tilo Grätz). --Part III. Friendship, politics and urbanity. Friendship and kinship among merchants and veterans in Mali (Richard L. Warms); "Down-to-earth": friendship and a national elite circle in Botswana (Richard Werbner); Negotiating friendship and kinship in a context of violence: the case of the Tuareg during the upheaval in Mali from 1990 to 1996 (Georg Klute). Afterword: friendship in a world of force and power (Stephen P. Reyna). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **82 Klantschnig, Gernot**

*Special issue: Africa and the drugs trade revisited* / issue eds: Gernot Klantschnig, Margarita Dimova & Hannah Cross. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016. - p. 161-242. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 1740-1720 ; vol. 43, no. 148) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Sierra Leone; drugs; drug trafficking; drug use.

In addition to its focus on fieldwork-based research, the contributions to this special issue on 'Africa and the drugs trade' stress the historical roots of drug use, trade and control in Africa. Contributions: Africa and the drugs trade revisited (Gernot Klantschnig, Margarita Dimova & Hannah Cross); Illicit livelihoods: drug crops and development in Africa (Neil Carrier & Gernot Klantschnig); Securing (in)security: relinking violence and the trade in cannabis sativa in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (Ann A. Laudati); Chain work: the cultivation of hierarchy in Sierra Leone's cannabis economy (Christopher A. Suckling); 'The

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first dragon to slay': unpacking Kenya's war on drugs (Margarita Dimova). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 83 Ndulo, Muna

*Growing democracy in Africa : elections, accountable governance, and political economy /* edited by Muna Ndulo and Mamoudou Gazibo. - Newcastle Upon Tyne : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016. - XVII, 360 p. ; 22 cm - This book is the result of a symposium titled Elections, Accountability, and Democratic Governance in Africa held at Cornell University April 20-21, 2012.--Page ix. - Includes bibliographical references (pages 313-355) and index.

ISBN 1443885479

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; governance; political systems; constitutionalism; citizenship; corruption; conference papers (form); 2012.

What is the state of governance in sub-Saharan Africa? Is it possible to identify the best practices and approaches to establishing political systems that promote accountability, transparency, peace, and civic space for all? These are the questions addressed in this book which is the result of a symposium titled 'Elections, Accountability, and Democratic Governance in Africa' held at Cornell University April 20–21, 2012. It contains four parts: Part 1: Institutions and concepts of governance. Part 2: Constitution-making, elections, and conflict settlement. Part 3: Local governance and citizenship. Part 4: Political economy and corruption. Contributors: Göran Hyden, Mamoudou Gazibo, Charles M. Fombad, Coel Kirkby, Christina Murray, Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz, Rachel Beatty Riedl, J. Tyler Dickovick, Jennifer Riggan, Jan Amilcar Schmidt, Kate Baldwin, Cyril K. Daddieh, Antoinette Handley, Muna Ndulo, Nicolas van de Walle. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 84 Sangreman, Carlos

*O cluster como instrumento teórico e prático da Cooperação Internacional para o desenvolvimento portuguesa : o caso de Moçambique, Timor-Leste, São Tomé e Príncipe e Angola /* Carlos Sangreman (coord.) ; textos de Ana Bénard da Costa ... [et al.]. - Lisboa : Centro de Estudos sobre África, Ásia e América Latino [etc.], [ca. 2015]. - 291 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Includes appendices, bibliographical references, notes.

ASC Subject Headings: Portuguese-speaking Africa; Mozambique; São Tomé and Príncipe; Angola; international cooperation; public administration; administrative reform.

Introdução (Ana Bénard e Carlos Sangreman). Parte I: Os clusters da Cooperação e a reforma da Administração Pública (Carlos Sangreman e Fernando Carvalho); Uma leitura síntese da Cooperação Portuguesa (Carlos Sangreman e Raquel Faria); Inovação na Cooperação Portuguesa: os cluster como um novo instrumento (Sandra Silva). Parte II: Coerências e contradições nas teorias, nos instrumentos, nas práticas e nos actores da

Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento: o caso da Ilha de Moçambique (Ana Bénard da Costa e Pedro Fraga); O modelo de Cooperação do Instituto Marquês Valle Flôr no município da Ecunha, Província do Huambo: cluster ou programa integrado de cooperação? (Carlos M. Lopes com a colaboração de João Monteiro); O Cluster da Cooperação Portuguesa em Maubara, Timor-Leste (Carlos Sangreman e João Carvalho com a colaboração de Daniela Subtil); A Cooperação Portuguesa num pequeno país dependente das ajudas internacionais: o caso de São Tomé e Príncipe (Gerhard Seibert). Conclusões. Anexos: Anexo I – Listagem dos Secretários de Estado que tutelaram a Cooperação e dos dirigentes dos organismos coordenadores, 1974-2014. Anexo II – Listagem dos quadros de D.R. com subsídios concedidos pelo organismo central de coordenação da cooperação portuguesa, 1997-2013.

## WEST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **85 Fall, Papa Abdou**

Le héros et le griot dans 'Soundjata ou l'épopée mandingue' : la dialectique de la parole et de l'action au service de la promotion du mémorable / Papa Abdou Fall - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 11-25.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Manding; Mali polity; oral traditions; epics; literary criticism.

Dans 'Soundjata ou l'épopée mandingue', la promotion du mémorable a beau être en amont de l'édification de l'histoire, elle n'en est pas aussi bien étudiée. C'est pour cette raison que l'auteur de cet article veut expliciter davantage les stratégies et les exigences fondamentales qui président à la promotion du mémorable dont la parole et l'action constituent les moyens essentiels. Dans cette entreprise, la dialectique entre la parole et l'action est appréciée par rapport à la complicité du héros et du griot. Au nom de cette complicité, le griot, en bon professionnel de la parole, rappelle aux héros et aux guerriers l'histoire glorieuse de leurs ancêtres, actualise leur souci d'immortalité positive et valorise leurs qualités et leurs exploits. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **86 Green, Toby**

Africa and the price revolution : currency imports and socioeconomic change in West and West-Central Africa during the seventeenth century / Toby Green - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 1-24 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Central Africa; economic history; currencies; prices; international trade; 1500-1599; 1600-1699.

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The past decade has seen much ink spilled on global interconnections in the early modern economy, especially those linking European and Asian economies. But this Eurasian concentration has excluded Africa from the discussion. This article addresses this absence by showing that West and West-Central Africa were integral to the global price revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Considering evidence from West and West-Central Africa reveals how the price revolution was a genuinely global phenomenon, with increasing imports of locally-used currencies that created inflation in line with the inflation of gold and silver in Europe and Asia. The article argues that the coexistence of exchangeable value and other social uses of currencies also contributed to a relative depreciation in Africa's global economic strength. Also related to this phenomenon were the rise of an export slave trade and changes in the production and distribution of West and West-Central African cloth industries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **87 Jansen, Jan**

When marrying a Muslim: the social code of political elites in the Western Sudan, c. 1600-c. 1850 / Jan Jansen - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 25-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; Guinea; Mali; Mali polity; epics; marriage; elite; State formation; Islam; matriarchy.

This study analyzes the marriage patterns in accounts of 'founder strangers' and 'firstcomers'. By telling whether and when a child from a marriage between a Muslim and a warrior was successful or not, the accounts reveal the social code of the political elites in the Western Sudan in the period c. 1600- c. 1850. This social code expressed the elites' concern with legitimizing their political autonomy as well as with reproducing their ruling position in a context of increasing warfare and growing reformist Islam. This social code structured accounts of both matrilineal warrior rulers and patrilineal Muslim rulers. Though methodologically rooted in classical approaches, historiographically this study contributes not only to recent research on state formation in Kaabu (present-day Guinea-Bissau) and Kankan (present-day Guinea), but also offers an approach to the Sunjata epic that hints at a seventeenth- and eighteenth-century origin of most of the epic as we know it. These fresh insights may shed new light on the history of the Mali Empire and its aftermath, and on processes of state formation in the Western Sudan in general. Notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

### **88 Kiyindou, Alain**

*Quand l'Afrique réinvente la téléphonie mobile* / sous la dir. de Alain Kiyindou, Kouméalo Anaté et Alain Capo-chichi. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 259 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Papers presented at the Colloquium organized by Chaire Unesco en pratiques émergentes, en technologie et communication pour le développement (Pessac, Gironde). - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 2343063826

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Niger; Togo; mobile telephone; government policy; economic conditions; social conditions.

Première partie. Politiques publiques et enjeux démocratiques. Assouplir les frontières juridiques pour limiter la fracture numérique. Espace public, cybercriminalité et contrôle social: les enjeux de l'identification des usagers de la téléphonie mobile en Côte d'Ivoire. Les États-nations peuvent-ils faire face à la puissance économique des multinationales de téléphonie mobile? Le cas du Niger. Régulation de la téléphonie mobile au Bénin. La dérision de l'actualité politique chez les usagers du SMS pendant la crise ivoirienne. Deuxième partie. Appropriation et réinvention. La téléphonie mobile et l'apprentissage à L'Université de l'Ouagadougou. Usages du téléphone mobile en public et construction d'une identité chez les jeunes Abidjanais. La prolifération des téléphones portables dans les milieux scolaires au Burkina Faso: objets de pédagogie ou de prime? Le téléphone portable dans les interactions quotidiennes des étudiants d'un site universitaire rural en Afrique : cas de l'Université de Yaounde II - SOA au Cameroun. Troisième partie. Approches économique et professionnelle. Usages du téléphone mobile chez les cadres de l'industrie pétrolière au Gabon: un transfert de la sphère professionnelle vers la sphère privée. Formats et usages de la publicité wireless en Côte d'Ivoire. Mobile-emploi et autonomie financière. L'utilisation du téléphone mobile chez les pêcheurs et les marchands des produits de la pêche artisanale maritime au port de Lomé. Les impacts du téléphone mobile sur les communautés en Afrique de l'Ouest.

**89 Knörr, Jacqueline**

*The Upper Guinea coast in global perspective* / edited by Jacqueline Knörr and Christoph Kohl. - New York : Berghahn Books, 2016. - VIII, 326 p. : ill., crt. ; 24 cm. - (Integration and conflict studies ; volume 12) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1785330691

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; Guinea-Bissau; Guinea; Sierra Leone; Liberia; Côte d'Ivoire; Cape Verde; culture contact; cultural change; Creoles; diasporas; globalization; international trade; memorial volumes (form).

The Upper Guinea Coast of West Africa is a region characterized by its extensive connections and interactions with various parts of Africa and the rest of the world. This book explores these global connections and their influence on the region, as well as the influence of the region on other parts of the world. The book is divided into thematic parts addressing the influence of colonialism and the Atlantic slave trade, international migration, globalization and (inter)regional integration. The volume is dedicated to the memory of Christian Kordt Højbjerg, associate professor at the University of Aarhus (Denmark) and member of the research group "Integration and conflict along the Upper Guinea Coast" at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle, Germany. Contents: Introduction:

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the Upper Guinea coast in global perspective (Jacqueline Knörr and Christoph Kohl).-- Part I Creole Connections. Towards a definition of transnational as a family construct: an historical and micro perspective (Bruce L. Mouser); Luso-Creole culture and identity compared: the cases of Guinea-Bissau and Sri Lanka (Christoph Kohl); Freetown's Yoruba-modelled secret societies as transnational and transethnic mechanisms for social integration (Nathaniel King). --Part II Diasporic entanglements. Contested transnational spaces: debating emigrants' citizenship and role in Guinean politics (Anita Schroven); Identity beyond ID: diaspora within the nation (Markus Rudolf); The African 'other' in the Cape Verde Islands: interaction, integration and the forging of an immigration policy (Pedro F. Marcelino); Celebrating asymmetries: Creole stratification and the regrounding of home in Cape Verdean migrant return visits (Heike Drotbohm). --Part III Travelling models. Travelling terms: analysis of semantic fluctuations in the Atlantic world (Wilson Trajano Filho); Rice and revolution: agrarian life and global food policy on the Upper Guinea coast (Joanna Davidson); Transnational and local models of non-refoulement: youth and women in the moral economy of patronage in postwar Liberia and Sierra Leone (William P. Murphy); Expanding the space for freedom of expression in postwar Sierra Leone (Sylvanus Spencer); Sierra Leone, child soldiers, and global flows of child protection expertise (Susan Shepler). --Part IV Interregional intergration. The 'Mandingo question': transnational ethnic identity and violent conflict in an Upper Guinea border area (Christian K. Højbjerg); Solo Darboe, former diamond dealer: transnational connections and home politics in the twentieth-century Gambia (Alice Bellagamba); Market networks and warfare: a comparison of the seventeenth-century blade weapons trade and the nineteenth-century firearms trade in the Casamance (Peter Mark and José da Silva Horta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **90 Mba, Edgar Mervin Martial**

L'arithmétique fang à la lumière de l'arithmétique antique et moderne / Edgar Mervin Martial Mba - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 171-191 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Fang; mathematics; number systems.

Cet article examine l'arithmétique du peuple fang à la lumière de l'arithmétique antique et moderne. Il a pour but de fournir une réponse à la question si les caractéristiques de l'arithmétique fang sont ou bien spécifiques ou bien communes, ou bien encore les deux. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **91 Nwosu, Bernard Ugochukwu**

Waste and well-being: a political economy of informal waste management and public policy in urban West Africa / Bernard Ugochukwu Nwosu, Thaddeus Chidi Nzeadibe & Peter Oluchukwu Mbah - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 478-488 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Ghana; Nigeria; waste management; informal sector; living conditions; standard of living.

The informal waste management (IWM) sector is often disparaged in Africa and suffers various degrees of social opprobrium from the public owing to the work being perceived as low status. The work is commonly a last-resort occupation by poor elements that ordinarily constitute part of the urban informality. This occupational option turns out to be an important contribution to urban ecological renewal. Nonetheless, IWM remains a neglected and hazardous occupation that saves cities huge sums of money and landfill space. It also drives entrepreneurship, generates employment and incomes, mitigates the problem of climate change, creates a 'green economy' and conserves non-renewable resources. This article focused on Nigeria and Ghana explores how policies connect well-being in the IWM sector. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **92 Rosato, Valeria**

'Hybrid orders' between terrorism and organized crime : the case of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb / Valeria Rosato - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 110-135 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Sahel; terrorism; Islamic movements; organized crime.

This article analyzes the 'nexus' between terrorism and organized crime in the Sahel. The arguments animating recent debates can be grouped into two distinct positions: the apocalyptic approach, which tends to exaggerate the threat of terrorism and its links with organized crime, and the conspiratorial approach, which reveals how the specter of terrorism comes to be manipulated by a range of actors for their own particular interests. This study offers an alternative view: thus far the region has not been subject to the spread and consolidation of Islamist ideology but rather to hybrid orders that are a complex dynamic of instrumental adaptation on the part of Islamist terrorists, criminal organizations, and the local population. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **93 Shehu, Halima**

Literature and religious discourse in West Africa / Halima Shehu - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 104-125.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Nigeria; Senegal; literature; Islam; literary criticism.

This study focuses on the dynamics between Islam and literature in West Africa (in particular Nigeria and Senegal), looking at two Islamic approaches of prose/fiction: the one 'scripturalist' (literal and formalistic), found typically among Sunni muslims in Nigeria, the other more mystical, found typically among Sufi muslims in Senegal. The scripturalist approach - learned, esoteric - discourages the interrogation of the Quran, the Sufi approach



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- popular, exoteric - encourages the same. Analyzing factors that drive canon formation and looking at critical reactions that determine the survival of literary texts, the article addresses the marginalization of 'other' cultures and experiences in West African literature. Bibliogr, sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

## CAPE VERDE

### 94 Petrocelli, Rachel M.

Painting between the lines : the Cape Verdean community of Colonial Dakar, 1920-1945 / Rachel M. Petrocelli - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 149-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Senegal; immigrants; identity; capitals; colonial history.

From the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, immigrants from Cape Verde to Dakar, Senegal, colonial capital of French West Africa, became a small but important community in terms of significance in both the urban economy and the colonial framework of race and identity. They occupied important labor niches valuable to the colonizer such as painting and domestic work and attached those fields to a unique identity to which only they belonged. Able to capitalize on the ambiguity inherent to colonial race and identity policies, Cape Verdeans bridged categories common to state policies, particularly "foreign" and "native", in ways not adequately captured by the concept of intermediaries often employed in examinations of immigrant populations to West Africa. Their insertion in Dakar reveals the permeability of such colonial concepts as well as the opportunities immigrants made in town. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 95 Sangreman, Carlos

*A cooperação descentralizada e as dinâmicas de mudança em países africanos : os casos de Cabo Verde e da Guiné-Bissau* / Carlos Sangreman (coord.) ; textos de Eduardo Sarmiento ... [et al.]. - Lisboa : Centro de estudos sobre Africa e do desenvolvimento, 2010. - 335 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9899647306

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Guinea-Bissau; Portugal; decentralization; institutional change; international cooperation; higher education.

"O projecto "A Cooperação Descentralizada e as dinâmicas de mudança em países africanos - os casos de Cabo Verde e da Guiné-Bissau, 2000-2004" foi executado por uma equipa composta por investigadores e consultores da Universidade de Aveiro, do CEsa - Centro de Estudos sobre África e do Desenvolvimento do Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão de Lisboa, e da ONG ACEP - Associação para a Cooperação entre Povos.

Conseguiu cumprir uma boa parte dos objectivos a que se propôs em 2004, nomeadamente progredir na teoria da Cooperação, nas metodologias de avaliação de projectos, no apoio a teses de mestrado, na pesquisa sobre observatórios de cooperação de forma a poder fazer uma proposta de ter um instrumento desse tipo na sociedade portuguesa, na abordagem à epistemologia da Cooperação e na execução do primeiro inquérito a ONGD portuguesas, guineenses e cabo-verdianas sobre a sua cultura organizacional de acordo com a metodologia de Hofstede, adaptada aos actores implicados. O livro que aqui se apresenta contém os resultados a que se chegou e que se podem expressar em texto. Para além disso fica o gosto pelo conhecimento obtido e pelas pessoas que fizeram o caminho connosco em diferentes momentos e ritmos." Textos de Carlos Sangreman, Eduardo Sarmiento, Fátima Proença, Antónia Barreto, Tânia Santos, Hermínia Ribeiro and Raquel Faria.

## GHANA

### 96 Agyekum, Kofi

The pragmatics of NPP presidential campaign promises in Ghana's 2008 elections / Kofi Agyekum - In: *Legon Journal of the Humanities*: (2013), vol. 24, p. 37-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elections; election campaigns; 2008.

The paper discusses election campaign promises under Commissives, an aspect of Speech Act Theory, and Political Discourse Analysis (PDA). It considers the importance of context and looks at the social settings that are connected with promises. It examines the semantics, pragmatics and the structure of campaign promises. The paper focuses on the top two of the seventeen aspirants of the then ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP) who ran the race for the presidential slot to contest in the 2008 general elections in Ghana. The paper finds that persuasion, rhetoric and commissives are used to influence voters (party delegates). Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### 97 Ansah, John Windie

An evaluation of Ghana's housing laws in a changing urban context / John Windie Ansah - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 6-32 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; housing policy; legislation; governance.

This research explores the extent to which Ghana's housing laws and policies have worked to meet the housing needs of the Ghanaian citizenry. The research assesses the consistencies between the housing laws and the patterns of housing delivery displayed among the actors in the housing sector. It examines the suitability of the laws to the economic and demographic conditions of the citizens. It also identifies the political dynamics of the implementation or otherwise of these laws and policies, using primary and

secondary data drawn from policy makers and sections of the citizenry. The study finds that the laws remain inconsistent with the patterns of housing delivery and are also unsuitable given the economic and demographic conditions of the actors in the housing sector. Moreover, the political dynamics have been characterized by weak level of enforcement of housing laws by the Rent Control Department. The study then calls for a review of the laws, injection of efficiency through the provision of personnel and logistics and the decentralization of the Rent Control Department. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**98 Bosiakoh, Thomas Antwi**

Migrant associations in Ghana : a preliminary review of their roles in migrant integration into host communities and negotiation of labour market conditions / Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh and Richard Addopleh - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 83-115 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; immigrants; Nigerians; interest groups; labour relations.

This article examines the role of migrant associations in migrant integration and the negotiation of labour market conditions in Ghana. Drawing on a survey of literature on migrant associations, the article first examines the history of migration in Ghana and the emergence of migrant associations in the process. References are made to colonial times, but the discussions on migrant associations dwell on two main migration epochs: from independence to the late 1960s, and from 1990 to the present. Different types of migrant associations are discussed with a focus on how the associations help their members integrate into Ghana and also participate in the Ghanaian labour market. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**99 Ferree, Karen E.**

Gifts, threats, and perceptions of ballot secrecy in African elections / Karen E. Ferree and James D. Long - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 621-645 : krt., fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; voting; elections; 2008; corruption; violence; political parties.

Are contingent electoral strategies, like vote buying and intimidation, effective in Africa? No, according to recent scholarship: unlike parties in other developing regions like Latin America, African parties lack the capacity to violate ballot secrecy and force voters to stick to their end of the bargain. Voters can therefore "defect" and vote their conscience. The authors challenge this perspective. Recent Afrobarometer data show that nearly one in four Africans doubt ballot secrecy. They argue that the perception of ballot secrecy violation is sufficient for enabling contingent strategies. Drawing upon Afrobarometer data and an original exit poll conducted during the 2008 Ghanaian election, they show that doubts about ballot secrecy correlate with vote buying, intimidation efforts, and measures of campaign

intensity, suggesting that they are a deliberate product of party efforts. Pervasive doubts about ballot secrecy challenge the notion that African parties are too weak to implement contingent electoral strategies. African parties can and do convince voters that their vote choices are known, particularly in urban areas where party capacity and community accessibility are highest. Doubts about ballot secrecy enable both vote buying and voter intimidation strategies, and suggest that formal rules enshrining the secret ballot offer insufficient protection to African voters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **100 Gariba, Joshua**

Contestations, forest resources and the politics of boundaries : the evolution and dynamics of the Nkonya-Alavanyo land dispute in Ghana / Joshua Gariba - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 33-58.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; land conflicts.

This article focuses on the 100 year old Nkonya-Alavanyo land dispute in south-eastern Ghana. The disputed land is fertile for agrarian activities, rich in timber and alleged to have deposits of gold, clay and mercury. Over the years, a number of state, local and international efforts to resolve the dispute have all been unsuccessful. This article unravels and clarifies the socio-economic, political and cultural forces underpinning the protraction of the land dispute and how this dispute is affecting the peoples of Alavanyo and Nkonya, their neighbours and the State. The article argues that while in the official records the dispute is perceived as a land boundary dispute, in the 'real world', what is driving the conflict is the 'raiding' of timber, activities of various 'elites', ethnic politics, court verdicts, the reinventions of history, the politics of boundaries and intergenerational challenges. Further, the article contends that, only when the worldviews of the Nkonya and Alavanyo about land, and the anxieties and activities of the youth, traditional authorities, and the elite are factored into any effort aimed at resolving the dispute, can peaceful coexistence be guaranteed between the two communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **101 Kuusaana, E. D.**

As the city grows, where do the farmers go? : understanding peri-urbanization and food systems in Ghana - evidence from the Tamale metropolis / E. D. Kuusaana and J. A. Eledi - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 443-465 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; urban agriculture; land tenure; urban planning; agricultural policy.

The world continues to battle food insecurity due to persisting constraints with food production, distribution, storage, processing, consumption and waste management. The recent global food crisis redirected investment in new paradigms of food research to find innovative strategies of food production including urban and peri-urban agriculture. In the urbanised regions of Ghana, uncontrolled urbanisation and non-compliance with land use

plans have further worsened the potentials for food production in the urban corridors. The effectiveness of urban food systems depends on efficient spatial and infrastructure planning mechanisms for spatial allocation to various land uses including green and agricultural zones. Using qualitative data and narratives, this article studies urban farmers' production systems in the Tamale metropolis in Ghana. The study observes that as urbanisation increases, farmers are being pushed unto less favourable locations, farther villages or restricted to unauthorised public spaces in order to continue production. The absence of urban green belts reduces farming to flood plains and along public drains where wastewater is used for irrigation. The existing customary land ownership system makes it extremely difficult for urban planning institutions to preserve green spaces due to pressure from landowners for re-zoning into urban land infrastructure. To protect urban and peri-urban agricultural lands, there is the need for an urban agricultural policy and the mapping of potential production areas. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**102 Mensah Obeng, Mark Kwaku**

Motivations, network and strategies of Ghanaian importers of Chinese products / Mark Kwaku Mensah Obeng - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 59-82 : fig., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; China; traders; imports; social networks.

The discourse on economic development in Africa today is incomplete without the mentioning of China's growing influence on the continent, particularly, in the areas of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), infrastructure development and trade. Trade and the consumption of Chinese products, nonetheless, remain the key areas that most Africans today identify and associate with China. Using data collected in Ghana and China through in-depth interviews and other qualitative data collection tools, this paper highlights the motivations, networks and strategies of Ghanaian transnational traders who import items from China for sale in Ghana. The findings of the study indicate that key to accomplishing the business objectives of the trader in China is the procurement of a trusted network. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**103 Opoku Mensah, Eric**

Establishing ethos and envisioning a new Africa : Kwame Nkrumah's invention at the 1958 All-African People's Conference / Eric Opoku Mensah - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 103-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; heads of State; conferences; 1958; pan-Africanism; decolonization; speeches; oratory.

In 1958, Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, called for a conference of independent heads of state in Africa. It was a novelty in Africa. The conference was to

provide a formal continental platform for political deliberation by Africans. This article examines Nkrumah's speech at the conference, with which he aimed to establish himself as a leading Pan-Africanist, from a rhetorical point of view. It also looks at the effects of his address. Nkrumah situated his political leadership in a pseudo-religious context, calling on those who had gathered in Accra to go out into the rest of Africa and spread the "good news" of the decolonization of Africa. With this speech, Nkrumah demonstrated his rhetorical prowess and showed his ability to provide leadership to the freedom fighters ready to lead "a final assault upon Imperialism and Colonialism." Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **104 Osseo-Asare, Abena Dove**

Writing medical authority: the rise of literate healers in Ghana, 1930-70 / Abena Dove Osseo-Asare - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 69-91 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; healers; professional associations; medical history.

For generations, healers sustained medical knowledge in African communities through oral communication. During the twentieth century, healers who learned to read and write used literacy as a vehicle for establishing medical authority. In particular, literate healers lobbied colonial and national governments for recognition, wrote medical guidebooks, advertised in African newspapers, and sent letters to other healers to organise their profession. This article examines the case of literate healers in colonial and postcolonial Ghana living near the twin port cities of Sekondi and Takoradi. There, an early organisation of 'Scientific African Herbalists' and later, the 'Ghana Psychic and Traditional Healing Association,' used literacy to reclaim the public's trust in their medical expertise. An examination of literacy shows historical avenues for professional formation and the continued quest for medical legitimacy and respectability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **105 Osseo-Asare, Abena Dove**

"Atomic lands" : understanding land disputes near Ghana's nuclear reactor / Abena Dove Osseo-Asare - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 443-465 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; nuclear energy; land conflicts.

The presence of a low-power 30 kW nuclear reactor at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) in Kwabenya, a suburb of Ghana's capital city Accra, has exacerbated longstanding disputes over access to land there. The reactor complex has a five km radius of empty land as a buffer zone, but neighbouring residents have reclaimed what they perceive to be fallow land. An estimated 30 percent of the 2,000 acres of GAEC land has been lost to squatters and resale by families from Kwabenya, Haatso, and other nearby towns. This article traces the history of land disputes at Kwabenya from the earliest court records in the early twentieth century, through the expropriation of GAEC lands in the

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1960s under President Kwame Nkrumah, to recent tensions after Ghana imported the reactor in 1994. A historical analysis of Atomic Lands in Ghana shows how competing interpretations of an exclusion zone may compromise nuclear security in African countries. The analysis is based on testimonies from court records, media reports, and extensive oral history interviews with residents, physicists, and entrepreneurs in Kwabena. Their stories indicate that the Commission increasingly uses the potential of radiation on their properties to outmanoeuvre family claims to land. As Ghana and other African countries expect to expand their nuclear capabilities, a history of property disputes near one of the first nuclear programmes on the continent demonstrates the challenge of managing atomic lands. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **106 Owusu-Mensah, Isaac**

American democratic support to Ghana's Fourth Republic : assistance or encumbrance? / Isaac Owusu-Mensah - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 1-33 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; United States; democratization; governance; international relations.

The end of the Cold War ushered the world into a new era of democratic governance. Citizens in developing countries began to actively contribute to the democratic process, by demanding probity and accountability in existing governance structures. The international donor community added to these efforts by responding to the challenge of the new wave of democratization in the late 1980s, by embracing 'democracy assistance' as a core priority. In January 1993, Ghana inaugurated its Fourth Republic. It was a transition fraught with challenges – which continue to blight the development of a democratic culture. In response, the American Government stepped in with financial and technical support in the hope of helping Ghana to avoid a stall in the country's democratic development. This aid for democratic development has received plenty of criticism with regard to issues such as as conditionalities imposed by America. The current study used a matched-area comparison to examine the effects of aid programmes. The findings show that the USAID-initiated ECSELL and GAIT programmes have increased local-level democratization in Ghana by strengthening the capacities and abilities of civil society. Bibliog., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **107 Ucham, Emelda**

African hybrids : exploring Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's "Ghana must go" and Chimamanda Adichie's "Americanah" / Emelda Ucham and Jairos Kangira - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 42-50. ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; novels; women writers; diasporas; African identity.

This article discusses the representation of Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's debut novel "Ghana must go" (2013), and Chimamanda Adichie's novel "Americanah" (2013). Selasi and Chimamanda are women writers from Ghana and Nigeria, now living

abroad. The aim of the article is to discuss Afropolitan identity formation as presented in the two novels using Selasi's (2005) essay "Who is an Afropolitan?" as a benchmark. In this essay Selasi defines Afropolitanism as "not being citizens but Africans of the world." The analysis concludes that not only do Afropolitans need to craft an identity on three levels according to Selasi (2005, para. 9) "national, racial, cultural - with tensions in between", but the experience can be traumatic and painful, both emotionally and physically. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **108 Van Gyampo, Ransford Edward**

*Transparency and accountability in the management of oil revenues in Ghana* / Ransford Edward Van Gyampo. - 2016. - vol. 51, no. 2, p. 79-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; petroleum; public revenue.

This paper undertakes a five-year review of the management of oil revenues in Ghana since the commencement of oil production in 2010. Using reports from the Petroleum Transparency and Accountability Index, official records from key state agencies, and interviews with core individuals within the petroleum sector, the paper assesses the quality of transparency and accountability in the management of Ghana's oil revenue. It argues that even though some progress has been made in the transparent and accountable use of oil revenues, more can be achieved if certain critical bills are passed and proactive interventions pursued without further delay on the part of government and policymakers within Ghana's petroleum sector. These would help prevent both potential social conflict that may result from a lack of information on how oil revenues are utilised and the corrupt use of oil funds by politicians and people in authority within the oil industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

## GUINEA

### **109 Essertel, Yannick**

La pédagogie de l'évangélisation des Noirs d'Afrique selon la congrégation du saint-Esprit de 1841 à 1930 : une démarche anthropologique / Yannick Essertel - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2016), vol. 29, no. 1-2, p. 1-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; missions; inculturation.

Au 19ème siècle, un Juif converti devenu prêtre, François Libermann, est attiré par l'apostolat auprès des Noirs des Colonies et d'Afrique. Ayant obtenu un territoire de mission en Guinée, il envoie son premier vicaire apostolique, Benoît Truffet, qui met en place les prémices d'une pédagogie d'évangélisation paulinienne selon la volonté de Libermann. Environ quatre-vingts ans plus tard, le directoire pour les missions de Mgr Alexandre Le Roy constitue une synthèse de cette pédagogie missionnaire, structurée en



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deux étapes. La première est celle de l'insertion paulinienne, du 'tout à tous' qui se caractérise par la kénose, l'apprentissage des langues indigènes et l'insertion du missionnaire dans la vie locale. La deuxième étape est celle de l'inculturation qui se sert de la culture comme véhicule de la nouvelle foi, puis pratique une herméneutique des cosmogonies et enfin met en place une pastorale adaptée visant à l'émergence d'un clergé indigène. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### 110 Sangreman, Carlos

*A cooperação descentralizada e as dinâmicas de mudança em países africanos : os casos de Cabo Verde e da Guiné-Bissau / Carlos Sangreman (coord.) ; textos de Eduardo Sarmiento ... [et al.]. - Lisboa : Centro de estudos sobre África e do desenvolvimento, 2010. - 335 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.*

ISBN 9899647306

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Guinea-Bissau; Portugal; decentralization; institutional change; international cooperation; higher education.

"O projecto "A Cooperação Descentralizada e as dinâmicas de mudança em países africanos - os casos de Cabo Verde e da Guiné-Bissau, 2000-2004" foi executado por uma equipa composta por investigadores e consultores da Universidade de Aveiro, do CEsa - Centro de Estudos sobre África e do Desenvolvimento do Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão de Lisboa, e da ONG ACEP - Associação para a Cooperação entre Povos. Conseguiu cumprir uma boa parte dos objectivos a que se propôs em 2004, nomeadamente progredir na teoria da Cooperação, nas metodologias de avaliação de projectos, no apoio a teses de mestrado, na pesquisa sobre observatórios de cooperação de forma a poder fazer uma proposta de ter um instrumento desse tipo na sociedade portuguesa, na abordagem à epistemologia da Cooperação e na execução do primeiro inquérito a ONGD portuguesas, guineenses e cabo-verdianas sobre a sua cultura organizacional de acordo com a metodologia de Hofstede, adaptada aos actores implicados. O livro que aqui se apresenta contém os resultados a que se chegou e que se podem expressar em texto. Para além disso fica o gosto pelo conhecimento obtido e pelas pessoas que fizeram o caminho connosco em diferentes momentos e ritmos." Textos de Carlos Sangreman, Eduardo Sarmiento, Fátima Proença, Antónia Barreto, Tânia Santos, Hermínia Ribeiro and Raquel Faria.

## IVORY COAST

**111 Bra, Bosson**

Motivation onomastique dans les œuvres 'Les naufragés de l'intelligence' et 'La carte d'identité' : esthétique de la laideur morale et singularité romanesque chez Jean-Marie Adiaffi / Bosson Bra - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 91-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; novels; literary criticism; names.

La problématique de la singularité du roman négro-africain de langue française occupe une place de plus en plus importante dans les travaux consacrés à la littérature africaine. Du fait des circonstances historiques qui ont présidé à sa constitution, le problème d'identité, qui motive la majeure partie de cette littérature, a orienté nombre d'écrivains africains dans le choix de ses thèmes et de son esthétique. Aussi, le choix des noms des personnages et leurs lieux d'expression et d'évolution a-t-il obéi à des dénominations dans des néologismes du terroir; et l'acte de dénomination devient un acte de naissance, de reconnaissance et d'identité. Dans ce cadre, les romans 'Les naufragés de l'intelligence' et 'La carte d'identité' s'engagent résolument dans la revendication identitaire mais aussi dans la dénonciation de la laideur morale qui mine la société moderne africaine qui peine pour son développement. Les anthroponymes et les toponymes procèdent de cette revendication et dénonciation en tant que moyens ou stratégies. L'étude vise à montrer les modalités d'inscription de ces stratégies ou le mécanisme énonciatif par lequel les anthroponymes et les toponymes jouent un rôle dans l'esthétique de la laideur morale et dans la revendication identitaire de l'auteur. A travers une analyse métalinguistique des anthroponymes et des toponymes, cette étude se propose de relever la fonction pragmatique des noms des personnages et des lieux et leurs effets de sens dans ces œuvres romanesques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**112 Nsizio, Marcel**

Représentations économiques, migrations et politisation de la question foncière en Afrique de l'Ouest : l'exemple de la Côte d'Ivoire / Marcel Nsizio - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 39-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; migration; land tenure; conflict; ethnicity.

Quelle est la part qu'occupe la question foncière dans la gestation et l'émergence de la crise des institutions politiques en Côte d'Ivoire? Quels mécanismes ou engrenages précis ont permis aux différends qui en résultent de prospérer au point de se fixer en conflit politique majeur? Et quelles actions sont susceptibles d'être entreprises pour permettre une sortie de crise durable dans ce pays? Telle est la triple interrogation à laquelle cette étude tente de répondre. Elle voudrait, pour cela, s'appuyer sur une perspective socio-historique remontant à la période coloniale, et permettant une lecture pertinente des conflits fonciers

ivoiriens et leurs implications politiques sur la longue durée. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**113 Odijie, Ehis Michael**

Diminishing returns and agricultural involution in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector / Ehis Michael Odijie - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 504-517 : graf..  
ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; deforestation; cocoa; agricultural production.

The relationship between cocoa farming and deforestation has been documented extensively in environmental studies, but never in studies of political economy. Forest is a production factor in the cocoa industry. Once forestland has been exhausted in a given geographical region, planters tend to migrate into vacant forestland in another region; this accounts for the regional and geographical shifts in cocoa production described in several conservationist studies. Cocoa-producing countries have been shown to move through cycles of boom and bust, combined with constant geographical shifts in cultivation. Every cocoa-producing unit has a structural or ecological ceiling determined by the supply of forest. Once this ceiling has been reached, it is difficult to produce more cocoa because of the absence of virgin forest. Therefore, once forestland has been exhausted, cocoa producers experience a decline in living standards due to rising cost factors and decreasing returns. This briefing shows that Côte d'Ivoire has reached the point of forest exhaustion and that the problem with the sector, which has necessitated several reforms, is related to the end of tropical forest. The forestland that fuelled the production of cocoa in post-independent Côte d'Ivoire has been exhausted. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**114 Ouattara, Azoumana**

Microphilosophie de la crise des concours : le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire / Azoumana Ouattara - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 149-170.  
ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; examinations; civil servants; political philosophy.

Pourquoi réserver un questionnement philosophique au concours comme institution sociale? La réponse que propose le présent texte est la suivante : le concours administratif en Afrique est un bon sismographe des sociétés en ébullition qui ne savent plus proposer des critères de la compétition sociale acceptée par tous. Il est rare qu'un chef d'État en exercice émette des doutes, lors d'une cérémonie publique à l'École Nationale d'Administration, sur la régularité des concours d'entrée à la fonction publique, encore plus rare qu'un nouveau pouvoir, issu des élections présidentielles de 2011, annule les résultats des concours qui avaient été organisés au cours de l'année précédente en raison des fraudes et des pratiques politiques consistant à 'placer' des militants aussi bien à l'ENA que dans les structures de coercitions pour garder la mainmise sur l'appareil administratif en plus de dénoncer le pouvoir de l'argent dans les résultats des concours. Cette mise en

cause des critères pratiques des concours par le haut ne peut être isolée d'un environnement social de dénonciation des pratiques de corruption par le bas. Comment comprendre cet aveu d'échec? La question qui se pose est de savoir si la panne du système de la rétribution des mérites, à partir de quelques critères consensuels de performances sociales, ne résulte pas d'un accroissement insupportable des inégalités dont la conséquence est la violence et la valorisation opportuniste de la fraude comme mode d'accès aux ressources parce que le mérite n'est plus à même de distinguer les compétiteurs sociaux? Le concours n'est pas, contrairement aux apparences, un détail. Il suffit, pour s'en convaincre, de garder le regard rivé sur les structures coercitives et les modes de recrutement de leurs membres en Côte d'Ivoire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## MAURITANIA

### 115 Cardeira da Silva, Maria

*Castelos a Bombordo : etnografias de patrimónios africanos e memórias portuguesas /* coordenação: Maria Cardeira da Silva. - [Lisboa] : Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia (CRIA), cop. 2013. - 287 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789899717916

ASC Subject Headings: Portugal; Morocco; Mauritania; Spain; cultural heritage; Arabs; Islam; Jews; images; literature; fortifications.

Este livro é uma publicação do projeto 'Castelos a bombordo II: práticas e retóricas da monumentalização do passado português: cooperação cultural e turismo em contextos africanos'. Contribuições: O sentido dos árabes no nosso sentido. Dos estudos sobre árabes e sobre muçulmanos em Portugal (Maria Cardeira da Silva); 'Desorientalização', mestiçagem e autoctonia: o discurso historiográfico moderno sobre a nação periférica (Ana Rita Moreira); Mouros, Ventres e Encantadores de Serpentes. Representações do mundo árabe nas recriações históricas em Portugal e Espanha (Paulo Raposo); A herança patrimonial portuguesa em Marrocos. Uma perspetiva contemporânea (Romeo Carabelli); O Castelo Abandonado. Percepções do passado português no discurso patrimonial dos judeus de Marrocos (século XX) (José Alberto Tavim); Marrocos no Brasil: Mazagão (Velho) do Amapá em festa – a festa de São Tiago (Maria Cardeira da Silva e José Alberto Tavim); Património, memória, Estado: notas sobre o património mauritano e os seus usos (Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh); Portugal (ainda) nos confins saarianos: definições contemporâneas do encontro pré-colonial no sudoeste da Mauritânia (Francisco Freire); Contradições e desafios entre os Imraguen da costa atlântica mauritana. Entre as reconfigurações identitárias e a gestão participativa (Joana Lucas e Raquel Carvalheira); Rotas, mercados e 'eliK'. Das caravanas à apropriação local da goma-arábica na modernidade de um oásis mauritano (Amélia Frazão-Moreira); Existências e utilizações

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contemporâneas da Casamansa 'portuguesa' (Francisco Leitão); A Ilha de Moçambique: o património ou os usos da 'comunidade' (Carla Almeida); Paquetes do Império. O 'Primeiro Cruzeiro de Férias às Colónias' (Maria Cardeira da Silva e Sandra Oliveira). [Abstrato ASC Leiden]

## NIGER

### 116 **Schritt, Jannik**

From nuclear imperialism to petro-democracy? : resource assemblages and the emergence of a new political configuration in Niger / Jannik Schritt - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 229-254.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; petroleum; uranium; political economy.

The rentier state and resource curse concepts understand oil and uranium as fixed resources generating economic rents. In doing so, these theories largely ignore the social, economic, political and technological arrangements essential for a material substance like oil or uranium to become a resource. By comparing the diachronic and synchronic entanglements of the different socio-technical arrangements of oil and uranium in Niger, the assumption of the resource curse and rentier state theories, that resource revenues foster authoritarian tendencies, is revisited. Exploring the concept of resource assemblages, this article analyzes how political configurations are related to the process of resource exploitation. This perspective reveals that a new resource-political configuration in Niger has emerged since the beginning of oil production. Whereas Niger's uranium-political configuration has long been characterized by a neocolonial discursive formation, the emerging petro-political configuration has produced a new resource nationalism in public opinion and governance which is transforming politics in Niger. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## NIGERIA

### 117 **Adaja, Tokunbo Alex**

Newspaper coverage of anti-corruption issues in Nigeria, 1995 - 2011 / Tokunbo Alex Adaja - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 53-65 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; newspapers; corruption.

This study examines the prominence given to corruption stories by the Nigerian press using the content analysis method. The study covers 16 years (May 29, 1995 - May 28, 2011). Three national daily newspapers, "The Punch", "Daily Champion" and "The Guardian", were randomly selected for the study. A random selection of corruption stories in these newspapers was coded and analyzed. The study reveals that Nigerian press gave

prominence to corruption stories as 18.2% of the stories appeared on the front page with 8.2% appearing as lead stories. The study also reveals that Nigerian press mostly depended on the government for its news stories on corruption. Over 60% of the stories reported by the newspapers were sourced from the government and its agencies. The authors argue that the Nigerian press should depend less on the government for news stories and should sharpen its skills in investigative journalism. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**118 Adebayo Esq, M.K.**

Same sex marriage in Nigeria : the human rights approach / M.K. Adebayo Esq en S.M. Olokooba - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 74-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; homosexuality; marriage law; human rights; gender discrimination; international agreements.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons in Nigeria face legal and social challenges not experienced by those not in that category. There is no well articulated legal protection against same sex marriage discrimination in Nigeria. Most Nigerians believe that homosexuality is a way of life that society should not accept, a position that has been widely criticized by human and civil rights organizations as well as the United Nations. This article examines same sex marriage in the Nigerian context from a human rights point of view. The article sets apart arguments for the recognition of same-sex relationships in Nigeria, then looks at anti-discriminatory protection in the country, and finally considers Nigeria's obligations under international law and human rights treaties, to which Nigeria is a signatory. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**119 Adisa, Rasaan M.**

Newspaper framing of ethnic issues and conflict behaviour in Nigeria / Rasaan M. Adisa - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 67-85 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; newspapers; ethnic conflicts.

The impact of news framing on public opinion and behaviour has been the subject of many studies. However, its influence on conflict behaviour has remained elusive or has not been adequately examined and positioned. This study explores framing of ethnic issues and conflict behaviour in Nigeria. Findings reveal that in conflict behaviour structural factors such as poverty, domination, and inequality are important, but often the trigger for actual action can be traced to newspaper framing and ethnic group leaders' sedition. The study concludes that hostility and ethnic conflict in Nigeria is influenced by the media and the manipulation of some ethnic group leaders that profited from government failure. The

authors recommend further examination of social media influence on conflict behaviour in light of its special characteristics. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**120 Agbo, Benedict Obiora**

Enhancing organizational corporate image through the social media : a study of banks response to university undergraduates' Facebook comments in Enugu and Rivers states / Benedict Obiora Agbo and Clement Afamefuna Asadu - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 199-210 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; social media; banks; students.

Image is fundamental to the success of any organization. A favourable image comes from a company's relationship with the general public and its clients, which is based on communication or interaction. This study investigates how corporate image can be enhanced through the social media, using banks' responses to university undergraduates' Facebook comments as a case study. The students in the research sample, from three universities in Nigeria, were friends of various banks on Facebook, but expressed disappointment as most banks did not respond to their queries or inquiries through Facebook. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**121 Akinwale, Olayiwola Timothy**

Aspiring Vice-Chancellors' rhetoric and the challenges of building a 21st century Nigerian University / - In: *Legon Journal of the Humanities*: (2013), vol. 24, p. 93-117 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; universities; educational management; leadership; oratory.

This study analyses the manifestos prepared by some candidates aspiring for the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, between 1999 and 2000. It examines the appropriation of rhetorical tactics by the aspirants to impress upon the target audience that they possess the ability to clearly decipher the problems of the university and determine the required antidote. The study focuses on two major issues that are recurrent in the discourse: the challenges facing the university at the turn of the twenty-first century and the kind of leadership that the university would desire to stem the tide. It adopts Aristotle's model of rhetoric to analyse the discursive practices of the respective candidates relative to these key issues. It reveals that although the candidates address the same range of subjects, they still, at some point, employ varied rhetorical appeals to manipulate the target audience. Such appeals generally, however, still fall within the range of the rhetoric of political campaign, but they are strategically chosen to reflect the context of the discourse. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**122 Akwanya, Amechi**

*'Arrow of God' golden jubilee edition* / ed. Amechi Akwanya. - Nsukka : Okike Magazine, 2014. - I-VIII, 1-347 p. ; 22 cm. - (Okike, ISSN 0331-0566 ; No. 52 (2014)) - Met bibliogr.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; literary criticism.

This issue of Okike collects papers presented at the 'Golden Jubilee Conference', organized in Nigeria on 17 and 18 July 2014 to commemorate the publication, fifty years earlier, of Chinua Achebe's novel 'Arrow of God'. The papers highlight various themes in the book, from "old" ones such as culture conflict and the pride and dignity of Igbo culture to newer ones focussing on people's relationships with one another and including issues such as leadership, power and dominance, heroism and madness, spiritual values and individualism. The papers look at the novel from socio-political, cultural or psychological angles, or concentrate on form and genre. They share an approach that views the novel in the first place as a work of art instead of as a message-bearing text. Profoundly conflicting readings turn up of identical passages, often depending on the interpretative paradigms at work. Several papers concentrate on the character of Ezeulu, finding him complex and enigmatic, a profoundly humane character, and yet more than a man, a wise and diligent counsellor, a hard-pressed hero. Contributors: Romanus Egudu; A.N. Akwanya, Dan Izevbaye, Charles E. Nnolim, Bernth Lindfors, Remy Oriaku, Kabir Ahmed, Julia Udofia, Abba A. Abba, Elijah Ojochonu Okpanachi, Adah P. Idachaba, Omotosho Moses Melefa, Thomas Michael Emeka Chukwumezie, Judith A. Mgbemena, John Olatunde Uwa, Ngozi Chuma-Udeh, Felix Chinedu, M. Amadihe Ezugu, Onyemuche Anele Ejesu, Ifeanyi Ugwu, Ngoze Dora Ulogu, Senayon Olauluwa, Emmanuel J. Ibuot. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**123 Akwanya, Amechi**

*Chinua Achebe memorial edition* / ed. Amechi Akwanya. - Nsukka : Okike Magazine, 2013. - I-IX, 1-378 p. ; 22 cm. - (Okike, ISSN 0331-0566 ; No. 50 (2013)) - Met bibliogr.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; poetry; literature; literary criticism.

This issue of Okike commemorates the founding editor of the journal Chinua Achebe (1930-2013). It opens with two sections of poems (Tributes to Chinua Achebe and Okike poems), followed by fifteen essays, a short story (by Ngozi Chuma Udeh) and a review of Achebe's 'There was a country: a personal history of Biafra'. Eight out of the fifteen essays specifically deal with Achebe's work: Memoir as swan song: echoes of nostalgia, disillusionment and valediction in Chinua Achebe's 'There was a country' (Onyebuchi Nwosu); Chinua Achebe's aphoristic biography: another road taken on the path of criticism (Chibueze Prince Orie); Chinua Achebe's counselling creativity (Romanus Egudu); Why did he do it? Chinua Achebe's spectacular heroes (A.N. Akwanya); Sexualising Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo); Discourse techniques in Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Ikechukwu Emmanuel Asika); Going green: an ecocritical



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reading of Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Stella Okoye-Ugwu); A vision of the ancient terror: Promethean archetype in Achebe's 'The madman' (T.M.E.Chukwumezie). The other seven essays are concerned with various topics of Nigerian and African/world literature. Titles: Affirming the humanity of oppressed women: female roles in Nawal El Saadawi's 'God dies by the Nile', Flora Nwapa's 'One is enough' and Chimamanda Adichie's 'Purple hibiscus' (Iniobong I. Uko); The rights of the stranger in A.N. Akwanya's 'Orimili' and Sophocles' 'King Oedipus' (Florence O. Orabueze); Proverbs in context: a study of John Munonye's 'The only son' (Alexandra Uzoaku Esimaje); The poetics of Yoruba proverbs in Nigerian literature in English (Taofiq Adedayo Alabi); Life/lines of a Nigerian wanderer-poet: a study of Segun Akinlolu's 'The king's messenger' (Folasade O. Hunsu); War and Nigerian poetry: Peter Onwudinjo as a case in point (Kola Eke); Emerging issues in the definition and evaluation of African literature (Julia Udofia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **124 Aliagan, Isiaka Zubair**

Free versus fee : the "freemium" factor in Nigeria's newspapers' contents on the web / Isiaka Zubair Aliagan - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-14 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; newspapers; websites; prices; marketing.

In search of a new and sustainable online business model, after several failed experiments, many newspapers adopted the "freemium" principle. This model presupposes that free content attracts attention for the paid content. This study examines the online contents of newspapers in Nigeria in order to determine to what extent the newspapers have implemented the "freemium principle", and what impact this has had on the contents of Nigerian newspapers' websites. Using the content analysis method, the study shows that 56% of the content of the newspapers' websites is offered free in tune with "freemium", while 44% of the digital contents is charged for. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **125 Alozie, Emmanuel C.**

Dominant appeals in fraudulent financial solicitation emails : a personal experience / Emmanuel C. Alozie and Nnaemeka Emmanuel Alozie - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 177-197.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; crime; Internet; fraud.

The transformation of the world's economy into an interconnected and information-and-technology-based one has produced both promises and challenges. A key challenge is the growth in financial crimes and frauds which is eroding trust and confidence in global business transactions. A growing form of financial Internet crime is known as the Nigeria 419 email scam. This study uses textual analysis to ascertain the dominant appeals conveyed in the emails used in this type of scam. The study found that the dominant

themes used in the letters are religion, adventure/fantasy, charity, and emotion. The authors argue for prosecuting not only the perpetrators, but also victims of the crime, because they often knowingly engage in an illegal and unrealistic transaction in an effort to gain quick wealth at the expense of other individuals, organizations and governments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **126 Animashaun, Mojeed Adekunle**

Nigeria 2015 presidential election : the votes, the fears and the regime change / Mojeed Adekunle Animashaun - In: *Journal of African Elections: (2015)*, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 186-211 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; presidential elections; 2015; democratization.

Nigeria's 2015 presidential election has been a landmark in the country's political history. As the fifth round of elections since the restoration of constitutional rule in 1999, it not only resulted in an alternation of power for the first time in the democratic history of Africa's largest democracy, but its outcome is widely acknowledged as substantially reflecting the wishes of the electorate. This paper reviews the 2015 presidential contest in Nigeria. It observes that, while the election conferred broad legitimacy on the post-election regime, the expectations that accompany the electoral outcome are a huge challenge for the Buhari administration. The paper identifies some factors that may challenge the aspirations of the new government. It also identifies useful lessons that can be drawn from the outcome of the election. These lessons have implications not only for the management of future elections but, more importantly, for efforts at deepening democratic rule in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **127 Arowosegbe, Jeremiah O.**

Ethnic minorities and the land question in Nigeria / Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe - In: *Review of African Political Economy: (2016)*, vol. 43, no. 148, p. 260-276.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; ethnic groups; minority groups; land conflicts; landownership; pastoralists; Hausa; Fulani; farmers; Yoruba.

One of the most neglected aspects of the national question discourse in Nigeria is on the role of land as a site and source of conflicts, especially given the increasing demand for its redistribution and reform in the periods before and after the implementation of the structural adjustment programme. This study discusses land as a crucial aspect of the national question discourse in Nigeria. It examines the question of how colonialism – through its policies and programmes as well as the administrative structures and political systems put in place by the colonial state – introduced new complications and dimensions to the land question, mainly through the creation and development of contradictions in colonial and postcolonial Nigeria. Drawing on data generated from focus group discussions and oral

interviews carried out across the locations with pronounced incidences of land-based conflicts in the six states across South-Western Nigeria, it examines the impact of economic considerations in the ethnically motivated conflicts in Nigeria over land from 1999 to 2015. It establishes the contradictions and injustices characterising the articulation of the citizenship question vis-à-vis various ethnic majorities and minorities as well as historically dominant minorities, especially indigenes and settlers in Nigerian history and politics; and how these generate violent ethnic protests, struggles and other divisive consequences. Tapping into ethnicity, migration and other issues underlying intergroup polarisation, it discusses the conflicts between Hausa-Fulani pastoralists and indigenous Yoruba farmers in South-Western Nigeria as an illustration of the contradictions underpinning citizenship and the prevailing frameworks of land ownership in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**128 Ayodeji Omolawal, Samuel**

Delegation of responsibilities : a leadership tool for subordinates' competence development in selected organisations in Ibadan metropolis / Samuel Ayodeji Omolawal - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 68-83 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; management; personnel management.

Delegation of responsibilities constitutes a very important ingredient of good leadership in organisations and is critical to competence development of workers. However, experience shows that many leaders are unwilling to delegate responsibilities to their subordinates for a number of reasons. This study was designed to investigate delegation of responsibilities as a tool for competence development of subordinates in selected organisations in Ibadan metropolis. A survey was conducted with 206 respondents randomly selected from 20 public and private organisations in Ibadan. The study shows that respondents perceive delegation of responsibilities as a vital tool for developing, equipping and motivating subordinates, and that it has positive effects on subordinates' performance. The study also reveals that lack of confidence in subordinates, level of skill and competence, organisational climate, and bureaucracy were barriers to delegation of responsibilities. The author argues that delegation of responsibilities is a cost-free way of enhancing competence development of subordinates in organisations, and should therefore be encouraged among leaders irrespective of their levels. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**129 Balogun, O.L.**

Leadership and governance : dilemma of agricultural development in Nigeria / O.L. Balogun ... [et al.] - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 1-12 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; agricultural development; leadership; governance; agricultural policy.

Agriculture contributes immensely to the Nigerian economy in various ways: in the provision of food for the increasing population, in the supply of adequate raw materials to a growing industrial sector, as a major source of employment, in the generation of foreign exchange earnings, and in the provision of a market for the products of the industrial sector, among others. Nonetheless African agriculture remains largely traditional and concentrated in the hands of smallholders and pastoralists. The neglect of agriculture has resulted in the mass exodus of rural dwellers to urban areas, thereby making the qualitatively and quantitatively depopulated rural areas less attractive for socio-economic investment. This article reviews the roles of leadership and governance in agricultural development in Nigeria. The author finds that good leadership and governance are important for agricultural growth and development. Reversing the current state of Nigeria's agriculture is more than just a technical issue, but asks for structural change and a better way of managing resources. There is also the need for a sound political climate and political leadership with the right mental capacity, discipline, integrity and positive political will. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**130 Bernard, Owumi E.**

Leadership and patient satisfaction in a tertiary health care system / Owumi E. Bernard, Omorogbe E. Christie and Osamor E. Pauline - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 145-165 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; health centres; patients; health personnel; leadership.

In this article the authors identify patient satisfaction as one of the best indicators for measuring the success of the services provided in a health facility. This study investigates patient satisfaction in the tertiary health care facility of the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Nigeria. Findings reveal that patients had adequate knowledge of the services available. The majority of the patients claimed that they were (moderately) satisfied with the services of the doctors and nurses in the hospital. Education and income were found to be significant socio-economic factors influencing patients' satisfaction. The authors also find leadership factors that influence patient satisfaction. Doctor's communication and interaction, answers doctors provided to patients' questions and prescribed drug administration by nurses were important factors related to leadership. The authors advice that the facility management should organize a stakeholders forum comprising doctors, nurses, and in-patients. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**131 Coker, Oluwole**

Mythic imagination and the postcolonial experience in Ben Okri's 'The famished road' and Debo Kotun's 'Abiku' / Oluwole Coker - In: *Okike*: (2015), no. 53, p. 71-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; myths.

Postcolonial African literature responds with a more mythical than historical imagination to the historical experience that brought it into existence (Ogundele, 2002). This paper posits that Ben Okri's 'The famished road' and Debo Kotun's 'Abiku' testify to the continued viability of African traditional mythic structures as base for African literary productions. Both Okri and Kotun exploit the Yoruba 'abiku' myth to investigate the Nigerian postcolonial experience and address contemporary issues of underdevelopment and universal angst. Though both authors live outside of Nigeria, both use magical realism and ritual aesthetics to celebrate their African heritage. The mythic identity of their novels provides an enabling literary sanctuary to tell the story of African anguish, first to Africans, and then to the rest of humanity. Bibliogr, sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

**132 Daniel, Maren Mallo**

Responsiveness to housing and urban development policy decisions in Nigeria's federation : the case of Jos city / Maren Mallo Daniel - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 483-502 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; urban development; housing policy; government policy; federalism; governance.

In the Federal Republic of Nigeria, national housing and urban development policy decisions are most often made by the federal government authorities for onward transmission to the state and local government authorities for action. In the city of Jos, this approach is evidently not working and this is aggravating housing and urban problems. It is within the context of this problem that this paper examines the responsiveness to housing and urban development policy decisions in the city of Jos. The study employs qualitative methods for the purpose of an in-depth investigation. Interviews were conducted with seven officers from the agencies responsible for the implementation of housing and urban development policies. This was combined with documentary evidence for the analysis. The findings suggest that where the federal government seems to push for policy uniformity at the state and local government levels, so that national strategies will be implemented across all three tiers of government, the autonomy of federalism pushes activity divergence. In Jos, the response to national decisions was found to be lower among local government councils than at the state and federal agency levels, and the awareness of policy decisions was likewise lower among the local government councils. The study concludes that responsiveness to national policy decision is weaker in a federalised state, and it is difficult to attain a uniform operational strategy for housing and urban development in such a state.

Recommendations are offered on the basis of the study's findings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 133 Dansabo, Muhammad Tasiu

Assessing the developmental impact of poverty eradication programmes in Sokoto State, Nigeria / Muhammad Tasiu Dansabo - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 34-67 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poverty reduction; development projects; community participation.

This study assesses the developmental impact of poverty eradication programmes in Sokoto state, Nigeria, with particular reference to three such programmes, notably the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Sokoto State Poverty Reduction Agency (SPORA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) project. The study investigates the degree to which these programmes have had developmental implications vis-a-vis the target population. Results show that the developmental impact of poverty eradication programmes is marginal. Chronic poverty has impacted negatively on the performance of the programmes. The authors argue that the three poverty reduction programmes are not sustainable and that their top-down approach needs to be revised. Target beneficiaries need to be involved in the policy formulation so that beneficiaries get what they want. The poor should be involved in all the programmes' phases. There is the need to extend the bottom-up concept to include direct participation of benefiting communities in project identification. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 134 Ebogo, Frank

Émergence et insertion de la presqu'île de Bakassi sur l'échiquier africain : une lecture à partir des géosciences politiques / Frank Ebogo - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 205-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Nigeria; boundary conflicts; geopolitics; foreign policy.

Péninsule peu connue jusqu'à la fin du XXe siècle, Bakassi est devenu, à la faveur du conflit transfrontalier qui a opposé les forces armées camerounaises et nigérianes, et surtout à la suite de la longue bataille juridico-politique conclue par les accords de Greentree, un espace stratégique sur l'échiquier géopolitique africain. Cet article s'emploie, au-delà des analyses généralement proposées, à rendre compte du processus de construction de la presqu'île de Bakassi à partir des géosciences politiques. Cette nouvelle approche offre l'avantage de fournir une lecture inter et transdisciplinaire (géographie, géopolitique, géostratégie et géo-économie) des enjeux déterminants et des jeux déployés par les différents acteurs impliqués dans le théâtre de Bakassi. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**135 Eboraka, Kennedy**

Political culture, leadership crisis and development challenge in Nigeria : a critical analysis / Kennedy Eboraka - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 84-102.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political conditions; leadership; development; responsibility; governance.

The challenge of leadership and development in Nigeria and other countries in Africa after independence has been the subject of many studies. Potentially great countries, like Nigeria, suffer from endemic poverty, unemployment, diseases and insecurity, partly due to lack of good leadership and development policy. Analyses tend to emphasize factors like colonialism, ethnic diversities, military interventions and multicultural realities. This article argues that the emergence of these factors in Nigeria is a consequence of the underlying political culture that evolved in the course of the country's political development. The author situates the challenge of poor quality leadership and its associated development challenge in Nigeria within the context of a political culture of particularistic tendencies. The author also offers leads to inspire the evolution of a transformational political culture with social responsibility, transparency, accountability, ethics, discipline, fairness and collective interest as its essential ingredients. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**136 Edu, O. K.**

A critical analysis of the laws of inheritance in the southern states of Nigeria / O. K. Edu - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 141-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; customary law; law of inheritance.

This article critically examines the customary laws of inheritance in the communities of southern Nigeria. It argues that the rules are skewed against female beneficiaries, both wives and children. It also argues that courts faced with such customs should subject them to the repugnancy test contained in the Evidence Act 2004, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 and other international conventions to which Nigeria is party, as do the courts in Ghana, South Africa and Botswana. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**137 Eke, Surulola James**

Running to fight another day : commodification of peace and the resurgence of violence in post-amnesty Niger Delta / Surulola James Eke - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 136-159 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Niger Delta conflict; government policy; peacebuilding.

Peace cannot be procured like a bar of chocolate. The processes leading to peace are painstaking and must be enduring; gradually replacing the environment of rancor with an

ambience amenable to peace. The 2009 amnesty deal between the Nigerian Federal Government and Niger Delta militants apparently was anchored on immediate and future financial flows from the custodians of the commonwealth (federal government) to those who sought access (militants). This article views the Niger Delta crisis as part of the overall fragility situation of the country. It argues that most of the freedom-fighting militias were driven by stomach infrastructure and not the oil-related ecological problems of the region. This is evidenced by the acceptance of a deal that fattened their pockets but neglected the environment. As many senior militants stopped fighting, the door became open for a new generation of emancipators seeking the profits made by former militia commanders. This article considers the resurgence of violence in the Niger Delta as an effect of the government's 'cash for peace' deal. The article concludes that to secure real and lasting peace, the government must sincerely pursue a program that addresses all the factors at play in the Niger Delta crisis. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **138 Ekhaton, Eghosa O.**

Regulating the activities of oil multinationals in Nigeria : a case for self-regulation? / Eghosa O. Ekhaton - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 1-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum industry; multinational enterprises; norms.

The activities of oil multinational corporations (MNCs) in Nigeria, especially in the oil and gas sector, have come under focus in recent years. The BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in the USA highlighted the negative or unintended consequences of the activities of MNCs. Also, oil MNCs in Nigeria have been at the centre of scandals about poor labour standards, environmental degradation and human rights violations amongst others. Furthermore, the extant state-oriented or command and control regulatory regime has been ineffective. Thus, self-regulation by oil MNCs has risen to help counter these negative consequences. This article contends that the self-regulatory regime is ineffective and advocates for reforms to remedy it. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **139 Emmanuel, Ima**

A re-assessment of generationalizations in Nigerian literature: the generationalizations palaver / Ima Emmanuel & Romanus Aboh - In: *Okike*: (2015), no. 53, p. 136-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; literary criticism; literature; generations.

The authors of this article disapprove of the current tendency in Nigeria to categorize Nigerian literature into generations of writers. They propose that, instead of making divisions in Nigerian literature through large-scale generalizations and absolute evaluations, the study of Nigerian literature should focus on its value, its use of language to address social realities and to better the life of the Nigerian people. They stress that thematic and stylistic studies offer the best promise of understanding literature in its social context and



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that Nigerian literature should not be burdened with generational palavers. Bibliogr, sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **140 Esimaje, Alexandra Ilzoaku**

Proverbs as iconic and indexical markers of culture : exploration of proverbs of four Nigerian cultures / Alexandra Ilzoaku Esimaje, Richard Abekhe Mosagbor, Chukwuma Daniel Ezirim - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 255-271 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; proverbs; Hausa; Yoruba; Igbo; Ivbie North-Okpela-Arhe language.

Language is not only a vehicle of individual thought but of also collective thought. One of the ways it performs the latter function is by the use of proverbs, which carry the burden of a peoples' beliefs, customs and traditions. As communicative medium, proverbs seem to be iconic and indexical of the cultures that produce them. In this paper, this assertion was investigated through the exploration of the proverbs of four Nigerian cultures to see to what extent proverbs serve to identify and define their users. To do this, a total of forty (40) proverbs were selected from four cultures: Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and Ivbie; ten (10) proverbs from each culture were analysed using the frameworks of Habermas' (1998) validity claims and Peirce's (1958) sign triad of symbol, icon and index. The authors discuss proverbs from a linguistic perspective as bearers of definite semiotic/cultural meaning by identifying and discussing motifs and patterns of modality in the proverbs across the four cultures. Bibliogr, sum [Journal abstract]

### **141 Falola, Toyin**

*Writing the Nigeria-Biafra War* / edited by Toyin Falola and Ogechukwu Ezekwem. - Suffolk : James Currey, cop. 2016. - XIX, 491 p. : krt. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 477-485. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1847011446

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Biafran conflict; prose; autobiography; literary criticism.

The Nigeria-Biafra War lasted from 6 July 1966 to 15 January 1970, during which time the post-colonial Nigerian state fought to bring the South-Eastern region, which had seceded as the State or Republic of Biafra, back into the newly independent but ideologically divided nation. This volume discusses the trends and methodologies in the civil war writings, both fictional and non-fictional, and is the first to analyse in detail the intellectual and historical circumstances that helped to shape these often contentious texts. The recent high-profile fictional account by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie in 'Half of a Yellow Sun' was preceded by works by Ken Saro-Wiwa, Elechi Amadi, Kole Omotoso, Wole Soyinka, Flora Nwapa, Buchi Emecheta, Chukwuemeka Ike and Chris Abani, all of which strongly convey the horrific human cost of the war on individuals and their communities. The non-fictional accounts, including Chinua Achebe's last work 'There Was a Country', are biographies, personal

accounts and essays on the causes and course of the war, its humanitarian crises and the collaboration of foreign nations. The contributors examine writers' and protagonists' use of contemporary published texts as a means of continued resistance and justification of the war, the problems of objectivity encountered in memoirs, and how authors' backgrounds and sources determine the kinds of biases that influenced their interpretations, including the gendered divisions in Nigeria-Biafra War scholarship and sources. Contributors: Toyin Falola, Ogechukwu Ezekwem, Ogechi E. Anyanwu, Raphael Chijioke Njoku, Austine Okwu, Bukola Oyeniyi, Wale Adebani, Akachi Odoemene, Olukunle Ojeleye, Christian Chukwuma Opata, Cyril I. Obi, Biodun Jeyifo, Meredith Coffey, Fiona Bateman, Alabi Adetayo, Ode Ogede, Françoise Ugochukwu, Hugh Hodges, Egodi Uchendu, Jane Bryce, Ofure O.M. Aito. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **142 Gilley, Bruce**

Chinua Achebe on the positive legacies of colonialism / Bruce Gilley - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 646-663.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; writers; autobiography; political history; anticolonialism; literary criticism.

The late Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe was a key figure in the rise and persistence of anti-colonial ideology in Africa. Yet in his final work, Achebe made a clear statement about the positive legacies of colonialism, praising the British project of state formation and nation building in the lower Niger basin. A careful study of his writings and comments from 1958 until his death in 2013 shows that Achebe was never the simple anti-colonial figure that most assumed, and that his seeming reversal could be read as the culmination of a lifetime's meditation on African history and politics. Achebe's final views have significant paradigmatic implications for the knowledge relevant to national identity formation and state building in Africa today. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **143 Hammed, Hanafi A.**

Rights and challenges of women's participation in politics in Nigeria : Islamic law perspective / Hanafi A. Hammed - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 158-182.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women's rights; women politicians; Islam.

The misconception among the general public that women should not participate in politics is widespread, also in Nigeria. Politics is said to be the science of governance. It deals with distribution of resources and wealth in a given society. Those who decide how wealth and other resources are distributed among the masses enjoy a certain prestige, authority and power. For unjustifiable reasons, people believe that men have special skills that politics require while women are often excluded from politics and public life in general because of a

myopic notion that they lack skills to participate in politics. Politics is said to be too rough a game for women. The thrust of this article is to review women's participation in politics in Nigeria in the pre-colonial and post-colonial eras. The article also examines the position of women in Islam, the role of women in politics from an Islamic perspective and factors affecting women's participation in politics in Nigeria. The article finally recommends some measures on how to ensure effective Muslim women's participation in Nigerian politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**144 Jegede, Ademola Oluborode**

Bridging the peace gap in Nigeria : the Panel of the Wise as a constitutional essential / Ademola Oluborode Jegede - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 264-288. ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; constitutional law; conflict resolution; courts; elderly.

Since Nigeria's return to democratic governance in 1999, violent conflicts around identities including religion, ethnicity, indigene / settler differentiation and resource control remain a challenge to peace. Thus far, government responses lack a normative framework to motivate consistent intervention and foster peace. While Nigeria's 1999 Constitution identifies peace as a common aspiration, there is a lack of a non-adversarial institutional mechanism to address violent conflicts related to identity. Despite its limited relevance, the visible institution for conflict management is the court. This article argues for the need to establish a panel of the wise, a conflict and peace intervention mechanism, as an "essential" element of the Nigerian Constitution. It then explores key considerations regarding the proposed panel, in terms of its composition, functions and legal status to intervene in the management of violent conflicts associated with identity and fostering peace in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**145 Kalejaiye, Peter O.**

Leadership and human resources development in Nigeria : factors for national development / Peter O. Kalejaiye, Eniola Sokefun and Adewusi O. Adedeji - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 127-144 : fig., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; human resources; government policy; public investments; leadership.

In this article the authors stress the importance of human resources in an organization or country in achieving organizational goals or national development. However, they argue, success or failure depends on the quality of leadership and its ability to enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of human resources. The authors take the example of Nigeria, where they see a lack of adequate emphasis on human resource development as a tool for development. This study examines the investments made by successive governments in Nigeria in human resource development. It pinpoints the problems of

leadership in this context. The article then recommends that organizations, government and private bodies invest hugely in human resources. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**146 Lundsgaard, Thorbjørn Waal**

Non-state actors and legal accountability / Thorbjørn Waal Lundsgaard - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 183-191.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Nigeria; human rights; multinational enterprises.

As a branch of public international law, human rights law has historically been state-centric, with governments and public authorities traditionally understood as its exclusive subjects. However, in recent decades, there has been a development in human rights law towards the possible relaxation or extension of this norm to include also certain non-state actors (NSA). NSAs include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), paramilitary groups, terrorists, national liberation movements, intergovernmental organizations and private actors generally, including business entities. Taking the latter, and particularly the case of multinational corporations (MNCs), as its focus, this article will first present evidence of the increasing application to MNCs of human rights law norms and standards. From this basis, it will then argue that while this trend entails a degree of reconceptualization, it is still incomplete, which means that MNCs as non-state actors are not yet fully accountable to human rights standards. In conclusion, it argues that expectations that MNCs should or will be held accountable by identical mechanisms and to an identical standard as state actors are probably misplaced. The article uses the example of Shell in Nigeria to clarify its arguments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**147 Macharia, Juliet W.**

The portrayal of men and women in the media : the African landscape / Juliet W. Macharia - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 107-123.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Nigeria; mass media; gender roles; images.

In this article the author argues that African media, and in particular the media in Nigeria, when it comes to gender roles seem to be stuck in time. The paper explores how in African media women are portrayed exclusively as mothers, wives, cooks, nurses and servants. The author argues that society should also see women in offices as managers, chief executive officers, pilots, lawyers, businesswomen and doctors. The author investigates examples from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania to illustrate this. The author stresses the importance of the media as socializing agents and argues they should play their roles positively, without gender discrimination. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**148 Mbah, Chidi Slessor**

Patriarchy and women's political leadership position in Nigeria : issues, challenges and prospects / Chidi Slessor Mbah and Everistus Osy Oti - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 13-33 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; gender discrimination; women's rights; women politicians; patriarchy.

Women constitute about half of the population of Nigeria, yet there is a pronounced level of underrepresentation of women in political leadership positions when compared with their male counterparts. This article sets apart factors contributing to the discrimination of women in Nigeria, under the umbrella of the concept of patriarchy. The authors look for practical solutions to this problem, and stress the importance of the family in finding these. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**149 Mensah, Eyo**

Female nicknames in Nigeria: the case of Calabar metropolis / Eyo Mensah - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 184-202.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; nicknames; girls; adolescents.

Nicknames individuate and identify their bearers and stand out with more socio-cognitive forces than the conventional names within the socio-cultural setting and beyond. In this article, the author examines the sociolinguistic and ethnographic significance of nicknaming among female adolescents in Nigeria with particular emphasis on those living in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, south-east Nigeria. The author takes into account the dynamics of female nicknames, their social consequences in group integration and solidarity as well as the sources of these nicknames. The study is rooted in Leslie and Skipper's (1991) socio-onomastic theory of nicknames which differentiates between constitutive, preferential and ad hoc rules of nicknaming in understanding the social construction of the nicknaming process. The author concludes that female nicknames are creative, cultural symbols and styles by means of which female adolescents express themselves as a form of critical resistance to the stereotypical image of women in a conservative society, given their psychological, sexual and aesthetic appeal. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**150 Ndimele, Ozo-mekuri**

*Language policy, planning & management in Nigeria : A festschrift for Ben O. Elugbe / Ozo-mekuri Ndimele (ed.).* - Port Harcourt : M & J Grand Orbit Communications, Ltd, cop. 2016. - XIV, 955 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Festschrift series for Nigerian Linguists ; 8) - Includes some papers presented at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria held at the University of Maiduguri, 2009. - Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 9785412717

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; language policy; language usage; language instruction; linguistics; languages; conference papers (form); 2009.

This volume in honour of Professor of Linguistics Ben O. Elugbe collects 75 papers on various topics of linguistics, with a focus on Nigerian languages. A number of the papers were presented at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria, held at the University of Maiduguri in 2009. Several papers are concerned with issues of language policy, language planning, language development and language education. Others deal with topics in linguistics (addressing issues of phonology and grammar in Yoruba, Oko, Igbo, Koring, Kilba (Hong & Gaya dialects), Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin, Owe, Ejagham, Edo and Edoid languages, Ibani, Gùrdù?, English, Arabic, Ibibio, Tiv, Hausa and Miship), literature (for example, magical realism in contemporary Yoruba novels, stylistic elements in the performances of Kanuri hunters' songs, and exposure of harmful cultural practices on women in the plays of Julie Okoh and Stella Oyedepo), and culture and language usage (for example, Ngas and Nerom proverbs, undergraduates' sexual discourse, code-mixing and switching in contemporary Yoruba Christian gospel and Islamized music, seaman use of English in the Nigerian navy). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**151 Ndimele, Ozo-mekuri**

*Nigerian languages, literatures, culture & reforms : a festschrift for Ayo Bamgbose / Ozo-mekuri Ndimele (ed.).* - Port Harcourt : M & J Grand Orbit Communications, Ltd, cop. 2016. - XII, 714 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Festschrift series for Nigerian Linguists ; 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9785416410

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; linguistics; languages; conference papers (form); 2006; festschrifts (form).

This festschrift in honour of Professor Emeritus Ayo Bangbose, the 'father of Nigerian linguistics', holds a selection of papers presented at the Silver Jubilee edition of the Annual Conference of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria (LAN), held on 14 November 2006 in Abuja. The 58 chapters deal with various topics in the field of linguistics, literature and culture and are grouped together under the sections A. Language in history & society; B. Literatures, cultures, stylistics & discourse analysis; C. Applied linguistics; D. Formal linguistics. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**152 Nolte, Insa**

Exploring survey data for historical and anthropological research : Muslim-Christian relations in south-west Nigeria / Insa Nolte ... [et al.] - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 541-561 : krt., tab.

## WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; surveys; interreligious relations; statistics; research.

This research note argues that quantitative survey data on Africa, welcomed by most researchers in public health, economics, and political science, can make an important contribution to the work of historians and anthropologists, especially if it is open to critical analysis. The research note describes the 2012-13 "Knowing Each Other" survey on religion among the Yoruba of south-west Nigeria, which provides strong evidence for a slow shift from Islam to Christianity in the area since 1963, and reflects on the methods and challenges of carrying out the survey and the resulting biases within it. In doing so, the research note draws out lessons on how to use surveys for historical and anthropological research. It also shows how using surveys contributes to understanding the complex and unexplored dynamics of Muslim-Christian relations in Nigeria from the perspectives of locality, age, and gender. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **153 Nwatu, Samuel I.**

Applicability of the consent requirement of the Nigerian Land Use Act to the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria Act / Samuel I. Nwatu and Edith O. Nwosu - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 173-189.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; land law.

The Nigerian Land Use Act (LUA), which governs contemporary Nigerian land law, provides that any disposition of land must have the prior consent of the appropriate authority under the LUA. However, the Assets Management Corporation of Nigeria Act, which regulates the disposition of eligible bank assets, contains provisions that imply that the requisite consent under the LUA is not required for the disposition of an eligible bank asset consisting of land. This article interrogates the propriety of the provisions of the Assets Management Corporation of Nigeria Act in this regard and argues that, in view of the fact that the LUA is a statute with constitutional flavour by virtue of its entrenchment in the Nigerian Constitution, the LUA's provisions supersede the provisions of any conflicting law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **154 Oboh, Godwin Ehiarekhian**

The media and implications of ethnicity and religion in Nigerian politics / Godwin Ehiarekhian Oboh - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 87-106 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; heads of State; ethnic relations; ethnicity.

This study examines the influence of ethnicity and religion on Nigerian politics. The article notes that between the independence of Nigeria in 1960 and May 2015 when Muhammadu Buhari assumed office as the president of Nigeria, the country produced fifteen heads of

State, who were majorly citizens from the northern and the western regions. The study uses content analysis to review the 2015 presidential election and the profiles of the past and present Nigerian leaders, and finds that the Igbo community had least representation in the presidential office. Because of the ethnic distribution in the country, for Nigeria to choose a president of Igbo origin this president would need the support of other ethnic groups. The authors argue that in order to create a political platform for major and minor ethnic groups in Nigeria, the Nigerian presidency should be rotated among the six geo-political zones, as recommended earlier by Chief Anthony Enaharo. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **155 Odion, J.O.**

The role of security agencies in the electoral process in Nigeria / J.O. Odion - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 243-256.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; armed forces.

This article examines the role of the Nigerian armed forces in the conduct of elections. There has been a lot of controversy around this issue in Nigeria. Whilst some believe that the military should not be involved at all in the conduct of elections, others argue that they could play a limited role in ensuring the safety and sanctity of elections. The authors examine the various arguments of these competing schools of thought. The article concludes by suggesting that whilst the armed forces should be confined to their traditional role of defending the territorial integrity, it has become imperative that they be involved in ensuring the security of voters and election materials in view of the increasingly violent nature of elections. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **156 Odunlami, Dele**

ICTs, digital divide and the contemporary socialisation process : insights from Nigeria / Dele Odunlami - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 219-226.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; information technology; Internet; access to information; information literacy; social inequality.

A lot of suspicions and skepticism are still being expressed in intellectual circles, on the effects of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on everyday life, in spite of its landmarks and benefits. The fear has been expressed, for instance, that unequal access to ICTs, especially the Internet, will further widen the divide between the information-rich and the information-poor. In Nigeria, as in many less developed countries, although access to Internet infrastructure is widening, some socio-economic factors still make the Internet an expensive platform for many prospective patrons. If left unaddressed, this will continue to give an advantage to the privileged, urban-based and computer-savvy elite and ruling



class. This article examines these issues and their implications for Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**157 Offor, Francis N.**

*Otherring the other : discourse on superstitious beliefs and human rights in Nigeria* / ed. by Francis N. Offor, Adeyemi J. Ademowo, Temidayo D. Oladipo. - Ibadan : Hope Publications, 2014. - XIV, 218 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular beliefs; witchcraft; children; offences against human rights.

In Nigeria, and more generally in Africa today, superstitious beliefs are used to justify and promote acts of discrimination, stigmatisation, social alienation, killing and targeting vulnerable groups in society. This volume examines these practices and calls for a better protection of those accused of witchcraft. Contributions: Human rights and the witchcraft phenomenon in a democratic society (Francis Offor); Witchcraft belief and human rights violations (Promise Akpan); Witchcraft in Islam: between myth and reality (Moruff Mudasiru); Superstition and witchcraft accusation in Igbo traditional thought system (George O. Mbara); Witchcraft and human security in contemporary Nigeria: echoes and lessons from humanism (Noah Opeyemi Balogun); Family induced childwitch stigmatisation in Nigeria: a case study of Akwa Ibom State (Olusola Matthew Ojo); Akwa-Ibom Child's Rights Law, family court and the prosecution of alleged childwitch abusers (Dapo Adekunle); Witchcraft belief and human rights violations in Akwa-Ibom State, Nigeria (Anthonia M. Essien); Ritual killing and the search for power and wealth (Temidayo David Oladipo); Exploring the pathways of superstitious beliefs on judgements and choices : the Nigerian experience (Essien Daniel Essien); The signifying vulva: caught/cut by culture and superstition : literature looks at female genital mutilation (Olumide Osagbemi); The need for religion in the nuclear age: the Islamic perspective (Abdul Majeed Hassan Bello); Secularism, secularisation and the secular Nigeria project (Adeyemi Johnson Ademowo); Fictions of dignity : embodying superstition, modernity, human rights and development in selected African novels (Uchechukwu J. Ilo); Religious identity conflict: the Nigerian experience (Ayobami Ojedokun). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**158 Ogbondah, Chris**

*Beyond religious news : a descriptive analysis of editorial themes in "Iwe Irohin", Nigeria's first newspaper* / Chris Ogbondah and Etim Anim - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 15-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; newspapers; media history.

The history of Nigerian journalism dates back to 1859, when "Iwe Irohin", the first newspaper of which there is a record, was published in Abeokuta by an Anglican Church clergyman, the Rev. Henry Townsend. As with pioneers in every sphere of life, "Iwe Irohin"

continues to be a focus of interest to journalism historians. More than 150 years since its debut, the newspaper continues to be remembered primarily as a religious publication. Little literature exists with regard to the full panoply of its character, contents and focus. This study is a comprehensive examination of the newspaper's contents from March 1860, when it debuted, to October 1867, when it stopped publication. The objective is to answer the research question: "was "Iwe Irohin" merely a religious newspaper?" Based on the extrapolation of 15 dominant editorial themes, the authors found that "Iwe Irohin" was far more than "a Christian newsreel", as it covered the major issues of public interest. The paper reported political, social and economic issues at home and abroad, just as contemporary newspapers do. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**159 Ogungbile, David O.**

*African indigenous religious traditions in local and global contexts : perspectives on Nigeria : a festschrift in honour of Jacob K. Olupona / ed. by David O. Ògúngbilé.* - Lagos : Malthouse Press, cop. 2015. - 439 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [415]-430. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9785325016

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; African religions; rituals; festivals; indigenous knowledge; spirituality; women; ethics; diasporas; festschrifts (form).

This book has been compiled in honour of Nigerian Professor of African indigenous religion, Jacob K. Olupona. 26 contributions, mainly by Nigerian scholars, are organized into five sections: I. Issues and perspectives on African indigenous religious traditions; II. Knowledge, power, vitality and representations; III. Rites, rituals and festivals; IV. Ethics, women and indigenous spirituality; V. AIRTs in diasporic contexts). Topics include: 'born again' traditional rulers and power; Ifa divination; moral knowledge and responsibility in times of AIDS and biowarfare; health and healing; shrines and sovereignty in religious life; secret knowledge and secret societies; spirituality in the lives of Muslim and Christian religious leaders; contemporary Muslim and Christian music performances; rites of passage among the Ngas, Mupun and Mwaghavul; burial rites and reincarnation traditions among the Ikwerre; the Igwe festival of the Benin people; the Osun Osogbo festival; the Zangbeto festival of the Ogu; retribution in Owhe society; spiritual security and morality in Igbo society; spirituality and business ethics among the Igbo; women in Yoruba and Igbo indigenous spirituality; women and seclusion at the Royal Harem of Benin; Orisha traditions in the American and Caribbean diaspora; Ifa priests in the United States; shared cultural practices of Nigerians and Cubans; identity and memory in a Yoruba diaspora community. The volume ends with a brief biographical sketch of Professor Olupona. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**160 Ojebuyi, Babatunde Raphael**

Marginalising the majority : Nigerian newspapers' coverage of the rural sections in a profit-driven economy / Babatunde Raphael Ojebuyi and Ridwan Abiola Kolawole - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 35-51 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; newspapers; rural-urban disparity.

This study examines the performance of print media in Nigeria, in the context of neoliberalism. It regards their coverage of the less-urban sections as compared to the attention given to the urban centres. "The Guardian", "The Nigerian Tribune" and "The Vanguard", national quality newspapers in Nigeria, were randomly selected for content analysis, while six reporters and two editors from the newspapers were purposively selected for in-depth interviews. The selected newspapers gave more attention to the urban centres to the neglect of the rural sections, while they placed monetary value on the scanty events they reported from the rural sections. The only occasions when the rural sections received appreciable media attention was when negative stories broke. The authors argue that this trend is contrary to social responsibility and national development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**161 Okafor, Obiora Chinedu**

Poverty in the human rights jurisprudence of the Nigerian Appellate Courts (1999–2011) / Obiora Chinedu Okafor and Basil Ugochukwu - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 289-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; courts of appeal; human rights; jurisprudence; poverty.

The major objective of this article is to examine the extent to which the human rights jurisprudence of the Nigerian appellate courts has been sensitive and / or receptive to the socio-economic and political claims of Nigeria's large population of the poor and marginalized. In particular, the article considers: the extent to which Nigerian human rights jurisprudence has either facilitated or hindered the efforts of the poor to ameliorate their own poverty; the kinds of conceptual apparatuses and analyses utilized by the Nigerian courts in examining the issues brought before it that concerned the specific conditions of the poor; and the key biases that are embedded in and shape Nigeria's jurisprudential orientation. The line of cases analysed in the article indicate that the Nigerian appellate courts, as elsewhere, possess great capacity, for good or ill, to impact public policy in the field of poverty reduction. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**162 Olong, Matthew**

Criminal justice sector reforms in Nigeria / Matthew Olong - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 366-382.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; criminal law.

The quest for a criminal justice system that is just, responsive, humane and recognizes the fact that changes are inevitable and criminal legislation should move and adapt to changes in society remains the tap root on which rests an ideal justice system. This article explores the possibility of a criminal justice system in Nigeria that would imbibe respect for the rule of law, human rights, integrated, efficient and effective criminal justice that is fair and provides reasonable and equal access to justice. The author argues for an ideal criminal justice system that provides qualitative and speedy delivery of justice; a criminal justice delivery that would strike a balance between delayed and hurried justice and would utilize information and communication technology for the attainment of substantial justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**163 Oluduro, Olubayo**

The implications of customs and traditions on women's reproductive health and rights in Nigeria / Olubayo Oluduro - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 116-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women's rights; reproductive health; international agreements; customary law.

Different groups of people worldwide have great attachments to their customs and traditions. Section 21 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) provides that the state shall preserve and promote those cultures which enhance human dignity and are consistent with the directive principles. While this section accords recognition to cultures and appears to protect the rights of each and every Nigerian to pursue cultural practices, there is need for a review of some of the practices that are inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution and other human rights principles as enshrined in the regional and international human rights instruments. The article examines how some traditional and cultural practices preserved in the name of custom pose critical and pervasive risks to the reproductive rights of women. It argues that the patriarchal nature of Nigerian society and the lack of empowerment and emotional dependence of women on men has negative consequences on the physical, psychological and mental health of women and reinforces their inferior status. It offers suggestions on how to bring an end to these practices. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**164 Omenugha, Kate Azuka**

Celebrity culture, media and the Nigerian youth: negotiating cultural identities in a globalised world / Kate Azuka Omenugha, Chikezie Emmanuel Uzuegbunam and Ike S. Ndolo - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 200-216.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular culture; globalization; youth; identity.

## WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

Globalisation often is viewed as negative because of threats to cultural identity, autonomy and integrity. Arguably, young people are more susceptible to these threats as they appear to have greater access to multiple media. In recent times, as media globalisation has steadily deepened, celebrity culture has been identified as a growing phenomenon, emerging with the rise in popular culture. The media both glamourise and glorify the lives of celebrities and this, according to research, has surprising influences on the lives of youth. This study examines, in the context of Nigeria, whether celebrity culture is being appropriated by Nigerian youth through their vicarious experiences of the media. A further aim is to establish whether such appropriation has any influence on their social behaviours and attitudes. Drawing respondents from undergraduate students at two universities in Nigeria, and employing qualitative and quantitative methodologies, the study has found that indications are rife of Western celebrity culture being perpetuated by both mainstream and alternative media, and that this is fast catching up with Nigerian youth's cultural experiences. However, there appears to be an emerging and empowering hybridisation of African and Western cultures, as Nigerian youth negotiate their cultural identities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **165 Omotoso, Femi**

*Democratic governance and political participation in Nigeria 1999 - 2014* / ed. by Femi Omotoso and Michael Kehinde. - Denver [etc.] : Spears Media, 2016. - XXV, 540 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 491-533. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1942876114

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; democracy; governance; political participation; elections; government policy; corruption; crime; political violence; human rights; interreligious relations; foreign policy.

This volume analyses Nigeria's experience as a democracy, after 1999 when the current Republic was instituted. Contributors look for factors hindering the democratic process, and make recommendations for overcoming them. Contents: Democratic governance and political participation: introduction to the issues (Femi Omotoso). --Part I Conceptual issues. Democratic governance, public policy process and political participation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic (A. Agagu); Leadership personality and democratic governance in Nigeria: a case study of Olusegun Obasanjo (Steve Itugbu); The media, public opinion and democratic governance in Nigeria (Olaopa Olawale. R & S. T. Akindele); Grassroots' governance and crisis of autonomy 1999-2014 (Femi Omotoso & Isaac Oladeji). --Part II Party politics and political competition. Political parties and political competition in Nigeria (Adedayo O. Olaleye, Joseph Ayo & Ikeji Arakeji); The 2003 general elections (Bamgbose J. Adele); The Nigeria 2007 general elections (Bamgbose J. Adele); Election and the challenges of democratic consolidation in Nigeria: an appraisal of 2011 general elections (Usman A. Tar & Alfa Patrick Innocent). --Part III Issues of governance. Goals and failures of

anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria (Declan Amaraegbu); Politics of privatisation of national assets (H.A.O. Idowu & T.O. Asaolu); Labour relations and collective bargaining in Nigeria 1999-2013 (O.S. Elegbeleye); Religion in democratic Nigeria: a Janus-faced phenomenon (Segun Oshewolo); The politics of Islamic banking in Nigeria (Michael Kehinde); Democracy and terrorism: the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria (Agaptus Nwozor); Democracy and ethnic militancy in Nigeria (Ola Abegunde); Security of life and property: armed robbery and kidnapping in Nigeria (Surajudeen Mudasiru); The state of human rights in the Nigerian Fourth Republic (Lere Amusan). Part IV Institutional framework. The Nigerian Senate 1999-2013 (Joseph Yinka Fashagba & Oluwakemi Shade Babatunde); An assessment of the civil service and democratic governance in Nigeria's Fourth Republic, 1999-2014 (Felix Olanrewaju Awosika); Women and the politics of representation in Nigeria's democratic governance: an analysis of the legislative elections from 1999 to 2011 (Oluwaniyi, O. Oluwatoyin); Part V Foreign policy. Nigeria's foreign relations: an assessment of the Bakassi peninsula crisis and resolution (Ajinde Oluwashakin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **166 Oniemola, Peter Kayode**

Why should oil rich Nigeria make a law for the promotion of renewable energy in the power sector? / Peter Kayode Oniemola - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 29-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum; electricity; solar energy; biofuels; hydroelectricity; environmental management; environmental law.

Nigeria is an oil rich country, endowed with both conventional and renewable energy sources. Electricity generation in Nigeria is dominated by oil and gas. The use of renewable energy in the power sector has not been promoted, despite Nigeria's abundant renewable energy potential. Using the law to integrate renewable energy into the Nigerian power sector will promote energy security and access, a clean environment and economic development. This article argues that the benefits of renewable energy outweigh its negative environmental and social impacts, also when compared to oil and gas. It posits that creating a law for the promotion of renewable energy in the power sector will enhance the benefits of renewable energy. Therefore, there should be affirmative law to support renewable energy and provide for a framework for ensuring that other laws do not constitute barriers to the deployment of renewable energy in the power sector. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **167 Onwumere, Alexander A.**

The influence of Negritude movement on modern African literature and writers : a study of Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Elechi Amadi's 'The concubine' / Alexander A. Onwumere and Florence Ebulonu - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 149-169.

## WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Africa; novels; Negritude; literary criticism.

Negritude is a movement and an ideology. As a movement, it is deeply rooted in Pan-African congresses, exhibitions, organizations and publications produced to challenge the theory of race hierarchy and black inferiority developed by philosophers such as Friedrich Hegel and Joseph de Gobineau. As an ideology, it is a defining milestone in the rehabilitation of Africa and African diasporic identity and dignity, and thus provided a unifying, fighting and liberating instrument for black Francophone students in the first half of the 20th century in search of their identity. It was an expression of a new humanism that positions black people within a global community of equals. Like any other movement or ideology, Negritude faced grave challenges and criticisms but has continued to survive because of its significant role and influence in the development of African literature. This research examines the influence of Negritude on modern African literature and writers with particular reference to Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Amadi's 'The concubine'. It contends that Negritude, in spite of criticisms, has not only survived but has also greatly influenced modern African literature and writers. Bibliogr, sum [Journal abstract]

### **168 Orie, Chibueze Prince**

Women meet dystopia in their America : a femalist reading of 'Americanah' / Chibueze Prince Orie - In: *Okike*: (2015), no. 53, p. 61-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; women migrants; identity.

Society has been patiently indifferent towards securing women's welfare. Nigerian social realities, tinged in patriarchal patina, cause women to consider self-exile as a possible path to liberation. Little does it occur to them that migrating to America or Europe will involve their being cut off from their roots. The emigrant will find herself stranded and frustrated; America or 'abroad' turns out to be dystopia, not utopia. To survive, sex is grudgingly traded. Chimamanda Adichie's 'Americanah' exposes the vicissitudes of women emigrants in America or Europe. Using a femalist perspective, this article finds that, through her story Adichie tries to dissuade women from thronging to foreign lands where they risk not only face sexual harassment but also the loss of her woman-essence, identity, roots, family and self. And once the woman migrant is dislocated, relocating and recovering herself proves tough. Bibliogr, sum [Journal abstract, edited]

### **169 Oyewole, John Ayodele**

Ownership and use of mobile audio-visual devices by Christian students of Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria / John Ayodele Oyewole - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 211-218 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; students; Christianity; mobile telephone; right to privacy; sexuality.

This study investigates the extent to which Christian students own mobile audio-visual devices, consider contents of these devices as confidential, and watch pornography on such devices. 445 students at the Adekunle Ajasin University in Nigeria received a survey about this subject. Results show that 91.4% of the Christian students own mobile audio-visual devices, while 42.8% watch pornography on such devices. However, a significant number of the students do not use their devices to view pornography, but do consider mobile audio-visual devices as confidential. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 170 Samuel, Awa

Absence of local flavour : presentation of Igbo proverbs in English and French / Awa Samuel & Ngele Chimmuanya - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 52, p. 333-347 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; proverbs; Igbo; translation.

This study critically examines the English and French translations of ten Igbo proverbs selected from Achebe's novel 'Arrow of God' and compares them with the Igbo originals. The authors show that these proverbs lose some of their meaning when re-expressed in English or French, because the imageries used represent different cultural realities. In translation the proverbs become dissociated from Igbo cosmology and cannot recreate the local flavour they have in Igbo. Bibliogr., sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 171 Shankar, Shobana

Race, ethnicity, and assimilation: the influence of American anthropology on Christian-Muslim relations in British Northern Nigeria / Shobana Shankar - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2016), vol. 29, no. 1-2, p. 37-65 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Nigeria; Nigeria; missions; ethnic relations; Islam; Christianity.

This article traces the influences of American anthropology and racial discourse on Christian missions and indigenous converts in British Northern Nigeria from the 1920s. While colonial ethnological studies of religious and racial difference had represented non-Muslim Northern Nigerians as inherently different from the Muslim Hausa and Fulani peoples, the American missionary Albert Helser, a student of Franz Boas, applied American theories and practices of racial assimilation to Christian evangelism to renegotiate interreligious and interethnic relations in Northern Nigeria. Helser successfully convinced the British colonial authorities to allow greater mobility and influence of "pagan" converts in Muslim areas, thus fostering more regular and more complicated Christian-Muslim interactions. For their part, Christian Northern Nigerians developed the identity of being modernizers, developed from their narratives of uplift from historical enslavement and oppression at the hands of Muslims. Using new sources, this article shows that a region long assumed to be frozen and reactionary experienced changes similar to those occurring



## WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

in other parts of Africa. Building on recent studies of religion, empire, and the politics of knowledge, it shows that cultural studies did not remain academic or a matter of colonial knowledge. Northern Nigerians' religious identity shaped their desire for cultural autonomy and their transformation from converts into missionaries themselves. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 172 Ucham, Emelda

African hybrids : exploring Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's "Ghana must go" and Chimamanda Adichie's "Americanah" / Emelda Ucham and Jairos Kangira - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 42-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; novels; women writers; diasporas; African identity.

This article discusses the representation of Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's debut novel "Ghana must go" (2013), and Chimamanda Adichie's novel "Americanah" (2013). Selasi and Chimamanda are women writers from Ghana and Nigeria, now living abroad. The aim of the article is to discuss Afropolitan identity formation as presented in the two novels using Selasi's (2005) essay "Who is an Afropolitan?" as a benchmark. In this essay Selasi defines Afropolitanism as "not being citizens but Africans of the world." The analysis concludes that not only do Afropolitans need to craft an identity on three levels according to Selasi (2005, para. 9) "national, racial, cultural - with tensions in between", but the experience can be traumatic and painful, both emotionally and physically. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 173 Udeogu, Ejike

Financialisation and economic growth in Nigeria / Ejike Udeogu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 489-503 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; capitalism; financial market; economic policy; interest rates; investments.

In 1986, Nigeria implemented several of the recommended neoliberal reforms, which were embedded as policy prescriptions in the IMF/World Bank Structural Adjustment Programmes. The interest rate ceiling formerly subscribed to by the government was repealed and the tight control on the country's capital account was also deregulated. These two major policies precipitated huge increases in both the rate of interest charged by domestic financial institutions, and the amount of capital inflows into the economy. The main purpose of this article is to ascertain whether these neoliberal policies - capital account and interest rate deregulation - have succeeded in inducing growth in real investment in Nigeria, for which they were originally intended. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**174 Ukomm, Aniefiok Sunday**

An evaluation of the role of technical education in Nigeria's industrial development / Aniefiok Sunday Ukomm and Emmanuel Obiahu Agha - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 166-194.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; technical education; industrial development; economic history.

The authors of this article stress the relationship between technical education and industrial development. They argue Nigeria is industrially underdeveloped as a result of technological backwardness. This article evaluates the role of technical education in Nigeria's industrial development. The article articulates the history of technical education in Nigeria. The authors analyze colonial influences and put the strategies of industrial development from independence in perspective. They mention the importance and benefits of technical education and set apart the challenges of technical education in Nigeria. The authors then recommend adequate funding, manpower training, steady energy production and supply, and political will/good leadership as possible solutions to achieving industrial development through technical education in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**175 Worugji, Israel N.E.**

Customary law, women's rights and the two faces of law in Nigeria / Israel N.E. Worugji and Rose O. Ugbe - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 96-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women's rights; customary law; supreme courts; judgments.

This article analyses the Nigerian Supreme Court pronouncements in two cases: *Mojekwu v. Iwuchukwu* and *Ukeje v. Ukeje*. The Supreme Court in these two cases expressed conflicting views on the inheritance rights of women under Igbo customary law. In the latter case, it declared the Igbo customary law and practice, which disinherits women, as unconstitutional. But in the former, the court on the same issue held that customary law and practice is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience. Juxtaposing the two pronouncements, this article examines whether the pronouncement in the *Ukeje* case could be interpreted to mean that the Supreme Court has overruled its own decision in the *Mojekwu* case, in favour of women rights, or has only introduced some complementary principles in its judicial role in the protection of women's rights in Nigeria. The article argues that this issue notwithstanding, the pronouncement in *Ukeje's* case has cleared the way for the protection and implementation of women's rights, and should be sustained as such. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**176 Yagboyaju, Dhikru Adewale**

Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999-2015) and electoral outcomes : how long can patronage or 'politics of the belly' last? / Dhikru Adewale Yagboyaju - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 162-185.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; voting; government; performance appraisal.

The relationship between elections and the vitality of a democratic society is clear. Elections have proven to be the best means of strengthening the mandate of a performing administration or removing a non-performing one. This paper argues, however, that the outcomes of several elections in Nigeria's Fourth Republic have proved contrary to the common trend in most advanced democratic systems, in which electoral outcomes are based on performance. While in some cases, especially in political party primaries, candidates with little or no democratic credentials have emerged during general elections, in other instances administrations with relatively high records of infrastructural development have been voted out. This study traces the most probable causes of this paradox to Nigeria's money politics and a possible misinterpretation of the concept of development. It is essentially a literature-based study, descriptive but also analytical. The paper concludes that the country will have to contend with the politics of underdevelopment for as long as immediate and pecuniary benefits constitute the expectation of the generality of followers. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**177 Yusuf, Badmas O.**

*Arabic and Islamic textual interpretations on religious tolerance* / editor-in-chief, professor Badmas O. Yusuf. - [Jos] : Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS), cop. 2015. - XII, 378 p. ; 25 cm - Teksten in het Engels en Arabisch. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Arabisch.

ISBN 9785298434

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Arab countries; Islam; Islamic studies; Koran; religious literature; interreligious relations; peace; conflict resolution; freedom of religion; conference papers (form); 2014.

From 6-10 April 2014 the Sokoto State branch of the Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS) played host to the thirty-second Annual National Conference, the main theme of which was interpretation of Arabic and Islamic Studies texts and religious tolerance. Various papers were presented in the two official languages of NATAIS: Arabic and English. In this collective volume thirty-two of these papers are included. Subjects include the Islamic concept of tolerance and peaceful co-existence, the Islamic ruling on religious tolerance, and the Islamic recipe for curbing extremism. Other subjects are the non-Muslims attitude to Arabic and Islamic texts, Orientalist views about the Qur'an, and the relevance of the conflict management and resolution principles of the

Prophets Daud and Sulaiman in contemporary times. The authors explain the efforts of past and contemporary Arabic and Islamic scholars in the impeccable interpretation of the Qur'an, just as the Islamic respect for other religions and Islamic concepts of religious freedom. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**178 Yusuf, Badmas O.**

*Perspectives of Arabic and Islamic studies on security and peace building : edited proceedings of the 31st Annual National Conference of NATAIS / editor-in-chief, Professor Badmas O. Yusuf. - Ilorin : Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS), cop. 2014. - X, 200 p. ; 25 cm - Teksten in het Engels en Arabisch. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Arabisch.*

ISBN 9785298426

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Arab countries; Islam; Islamic studies; peacebuilding; national security; Koran; conference papers (form); 2013.

This book contains the edited proceedings of the thirty-first annual conference of the Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS) held in Ilorin at the Kwara State College of Arabic and Islamic Legal Studies, 21-23 April 2013. Scholars of Arabic and Islamic Studies presented papers on the theme of the conference "Security and peace building in Nigeria : the role of Arabic and Islamic Studies". Twenty-one of these papers are brought together in this book, thirteen are written in Arabic, eight are in English. The authors address the importance of security, and underscore the role of the Arabic language as a security tool in Nigeria. Reference is made to the relevance of the works of prominent Nigerian scholars to the promotion of security, peace and tolerance in Nigeria. The articles emphasize the interreligious dialogue as one of the ingredients for security, tolerance and peace building in society. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

**179 Atsain N'Cho, François**

Senghor : quand la parole de tous les jours se fait pòeme / François Atsain N'Cho - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 43-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; poetry; literary criticism.

Le présent article examine la poésie de Léopold Sédar Senghor. Il étudie la manière dont les faits et les données les plus ordinaires de la vie se laissent transcrire en langage poétique. En outre l'auteur analyse le processus au terme duquel Senghor, dépassant la valeur d'usage des mots, atteint leur valeur d'échange. Ce parcours est envisagé sous le double aspect du pouvoir de nomination du langage et de la capacité de poétisation du mot. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**180 Badiane, Alioune**

*Présentation de l'artiste Djibril Ndiaye de la sculpture à la 'sculpeinture' / Alioune Badiane. - 2013. - no. 91, p. 289-296 : foto's.*

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; artists; visual arts.

Cette étude porte sur les œuvres de Djibril Ndiaye, artiste sénégalais, né le 27 février 1945 à Dakar. Que nous dit Djibril Ndiaye à travers ses œuvres? Formé, connu, voire classé comme sculpteur, il revendique d'exercer son métier dans la 'sculpeinture'. Serait-ce par un effet de mode sur une simple inspiration d'artiste? Sinon, sommes-nous devant une étape importante du développement cohérent d'une pratique pétrie d'expérience? Quels éléments de référence les jeunes générations d'artistes et de critiques d'art peuvent-elles trouver dans cette rencontre double avec Djibril Ndiaye? Quelles préoccupations a-t-il voulu exprimer au fil de sa démarche artistique? Ses sculptures et sculpeintures ont-elles répondu à ses attentes? Quelles sont les perspectives? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**181 Gifford, Paul**

Religion and politics in contemporary Senegal / Paul Gifford - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 688-709.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Muslim brotherhoods; Sufism; political parties; power.

Senegal has a clientelist political system, which is personalized, opaque, and characterized by wide impunity for the political elite. The most salient social force in the country is the Sufi brotherhoods, especially the most important religious families within them, which have been an integral part of the clientelist system since the time of Diouf (1981-2000). Although the essence of a brotherhood is the disciples' submission to the will of the guide, it was never the case that a guide could simply deliver his disciples' votes to his chosen politician. Disciples could distinguish political from religious injunctions, and a combination of economic and political factors also influenced decisions. Nevertheless, the Mouride brotherhood in particular benefited under Abdoulaye Wade (2000-12), who publicly identified himself as a disciple, and, in turn, Mourides tended to give him their support. Macky Sall (2012-present) in his presidential election campaign appeared more negative towards all religious forces, a neglect seemingly evident in certain problems that have arisen since his election. Yet, though the brotherhoods still exercise considerable power, this article argues that their influence is waning. External factors from the wider Islamic world explain this decline in influence, as well as internal factors such as the commercialization of the religious families and the growing reluctance of increasingly educated disciples to be dictated to in political matters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**182 Langui, Konan Roger**

La femme senghorienne entre symbolisme et représentation de l'idéal nègre / Konan Roger Langui - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 27-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; poetry; women; literary criticism.

Cette étude détermine les fondements culturels et psychologiques de l'usage du 'féminin' comme personnage référentiel dans la poésie de Senghor. L'optique de cet auteur, comme celle de la plupart des auteurs de la Négritude, était de parvenir à reconstituer l'identité négro-africaine constamment bafouée par les fléaux qu'ont été, entre autres, le colonialisme, la traite négrière et le racisme. Cependant, si Senghor a tant vénéré la femme, ce ne fut point pour elle-même au sens profond, mais objectivement, pour ce qu'elle incarne le langage même du 'Beau', traductible en vertus identitaires et sociales. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**183 Lemke, Jeslyn**

Tweeting democracy : an ethnographic content analysis of social media use in the differing politics of Senegal and Ethiopia's newspapers / Jeslyn Lemke and Endalk Chala - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 167-185 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Ethiopia; journalism; social media; newspapers.

This descriptive, empirical study gives context to how print journalists in two politically different African nations, Senegal and Ethiopia, use Twitter and Facebook to report the news and to what extent. We ask, "how is this new model of online reporting manifesting itself in Ethiopian and Senegalese newsrooms, given Senegal's track record of democratic government and free press and Ethiopia's infamously authoritarian control and censorship of the country's journalists?". The method is a content analysis of 60 days of posts on ten print newspapers' Twitter and Facebook pages, to establish a comparative assessment of the two nations. Findings are also given context by comparing the print newspapers' popularity on Twitter and Facebook against each nation's top 20 most popular Twitter and Facebook pages. Results show Ethiopia to be markedly behind in Twitter posts, but the newspapers of each country show similar rates of posting to Facebook. Journalists in both nations are not livetweeting events, but instead are linking content on social media to the newspaper's main home page. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**184 Petrocelli, Rachel M.**

Painting between the lines : the Cape Verdean community of Colonial Dakar, 1920-1945 / Rachel M. Petrocelli - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 149-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Senegal; immigrants; identity; capitals; colonial history.

## WEST AFRICA - SENEGAL

From the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, immigrants from Cape Verde to Dakar, Senegal, colonial capital of French West Africa, became a small but important community in terms of significance in both the urban economy and the colonial framework of race and identity. They occupied important labor niches valuable to the colonizer such as painting and domestic work and attached those fields to a unique identity to which only they belonged. Able to capitalize on the ambiguity inherent to colonial race and identity policies, Cape Verdeans bridged categories common to state policies, particularly "foreign" and "native", in ways not adequately captured by the concept of intermediaries often employed in examinations of immigrant populations to West Africa. Their insertion in Dakar reveals the permeability of such colonial concepts as well as the opportunities immigrants made in town. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **185 Repinecz, Jonathon**

'This is not a pipe'? : reflexivity, fictionality and dialogism in Sembène's films / Jonathon Repinecz - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 181-197 : tab, foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; filmmakers; ideologies.

The work of filmmaker Ousmane Sembène, from Senegal, is often analysed in terms of its highly ideological and social realist mode. This paper questions the relevance of a one-way "film as message" model by demonstrating how Sembène's films thematize the limits of meaning. His work systematically emphasizes the dialogical construction of meaning, whether of important symbols like the mask in "La Noire de .../Black Girl", or of the films themselves as objects circulating in society. Self-reflexive strategies like posters and cameos by Sembène call the viewer's attention to the constructedness of the ideological message and the arbitrariness of the film as sign. Sembène's films are still a call to action, but they are also a call to thought about the factitiousness of narrative, and to dialogue about the work of interpretation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SIERRA LEONE

### **186 Cook, Christopher R.**

Diamonds are forever? : press coverage of African conflicts and the Westphalian filter of resource wars / Christopher R. Cook - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 109-126 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Sierra Leone; Great Britain; United States; newspapers; journalism; diamonds; political violence; images.

This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a

narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further the author examines American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## TOGO

**187 Yigbe, Dotsé**

*Intermédialité en situation coloniale et postcoloniale : l'exemple du Togo* / Dotsé Yigbe & Joël Glasman (éds.). - Dschang : Dschang University Press, 2016. - 90 p. ; 21 cm. - (Mont Cameroun, ISSN 1812-7142 ; hors série, no. 1 (2016)).

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; propaganda; photography; press; literature; media history.

Les cinq articles de ce numéro thématique abordent sous des perspectives différentes la question des rapports entre colonialité et intermédialité. Ils montrent comment, depuis un siècle et demi, la réalité coloniale semble avoir imprimé une marque indélébile sur la manière dont les différents supports médiatiques s'articulent les uns sur les autres. Le présent numéro rassemble des contributions présentées lors du colloque 'Le champ médiatique coloniale: intermédialité, répression, créativité', tenu à Lomé le 2 et 3 octobre 2013. Contributions: Le nom et l'image, le missionnaire comme médiateur: idolâtrie ou iconoclasme (Dotsé Yigbe); Entre information scientifique et engagement colonial: la revue de vulgarisation scientifique allemande 'Globus' et le médiatisation du Togo en Allemagne (1884-1910) (Amatso Obikoli Asseboni, Adjaï Paulin Oloukpona-Yinnon); La photographie et la propagande coloniale : regards actuels sur les images coloniales d'Afrique, le cas du Togo allemand (Kokou Azamede); Zur Inszenierung von Oralität in Félix Couchoros Buch- und Zeitungsroman 'L'Esclave' (Akila Ahouli); Intermédialité et expression de la violence postcoloniale dans le roman africain: l'effet 'carnet de voyage' dans 'Ténèbres à midi' de Théo Ananissoh (Kangni Alemjdjrodo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]



**WEST CENTRAL AFRICA**

GENERAL

**188 Green, Toby**

Africa and the price revolution : currency imports and socioeconomic change in West and West-Central Africa during the seventeenth century / Toby Green - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 1-24 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Central Africa; economic history; currencies; prices; international trade; 1500-1599; 1600-1699.

The past decade has seen much ink spilled on global interconnections in the early modern economy, especially those linking European and Asian economies. But this Eurasian concentration has excluded Africa from the discussion. This article addresses this absence by showing that West and West-Central Africa were integral to the global price revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Considering evidence from West and West-Central Africa reveals how the price revolution was a genuinely global phenomenon, with increasing imports of locally-used currencies that created inflation in line with the inflation of gold and silver in Europe and Asia. The article argues that the coexistence of exchangeable value and other social uses of currencies also contributed to a relative depreciation in Africa's global economic strength. Also related to this phenomenon were the rise of an export slave trade and changes in the production and distribution of West and West-Central African cloth industries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**189 Mebiame Zomo, Maixant**

'Frères et sœurs en Christ' : la parenté religieuse transnationale de la politique du mariage au sein des Églises pentecôtistes d'Afrique centrale / Maixant Mebiame Zomo - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 541-568 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Pentecostalism; kinship; social relations.

Dans les Églises pentecôtistes d'Afrique centrale, se nouent des liens sociaux forts entre les membres et se construit une parenté dite spirituelle formée sur le modèle de la parenté par alliance et par descendance. Cet article décrit la construction de cette parenté spirituelle qui passe par un travail de 'déparentélisation' des sujets convertis. La parenté lignagère, clanique ou ethnique d'avant la conversion est diabolisée et détruite pour inscrire le nouveau converti dans la filiation de la famille des 'frères et sœurs en Christ' qui se présente comme une nation imaginée ou virtuelle sans ancrage géographique territorial. Cette parenté est dite transnationale et est consolidée par la formation des réseaux religieux pentecôtistes sur les plans local, régional et international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

**190 Pablo-Romero, María del P.**

The different contribution of productive factors to economic growth in Mena countries / María del P. Pablo-Romero, Antonio Sánchez-Braza and Mohammed Bouznit - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 2-3, p. 127-145 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; economic development; capital; economic models.

This study analyses the extent to which different productive factors, and the relationships that exist between them, affect the economic growth of productivity in the Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries during the period 1990-2010. A translog production function is estimated by using panel data and the contribution of the factors to growth is calculated. The results show a positive effect of the physical and human capital on productivity and high complementarity relationships between them, both factors being essential in determining economic growth. However, the magnitude of their contribution varies substantially between the ten countries considered. Thus, the capitalisation of the economies and the improvement of the human capital seem to be key policy elements of economic growth in these countries. Nevertheless, a considerable part of the economic growth cannot be explained by these factors, particularly in Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**191 Tchounga, Anatole**

Conjoncture économique, asymétrie d'information et qualité de portefeuille de crédits : une étude sur le système bancaire de la CEMAC / Anatole Tchounga, Gilles Brice M'bakob - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 121-144 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; finance; credit.

Dans un contexte où les marchés financiers sont embryonnaires, il revient principalement au système bancaire de financer l'économie. Cette activité de financement peut cependant être entravée dans la mesure où les banques enregistrent, dans leurs bilans, beaucoup de créances irrécouvrables, dégradant ainsi la qualité de portefeuille de crédits. C'est ce qui caractérise le système bancaire de la Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC). La littérature attribue la responsabilité de la dégradation de la qualité du portefeuille de crédits tantôt aux aléas de la conjoncture économique tantôt au problème d'asymétrie d'information. Bien que les travaux empiriques dans ce champ de recherche soient nombreux, il semble qu'aucun travail de ce type n'ait été réalisé dans la zone CEMAC. Qui est responsable de la mauvaise qualité des portefeuilles de crédit des banques de la CEMAC ? Telle est la question à laquelle ce travail s'évertue à répondre. Après avoir rassemblé les données issues de la base World Development Indicators, des

rapports d'activités de la Commission Bancaire d'Afrique Centrale (COBAC) ainsi que ceux de la Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC), les auteurs réalisent une estimation par la méthode des moments généralisés du modèle spécifié. Les résultats révèlent que les fluctuations économiques n'ont que peu d'effets sur les portefeuilles de crédit, bien que le chômage s'avère particulièrement nuisible pour ces portefeuilles. En revanche le problème d'asymétrie d'information semble être le principal vecteur des mauvais prêts. Ainsi, les banques devraient être plus prudentes quant à la qualité des emprunteurs. L'ouverture des bureaux de crédit et d'un registre public de crédit serait le bienvenu. App., bibliogr., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**192 Ziavoula, Robert**

*Les territoires du sacré : images, discours, pratiques* / Robert Ziavoula, Abel Kouvouama, Patrice Yengo (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, 2016. - 268 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 281111680X

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; West Africa; Congo (Brazzaville); Cameroon; religious rituals; death rites; mourning; death; language usage.

Comment un mouvement religieux s'implante-t-il sur un territoire et le sacralise-t-il ? Ou, autrement dit, comment les individus, les groupes et les mouvements sacralisent-ils le territoire dans leurs pratiques et représentations sociales, politiques et religieuses ? Les terrains d'enquêtes de cet ouvrage se situent principalement en Afrique centrale et en particulier au Congo-Brazzaville. Les processus de constitution du sacré sont étudiés à travers différents phénomènes historiques ou plus contemporains. C'est le cas avec le matsuanisme au Congo, les images et les écrans modernes comme dispositifs des sociétés de l'éblouissement, la place du corps du roi dans la société bamiléké, l'implantation du prophétisme japonais Sukyo Mahikari en Afrique de l'Ouest. Les territoires du sacré sont encore abordés avec les pratiques de deuil au Cameroun, l'étude des métaphores nécrologiques issues des médias à Brazzaville, le tchikumbi et le sacré matrimonial ou bien les rites autour des restes de Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza au Congo. En explorant un certain nombre de territoires du sacré, ce livre souhaite donner à lire et à comprendre la prégnance du "religieux" dans les sociétés africaines contemporaines et dans les pratiques des acteurs sociaux et politiques. Textes réunis de : Abel Kouvouama, Ange Bergson Lendja Ngnemzue, Frédérique Louveau, Luc Ngwé, Régine Tchicaya-Oboa, Joseph Tonda, Martin Yaba, Patrice Yengo et Robert Ziavoula. [Résumé extrait du livre]

## ANGOLA

**193 Blanes, Ruy Llera**

*Angola* / [Ruy Llera Blanes ... [et al.]. - Leiden : Brill, 2015. - p. 211-372. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Social sciences and missions, ISSN 1874-8937 ; vol. 28, no. 3-4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; religion; Christianity; missions; women; African Independent Churches; Jehovah's Witnesses.

Since the end of the civil war in 2002 the religious landscape of Angola has changed significantly. Catholic in its majority, the country saw a rapid growth of charismatic, evangelical and Pentecostal churches under the impulse of Brazilian, Nigerian and Congolese missionaries. After a short liberal opening in the 1990s, the state toughened its control of religions and, in recent years, engaged in a fight against non-Christian faiths (including Islam) and "religious proliferation", determined to firmly control religious developments. In spite of this, Angolan religious landscape is dynamic and diverse; at the same time, however, it is traumatised, divided and facing an uncertain future. The contributions in this special issue are not just concerned with Catholics and Protestants; one article looks at the religious and political imaginaries of members of the Tokoist Church in Angola today, another examines the history of Jehovah's Witnesses, with special attention to the reasons for their repression. The articles deal with different period in time: pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. Titles: The Angolan apocalyps: prophecies, imaginaries and political contestations in post-war Angola (Ruy Llera Blanes); African women in ecclesiastical documents, Benguela, 1760-1860 (Mariana P. Candido); "Into the thick of the fray": black missionaries, American adaptive education, and the foundations of the United States foreign relations with Angola (Kate Burlingham); Seeing mission work through a gendered lens: Nellie Arnott's personal portrayal of women's work in Angola (Ann Ellis Pullen and Sarah Ruffing Robbins); The persecution of Jehovah's witnesses in colonial Angola (with a digression on the inception of Tokoism) (Pedro Pinto). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**194 Cook, Christopher R.**

Diamonds are forever? : press coverage of African conflicts and the Westphalian filter of resource wars / Christopher R. Cook - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 109-126 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Sierra Leone; Great Britain; United States; newspapers; journalism; diamonds; political violence; images.

This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory

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gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further the author examines American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## CAMEROON

### **195 Atanga, Luc Armand**

Les partis politiques ethno-tribaux sont-ils solubles dans l'unité nationale au Cameroun? / Luc Armand Atanga - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 177-203.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; political parties; ethnic groups; national identity; nation building.

Le Cameroun apparaît davantage comme cette mosaïque culturelle caractérisée par une poly-ethnicité, facilement exploitable et susceptible de semer la division. Il n'est pas pourtant superflu de dire que les regroupements politiques sont frappés du sceau tribal, et l'on observe la construction des associations d'un genre particulier tirant leurs racines à partir des ethnies, tribus, clans, villages, etc. Cette relation incestueuse entre les partis politiques et l'ethnie a un potentiel séparatiste élevé susceptible de fragiliser ou de détruire la cohésion nationale si chère à la nation camerounaise. Pour preuve, ils ont été interdits pendant les années 1990. Cette interdiction masquait une évidence: la légitimité inhérente à toute entité représentative dont jouissent les partis ethno-tribaux, ni déléguée, ni empruntée, ou tronquée suscite l'adhésion des populations qui se reconnaissent en ces leaders souvent parents peu ou prou proches, donc écoutés. S'il est vrai que l'unité nationale commence 'en bas', il n'en demeure pas moins que les partis politiques à connotation tribale peuvent avec plus de fluidité véhiculer le message unitaire d'où leur réhabilitation dans le paysage politique, toute chose qui témoigne de leur solubilité dans la dynamique de l'unité nationale. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **196 Ebogo, Frank**

Émergence et insertion de la presqu'île de Bakassi sur l'échiquier africain : une lecture à partir des géosciences politiques / Frank Ebogo - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 205-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Nigeria; boundary conflicts; geopolitics; foreign policy.

Péninsule peu connue jusqu'à la fin du XXe siècle, Bakassi est devenu, à la faveur du conflit transfrontalier qui a opposé les forces armées camerounaises et nigérianes, et surtout à la suite de la longue bataille juridico-politique conclue par les accords de Greentree, un espace stratégique sur l'échiquier géopolitique africain. Cet article s'emploie, au-delà des analyses généralement proposées, à rendre compte du processus de construction de la presqu'île de Bakassi à partir des géosciences politiques. Cette nouvelle approche offre l'avantage de fournir une lecture inter et transdisciplinaire (géographie, géopolitique, géostratégie et géo-économie) des enjeux déterminants et des jeux déployés par les différents acteurs impliqués dans le théâtre de Bakassi. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **197 Essomba Ambassa, Claude**

Risque de crédit et gouvernance par la proximité : l'expérience d'EB-ACCION dans la gestion des microcrédits octroyés aux TPE camerounaises / Claude Essomba Ambassa, Dieudonné Nocheh Nselapi, Gilles TeuguiaTadjuidje - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 97-120 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; microfinance; small enterprises.

Des enquêtes auprès de 242 bénéficiaires de microcrédits d'une institution de microfinance camerounaise de deuxième catégorie (EB-ACCION) tendent à démontrer que l'accompagnement des micro-entrepreneurs dans leur activité par la régularité et la nature des contacts accroît la performance de remboursement des prêts octroyés et réduit le risque d'insolvabilité des micro-entrepreneurs. Cet article montre que le contrôle par la proximité est un mécanisme de gouvernance à même de réduire les contraintes de financement que connaissent les très petites entreprises en Afrique du fait d'un environnement où les systèmes financiers sont dominés par les banques et où les concours financiers alternatifs sont plutôt rares. App., bibliogr., notes, sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **198 Essombe Edimo Nya Bonabébé, Jean-Roger**

Disparités territoriales de la dynamique des petites et moyennes entreprises à Douala / Jean-Roger Essombe Edimo Nya Bonabébé, Girault Duvalier Ndamcheu Dosseu Bamen - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 61-95 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; small enterprises; economic models.

L'objectif de ce travail est de contribuer à une analyse approfondie des facteurs géographiques pertinents expliquant l'état de l'entrepreneuriat et les décisions de localisation des petites unités industrielles dans la ville de Douala. Il s'agit, entre autres, d'informer les différentes politiques pour une meilleure promotion de l'entrepreneuriat et une prise en compte des préférences de localisation dans le territoire doualais. Cette analyse

exploite les techniques d'évaluation des performances territoriales à travers l'application de l'analyse structurelle - géographique. Cette méthode mesure l' "effet territoire" au regard de la dynamique globale et permet de préciser la position économique d'un territoire par rapport à la tendance générale. L'analyse économétrique qualitative multinominale permet d'évaluer les facteurs influençant les probabilités de localisation des petites unités industrielles. A partir des données du Recensement Général des Entreprises de 2009, les principaux résultats montrent que la nature de la PME, le niveau d'instruction du promoteur, son âge et le chiffre d'affaires affectent les probabilités de localisation. Cependant, leurs effets et leurs amplitudes varient en fonction du territoire de localisation. Ces principaux résultats suggèrent l'élaboration d'une politique de localisation et de relocalisation des PME. Une stratégie qui favoriserait alors une dynamique contrôlée des territoires dans cette ville. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**199 Fokwang, Jude**

Politics at the margins : alternative sites of political involvement among young people in Cameroon / Jude Fokwang - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 211-228.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; youth; political attitudes.

This paper analyses young people's political discourses and experiences, highlighting their disillusionment with the postcolonial state. Drawing on ethnographic data and interviews with young people in the city of Bamenda, Cameroon, the article argues that young people's perspectives and discourses on politics constitute alternative forms of political involvement and resistance. Their actions, inactions and discourses about politics and political personalities are informed by their specific identities and positionalities. However, taken collectively, these voices reveal current national anxieties about the postcolonial state whose legitimacy is widely believed to have eroded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**200 Ilongo, Fritz Ngale**

Students' perception of the role of school counselling / Fritz Ngale Ilongo - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 236-242.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; counselling; secondary education.

This article evaluates students' perception of school counselling in Cameroon, using a quantitative research design (Z test) with a purposive probability sample of 150 high school students from Bamenda sub-division. School counselling is an integral part of the school programme, and the research shows that students have an opinion of what the role of counselling should be. It also reveals, however, that school counselling does not influence students' educational and career choices, and that it offers little help in solving students'

psychological problems. The findings of this study show fundamental structural and functional limitations of school counselling in Cameroon, and highlight the necessity of re-evaluating its methods and objectives, and the need for quality interactions with the students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**201 Kamougnana, Samuel**

Les occupations européennes et les mutations politiques dans la subdivision de Mokolo (1900-1960) / Samuel Kamougnana - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 227-243.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; traditional polities; colonial administration; colonial period.

Situé à l'est de la région de l'Extrême-Nord, le Mayo-Tsanaga est peuplé de nombreux groupes ethniques. Bien avant la création de cette unité administrative, les populations vivaient sous l'autorité de leurs chefs coutumiers, gardien des institutions traditionnelles. Ce sont ces derniers qui font face à l'invasion peule qui les bouleversèrent profondément, sans pour autant leur tenir tête. Mais dès l'occupation du pays par les Allemands, puis par les Français, successivement, le pouvoir de décision de certains chefs diminua de façon considérable, tandis que les autres rétablissaient les leurs. L'objectif de la présente étude est d'examiner les permanences et les mutations survenues au niveau de l'organisation de ces unités de commandement traditionnelles qui furent et demeurent encore des acteurs quasiment indéniables du système politique et administratif camerounais en général et dans cette unité tant géographique qu'administrative du Mayo-Tsanaga en particulier. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**202 Kayo Sikombe, André**

Politique et insécurité dans le processus de développement urbain au Cameroun / André Kayo Sikombe - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 83-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; urbanization; urban society; social conditions.

L'insécurité urbaine est aujourd'hui une préoccupation de tous les États qui réalisent de plus en plus la nécessité de redéfinir les contours de ce phénomène dont la complexité déjoue les approches classiques et sectorielles pour inviter à une véritable réflexion dans le cadre d'une approche collective de construction de la politique de sécurité. Le présent article analyse l'insécurité urbaine dans le processus de développement urbain au Cameroun. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]



**203 Kouega, Jean-Paul**

Thematic progression in the Cameroon spoken media news in English / Jean-Paul Kouega - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 125-140 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; mass media.

This article examines the mechanism underlying text production, using the framework set up by Prague School Linguists. It seeks to answer a fundamental question: "how is a text built?", "what do writers do to get the individual sentences of their texts to hang together and form a unified whole?" The discourse genre chosen to illustrate the study is news reporting, specifically the spoken media news. The data collected consist of two news issues broadcast over the Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV): one is a radio news issue and the other, its televised counterpart. The analysis reveals that there are a total of 270 utterance themes in the two news issues, and three patterns of thematic progression (TP) are used: TP with derived themes, TP with a constant theme and the simple linear TP. It also reveals that the news discourse (be it on the radio or television) is characterized by a high proportion of thematic progression with derived themes, which tends to be used twice as frequently as the TP with a constant theme or the simple linear TP. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

**204 Moluh, Yacouba**

L'État et les associations ethno-identitaires au Cameroun : l'analyse d'une interdépendance paradoxale à l'ère de la démocratisation / Yacouba Moluh - In: *Revue africaine d'études politiques et stratégiques*: (2014), no. spéc., p. 7-38.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; democratization; State-society relationship; ethnic groups; associations; political action.

Au début des années 1990, les États africains au sud du Sahara s'étaient engagés dans un processus de décompression de l'autoritarisme dont les conséquences attendues pouvaient être entre autres la libéralisation de l'espace public, un élargissement des droits individuels et collectif pouvant permettre une meilleure expression de la citoyenneté, des élections compétitives ou tout au moins pluralistes, etc. L'un des effets de ce processus a été l'irruption d'un type nouveau d'acteurs de l'espace public: les groupes ethniques, régionaux - expression d'une solidarité mécanique et conséquence d'une gouvernance néo patrimonialiste. Le commerce qu'ils entretiennent avec l'État est généralement abordé par la littérature sous le prisme de la politique d'affection. Cet article, à travers l'analyse du Cameroun, l'envisage sous l'angle des échanges calculés, c'est-à-dire en termes d'investissement et de retour sur investissement. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**205 Yigbedek, Zacharie**

Structure de propriété et performance des entreprises d'assurance du Cameroun / Zacharie Yigbedek - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 3-35 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; insurance; entreprises.

Le présent article étudie l'influence de la structure de propriété sur la performance des entreprises d'assurance du Cameroun. La théorie de l'agence et de nombreux travaux empiriques posent que les deux aspects de la structure de propriété que constituent la concentration du capital et la nature des actionnaires sont susceptibles d'avoir une influence sur la performance des entreprises. Faite à partir d'un échantillon de 22 entreprises d'assurance opérant au Cameroun parmi lesquelles 16 entreprises d'assurance de dommages et 6 entreprises d'assurance vie, cette étude aboutit aux résultats suivants: (i) la part du capital détenue par les actionnaires dirigeants n'exerce aucune influence sur la performance. Ce résultat va à l'encontre de la thèse de la convergence des intérêts selon laquelle le fait que les dirigeants détiennent une part du capital doit les inciter à gérer l'entreprise dans le sens des intérêts des actionnaires, et les divergences d'intérêts entre actionnaires et dirigeants devraient être d'autant moins importantes que la part du capital social détenue par les dirigeants est élevée ; (ii) la part du capital détenue par les actionnaires institutionnels a une influence positive sur la performance ; (iii) la concentration du capital n'exerce aucune influence sur la performance. Nos résultats confirment dans l'ensemble les hypothèses de la théorie de l'agence, mais sont de manière générale opposés à ceux des tenants de la thèse de la neutralité selon lesquels la structure de propriété n'exerce pas d'influence sur la performance de l'entreprise. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## CHAD

**206 Scheele, Judith**

The Libyan connection: settlement, war, and other entanglements in Northern Chad / Judith Scheele - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 115-134 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Libya; Chad; conflict; communities; boundaries; property rights.

Historically, connections between southern Libya and northern Chad have always been close, if only due to the fundamental need for connectivity that characterises most Saharan economies. Drawing on so far mostly inaccessible archival records and oral history, this article outlines the implications of this proximity, arguing that it led to intimate entanglements within families and an ongoing confusion of property rights. This in turn resulted in increased rather than diminished hostility during the years of war that opposed the two countries, as people attempted to define uncertain boundaries, and were - and still

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are - competing for access to similar resources, moral, symbolic, social, and economic.  
Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## CONGO (KINSHASA)

### **207 Cook, Christopher R.**

Diamonds are forever? : press coverage of African conflicts and the Westphalian filter of resource wars / Christopher R. Cook - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 109-126 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Sierra Leone; Great Britain; United States; newspapers; journalism; diamonds; political violence; images.

This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further the author examines American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **208 Gottschalk, Keith**

Hydro-politics and hydro-power : the century-long saga of the Inga project / Keith Gottschalk - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 279-294 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; hydroelectricity; development projects; regional economic relations; international relations.

The proposal to build the world's largest hydro-power project on the Congo River is a century old. This article argues that the Grand Inga project could become the political, diplomatic, and economic driver to deepening integration between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other African countries. The Inga delays were not without benefits. Twenty-first century sensibilities ensure revision of the proposed mega-project to minimize both ecological and social harm. While colonial-era projects were configured to maximize benefits to imperialist, settler, and corporate interests, independence and democratization are the prerequisites to facilitate the broadest possible distribution of the benefits of

electrification. Since some of the countries involved have hybrid regimes, further democratization, and civil society lobbying, will be necessary to mitigate the downside of its ecological and social impacts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**209 Rich, Jeremy**

That they all may be one? : Jean Bokeleale and US Protestant missionary conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 1965–1972 / Jeremy Rich - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2016), vol. 29, no. 1-2, p. 66-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; missions; Protestant churches.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Congolese pastor Jean Bokeleale's church union movement divided US Protestant missionaries. Bokeleale's goal of uniting all Congolese Protestant churches was sanctioned by Congolese leader Mobutu Sese Seko, and Bokeleale relied on cultural nationalist arguments to criticize missionaries who opposed his aims. Liberal missionaries gave financial assistance to Bokeleale and criticized evangelicals opposed to church union. Evangelical missionaries denounced Bokeleale as a demagogue, similar to Western criticism of Congolese prime minister Patrice Lumumba. This essay examines how missionary discussion of Bokeleale reveals debates over the role of missionaries in an independent Congo. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**210 Rich, Jeremy**

Changing dollars into Zaires: the challenges of a humanitarian aid NGO in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 1965-1972 / by Jeremy Rich - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 77-101.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; United States; NGO; Church; Americans; politics; 1960-1969.

Based largely on written correspondence by members of the American Protestant Church World Service (CWS) in the period 1965-1972, this article examines the role of this faith-based international aid agency in the early years of the Mobutu regime. Focusing on the changing relationships between the CWS and their Congolese partners, a more complicated picture emerges than just one of US Protestant aid funding in the late sixties and early seventies fitting in nicely with US government policy to bolster Mobutu's anti-communist dictatorship. The correspondence shows that Congolese religious leaders and US aid organization staff understood their mutual relationship in very different ways. CWS official van Hoogstraten intended donors and foreign aid workers to have the upper hand in how the available funds were used, the Congolese church leader Jean Bokeleale, on the other hand, contended that foreigners had no right to dictate the Congolese church

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how the money should be spent. The CWS correspondence reveals that donor decisions to support or cut aid were not guided by evaluation of the effectiveness of their programs, nor, in the first place, by broader issues such as national economic growth and Congolese state policies. The letters show that such decisions were primarily influenced by individual bureaucratic and philosophical disputes. While cold war politics might seem to dictate how aid was distributed and managed, in reality the specific actions and views of the various parties brought together by aid were shaping and overriding the influence of global political interests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **211 Sempijja, Norman**

Does dependence lead to cooperation? : the case of resource exchange between the European Union and the United Nations in DR Congo / Norman Sempijja - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 259-277.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; international cooperation; European Union; UN.

The involvement of the European Union in DR Congo from 2003-2006 raised the possibility that collaboration between the United Nations and regional organizations was taking a new turn in maintaining international peace and security. From the outset it seemed as if the relationship between the United Nations and the European Union was being enhanced as the two organizations set up a framework of cooperation in the joint declarations of 2003 and 2007. However, the argument in this article is that although organizations like the United Nations and European Union are dependent on each other's resources, organizational and member state interests and capability parity (whereby two organizations have similar functional areas like police reforms or peacekeeping) create a constrained environment due to overlap and crowded operational space that negatively affects cooperation and resource sharing. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **212 Tshimba, David-Ngendo**

A democratic political order after violence : lessons from electioneering in the Democratic Republic of Congo / David-Ngendo Tshimba - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 217-242.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; elections; 2006; 2011; democratization; peacebuilding.

This article delves into the predicaments of elections after violent armed conflicts as a means to rebuild broken political structures and restore a democratic political order. The article acknowledges that elections are not a guarantee for order and stability in the aftermath of political violence. Many examples of electoral engineering in post-Cold War Africa have fallen short of meaningful political reconstruction. The article proceeds with an

analysis of the case of 'electocracy', the quest for a democratic dispensation through the sole path of popular elections, in the post-war Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) based on the 2006 and 2011 general elections. The article suggests that the need to conduct general elections should not take pre-eminence on the political to-do list of priorities facing a post-violence country such as today's DRC. Instead, the article argues for political institutionalization through socially emancipating politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## GABON

### **213 Binganga, Olivia**

Intégration linguistique et intégration scolaire : cas de cinq élèves en intégration scolaire, deux croates et trois nigériens / Olivia Binganga - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 493-513.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; social integration; migrants; pupils; schools; languages of instruction; French language.

Ce travail est la première partie d'une étude menée dans une école internationale. Elle porte sur le processus d'intégration scolaire de cinq élèves: deux croates et trois nigériens. Comme dans chaque démarche d'immigration, l'intégration commence par la maîtrise de la langue de communication des arrivants. Cette maîtrise est nécessaire à l'intégration professionnelle des parents et scolaire des enfants. Les études ont montré que de cette appropriation linguistique va dépendre l'épanouissement des différents membres de la famille. Pour certains, l'apprentissage de la langue commence dans le pays de départ et pour d'autres dans le pays d'arrivée. Pour les enfants nigériens, le contact avec la langue française a commencé avant l'arrivée au Gabon alors que pour les enfants croates, le contact avec le français n'a commencé qu'après l'arrivée au Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 600) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **214 Ibouanga, Firmin Moussounda**

Les interférences phonétiques dans le parler des jeunes des PK 11 et 12 : étude de sociolinguistique urbaine / Firmin Moussounda Ibouanga - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 413-431 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; urban youth; language usage; sociolects; multilingualism.

Le but de cet article est de relever dans le parler des jeunes des quartiers PK11 et 12 de Libreville (Gabon), des faits linguistiques qui sont liés aux interférences phonétiques. C'est un concept qui est né des contacts linguistiques. Ce parler est évolutif et peut-être dialectalisé à l'intérieur d'un même territoire comme c'est le cas dans les PK 11 et 12 en

vue de créer à profusion les faits en relation avec cette étude. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 599) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**215 Iguemba, Gilchrist Anicet Nzengué**

L'échec d'une tentative : le rattachement de la circonscription de la Nyanga au Moyen-Congo en 1930 / Gilchrist Anicet Nzengué Iguemba - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 433-453.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; economic recession; administrative reform; entrepreneurs; colonial history.

L'activité économique de la Nyanga était organisée par les colons. Cependant, au cours de l'année 1930 apparaît non seulement un ralentissement des activités mais aussi un recrutement intensif des travailleurs dans ledit territoire pour le compte des chantiers du nord de la colonie. Ce fait avait suscité une crainte auprès des hommes d'affaires installés dans la subdivision de Mayumba. Alors que le recrutement des travailleurs leur était refusé par l'autorité coloniale, les hommes d'affaires présents à Mayumba constatèrent que les recrutements furent autorisés aux entreprises installées dans la circonscription de l'Estuaire. Pour remédier à la situation qui leur paraissait inconfortable, ils adressèrent aux autorités administratives une correspondance qui visait à dénoncer cette injustice. Dans le même temps, ils posèrent une requête sous la forme de pétition qui sollicitait le rattachement de la circonscription de la Nyanga à la colonie du Moyen-Congo. Cet article vise à révéler l'état d'esprit des hommes d'affaires installés à Mayumba face aux décisions prises par l'autorité coloniale pour juguler le mouvement des populations à un moment où l'activité économique présentait des signes de vulnérabilité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 599) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**216 Mavoungou, Paul Achille**

Les mots de la faune et de la flore : vocabulaire du système agroforestier villageois chez les Balumbu (B44) du Gabon / Paul Achille Mavoungou - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 515-540.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; plant names; animal names; Lumbu.

Cette recherche présente les différents termes ayant trait à la faune et la flore chez les Balumbu du Gabon. Elle analyse plus particulièrement la pratique de l'agriculture et la pêche ainsi que les enjeux socio-économiques qu'elle présente. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

**217 Moundounga Mouity, Patrice**

Le Gabon bleu : quelle ambition maritime à l'aune de la politique de l'émergence? / Patrice Moundounga Mouity - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 569-592.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; territorial waters; marine fisheries; government policy.

Le Gabon dispose d'atouts et de références maritimes incontestables, notamment avec un espace maritime relativement important. Le littoral, peu sollicité par l'État auparavant, doit devenir un secteur prometteur pour l'avenir. Il est devenu indispensable de repenser la politique maritime dans une logique de gestion intégrée. L'objectif de cet article est de montrer que le Gabon ne saurait intégrer la maritimisation comme moteur de développement sans évolution dans la culture maritime et la maritimité des peuples. Ces dimensions renouvelées sont d'autant plus les bienvenues au moment où l'heure est sans doute venue de porter une attention affirmée aux enjeux et aux promesses de la mer en ce début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Les atouts de la mer gabonaise, longtemps occultés par un tropisme continental rassurant, prennent un relief nouveau à l'épreuve d'une évolution majeure de ces deux dernières décennies : la mondialisation de l'économie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

### **218 Ndombet, Wilson-André**

*Processus électoraux et immobilisme politique au Gabon : 1990-2009* / sous la dir. de Wilson-André Ndombet. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 248 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines, Série politique) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2343057222

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; democratization; democracy; political change; political conditions; elections; institutions; political violence.

Cet ouvrage collectif traite des conditions politiques et (de l'absence) des changements démocratiques au Gabon dans la période 1990-2009. L'année 1990 correspond à la période du début du renouveau démocratique, produit de la Conférence nationale, après vingt-deux ans de règne sans partage du Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG), parti unique depuis 1968. L'année 2009 correspond à la mort du président Omar Bongo et à l'avènement au pouvoir de son fils, Ali Bongo. L'ouvrage a pour objet de montrer comment le PDG s'est résolu, en dépit de la légalisation du multipartisme en 1990, lors des nombreux processus électoraux, à brider les résultats des scrutins et rejète l'alternance politique aux sommets de l'État (Présidence de la République, Parlement, etc.). Les contributions examinent les attitudes des acteurs et partis politiques, ainsi que la nature de leurs assises, c'est-à-dire le positionnement des institutions républicaines et des groupes de pression inféodés et gages de maintien du régime au pouvoir. De l'action de ces derniers sembleraient provenir la violation du droit et la perpétration des violences sociopolitiques et économiques au Gabon. Contributions: I. Processus électoraux, alternance et violence politique au Gabon (1990-2009) (Wilson-André Ndombet); II. Les comités d'Action politique (C.A.P.) et les Cool-Mondjer's dans la violence en période électorale au Gabon à travers la presse écrite privée (janvier-décembre 1993) (Hugues



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Mouckaga); III. La violence politique au Gabon de 1990 à 1994 (Andy Makindey Nze-Nguema); IV. L'Union du Peuple Gabonais (UPG) et la démocratie au Gabon (1993-2009): une lutte multiforme ? (Abraham Zéphirin Nyama); V. Violences politiques postélectorales et incidences socioéconomiques au Gabon : le cas des élections présidentielles (1993-2009) (Rufin Dinzambou); VI. Imaginaire des acteurs, ambitions et alternance politique au Gabon : quelle problématique en 2009 ? (Wilson-André Ndombet). Varia: I. De la dignité humaine et des droits de l'homme en démocratie : réflexion sur l'expérience gabonaise (1945-2009) (Emmanuel Nyangone); II. État, nationalités et développement au Gabon (1946-1981) (Wilson-André Ndombet); III. Les ressources financières des territoires du Togo (1920-1947) (Gilchrist Anicet Nzenguet Iguemba); IV. Paix, démocratie et armement en Afrique : éléments d'analyse d'une problématique aporétique (Jean-François Owaye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **219 Tezi, Rodrigue**

Les déterminants de la faible couverture vaccinale chez les enfants au Gabon / Rodrigue Tezi - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 483-492.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; children; vaccination; preventive medicine.

L'article analyse les facteurs qui sont à l'origine de la faible couverture vaccinale des enfants au Gabon. Il montre qu'elle est causée par une pluralité de déterminants: médicaux, logistiques, économiques, socioculturels, religieux et comportementaux. Pour l'améliorer, le personnel soignant et les parents d'enfants interrogés ont formulé des recommandations pertinentes que les pouvoirs publics devront prendre en compte. L'objectif de cet article est de faire en sorte que tous les enfants soient vaccinés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 600) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## EAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

### **220 Fombad, Charles Manga**

Election management bodies (EMBs) in Eastern and Southern Africa : some reflections on their legal framework / Charles Manga Fombad - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 2-3, p. 289-335.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; election management bodies; elections; constitutionalism.

It is generally recognised that election management bodies (EMBs) constitute one of the most important institutions needed to sustain Africa's fledgling transition to democratic and constitutional governance. They are needed to ensure that all political actors adhere to the

rules of the electoral contest and that the outcome of elections are not predetermined and are based on free and fair processes that reflect the genuine will of the people. However, frequent incidents of post-election violence in which citizens question the role played by the EMBs in the last few years have raised many questions about their role, which has not been systematically and thoroughly investigated. This paper aims to take a critical look at the legal framework relating to the setting up and regulation of EMBs in a selected number of countries in the Eastern and Southern African region to see whether there is any possible connection between the manner in which they are structured and the effectiveness of their operations. Does the legal framework of an EMB have anything to do with the acceptance or non-acceptance of the electoral results of elections organised by the EMB? Are there any lessons that can be learnt by comparing the legal framework of the EMBs of countries where election results are generally accepted with that of countries where the announcement of election results have often provoked violence? The establishment of an EMB is supposed to be a clear sign of a firm commitment by a country to constitutionalism and constitutional democracy. This does not always turn out to be so. From the comparative analysis of the experiences of the selected countries, this study will highlight some of the major lessons that can be drawn in designing EMBs in order to enhance their performance and credibility. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **221 Teer-Tomaselli, Ruth**

Capacity building, tertiary postgraduate interventions and the changing media environment in southern and eastern Africa / Ruth Teer-Tomaselli - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 205-218.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; East Africa; higher education; media and communication studies; journalism; capacity building.

An academic revolution in higher education during the past half century has been marked by transformations unprecedented in scope and diversity. Simultaneously, the significant changes in the "mediascape" of southern and eastern Africa over the past two decades have replaced total state control with a degree of liberalization, while the digital revolution has changed the access to, and the content of, media programming. The article argues that the production of postgraduate scholars, particularly at the doctoral level, is a useful indicator of the way in which capacity building in higher education, specifically, higher education for media and journalism studies, is being undertaken. This desk research article synthesizes the trends in media and academia under six headings: 1. structure and regulation; 2. end users: audiences, readers and viewers and students; 3. content delivery: programmes and curricula; 4. human resources; 5. digital technology and new media; and 6. financial sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURUNDI

**222 Grauvogel, Julia**

*Special focus : Burundi after the 2015 elections / Edited by Julia Grauvogel and Andreas Mehler. - 2016. - vol. 51, no. 2, p. 3-78 : tab.*

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; political conditions; political systems; peacebuilding; elections; conference papers (form); 2016.

The unrest in Burundi following President Nkurunziza's controversial re-election has put the country high on the international agenda, but research on the resurgence of turmoil is still in its infancy. A workshop held on 3 and 4 March 2016 in Freiburg, Germany, whose focus was Burundi after the 2015 elections, aimed to go beyond short-term accounts of the current unrests and extend past theorising in an attempt to address the current conflict. The contributions by Reyntjens, Vandeginste, and Van Acker in this issue are revised versions of their presentations in Freiburg. Contributions: Burundi after the 2015 elections: a conference report (Julia Grauvogel); Exploring the legacies of armed rebellion in Burundi's 'maquis par excellence' (Tomas Van Acker); Legal loopholes and the politics of executive term limits: insights from Burundi (Stef Vandeginste); Institutional engineering, management of ethnicity, and democratic failure in Burundi (Filip Reyntjens). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

**223 Andanda, Pamela**

Striking a balance between protecting trademarks and public health interests in combating trade in counterfeit medicines : lessons from Kenya and South Africa / Pamela Andanda - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 312-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; South Africa; intellectual property; medicinal drugs; trademarks; fraud.

Trade in counterfeit medicines raises serious public health concerns. However, efforts geared towards combating trade in counterfeit medicines tend to focus more on the protection of trademarks, which may not necessarily protect the public from the adverse consequences of using counterfeit medicines. This arises from differences in the meaning of 'counterfeit' in the intellectual property and public health contexts. This article analyses the extent to which the anti-counterfeiting legislation and institutions in two African countries, Kenya and South Africa, are capable of combating trade in counterfeit medicines in a manner that protects both the public and brand name owners. The article examines the anti-counterfeiting legislation and institutions that ensure compliance with the standards for marketing medicines that are in place in these countries, in order to draw lessons on how

they can be used to balance the protection of public health interests and trademarks. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **224 Carrier, Neil**

Reinventing Africa's national heroes : the case of Mekatilili, a Kenyan popular heroine / Neil Carrier and Celia Nyamweru - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 599-620.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; anticolonialism; women; Giriama; heroes; resistance; memory; political parties.

A nation's heroes are rarely fixed and are frequently reassessed and reinterpreted by new generations. In the case of a number of African countries, the very masculine liberation heroes of yesteryear often prove divisive, emerging from very fraught histories. In this context, there are moves to broaden the pantheon of heroes and make history more inclusive. In Kenya, where the contested history of Mau Mau provides several heroes, Mekatilili wa Menza, a female figure from the coast who played a significant role in Giriama resistance against the British in 1913, has emerged as a national heroine. The article introduces this historical figure using published sources, and then traces the historical arc of her memorialization and evocation from post-Independence praise as a feminist icon to her recent elevation to the Kenyan pantheon of national heroes and heroines. In doing so, it illustrates the ways in which her story is being retold on the coast by Giriama organizations that have made her a central figure in local heritage movements. Finally, in the changed context of devolved Kenya since the 2010 constitution came into force after the 2013 election, this article shows how her story gained further salience as coastal politicians claimed her memory for regional goals. It argues that while figures such as Mekatilili may appear less divisive than Mau Mau, how their history is told and used is equally political. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **225 Shanguhya, Martin S.**

Integrating African traditions in environmental control in western Kenya : contradictions and failure in colonial policy, 1920-1963 / by Martin S. Shanguhya - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 23-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Luyia; land degradation; leadership; traditional society; colonial administration; social change.

This article examines the efforts of British colonial officers to reinstate traditional leadership structures in the abaLuhya communities in Vihiga (North Kavironda, Kenya) in order to combat land degradation. Since the mid-thirties, land degradation had become a major problem, undermining agricultural development. In order to preserve rural areas for agriculture, colonial officers turned to members of the abaLuhya community to discuss the potential of the 'maguru': the traditional elders of the community. However, from the onset

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of colonial rule in 1900 onwards the 'maguru' had deliberately been rendered defunct by the colonial administration through the creation of new institutions and the appointment of new African leaders. By 1935, the 'maguru' were invisible in colonial society. Attempts to reinstate them, in order for them to come to the aid of the colonial officers in enforcing soil conservation initiatives, were unsuccessful. The author contends that in colonial western Kenya, the ideology implied in Indirect Rule of cultivating African traditional institutions proved an elusive idea for the restoration of ecological order. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## RWANDA

### **226 Cioffo, Giuseppe Davide**

Modernising agriculture through a 'new' Green Revolution: the limits of the Crop Intensification Programme in Rwanda / Giuseppe Davide Cioffo, An Ansoms & Jude Murison - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 148, p. 277-293 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; agricultural development; agricultural intensification; crops.

Over the past decade, African agriculture sectors have been the object of numerous initiatives advancing a 'new' Green Revolution for the continent. The low productivity of African smallholders is attributed to the low use of modern, improved agricultural inputs. In short, African countries are expected to catch up with the Green Revolution in other parts of the world. This paper is a contribution to the debate on the new African Green Revolution. The authors analyse the Rwandan Crop Intensification Programme (CIP) as a case study of the application of the African Green Revolution model. The paper is based on research at the macro, meso and micro levels. The authors argue that the CIP fails to draw lessons from previous Green Revolution experiences in terms of its effects on social differentiation, on ecological sustainability, and on knowledge exchange and creation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **227 Nzayisenga, Marie Jeanne**

Food (in)security, human (in)security, women's (in)security : state policies and local experiences in rural Rwanda / Marie Jeanne Nzayisenga, Camilla Orjuela, and Isabell Schierenbeck - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 278 -298.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; food security; human security; rural women.

Despite the growing importance of the concept human security, security studies in Africa remain largely focused on the threat of direct violence and the role of state actors. This article broadens the security agenda by focusing on food security and discusses how women in rural Rwanda experience and view food security. In making individual women the

referent of security, the article exposes the gap between national level reforms, which aim to and have been deemed successful to combat poverty and increase food production, and the experiences of women who report a decline in food availability and increased problems in accessing food in the wake of reforms and who often struggle against hunger in a disadvantaged position within their households and local power structures. Building on 51 interviews with women in western Rwanda conducted in 2013 and 2014, the article illustrates how the human security perspective with a sensitivity to gender relations and positions is important for gaining a fuller picture of the security of individuals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## TANZANIA

### **228 Harman, Sophie**

Film as research method in African politics and international relations : reading and writing HIV/AIDS in Tanzania / Sophie Harman - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 733-750.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Tanzania; films; AIDS; social research.

This research note reflects on the use of film as a method in researching politics and international relations in African countries. It is based on the experiences of producing a feature-length drama about the everyday risk of HIV/AIDS, using real people and their stories in Tanzania. The intent of the film, *Pili*, is to challenge international aesthetics of HIV/AIDS in film and how people understand the complexities and structural politics of disease. It is argued that the film itself is not the only outcome or contribution to knowledge. The external narrative or process of how the film was made, the method of doing, also produces new ways of thinking about ethics, collaboration, and navigating the state in conducting research. The research note makes this argument by first reflecting on the origins and debates of visual method, and then exploring what film as a research method reveals about structure and agency, research collaboration, ethics, and the state. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **229 Mwanga, Elia**

Development of environmental rights in international law and their impact in Tanzania / Elia Mwanga - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; human rights; environmental law; international law.

The right to a clean and healthy environment has been incorporated in many human rights treaties, including the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. This article examines the concept of environmental rights and the incorporation of the right to a clean and healthy environment in international law. It then looks at the legal situation and challenges

surrounding this right in Tanzania. Findings show that Tanzania is not yet meeting international standards on this issue. The author argues for an incorporation of the provisions of international and regional treaties on the right to a clean and healthy environment in Tanzania's domestic laws. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**230 Reid-Hresko, John**

A personal issue : feminist standpoint theory, epistemologies of ignorance, and perceptions of HIV transmission among northern Tanzanian wildlife conservation professionals / John Reid-Hresko and Mara Goldman - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 169-189.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; AIDS; preventive medicine; class relations.

Drawing on ten months of qualitative research from 2009/10, the authors present a case study of situated HIV transmission knowledge claims among wildlife conservation actors in northern Tanzania. Utilizing feminist standpoint theory and epistemologies of ignorance, this article explores why a single professional group consistently articulated divergent explanations of the causal forces shaping on-going HIV transmission dynamics. Elite respondents were more likely to consistently attribute viral transmission to individual-level behaviors, while non-elite conservation actors more often situated HIV transmission dynamics in relation to extra-personal structural forces. This case study reveals the experiential grounding of HIV-related knowledge claims; illuminates the partiality of authoritative knowledge and the intersections of practices of power, embodied understandings and socio-structural location with hierarchical matrices of status and privilege; disrupts the presumed accuracy of certain forms of knowledge by foregrounding the insights of those in positions of subordination; and exposes ineffectual HIV/AIDS interventions in northern Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**231 Weiskopf, Julie M.**

Living in "cold storage": an interior history of Tanzania's sleeping sickness concentrations, 1933-1946 / by Julie M. Weiskopf - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-22 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Ha; trypanosomiasis; resettlement; spirits; social change.

Between 1933 and 1946 approximately 65,000 members of the Ha cultural and language group were forced by the British authorities to leave their home area because of its conduciveness to the tsetse fly. The forced resettlement, which usually involved the burning down of homes and farms, aimed at gaining control over the feared sleeping sickness, spread by the tsetse fly. While the colonial authorities perceived the areas where people were concentrated in order to fight the disease as areas of little change, Ha oral histories

testify to a dynamic period, one in which men and women replicated, adjusted, or revolutionized their lives and livelihoods in the midst of drastically changed circumstances. Drawing on extensive oral interviews, work songs, colonial documents, and colonial officials' personal papers, this essay demonstrates how Ha categories of thought enabled community members to analyze the problems they faced and seek their redress. It shows that over the early decades of living in the resettlement areas, it was not colonial policy but Ha agency - economic practices and spiritual beliefs - that directed the transformations that occurred. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **232 Yoon, Mi Yung**

Beyond quota seats for women in the Tanzanian legislature / Mi Yung Yoon - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 191-210 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; women parliamentarians; gender relations; voting; political conditions.

To assess the utility of quota experience in winning open seats, this article examines the factors explaining why only a small number of quota members of parliament (MPs) switch to non-quota seats in the context of Tanzania, where quota seats for women have been in place for three decades. Despite the socioeconomic and political forces offsetting the advantages of quota seats, special seats, if used effectively, are instrumental to winning constituency seats. To materialize a switch to a constituency seat, an early decision to run, strategic selection of a constituency, a track record of service to the target constituency, and mobilization of grassroots women are essential for special-seat women. The findings of this study, shed some light on how women's parliamentary representation can move beyond the dependence on gender quotas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## UGANDA

### **233 Abrahamsen, Rita**

Uganda's 2016 elections : not even faking it anymore / Rita Abrahamsen and Gerald Bareebe - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 751-765.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; elections; 2016; democracy.

Observers of African democracy frequently note the predominance of "electoral dictatorships" and "elections without democracy", where staged elections have become routine but serve mostly to recycle political elites and bestow on them a degree of legitimacy, especially in the eyes of the international community. This briefing is about the 2016 Uganda elections, in which, the authors state: "President Museveni barely seemed



bothered to keep up the pretence of democracy." In seeking to explain what allowed Museveni to approach the elections with such disregard, this briefing points to a confluence of factors that, taken together, have enabled the President to outmanoeuvre all relevant actors, including the opposition, the international donor community, and the voters. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**234 Apuuli, Kasaija**

Uganda's 2016 general elections : preparations and implications / Kasaija Apuuli - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 192-216.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; elections; 2016; election management bodies; political conditions.

This article discusses the state of preparations of Uganda's 2016 general elections and their likely implications. The article analyses the social, political and economic factors affecting the elections and, potentially, their outcome. Specifically, the article covers the following areas: the state of the economy; the actual management of the elections by the current EC; the state of the political parties and civil society; and electoral reforms, among others. Methodologically, the article is a product of desk research including a review of primary documents (government and civil society organization reports) and secondary sources (books, journal articles, newspapers). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**235 Conroy-Krutz, Jeffrey**

Electoral campaigns as learning opportunities : lessons from Uganda / Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 516-540 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; election campaigns; 2010; access to information; social inequality.

While scholars have studied various aspects of election campaigns, they have not examined their effects on political knowledge in Africa. Since many problems are blamed on information scarcity, campaign-related learning could affect democratic development positively. This article focuses on the case of Uganda, using unique panel data from the 2010-11 campaign. The author finds that knowledge on office holders, candidates, and institutions increased significantly over the campaign. Importantly, these increases were not concentrated amongst the previously privileged, but also occurred amongst often-disadvantaged groups, such as women, the poor, the less-educated, and rural dwellers. In fact, the campaign seems to have diminished, although not eliminated, pre-existing knowledge gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged populations. It does not appear that Ugandans learned because the campaign made them more excited about politics, but rather because they were exposed to political communications, door-to-door canvassing, and increasingly politicized media content. Finally, knowledge increases are significantly correlated with increased criticism of institutions, but not with increased support for democracy or participation. While we cannot generalize to the rest of the continent,

given that interest in a non-competitive campaign like Uganda's might be relatively limited, we might expect similar or larger learning effects in more-democratic settings. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **236 Faulkner, Christopher M.**

Money and control : rebel groups and the forcible recruitment of child soldiers / Christopher M. Faulkner - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 211-236.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; child soldiers; Lord's Resistance Army; rebellions.

This article examines the forcible recruitment of child soldiers by rebel organizations through a comparative case study analysis of the National Resistance Army and the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda. Responses by the international community to the use of children as soldiers have continued to be ineffective, and understanding the factors that not only motivate a group to forcibly recruit but also the factors that dictate their level of forcible recruitment is crucial to curtailing the practice. This article investigates the role that endowments of a rebel group have on their decision to forcibly recruit children as soldiers. Adapting Jeremy Weinstein's theory of the role of initial endowments on rebel group's use of force, the author explains why rebel organizations forcibly recruit children. He suggests that the type of endowments matter, specifically the type of endowments accessible to an organization during both its formation and throughout its lifespan. Endowments thus come in two forms - economic and social and each impacts how the group structures control and recruitment practices. The findings demonstrate that groups lacking social endowments will be more likely to disregard the well-being of local populations and engage in violent recruitment tactics. In addition, fluctuations of a group's economic endowments will impact the level of forcible recruitment of children perpetrated by the group. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **237 Gibb, Ryan**

*The elections in Uganda, February 2016* / Ryan Gibb. - 2016. - vol. 51, no. 2, p. 93-101 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; elections; 2016.

On 18 February 2016, Uganda conducted presidential and parliamentary elections. Incumbent president Yoweri Museveni of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) won the multiparty contest for a third consecutive time. If his reign as the NRM leader during Uganda's stint as a one-party state is counted, the February elections marked the beginning of Museveni's fifth overall term as president. The NRM continues to dominate parliament, having won a super-majority of the contested seats. Opposition members who competed for both the presidential seat and a seat in parliament contested the results of the election, and the primary opposition candidate Kizza Besigye was placed under house

arrest. International observers questioned the integrity of the results, specifically in rural areas that were poorly monitored, and opposition strongholds in urban centres suffered logistical problems. The elections reconfirmed the strength of the NRM following years of political infighting. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**238 Kakembo, Frederick**

Youth, media and peace sustainability in Uganda / Frederick Kakembo, Saidah Najjuma Mbooge and Gorette Kyeswa - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 125-140 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; youth; mass media; social media; citizenship; political participation.

This paper explores youths' engagement with interactive media and determines whether there are debates of political and civic nature on these platforms. It also investigates initiatives undertaken by responsible agencies to provide a supportive environment for the youths to engage interactive media platforms constructively for promotion of citizenship and civic participation. Findings reveal that youths' media engagement is dominated by casual chats and entertainment, and that they pay less attention to political and other civic matters. The authors find that in the media traditional adult patronage still prevails. They point out that educational institutions, leaders, media professionals and civil society have a capacity to enhance the agenda-setting and gatekeeping functions of media. They argue that this is critical for promoting legitimate policies, mutual understanding, shared visions and rational argumentation. This could reduce risks of youths' engagement in civil conflict and unrest. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**239 Kakungulu-Mayambala, R.**

Fighting counterfeit goods in Uganda : from criminal sanctions to market surveillance / R. Kakungulu-Mayambala - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 51-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; illicit trade; consumer goods; trademarks; consumer protection; crime prevention.

This article discusses the problem of counterfeit goods on the market in Uganda. It assesses the legal and consumer protection measures that have been taken against this. It then looks at international best practice and concludes with some proposals for reform in the Ugandan context. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**240 Makara, Sabiti**

In search of a credible and independent referee : reflections on the effectiveness of the electoral commission in managing elections in Uganda / Sabiti Makara - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 257-281.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; elections; 2011; election management bodies.

Uganda is gearing up for another general election slated for 18th February 2016. This will be the third election to be held under a multiparty political dispensation. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), a body charged with the management of elections in the country, has been at the centre of attention from all stakeholders as far as the handling of the electoral processes is concerned. This article reviews past experiences of election administration, with specific focus on one of the major challenges of Uganda's democratisation dilemmas: the way elections are managed. It questions whether the IEC could produce credible, transparent and legitimate results that qualify as acceptable by all the contending political forces as free and fair. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**241 Nakayi, Rose**

Marginalized but not discarded : customary land rights in post-conflict Acholiland of northern Uganda / Rose Nakayi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 22-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; land tenure; customary law; social change.

This article analyses the marginalization of customary land rights in Acholiland, northern Uganda. It discusses how violent conflict and its aftermath has weakened the customary land tenure system. It then shows how government policy has exacerbated this trend. It concludes by stressing the continued social relevance of the customary land tenure system in Acholiland, and argues for its protection. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**242 Ngwena, Charles G.**

Taking women's rights seriously : using human rights to require state implementation of domestic abortion laws in African countries with reference to Uganda / Charles G. Ngwena - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 110-140.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Africa; abortion; legislation; women's rights; human rights.

This article is constructed around the premise that women's rights to safe abortion give rise to obligations that the state has a positive duty to implement. Using Uganda as a case study, it frames failure by a state to implement its abortion laws in ways that render the rights tangible and accessible to women as a violation of human rights. The article develops a normative human rights framework for imposing on a state the obligation to take positive steps to implement abortion laws that the state, itself, has adopted. The framework does not depend on requiring the state first to reform its substantive laws or broaden the grounds for abortion. Rather, it focuses on the implementation of existing domestic laws. The article draws its remedial juridical responses partly from conceptions of women-centred rights to procedural justice, equality and health, and partly from jurisprudence developed in recent

years by United Nations treaty-monitoring bodies and the European Court of Human Rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**243 Ogunyombo, Oludare Ebenezer**

Globalisation debate : a discourse on national communication policy in Africa / Oludare Ebenezer Ogunyombo - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 159-175 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; media policy; globalization.

Globalisation is an important factor in Africa in many areas, partly due to the influence of modern communication technologies, social media platforms and the mass media. This paper examines the need for African countries to revisit their national communication policies to adequately address the influence of globalisation on their socio-cultural and socio-political wellbeing, while tapping into the positive aspects. The paper recommends a collective platform among African countries, using the offensive-defensive approach. This is to ensure that Africa is not in any way short-changed in the space of globalisation, but makes use of its positive aspects, such as the global exchange of ideas, which gives countries unlimited access to the global stage to project their ideologies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**244 Rukooko, Archangel Byaruhanga**

Exploring moral arguments against rights of homosexuals in Uganda / Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 327-354.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; homosexuality; attitudes.

This article identifies and logically examines the moral arguments that are invoked by many Ugandans to deny homosexuals their human rights. The arguments are based on the following premises: Africans' love for children; that homosexuality is unnatural and against African culture; that the Bible and the Quran forbid it; that it is imperialistic, harmful and violates the sanctity and integrity of sex; and that it is pathological. The method used is a logical analysis of the validity of these arguments. The conclusion reached is that these arguments are not potent enough to justify denial of human rights to homosexuals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**245 Sowa, Francis**

The evolution of media laws and regulations in Sierra Leone : impact on media growth and development / Francis Sowa - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 141-158 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; media law; media policy; legislation; media history.

In light of the debate on an appropriate model for media regulation, the authors of this article examine the evolution of laws used over the years to regulate the media in Sierra Leone. The research focuses on three primary questions: (1) How have the media in Sierra Leone been regulated over the years? (2) What impact have the regulatory patterns had on the growth of the media in terms of numeric expansion and professional practice? (3) What model of media regulation will be effective in Sierra Leone in line with international best practice? The study finds that over the years, Sierra Leone has used both statutory and self-regulatory models. While international best practice appears to favour self-regulation, Sierra Leone's regulatory system is mainly statutory, to the point that its Media Code of Practice, a supposedly voluntary regulatory instrument, relies on the force of law for its effectiveness. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **246 Wilhelm-Solomon, Matthew**

Disease as dwelling : sustaining life with HIV in post-displacement Northern Uganda / Matthew Wilhelm-Solomon - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 316-337.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; displaced persons; AIDS.

In this article, the author draws on an ethnographic study focused on the experiences of internally displaced people living with HIV/AIDS in northern Uganda between 2006 and 2013; in particular, he explores the ways in which they have navigated the effects of conflict, displacement, and post-conflict return movements. Here, the author argues that disease, more than simply a vulnerability or a social identity, became a way of dwelling with displacement and in the post-displacement landscape. He argues here that a dwelling perspective, derived and adapted from the work of Tim Ingold, provides a lens into understanding the intertwined embodied, social and environmental concerns of people living with HIV in the post-conflict situation. Sustaining life with HIV requires securing food and medication, ensuring networks of care, but also orientation in a changing material and social landscape; without these the disease could be terminal even with access to treatment. This is a particular concern for HIV-positive women who are often denied access to land. In making these arguments the author seeks to move beyond a dominant public health perspective on HIV and post-conflict return - focused on 'vulnerability' and health services - and show that disease becomes integral to social and territorial relations. The perspective of disease as dwelling also aims to advance anthropological perspectives on HIV by focusing on the ways in which sustaining life with HIV/AIDS involves an embodied encounter with a wider landscape, itself formed through natural and political forces. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

GENERAL

**247 Makaudze, Godwin**

The power of a mother in Shona milieu / Godwin Makaudze - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 266-276.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Shona; mothers; gender relations.

Motherhood is a concept that is shunned and criticised by Western feminists as one of the root causes of a woman's subordination, disempowerment, lack of freedom and independence. It is also frowned at for binding her to what are considered as insignificant feminine duties linked to, and limited to the home, with her main arena being the kitchen. Other roles associated with being a mother, such as child-bearing, breast feeding and cooking are largely criticised as closing her out of mainstream economics and hence keeping her out of positions of influence and affluence. Using the theory of "Africana Womanism" and examples from Shona cultural milieu, this article argues that being a mother is not only a very important and admirable position in this society, but one associated and intertwined with great power, respect, and reverence among others. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**248 Teer-Tomaselli, Ruth**

Capacity building, tertiary postgraduate interventions and the changing media environment in southern and eastern Africa / Ruth Teer-Tomaselli - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 205-218.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; East Africa; higher education; media and communication studies; journalism; capacity building.

An academic revolution in higher education during the past half century has been marked by transformations unprecedented in scope and diversity. Simultaneously, the significant changes in the "mediascape" of southern and eastern Africa over the past two decades have replaced total state control with a degree of liberalization, while the digital revolution has changed the access to, and the content of, media programming. The article argues that the production of postgraduate scholars, particularly at the doctoral level, is a useful indicator of the way in which capacity building in higher education, specifically, higher education for media and journalism studies, is being undertaken. This desk research article synthesizes the trends in media and academia under six headings: 1. structure and regulation; 2. end users: audiences, readers and viewers and students; 3. content delivery: programmes and curricula; 4. human resources; 5. digital technology and new media; and 6. financial sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA**

GENERAL

**249 Gibbon, Trish**

*Driving change : the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme* / ed. by Trish Gibbon. - Cape Town : African Minds, 2014. - XIII, 168 p. : fig - Bibliogr.: p. [162]-168. - Met noten.

ISBN 9781920677565

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Norway; educational cooperation; universities.

This book tells the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development (SANTED) Programme in the form of contributions by those who have been most involved in the programme. The initial agreement was for 2000-2005, followed by a five-year extension. By the end in 2010, the programme had activities in sixteen universities, spanning seven countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia) under three thematic areas (access, retention and success; capacity building; and SADC (Southern African Development Community) collaboration) and one subtheme (multilingualism). After an introduction by Trish Gibbon, the first two chapters by Nasima Badsha (promoting South African reform objectives) and Inger Kristine Stoll (the Norwegian perspective) set out the circumstances that gave birth to this programme and the careful negotiations that established the primary terms of the agreement. Other chapters: the role of the SANTED Secretariat (Trish Gibbon); improving student throughput and success within an equity framework (Colleen Howell); multilingualism for teaching and learning (Pamela Maseko); challenges relating to the establishment of comprehensive universities in the South African higher education sector (Martin Oosthuizen); cross-border collaboration in the SADC countries (Fazela Haniff and Trish Gibbon); and a summing up by Robert Smith. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**250 Roufe, Gai**

Local perceptions of political entities along the southern bank of the Zambesi in the 16th and early 17th centuries / by Gai Roufe - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 53-75.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Zimbabwe; Mwene Mutapa polity; traditional rulers; authority; kinship; historical sources.

This article aims at elucidating the ways in which the local political entities along the southern bank of the Zambesi river (in present-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique) were perceived by the indigenous people in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The article



## SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - GENERAL

concerns two important types of political entities: the one the larger type, the Mocaranga, incorporating the political entities of the the other, the Karanga states or kingdoms, notably the Monomotapa, the Kiteve, the Sedanda, and the Chicanga. The research is based on a corpus of written historical documents related to the Portuguese presence in the region at the time. Although the corpus has an inherent Euro-centric bias, it contains a number of documents produced by local people, notably four letters dictated by the leader of the dominant polity Monomotapa Gatsi Lucere to the Portuguese governor (dating from 1620) and two dictated letters by Monomotapa Mavura (1643 and 1645). The author argues that in order to properly understand the polities of the time, local concepts and ideologies according to which these political entities were perceived must be at the heart of the examination. The most basic concept by which these polities were understood by the local populations was the concept of kinship. This concept consisted of affinal and sanguineous relations that were vastly different from those in western cultures. The polities' social and political boundaries were determined by these kinship relations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### MALAWI

#### **251 Mhagama, Peter**

The importance of participation in development through community radio: a case study of Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi / Peter Mhagama - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 45-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; radio; community development; community participation.

This article examines the role of participation in development through community radio. Ordinary people participate in community radio through programme production, financing, management and the daily operations of the station. This enables them to define the development problems faced by their communities, and to find solutions to those problems - they therefore participate in development through community radio. As such, the term 'participation' is presented as an empowering factor for ordinary people and as a potential solution to the many development problems faced by the community. Using Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi as a case study, the article employs Sherry Arnstein's ladder of participation to evaluate various forms of participation in the media and in development. The article finds that ordinary people's participation in the media is low or reduced. The argument is made that while some development goals require the full involvement of the people (e.g., access to media technology, participation in programme production, management and daily operations of the station), others do not require full-blown engagement for development to be realised. Therefore, community radio can encourage development even when members of the community do not participate fully in

the activities of the radio through other means such as promoting development initiatives started by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## MOZAMBIQUE

### **252 Stuart, John**

"The most improbable diocese of the Anglican communion": mission, Church and revolution in Lebombo, Mozambique, 1961–1976 / John Stuart - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2016), vol. 29, no. 1-2, p. 93-117.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; missions; Anglican Church; Church history.

The Anglican presence in Mozambique dates from the late nineteenth century. This article provides a historical overview, with reference to mission, church and diocese. It also examines ecclesiastical and other religious connections between Mozambique and the United Kingdom, South Africa and Portugal. Through focus on the career and writings of the English missionary-priest John Paul and on the episcopacy of the Portuguese-born bishop of Lebombo Daniel de Pina Cabral, the article furthermore examines Anglican affairs in Mozambique during the African struggle for liberation from Portuguese rule. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## ZAMBIA

### **253 Gordon, David M.**

(Dis)embodying sovereignty : divine kingship in Central African historiography / David M. Gordon - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 47-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; historiography; anthropology; traditional rulers; chieftaincy; Bemba.

In the aftermath of late nineteenth-century conquests, European intellectuals developed social scientific concepts that compared political and religious institutions. 'Divine kingship', one such concept, signified a premodern institution that united spiritual and secular power in the body of a man who ensured the welfare of land and people. By tracing the development of the concept of divine kingship and its application to the Bemba rulers of Northern Zambia, this article explores Western intellectual engagements with changing African spiritual and secular sovereignties. Divine kingship helped scholars, including Godfrey and Monica Wilson, Audrey Richards, Luc de Heusch, and Jan Vansina construct spatial and temporal models of sovereignty amidst struggles over the nature of sovereignty itself. Tracing its evolution sheds light on the historiography of embodied power. The article demonstrates how divine kingship theory helped historians imagine kingship as a key political institution in Central African historiography as well as inform ideas of political secularization and religious change. Notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

**254 Nkolola-Wakumelo, Mildred**

The multifarious names for HIV and AIDS in the Nyanja speech community of Zambia : an insight into the lay people's multiple perceptions about the pandemic? / Mildred Nkolola-Wakumelo - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 193-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; AIDS; Nyanja language; language usage; attitudes; health education.

This article analyses how people speak about HIV and AIDS in the Nyanja speech community of Zambia. It looks especially at the concepts that are used to refer to the disease, in order to try and unravel people's perceptions of it and their attitudes towards people living with it. The paper posits that for HIV and AIDS information education and communication programmes to yield positive results, health communicators need to have an understanding of people's attitudes and perceptions, since they have a bearing on their health conduct and uptake of HIV and AIDS information. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

**255 Chapanga, Evans**

A critical evaluation of persuasive communication discourses inspired by celebrity endorsement in the telecommunication sector in Zimbabwe / Evans Chapanga and Isaac Choto - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 58-71 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; advertising; mobile telephone; artists; language usage.

In Zimbabwe players in the telecommunication sector, notably Econet and NetOne, are embroiled in mobile wars which have spilled over onto the broadcast platform. This article investigates persuasive communication strategies employed in this fight for subscribers. Of particular interest in this respect is the phenomenon of "celebrity endorsement", where celebrities are enlisted to project a favourable image of the networks through road shows, promotional outreach programmes and sponsored media programmes. Language skills used by these celebrities as persuasive communication strategies are code switching, slang, hyperbole and humour. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**256 Chitando, Anna**

Portrait of courage : women and survival in Tagwira's "The uncertainty of hope" / Anna Chitando - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 216-224.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; women writers; novels; gender relations; women; empowerment.

Between 1998 and 2008 Zimbabweans were confronted with hyperinflation, unemployment, food shortages, violence and high death rates. This brought about various survival strategies. Some went into exile, whereas others sought to create coping mechanisms within Zimbabwe. This article focuses on how one particular Zimbabwean female creative writer, Tagwira, employed her creative imagination to challenge the status quo. In "The uncertainty of hope" (2006), she represents her female characters in an empowering way. She shows how they seek to overcome major challenges to ensure that their families survive the challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**257 Mabaso, Aaron**

Urban physical development and master planning in Zimbabwe : an assessment of conformance in the City of Mutare / Aaron Mabaso ... [et al.] - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 72-88 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; urban planning; land use; evaluation.

Urban master plans play a critical role in the environmental management of urban landscapes in that they guide the physical developments that take place on and in them. In spite of this important role, there is limited knowledge on the degree to which their objectives are achieved in actual terms. This gap in knowledge is mainly due to the lack of empirical methods for assessing plan implementation. In this study, the authors use GIS-based overlay analysis to assess the degree of conformance of physical developments to master plan land proposals in the city of Mutare, Zimbabwe. The results of this study are that there is high overall conformance, although some proposed land uses do not conform to the master plan. The authors recommend the use of GIS-based methods for determining land-use activities within urban environments for early detection of non-conformance and management of urban areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**258 Mangoya, Esau**

A comparative study of operations of liquids in Barwe and Central Shona / Esau Mangoya and Gift Mheta - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2 , p. 151-165 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; phonology; Shona language; Zezuru dialect; Karanga dialect.

This article presents an analysis of functions and operations of liquids in Barwe. Barwe is a variety of Eastern Shona, a cross-border language spoken in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The article draws comparisons between liquids in Barwe and those that obtain in Central Shona dialects, mainly Zezuru, spoken in and around Zimbabwe's capital Harare, and Karanga, which is spoken in the Masvingo and Midlands provinces of Zimbabwe. Liquids occur in all the varieties that constitute the Shona group. According to Trask (1996), liquid

is a conventional label for any non-nasal sonorant. This paper focuses on three sounds: the lateral [l], the flap and the trill [r]. The comparative study is conducted through analysis of written and audio corpora of these varieties. The phonological data are analysed using Kiparsky's (1982) Lexical Phonology Theory, which accounts for the systematic organisation of sounds in languages. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**259 Manyarara, Barbra C.**

Aesthetic of naming : potential psycho-sociological effects of some forenames in use among Zimbabweans / Barbra C. Manyarara and Ruth B. Gora - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 34-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; first names; psychology.

Naming in Zimbabwe as in the rest of Africa has always been incident-based and this trend somewhat persists. Naming is a parent guardian's prerogative and expresses that individual's wishes, joys, fears and attitudes, but may not necessarily consider the named's future perceptions or feelings engendered by the particular name that identifies him or her. Whereas most previous studies on naming practices in Zimbabwe have tended to focus on name etymologies and name meanings, this article assesses the potential psycho-sociological effects of some significantly negative forenames encountered in school registers and on university graduation lists, such as two common Zimbabwean names, "mistake" and "Murambiwa" (the rejected one). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**260 Mdlongwa, Theresia**

Ethnicity, domination and tyranny : a case for the Ndebele people in "Running with mother" (2012) / Theresia Mdlongwa, Thamsanqa Moyo and Bhekezakhe Ncube - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 225-235.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; writers; novels; Ndebele (Zimbabwe); minority groups; authoritarianism; memory.

Hegemonic state grand narratives are often absolutist in ways in which they insist on particular ways of viewing the past, present and the trajectory to the future. They canalize society's attention to certain ways of remembering, forgetting and viewing the socio-political, economic, cultural and ethnic relations in ways that legitimate the state as quintessential. Zimbabwean history, in its patriotic sense, is appropriated by the state in order to inscribe technologies of domination and tyranny in politics and ethnicity. In this research the authors argue that contesting narratives like "Running with mother" use memory and re-memory to establish patterns of marginalisation, violence and hegemony used by the ZANU-PF government. Mlalazi's narrative uses memory of the Gukurahundi violence in order to confront ethnic and political injustices in the past and present and, in this way, seek justice and healing in the public sphere. The authors argue that ZANU-PF

politics since 1980 has been totalitarian and geared towards the elimination of ZAPU and the Ndebele through various exclusions and coercive acts whose consequences have left the Ndebele confronted with the question of: "Who are we (the minority) and what are the opportunities in an increasingly 'Shonaised' (ZANUFIED?) Zimbabwe?" They conclude by arguing that violence was used by the ruling party on the Ndebele not to create an inclusive society but to establish ethnic domination and tyranny which is still manifest to this day. The act of remembering the violence therefore, becomes a site for psycho-social therapy in a situation where the dehumanization is unacknowledged, diminished or perpetuated in other guises. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **261 Mpofu, Shepherd**

Zimbabwe's state-controlled public media and the mediation of the 1980s genocide 30 years on / Shepherd Mpofu - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 145-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; genocide; political history; mass media; images.

Since the end of genocide in 1987 Zimbabwe has remained a zone of "conflicts", and the enduring debates surrounding this genocide, especially in public-owned but state-controlled media, call for critical attention. Three years after independence, in 1980, Zimbabwe was plunged into a genocide named "Gukurahundi" (meaning the rain that washes the chaff away after harvest) that lasted until 1987. This article argues that there has been a clash of "interests" playing out in the mediation of this yet-to-be-officially addressed genocide. Through evidence from public-owned media, the media that carry the official voice of the ruling party, the author argues that public media have seen genocide from conflicting and complex angles, making it difficult to reach a consensus suitable for national building based on genocide truths, meanings and effects to Zimbabweans. He specifically uses the Unity Accord-associated holiday, the Unity Day, and its associated debates to pursue two arguments. First, public media have played an ambiguous role in appreciating the conflictual and multipronged nature of the genocide within ZANU-PF. Second, public media have largely been supportive of, and even complicit in, official silences on genocide debates and memory. The article uses public sphere and narrative analysis as frameworks for understanding the operations of public media journalism in the mediation of genocide nearly 30 years after its occurrence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **262 Murombo, Tumai**

The effectiveness of initiatives to promote good governance, accountability and transparency in the extractives sector in Zimbabwe / Tumai Murombo - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 230-263.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; environmental law; mining law; mining companies; governance.

The regulation of the extractives sector in Zimbabwe has recently come under scrutiny due to the uncertain social, economic and political environment. Zimbabwe's mining sector was under colonial legislation for a long time and that legislation has recently been reviewed. Existing extractives sector laws do not adequately promote transparency and accountability, an issue recognized by stakeholders throughout the mining sector. The advent of the new constitution and law reform processes indicates Zimbabwe's intention to incorporate good governance, transparency and accountability provisions in the mining sector. State driven reforms have been inspired by global and local civil society initiatives. Analysis shows that, for various reasons, the government does not readily embrace such initiatives, which are important drivers of official policy and legal reforms. Zimbabwean environmental civil society groups have been exceptional in this regard. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**263 Pasi, Juliet**

Exploring the girl-child's body-mind crisis in Mahachi-Harper's "Echoes in the shadows" / Juliet Pasi - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 157-167.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; women writers; novels; children; girls; gender inequality.

In its exploration of childhood, this article navigates the contours of the notion "girl-child" as the "subaltern" or the "other" in Mahachi-Harper's narrative "Echoes in the shadows". Also, in its articulation of the complexities of "childhood" in African literature, the article endeavours to address broader issues such as the use and abuse of cultural practices in "knowledge legitimation". Premised on feminist theory, the article shows how issues in feminism such as visibility, marginality, victimhood, silence, agency and subjectivity are problematised in the narrative. The article argues that the "experience of childhood as a time of innocence, security, self-worth, and contribution to family and community" is a distant fantasy for most children as shown by Vaida in "Echoes in the shadows". Even so, the writer is aware of the dangers of universalising the child's experiences as monolithic and thus contextualises the child's experiences, specifically, the girl-child, within the Shona culture. The mental and physical plight of the girl-child is explored within the context in which the book is set and reveals how she is trapped in a familial institution that is supposed to protect and nurture her. Through the young girl Vaida, Mahachi-Harper shows how deeply violence is embedded in the domestic domain. The author concludes that it is difficult to attain social justice in a culture or society that pits male against female and adult against child. Hence the paper argues for a child-centred social ethic which provides a more appropriate premise for addressing the needs and interests of the girl-child than the feminist approach. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**264 Piotrowska, Agnieszka**

"Lovers in time" : practice research in the times of patriotic journalism in Zimbabwe / Agnieszka Piotrowska - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 219-238 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; theatre; mass media; journalism; race relations.

This article features a practice research in Zimbabwe. The author focuses on the issues surrounding the staging of the most controversial theatrical play during the Harare International Festival of the Arts in 2014, "Lovers in time", written by Zimbabwean Blessing Hungwe and produced and directed by the author. The author presents the case against the background of the media furore that surrounded the production. She sees the press reactions, which changed from very positive to irrationally vitriolic, as an example of patriotic journalism and Althusserian interpellation. Under the particular circumstances in Zimbabwe, her whiteness, gender and European background were also an issue discussed both in the media and among the members of the theatrical company when decisions had to be made regarding where the lines of belonging lie and why. The article suggests that open discussions of this nature might be helpful in terms of de-mystifying the cultural challenges and subverting patriarchal notions of production of knowledge in which the myth of objectivity is still advanced as the only valid scholarly interrogation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**265 Seda, Owen**

Grotesque realism in Dambudzo Marechera's drama / Owen Seda - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 97-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; drama; body; literary criticism.

The Zimbabwean writer Dambudzo Marechera has been hailed for the modernist influences in his works. Marechera's literary outputs have also continued to fascinate contemporary readers because of the writer's overtly autobiographical writing style that was based on his outrageous lifestyle. While this article acknowledges the frequent observation that Marechera's work displays consistency of style, focus and purpose across his chosen literary genres (namely the novel, the poem, the short story and drama), the author focuses on the least studied genre in Marechera's literary output, his drama. He argues that as an embodied art form that is meant for performance rather than private reading as literature, drama allows Marechera to perform the body as a significant site for elements of grotesque realism in his works. Using selected plays by Dambudzo Marechera as illustrations, the article analyses the extent to which Marechera's plays present the body in performance as a site of post-independence social criticism where, as Mikhail Bakhtin and others critics observe, the material bodily principle with its predilection for consumption, food, drink,



merry-making, death, excrement and sexual reproduction is exposed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**266 Tsabora, James**

Reflections on the constitutional regulation of property and land rights under the 2013 Zimbabwean Constitution / James Tsabora - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 213-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; property rights; land rights; constitutions; 2013.

Property rights discourse, particularly the scope, nature, distribution, redistribution, recognition and protection of property rights, has dominated debate in African post-colonial property rights systems. In Zimbabwe, property rights law has been a contested space since the colonial era. That the property rights system is a contested arena is particularly so in view of the fact that colonial subjugation in Zimbabwe was characterized, in a very important way, by politically motivated land dispossession and, consequently, inequitable property rights distribution patterns. As a result, Zimbabwe's property rights law has always responded to mainstream, albeit fluid, political and economic undercurrents. This has meant that mainstream historical and contemporary debates have provided the context for understanding the constitutional regulation of property and land rights in Zimbabwe. This article assesses the constitutional regulation of constitutional property and land rights in Zimbabwe, and the conflicts and tension that are accommodated in the constitutional property rights framework. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**267 Ureke, Oswelled**

State interference, para-politics and editorial control : the political economy of "Mirrorgate" in Zimbabwe / Oswelled Ureke - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 17-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; newspapers; media policy; censorship; freedom of the press.

This article explores the events leading to the closure of the Zimbabwe Mirror Newspapers Group (ZMNG) in 2007. It narrates how the state in Zimbabwe, through its intelligence arm, the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), covertly took over the privately owned newspaper stable, publishers of the Daily Mirror and Sunday Mirror, leading to the organization's demise. The article is informed by critical political economy theory, particularly the Propaganda Model and the concept of Social Control in the newsroom, linking Mirrorgate to the narrative of media control by the state in Zimbabwe. Interviews were conducted with key personnel, former Mirror staff members, to collect data. Archival newspaper reports were also analysed to trace the development of Mirrorgate and its consequences on the Mirror's performance as a media entity. The article also benefits from experiential data accumulated through observation by the author as a former Mirror

employee. The article shows that the Mirror takeover by the state had debilitating consequences on the organization's performance, and can be attributed as the major reason behind the newspaper stable's eventual collapse. The article also speculates on the possible reasons why the state could have taken over the newspaper company, particularly to manipulate public opinion during a time of political strife. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**268 Wilkinson, Robyn**

Broaching 'themes too large for adult fiction': the child narrator in NoViolet Bulawayo's 'We Need New Names' / Robyn Wilkinson - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 123-132.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; novels (form); corruption; leadership.

This article explores the use of a child narrator in NoViolet Bulawayo's 'We Need New Names' (2013). The novel is told through the voice of a ten-year-old girl named Darling, who provides an account of her life in Zimbabwe in the first part of the novel, and of her experiences as an immigrant in America in the second part. Darling is old enough to have some understanding of the world she lives in, but is not yet a fully socialized adult, and Bulawayo makes deft use of her liminality in order to provide an innovative critique of a large number of issues facing Zimbabwe at present. This article focuses predominantly on her presentation of the corruption of the leaders of religious and political institutions in Zimbabwe, and argues that through the overly-confident and naively honest register of a child, Bulawayo is able to transcend public opinion and social correctness in order to point out the shortcomings of these leaders, and to tentatively hope that by bringing these realities to light, positive change in her home country may be a possibility. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**GENERAL**

**269 Fombad, Charles Manga**

Election management bodies (EMBs) in Eastern and Southern Africa : some reflections on their legal framework / Charles Manga Fombad - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 2-3, p. 289-335.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; election management bodies; elections; constitutionalism.

It is generally recognised that election management bodies (EMBs) constitute one of the most important institutions needed to sustain Africa's fledgling transition to democratic and

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constitutional governance. They are needed to ensure that all political actors adhere to the rules of the electoral contest and that the outcome of elections are not predetermined and are based on free and fair processes that reflect the genuine will of the people. However, frequent incidents of post-election violence in which citizens question the role played by the EMBs in the last few years have raised many questions about their role, which has not been systematically and thoroughly investigated. This paper aims to take a critical look at the legal framework relating to the setting up and regulation of EMBs in a selected number of countries in the Eastern and Southern African region to see whether there is any possible connection between the manner in which they are structured and the effectiveness of their operations. Does the legal framework of an EMB have anything to do with the acceptance or non-acceptance of the electoral results of elections organised by the EMB? Are there any lessons that can be learnt by comparing the legal framework of the EMBs of countries where election results are generally accepted with that of countries where the announcement of election results have often provoked violence? The establishment of an EMB is supposed to be a clear sign of a firm commitment by a country to constitutionalism and constitutional democracy. This does not always turn out to be so. From the comparative analysis of the experiences of the selected countries, this study will highlight some of the major lessons that can be drawn in designing EMBs in order to enhance their performance and credibility. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **270 Gibbon, Trish**

*Driving change : the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme* / ed. by Trish Gibbon. - Cape Town : African Minds, 2014. - XIII, 168 p. : fig - Bibliogr.: p. [162]-168. - Met noten.

ISBN 9781920677565

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Norway; educational cooperation; universities.

This book tells the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development (SANTED) Programme in the form of contributions by those who have been most involved in the programme. The initial agreement was for 2000-2005, followed by a five-year extension. By the end in 2010, the programme had activities in sixteen universities, spanning seven countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia) under three thematic areas (access, retention and success; capacity building; and SADC (Southern African Development Community) collaboration) and one subtheme (multilingualism). After an introduction by Trish Gibbon, the first two chapters by Nasima Badsha (promoting South African reform objectives) and Inger Kristine Stoll (the Norwegian perspective) set out the circumstances that gave birth to this programme and the careful negotiations that established the primary terms of the agreement. Other chapters: the role of the SANTED Secretariat (Trish Gibbon); improving student throughput and success within an equity framework (Colleen Howell); multilingualism for teaching and learning

(Pamela Maseko); challenges relating to the establishment of comprehensive universities in the South African higher education sector (Martin Oosthuizen); cross-border collaboration in the SADC countries (Fazela Haniff and Trish Gibbon); and a summing up by Robert Smith. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **271 Malaba, Mbongeni**

English Studies: a comparative analysis of trends in South African universities and national universities in Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia / Mbongeni Malaba - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 171-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; South Africa; Zimbabwe; Swaziland; Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; English language; universities; curriculum.

This article analyses the development of English Studies in the southern African region, with reference to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia. It begins with a survey of English Studies globally, with specific references to England and America. The structure of English courses in the former is particularly significant, given the strong historical ties between England and the other countries considered in this article, with the exception of Namibia. Contentious debates in South Africa are discussed, with particular reference to the struggle to replace Anglo-centric programmes with ones that recognise the significance and merit of local writers, as well as the contribution of other African authors to the growth of literature written in English. The issues of relevance and resonance feature prominently in these exchanges. The strong legacy of the English educational system in Zimbabwe and Swaziland entrenched the use of English as medium of instruction, and the levels of proficiency of the products of elite schools helped prepare a significant number of students to pursue further studies at tertiary institutions. The status of English is firmly established. There are many similarities between the courses on offer in Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, given their similar historical backgrounds. Namibia, which opted for English as official language after independence, has struggled with issues of proficiency on the part of both students and teachers, arising from the abrupt transition from Afrikaans as dominant medium of instruction, to English. A significant difference is that the debates in South Africa and Namibia were recorded in scholarly journals or books, while those in the other countries generally occurred 'in house'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **BOTSWANA**

### **272 Masilo, Bontle**

Facebook : revolutionising electoral campaign in Botswana? / Bontle Masilo and Batlang Seabo - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 110-129.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; elections; 2014; election campaigns; social media.

Political candidates and parties harnessed Facebook as a tool for political mobilization and communication at the time of the Botswana 2014 election. This paper explores the use of Facebook as a campaign tool in the 2014 Botswana general election. It argues that the extensive use of Facebook in political campaigning has added a new dimension to electoral campaigns in Botswana, by allowing political parties a relatively cheap means of transmitting information. Furthermore, Facebook has democratized media access, and has afforded people who have previously been side-lined by traditional media an important platform for political mobilization. Accordingly, Facebook has widened the democratic space and reduced the disparities in the electoral arena. Most importantly, it has generated interest in politics among young people. The intersection between Facebook and traditional media and other social media has augmented their efficiency by amplifying their reach. However, Facebook does not replace traditional campaign approaches but rather serves to augment them. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**273 Mosime, Sethunya Tshepho**

Historical entanglements, conflicting agendas and visions : Radio Botswana and the making of a national radio station / Sethunya Tshepho Mosime and Brilliant Mhlanga - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 55-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; radio; media history; political history; media policy.

Botswana's government as one of the celebrated postcolonial democracies in Southern Africa continues to have the state owning and controlling the media, in particular, broadcast media. The history of government-owned and controlled media in Botswana can be understood through colonial lenses: it stands out as a product of historical entanglements with the influence of apartheid South Africa's role, and the invention of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) hegemony. These were further mitigated by other factors that include the sections of Information and Broadcasting's own internal politics and growth, and, within the geopolitical prism, the Cold War period. This article focuses on the history of radio in Botswana showing its multiple origins and the conflicting visions as to the role and nature of broadcasting in the colony and postcolony. The authors posit that the aims of modernization, nationalism, national identity and public versus government ownership all had their place in the establishment of radio in the country. Further, they argue that the powerful presence of a coercive and quite overbearing neighbour, South Africa with its South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), and a paternalist British voice alongside an anxious postcolonial government, all shaped the eventual identity of Radio Botswana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**274 Robbins, Lawrence H.**

'Sebilo': 19th century hairdos and ancient specularite mining in Southern Africa / by Lawrence H. Robbins - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 103-131 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; mining; San; Khoikhoi; Tswana; archaeology; prehistory; 1800-1899; hairstyles.

The first part of this paper is concerned with the specularite mines at the Tsodilo Hills World Heritage site in the Kalahari desert, ca. 40 km west of the Okavango River in northwest Botswana. Tsodilo contains numerous rock paintings, Stone Age rock shelters, two Early Bronze Age villages and at least twenty-one prehistoric specularite mines. Specularite, or 'sebilo' in Setswana, is a bluish/grey form of hematite that produces sparkling micaceous powder or "glitter" when it is pulverized or ground. The second part of the article considers specularite mining during the nineteenth century in South Africa where travelers and missionaries provide specific comments and descriptions about the nature of mining. One source describes an open access situation at the Blinkklipkop mine in 1812, with individuals from different ethnic/linguistic groups doing their personal mining and hauling away what they can; another source describes the specularite mining at Blinkklipkop in 1813 as strictly under Tswana control. This part also goes into how specularite was used and by whom. Mixed with grease, members of the Tswana, San and Khoi groups applied it to their hair, shaping their hair into thin threads. The 'sebilo' provided a metallic sparkle. The final part of the paper compares aspects of the prehistoric Tsodilo mines to information drawn from the nineteenth-century historical sources. The combined archaeological evidence suggests that there was no open access to Tsodilo, but that mining was controlled, primarily from the village of Nqoma. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## LESOTHO

**275 Letsie, Tlohang W.**

Lesotho's February 2015 snap elections : a prescription that never cured the sickness / Tlohang W. Letsie - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 81-109 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; elections; 2015; coalitions; national security; political stability; rule of law.

Within just two years of its existence, Lesotho's first coalition government experienced serious internal conflicts. These conflicts were mainly the result of the coalition leaders' failure to balance coalition agreements against the country's Constitution. The conflicts paralyzed the government and the National Assembly, and polarized security establishments. These political developments required mediation by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which in turn led to holding 'snap elections' in February

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2015. This paper discusses the snap elections. Although the elections helped to form and legitimize a new coalition government, they did not resolve the structural challenges that had paralyzed the first coalition government. By calling for an early election, SADC mediation failed to prioritize a solution to the security crisis in Lesotho. Security agencies remain polarized, and some politicians have aligned themselves with those agencies to enhance their influence in national politics. The paper concludes that the snap elections provided only a short-term solution to Lesotho's political and security problems. The new coalition government is likely to experience the same fate as its predecessor. Furthermore, rule of law is likely to be compromised by the new coalition government for the sake of internal stability. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **276 Weisfelder, Richard F.**

Free elections and political instability in Lesotho / Richard F. Weisfelder - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 50-80 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; elections; political stability; electoral systems.

Since 1993, Lesotho has had six free elections. Five have been followed by episodes of coercive regional diplomacy or military intervention to maintain order or sustain the elected government. Two of these interventions have occurred as Lesotho's electoral system was being transformed from a firstpast-the-post dominant party system to a mixed member proportional pattern, and a third intervention is presently underway. This essay contends that the effort to remedy the prior lack of inclusiveness in Parliament has accentuated the fissiparous proclivities within Lesotho's political culture. Following the 2012 and 2015 elections, greater fragmentation among political parties led to hung parliaments and coalition governments with minimal parliamentary majorities. This essay questions whether Staffan Lindberg's conceptual model regarding the link between the consolidation of democracy and the experience of successive free and fair elections can adequately explain Lesotho's trajectory. Remarkably, the transfers of power by Pakalitha Mosisili to Motsoahae Thomas Thabane in 2012, and by Thabane back to Mosisili in 2015, were the first such exchanges between an incumbent government and an opposition party in southern Africa during the post-liberation era. Whether this positive development might be translated into more effective governance and regard for democratic norms will be explored. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NAMIBIA

### **277 Amukugo, Hans Justus**

Experiences of health care workers (nurses and community counsellors) and people living with HIV/AIDS for the development of a health education programme to enhance the knowledge and communication skills of health care workers who serve people living with

HIV/AIDS on HAART in Namibia / Hans Justus Amukugo, Agnes Van Dyk and Mwakanyadzeni Abigail Chipare - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 132-156 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; health personnel; health centres; AIDS; patients; communication.

This article describes the experiences of health care workers and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in communication on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). The study was conducted in a number of hospitals in Namibia. Health care workers were asked about their communication skills, counselling skills and HIV/AIDS knowledge, and the factors that deterred them from effectively communicating with PLWHA on HAART. The PLWHA were asked about the type of information they obtained from health care workers that improved their knowledge about their health. The authors determine a number of factors that prevent health care workers and PLWHA from communicating effectively in this setting. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **278 Bendix, Josef**

Primary source : Josef Bendix : Briefe und Feldpostkarten aus Deutsch-Südwestafrika Oktober 1903 bis März 1904 / transcribed by Hartmut Bartmuß - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 19, p. 109-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Germans; Jews; military personnel; colonial forces; letters (form).

Josef Bendix, born in 1874, government architect, engineer and reserve lieutenant in the 3rd Royal Bavarian Pioneer Battalion, had come to German South West Africa on behalf of Arthur Koppel AG a few months before the outbreak of the Herero-German war, to work on the construction of the Otavi railway for the Otavi-Minen-und Eisenbahngesellschaft (OMEG). On 17 January 1904 he was called up as a Reserve Lieutenant of the Kaiserliche Schutztruppe for South West Africa. He was killed near Owikokorero on 13 March 1904 while an officer of the scouting section under Major Franz-Georg von Glasenapp. The letters and field postcards to his family from October 1903 to his death in March 1904 which are transcribed here are archived in the original and digitally in the Center for Jewish History in New York City as the Josef Bendix Collection 1903-1913, Leo Baeck Archives, AR 4736. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **279 Brewis, Alexander**

The Victorians and Namibia / by Alexander Brewis - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2015), vol. 63, p. 181-202 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; travel; British; 1800-1899; images; travel books (form).

This article throws light on a relatively unexpected area of Namibian history, namely the writings by Victorians on the country. It gives a brief overview of English writings concerning



Namibia and its inhabitants. The Victorians directly involved with Namibia were Charles Andersson, James Alexander, Francis Galton (the eugenicist), Thomas Baines and James Chapman. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**280 Cowser, Angela**

From shack dweller to home owner : the power of the MBOP, Africana womanism, and self-help housing among the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia / Angela Cowser and Sandra L. Barnes - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 19, p. 15-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; women's organizations; self-help associations; housing; dwellings; informal settlements.

Africana womanism holds that African women hand down generational wisdom, think and act communally, and routinely confront issues of race, class, and gender exclusion. This ethnography uses data gathered during a seven-month field study in 2010 from a little-researched group of nearly 300 female members of the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia (SDFN) to explore how Federation membership develops leaders and converts shack dwellers into homeowners. Organizational challenges, accomplishments, values, and beliefs were used to measure Federation women's knowledge, politics, and practices. Overall, findings suggest that a combination of factors, including the membership-based organization of the poor, Africana womanist ideologies, self-help housing, and communal leadership practices, help poor women catalyze women's rights, develop leadership skills, and reduce poverty by converting Federation shack dwellers into Federation homeowners. Those dwellings, in turn, stabilize and make more secure the economic, social, and political lives of Federation families. Results have academic and applied importance to illumine how Africana womanist and self-help practices are occurring in severely impoverished spaces, as well as how ideology translates into praxis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**281 Fox, Thomas**

Special edition dedicated to prof. Pempelani Mufune / [Thomas Fox ... [et al.] - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: Windhoek : Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Namibia, (2016), IX, 178 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences, ISSN 2026-7215 ; vol. 5, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; youth unemployment; language instruction; education; literacy; Herero language; literature.

This special edition of the 'Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences' is a tribute to Professor Pempelani Mufune who passed away on 7 March 2015. Contributions: The Namibian portfolio for languages: a tool for formative assessment in Namibian secondary schools (A. Zannier; S.D. Lumbu); A review on urban soil water erosion (R.N. Shikangalah;

F. Jeltsch; N. Blaum; E.N. Mueller); "One that has given you little has your soul consoled" - unemployed youth on surviving without unemployment benefits in Namibia (N. Namupala); Setswana mother tongue: opportunities and challenges in Namibian schools (I. Mogotsi; P. Mufune); Personal judgments and psychologically abusive behaviour: an analysis of ethnic differences in Namibia (M. Mberira); The teacher who goes the extra (s)mile: a study among primary school teachers in Namibia (L. Marques; M. Janik); A comprehensive alcohol and drug testing policy in the workplace as an intervention in the mining sector (M. Maree; E. Lightfoot; J. Ananias); Perspectives on adult literacy and livelihood: a review with reference to the National Literacy Programme in Namibia (NLPN) (G. Likando; K. Matengu; M. Shihako); Aspects of negation in Otjiherero (J.U. Kavari); Confronting the global: The 'mediatization' of local culture and Namibian youth receptions of media power (T. Fox); Gender-based violence and masculinity in Namibia: a structuralist framing of the debate (L. Edwards-Jauch); An exploration of the portrayal of the girl-child in Erna Muller's novels *It all goes wrong* and *When you dance with the crocodile* (T. Chunga; J. Kangira); Visual literature: an essential part of academic learning (C. Beuke-Muir). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **282 Freeman, Rachel J.**

A safe sanctuary away from home : working women's perceptions of power, gender-based violence and HIV-infection risk within intimate relationships / Rachel J. Freeman and Ndumba J. Kamwanyah - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 10-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; women workers; air transport; gender relations; domestic violence; gender-based violence; AIDS.

This article provides insight into working women's perceptions of power, gender-based violence and HIV-infection risk within intimate relationships. The article is based on findings from interviews with five women employees in an airline business in Windhoek, Namibia. The women were asked to retell their experiences of power, gender-based violence and HIV-infection risk within their intimate relationships, including the significance of the presence of an employee Assistance Program (EAP) in their lives as employees of an airline business. The article explores the extent of the problem, and offers a theoretical perspective and data analysis. It recommends workplace programmes for the protection and promotion of women's wellbeing and rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **283 Haimbodi, Frans N.**

The effects of cooperative learning on the performance of grade 11 Mathematics learners in the Oshana educational region, Namibia / Frans N. Haimbodi, Choshi D. Kasanda and Hileni M. Kapenda - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 243-252 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; mathematics education; secondary education; teaching methods.

This study sought to determine the effects of cooperative learning on the performance of grade 11 learners studying higher level Mathematics in the Oshana education region in Namibia. Two grade 11 classes (each comprising 31 learners) from one school in the Oshana region were selected; one as a control group and the other as an experimental group. The instruments used to measure the performance in Mathematics were a pre-test and a post test. Prior to collection of the data, a pilot study was carried out in a different school to gather information on the appropriateness of the instruments and other administrative logistics. During the main study, the experimental and control groups were separately taught Differentiation, a topic from the higher level Mathematics syllabus. The results show that significant differences in performance and in the motivation level of the experimental and control group existed. The findings suggest that cooperative learning improves learners' performance in Mathematics. The study recommends that Mathematics teachers should place emphasis on learners' understanding of particular concepts, guide learners in active learning, provide opportunities for discussion, and elaborate and encourage learners to work with peers to enhance their academic performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**284 Kadhila, Ngepathimo**

A critical analysis of using student evaluation feedback to enhance students' experience of teaching and learning : closing the loop / Ngepathimo Kadhila and Francis S. Nyathi - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 1-9 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; higher education; students; opinion polls; educational quality.

Internationally, higher educational institutions have adopted students' evaluation of teaching as a normative practice. Such student evaluations are normally used for making decisions on monitoring teaching and course quality as well as staff promotion. This article critically reviews reports available on collecting, analysing and using student feedback to enhance the quality of teaching and learning. The review was combined with research findings from experiences and perspectives of Namibian higher education institutions. The article established that in many higher educational institutions, there was a missing link between obtaining feedback from students and using this information to close the quality loop. The article therefore recommends that in order to close the quality loop, there is a need for higher educational institutions to implement systematic approaches for collecting, analysing and using feedback; and for improving the communication of actions arising from results to all key stakeholders involved. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**285 Kangumu, Bennett**

Mission education in the eastern Caprivi Strip during the colonial times, c1920s - ca1964 / Bennett Kangumu and Gilbert Likando - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 205-215 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; missions; missionary history; colonial history; education.

The historiography of the nineteenth century Christian mission in Southern Africa focused mainly on South Africa and then spread to Southern Rhodesia. This resulted in the cases of Mozambique and Namibia to be less known in the English-speaking world, and barely integrated in the overall debate. While there is a 'veritable renaissance' of Namibian historical studies, the historiography of Christian missions in Namibia neglects, mildly put, the role of missionaries in the conquest and subsequent colonial administration of the Caprivi Strip. Focus is put on south, central and north-central Namibia, examining the role of the Rhenish Missionary Society (RMS), the Finnish Missionary Society (FMS), the London Missionary Society (LMS) and the Roman Catholic Orders. Their involvement in the eastern Caprivi Strip (now Zambezi Region) is often not discussed in any major significant detail. [Journal abstract]

**286 Kauari, Lydia N.**

Drinking and its effects on risk behaviour amongst secondary school going youth in Windhoek / Lydia N. Kauari, Maria B. Kaundjua and Pempelani Mufune - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 89-102 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; alcoholic beverages; urban youth; secondary education; social problems; AIDS.

Alcohol consumption is said to constitute an emerging social problem among adolescents and youth in Namibia, with one study estimating that 53.5% of youths aged 13-30 use alcohol (Barth and Hubbard, 2009). This is also said to relate to many social problems including HIV risk taking, fighting, trouble with the police and violence among school going youth. This study was conducted to provide empirical evidence on alcohol use and abuse in relation to risky behaviour amongst school going youths in Windhoek. A survey, using a self-administered questionnaire assessing alcohol consumption and risk taking behaviour, was conducted at several schools in Windhoek. One of the main findings is that gender is a significant predictor of engagement in risk behaviour, such as sexual intercourse without a condom, fighting, trouble with the police and violence among those that engage in drinking. The authors conclude that there is the need to discourage alcohol use among school going youth as a way of fighting HIV/AIDS and other risk taking behaviour. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**287 Kimaro, Mary-Ellen**

Determinants of tourists' satisfaction in Etosha National Park, Namibia / Mary-Ellen Kimaro, Selma Lendelvo and Jesaya Nakanyala - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 116-131 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; tourism; national parks and reserves.

Although tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and contributes to socio-economic development, most tourist destinations are faced with the challenge of ensuring tourist satisfaction. Understanding determinants of tourism satisfaction through tourists' experiences on destinations could help improve the potential for tourism growth. This study was conducted in the Etosha National Park (ENP), Namibia. A total of 150 tourists were interviewed. Results indicated that over 80% of visitors to Etosha National Park were of international origin of which more than half were first time visitors and self-drive tourists. In addition, the majority of tourists toured in groups of 2-4 either related (51%) or non-related (44%) individuals. Tourists experienced crowding during the high season compared to the low peak season at different sites within the park. Attractiveness of the park, its facilities and its cleanliness were the major determinants of tourist satisfaction. Specifically, the cost of accommodation and services, road infrastructure, environmental related issues, park management and control were among the issues tourists shared their experiences on during their visit. According to the authors, further tourist satisfaction research in ENP and in Namibia is needed in order to provide a useful body of knowledge and guidance to tourism planners, managers, decision makers and marketers on the factors influencing tourist satisfaction in the Namibian context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**288 Kirchner, Emma**

Analysing EMIS data : the case of Afrikaans / Emma Kirchner - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 51-57 : fig., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Afrikaans language; languages of instruction.

Since independence Afrikaans lost its status as an official language in Namibia. However, it is still used as "lingua franca" in parts of the country. In some schools Afrikaans is used as medium of instruction and also offered as a subject from grade 1 to 12. This article analyses enrolment data regarding Afrikaans as captured in the Education Management Information System of the Ministry of Education in Namibia, looking for patterns regarding the student enrolment in Afrikaans, as a first or second language. In conclusion, some remarks are made on the future of Afrikaans as a school subject, set against the proposals for a revised language policy for schools. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**289 Lumbu, Simon**

Recycling errors in the language classroom / Simon Lumbu, Talita Christine Smit and Miriam Hamunyela - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 277-284 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; English language; language instruction; teaching methods; teachers.

This article relates to the findings of a study on the difficulties encountered by teachers in teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) in rural combined schools in the Oshana region in Namibia. Errors and mistakes constitute a major problem that teachers encounter in language teaching. While mistakes are usually at the surface of the speaker's language awareness, errors are usually more internal. Many factors, such as first language interference, can account for the occurrence of errors in a learner's language use. It is argued that a consistent reinforcement of errors results in error fossilization. Proponents of the communicative language teaching approach have emphasised the significance of errors and mistakes in the language teaching and learning process, but the role of teachers in the cycle of errors in the language classroom has been over-looked. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**290 Mushelenga, Peya**

Foreign policy-making for a pre-independent Namibia and the subsequent results / Peya Mushelenga - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 19, p. 43-68 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; SWAPO; diplomacy; foreign policy; international relations.

This paper presents an account of Namibia's diplomatic historiography and foreign policy actions. It refers to early Namibian diplomatic initiatives at the United Nations by emissaries of the Herero Chief's Council and organisations such as the Ovambo People's Congress (OPC), Ovambo People's Organisation (OPO), South West Africa National Union (SWANU) and South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). Namibian diplomacy enjoyed considerable success, from the chiefs' humble initiatives to the more accomplished diplomacy of the nationalist movements. Supported by countries from the East Bloc of the Cold War world divide SWAPO emerged as a major player in pre-independence Namibian foreign policy. It established links with a number of countries and international organisations such as the United Nations (UN), Organisation of African Unity (AU) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). These organisations and other inter-governmental bodies including the Western Contact Group (WCG), the Frontline States (FLS) and Nigeria played significant roles in the diplomatic negotiations for Namibia's independence. Following independence the Namibian government adopted foreign policies based on the foundation laid by SWAPO and embraced new friends. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**291 Ndeshi Namhila, Ellen**

Archives of anti-colonial resistance and the liberation struggle (AACRLS) : an integrated programme to fill the colonial gaps in the archival record of Namibia / Ellen Ndeshi Namhila - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 168-178.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; national archives; colonial history.

National archives inherited from former colonial regimes suffer from a distorted record that marginalised the colonised people, and ignored or misrepresented their efforts for self-determination. Archives were further depleted by the removal of vitally important records to the colonizing metropolis. As a result, the value of the archives as the memory of the entire nation is diminished. The article describes the efforts by the National Archives of Namibia to rectify this situation through a programme of repatriating or copying migrated, displaced and shared archives, collecting private records and oral history, and popularizing the history of anti-colonial struggles. It concludes that despite considerable successes, the task at hand is far from accomplished and needs further sustained effort. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**292 Nengomasha, Cathrine T.**

Health information literacy of the University of Namibia's students / Cathrine T. Nengomasha ... [et al.] - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 179-192 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; health education; information literacy; students; universities.

This article presents the findings of a study on the health information literacy of students at the University of Namibia main campus. The study was conducted between 2013 and 2014 and consisted of two hundred and seventy one (271) participants aged between 17-19 years old. The quantitative study used a self-administered questionnaire to collect data. The findings show that the majority of the respondents strongly believed that health information is important and they were able to seek health information. They also strongly agreed that they knew where to seek health information and they liked to get health information from a variety of sources. The respondents indicated that they were more comfortable getting information from the Internet than print sources. A gap in health information literacy was revealed by the fact that the respondents found it difficult to know who to believe in health issues, suggesting difficulties in critically evaluating the health information and sources. The study concludes that although UNAM students appeared knowledgeable in some health information issues, there are some gaps which need to be addressed. The study therefore recommends Kickbusch's (2008) three way intervention strategy which comprises of culture and society, health and education systems to address the existing gaps in health information literacy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**293 O'Donnell, Krista Molly**

'The public danger of rumor-mongering': news in German colonial South West Africa during the First World War / Krista Molly O'Donnell - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 19, p. 69-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; press; rumours; World War I; media history.

With the possibility of invasion by the South African Union looming at the start of the First World War, the German colony of South West Africa lost access to reliable news transmissions. Governor Theodor Seitz issued daily news updates and denounced the spread of rumors, but German newspapers in the colony continued a pattern of publishing unconfirmed reports unchecked, including allegations of danger to white settlers from Africans and impelling greater government surveillance and suppression of Africans. The colony's oldest newspaper faced censorship, not for spreading rumors, but rather for criticizing the governor. Ultimately, the colonial press under-mined the solidarity among the German settlers, and their faith in both the news and German colonial officials, establishing a climate of anxiety that inflamed racial tensions and the potential for interracial violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**294 Ola-Busari, Josephine**

Lack of reading culture and literacy in the Namibian educational system : some propositions for social responsibility / Josephine Ola-Busari - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2016), no. 19, p. 91-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; English language; language instruction; language usage; students; literacy.

The poor level of proficiency in the English language among Namibian learners in tertiary education is sometimes attributed to a lack of reading culture and low literacy levels in the Namibian educational system. This may be partly because literature is not taught and examined as a separate subject in public primary and secondary schools. It could also be due in part to the manner in which English is superimposed on all other languages in the country. Before being taught English, most Namibian learners have already acquired a mastery of their indigenous language and tend to transfer features of their first language to English. Using reading and literacy as theoretical strategies, this paper examines the written language of selected undergraduates with the aim of identifying errors and underlying causes. Findings reveal that students are inadequately prepared in their primary and secondary schools for the demands of academic writing in tertiary education. Analysis also reveals a lack of fundamental language skills which can only be acquired through directed reading, phonemic awareness and knowledge of English phonemic codes. Based on the findings propositions for re-evaluating and altering the teaching and learning of



English in public primary and secondary schools are advocated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**295 Otto, Antje**

The Namibia Scientific Society 90 Years (1925-2015) / by Antje Otto - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2015), vol. 63, p. 9-89 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; research centres; museums; libraries.

The Namibia Scientific Society was established in 1925 to provide a forum for scientific research and exchange in a country where no such institution existed at the time. The founders and members of the Society included representatives from various language groups and professions. This privately funded and managed Society soon became hopelessly overburdened, as the Administration for South West Africa simply left all matters of a scientific nature, including the management of the scientific library and the museum, to the Society. Only limited funding was made available for this monumental task, and in 1957 the Administration insisted that the museum - at the time the focal point of the Society's activities - revert to the State, with the library almost going the same way. The Scientific Society's achievements during especially the early years of its existence cannot be overestimated. Had it not been for the Scientific Society, much of the country's heritage would have been lost. The intention of this article is to give recognition to individuals who gave all they had for the sake of science, research and the prevention of the country's heritage and environment within the Scientific Society. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**296 Smolarski, René**

Sprache, Bildung, Religion : die Bedeutung (prä-)kolonialer Missionsarbeit für das postkoloniale Namibia / von René Smolarski - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2015), vol. 63, p. 95-132 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; missions; missionary history.

Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, anhand ausgewählter Beispiele, nämlich Spracharbeit, Bildungspolitik und Religion, aufzuzeigen, dass es gerade die Missionsarbeit und damit der politische und gesellschaftliche Einfluss der Missionare selbst gewesen ist, welcher Südwestafrika fundamental veränderte und damit auch dessen postkoloniale Entwicklung und Geschichte in besonders starkem Maße beeinflusste. Dabei soll das Augenmerk vor allem auf der Tätigkeit der Missionare im 'präkolonialen' Namibia liegen, da hier zum einen die ersten Berührungen zwischen den indigenen Kulturen und den europäischen stattfinden und zum anderen sowohl aus sprachlicher, bildungspolitischer, wie auch religiöser Sicht die Grundlagen für die weiteren Entwicklungen gelegt wurden. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf Englisch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

**297 van Rooyen, Piet**

Rain and prehistoric pregnancy in a hunter-gatherer rock painting from Namibia / by Piet van Rooyen - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2015), vol. 63, p. 135-150 : ill., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; rock art; rituals; rainmaking.

In a recently-discovered rock art site in the Khomas Hochland area of Namibia, a figure that may depict a pregnant female is closely associated with an image of what appears like sleets of rain next to it on the rock face. The images of the 'female', as well as the image of the falling rain, and one of a therianthrope below the main image, have insistently been chipped at by subsequent visitors, probably using the stone implements still associated with the site. Due to the inaccessibility of the site to latter-day visitors and the regular pattern evident in the chippings, these are likely not to indicate random vandalism, but, rather, point to ritualised efforts to gain power from the paintings. This corelates with historical ethnographical records regarding the utilisation of "power" to influence the weather. Similar rituals associating power with rain-making are still evident in current Namibian hunter-gatherer societies. In this sense, the image of the Hornkranz-figure becomes an extraordinary and specialist marker in the endeavours to understand rock art and the imaginative role it played in hunter-gatherer society. Bibliogr., sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

## SOUTH AFRICA

**298 Adebisi, Kazeem**

A critique of South Africa Truth and Reconciliation in John Kani's 'Nothing but the truth' / Kazeem Adebisi - In: *Okike*: (2015), no. 53, p. 89-105.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; drama; truth and reconciliation commissions; conflict resolution.

This paper explores the themes of truth and reconciliation in John Kani's 'Nothing but the truth', a play about rivalry and betrayal in the relationship of two brothers, set against the background of the hearings of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Allowing for both a psychological and a political reading, the play depicts the truth as told in private and in interpersonal conflicts as (largely) reliable, the truth as told in public as unreliable and politicised, yet tolerable in the spirit of forging national unity. However, for lasting (interpersonal or interracial) reconciliation genuine truth is needed. The play advocates that interracial reconciliation, though not without problems, provides a model for national reconciliation. Reconciliation itself is based on forgiveness, which can follow after confession. Bibliogr, sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

**299 Africa, Cherrel**

Reproducing toxic election campaigns : negative campaigning and race-based politics in the Western Cape / Cherrel Africa - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 124-148 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; election campaigns; racism.

The 2014 election in the Western Cape, South Africa, was once again a high-stakes, fiercely-contested affair. Political parties saw the Western Cape as an 'open race' and the province became the centre of vigorous campaign efforts in the lead-up to the election. The African National Congress (ANC), which had lost control of the province because its vote share dropped from 45% in 2004 to 32% in 2009, hoped to unseat the Democratic Alliance (DA), which had won in 2009 by a very narrow margin (51%). The ANC felt that it had done enough to regain control of the province, especially in light of deep-seated disillusionment in many communities and the violent protests that took place prior to the election. While the ANC maintained its support base, winning votes from 33% of the provincial electorate, the type of identity-based campaign it pursued combined with other factors to work to the DA's advantage. Despite the fact that the DA also engaged in race-based campaigning it won 59% of the provincial vote. This was obtained at the expense of small parties, who received negligible support in the 2014 election. Only the Economic Freedom Fighters and the African Christian Democratic Party won enough votes to obtain a seat each in the provincial legislature. This article examines electoral dynamics in the Western Cape, which saw the consolidation of DA support in the province. It focuses on the 2014 election campaign and the extent to which the negative campaign cycle evident in previous elections continued during the 2014 election campaign. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**300 Andanda, Pamela**

Striking a balance between protecting trademarks and public health interests in combating trade in counterfeit medicines : lessons from Kenya and South Africa / Pamela Andanda - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 312-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; South Africa; intellectual property; medicinal drugs; trademarks; fraud.

Trade in counterfeit medicines raises serious public health concerns. However, efforts geared towards combating trade in counterfeit medicines tend to focus more on the protection of trademarks, which may not necessarily protect the public from the adverse consequences of using counterfeit medicines. This arises from differences in the meaning of 'counterfeit' in the intellectual property and public health contexts. This article analyses the extent to which the anti-counterfeiting legislation and institutions in two African countries, Kenya and South Africa, are capable of combating trade in counterfeit medicines

in a manner that protects both the public and brand name owners. The article examines the anti-counterfeiting legislation and institutions that ensure compliance with the standards for marketing medicines that are in place in these countries, in order to draw lessons on how they can be used to balance the protection of public health interests and trademarks. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**301 Booyens, Irma**

Creative tourism in Cape Town : an innovation perspective / Irma Booyens and Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 405-424 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; arts; urban areas.

Creative tourism is a growing field of inquiry in tourism studies and engages creative industry, creative city and urban regeneration debates. This research identifies creative experience-based tourism as an example of novel tourism product innovation in Cape Town, South Africa. Creative spectacles and creative spaces in the Cape Town context are also investigated. Key findings are that creative experience-based tourism is a small, but emerging urban tourism niche market with considerable growth potential in Cape Town; creative events are well developed currently in Cape Town but as yet poorly integrated with the wider tourism destination mix as well as creative industry initiatives, and whilst creative clusters are emerging in Cape Town, minimal development of creative urban spaces for tourism purposes is evident. Critical policy issues emerging from this analysis surround recommendations for fostering creative networks, stimulating demand for creative tourism, developing a comprehensive creative tourism product mix, planning for creative precinct development, and integrating creative tourism into the Cape Town destination image. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**302 Booyesen, Susan**

Election 2014 and the ANC's duet of dominance and decline / Susan Booyesen - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 7-34 : graf., ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; African National Congress (South Africa); election campaigns; political participation.

The African National Congress (ANC) result in South Africa's national and provincial elections of 2014 sings in two voices – 'extraordinary repeat victory' and 'monolith in gradual decline'. The fact that the party continued to dominate, with 62% of the national vote, was a significant achievement in this fifth set of national-provincial elections in democratic South Africa. In none of these elections has the ANC polled below 60%. Yet, from whatever angle its result is analysed, decline and decay are evident. The national result trend is one of serial decline over the last three elections. The opposition challenge came from both left and right and the ANC took losses on both flanks; turnout was down, as

many of its supporters chose abstention over vote-switching; the ANC became more dependent on rural votes in an urbanizing South Africa and results in the metropolises suggest further degeneration, unless the party invents turnarounds. A trend reversal remains possible, yet would be exceedingly difficult given the extraordinary campaign that was required to bring in the 62% in 2014. This article dissects the story of the ANC in Election 2014 in four parts. It begins with the phenomenal election campaign. Secondly, the article analyses the campaign machinery that carried the 2014 quest and explores how the ANC came to rely on large numbers of volunteers. Thirdly, the article turns to the election results, dissects the trends and explores the explanations. Finally, it considers the implications of the result, which was a resounding electoral victory, with large national margins over opposition parties, yet with disquieting implications for the ANC. The analysis draws on the author's 2013-14 research into voter attitudes and on continuous monitoring of election-related developments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**303 Botma, Gabriël**

Cultural citizenship in the digital future(s): in search of a new code of praxis for South African journalism education and training / Gabriël Botma - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 102-116.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; journalism; information technology.

This article introduces ten guidelines for a new code of praxis, based on critical complexity theory, to steer journalism education and training (JET) into the 'digital future(s)'. The concept of cultural citizenship, which establishes a link between teaching and learning and the construction of citizenship, is introduced. The departure point is that contemporary South African media and society are characterised by levels of complexity which have rendered traditional realist modernist frameworks absolute. However, both the journalism industry and JET still refer to a conservative neoliberal pluralist Western professional ideology, in which a link between public service and consumer power is presupposed. The failure of this entrenched ideological framework of JET to account for postmodern notions of difference and diversity contributes to the continuing political and cultural marginalisation of the poor black majority. Amongst the numerous challenges for JET in an era of increasing multiculturalism and technological convergence, this article attempts to find an alternative conceptual framework within which civically minded journalists could be produced. The suggestion is made that efforts over the past few decades to introduce the African moral philosophy of 'ubuntu' as such a framework have seemingly made little progress, because of its roots in traditional (rather than (post)modern) African culture. Instead, this article argues that critical complexity theory is better suited to provide a current framework for cultural citizenship. Such a position, however, does not imply total relativism and a lack of ethical grounding. Three imperatives - the provisional, the critical reflexive and

the world-disclosing - are introduced and provide ten non-foundational principles for JET in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**304 Chetty, Rajendra**

Transactional memory in Ronnie Govender's 'At the Edge and other Cato Manor Stories' / Rajendra Chetty - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 57-71.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; short stories; national identity.

Ronnie Govender's text, *At the Edge and other Cato Manor Stories* (1996), regarded here as a text-site of memory, is significant in the construction of South Africa's national identity. The collection of short stories recalls the resilience of the multiracial community of Cato Manor, whose democratic co-existence and mutual respect comprise a model for the national democratic character of today. As a record of the ills of the past, Govender's text enables South Africans to confront and come to terms with issues such as indenture, colonialism and apartheid. Govender's unique performative prose revivifies the lives of the residents of Cato Manor, an area whose history is neglected compared with those of District Six or Sophiatown. This resuscitation of Cato Manor characters in this dramatic form facilitates the memory work of Govender's writing and performance. The new national identity recognizes the roles played by all communities past and present. Govender's work constitutes a major part of the construction of that identity, in speaking for his particular community, their contribution to the country and its struggle for freedom. In the course of recognizing the national significance of Govender's texts, this article traces defining generic intersections between theatricality, the short story and memory studies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**305 Chiumbu, Sarah**

Media, race and capital : a decolonial analysis of representation of miners' strikes in South Africa / Sarah Chiumbu - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 417-435.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; press; strikes; miners.

This article explores media representation of a strike at Lonmin Platinum Mine in Marikana in August 2012, in which the police gunned down 34 miners. Data was collected from randomly selected articles from South African English-language print media. The author's main argument is that the South African print media provided coverage of the strike that privileged mining interests and generally ignored the concerns and voices of the miners. Using a combination of decolonial and neo-Marxist critical political economy of the media theoretical approaches, the author suggests the media in South Africa operates in a global 'colonial matrix of power' that (re)produce dominant discourses and ideologies that favour elite interests. The article concludes with some remarks on the need for media in South

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Africa to adopt a different ethical and normative framework that gives voice to silenced and marginalised voices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 306 Chiumbu, Sarah

Public servant or censor? : the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the era of political television advertising / Sarah Chiumbu and Antonio Ciaglia - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 149-170.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; advertising; television; media policy; freedom of speech.

Political television advertising is becoming an important feature of democratic elections and essential to election campaign strategies. In this article the authors take a close look at the role the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) is playing in the new era of political television advertising ushered in in 2009. They focus their analysis on the banning by the SABC of election advertisements by two major opposition political parties before the 2014 elections. The country's regulator, the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (Icasa) upheld the decision of the SABC when the two parties filed complaints. The banning of the advertisements and Icasa's decision are assessed on two important principles for public broadcasting – editorial independence and public accountability. The authors argue in this article that the action by the public broadcaster undermines freedom of expression and the credibility of both the SABC and Icasa, especially when contextualized within other controversial editorial decisions taken by the broadcaster over the years. Further, they argue that laws governing political advertising in South Africa are constitutionally problematic and contain contradictions in how they should be applied and implemented by both broadcasters and Icasa. The authors conclude by arguing for a review of these laws. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### 307 Coetzee-Van Rooy, Susan

The language repertoire of a Venda home language speaker: reflections on methodology / Susan Coetzee-Van Rooy - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 269-296 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; sociolinguistics; multilingualism; language usage; research methods.

Currently, there is a focus on the study of 'super-diverse' language repertoires in the field of sociolinguistics. New approaches advocate an emphasis on 'super-diverse' repertoires of individuals and new ways to conceive of 'knowledge of a language'. There is a clear sense that instruments should be redesigned to accommodate this new approach to the study of repertoires. There are very few examples of how such studies should be conducted. The main aims of the article are to distil principles and concepts for the study of repertoires and

to adapt, apply and review the usefulness of two instruments (a life history interview and a language repertoire questionnaire) aligned with this 'new approach'. The main findings are that the instruments are useful and hold the potential to provide comprehensive descriptions of current 'super-diverse' repertoires. The type of descriptions generated in this way could contribute to the empirical and theoretical clarity needed to fathom these complex phenomena. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**308 Daniels, Glenda**

Paradoxical splits : race and journalists' identity in post-apartheid South Africa / Glenda Daniels - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 436-448.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; journalism; journalists; racism.

Since the new democracy, journalists in South Africa have been faced with a particularly subjecting call from the ruling party, the African National Congress: a call to be loyal, conflating this in the process with the liberation project of the past. This article examines how black journalists reacted to this call, and what sort of 'turns' they made in the aftermath of a luncheon organised by the Forum for Black Journalists in 2008, from which their fellow white colleagues were excluded. By examining the journalists' discourse and the demise of the FBJ, this article concludes that race is not the master signifier in journalism and through journalism. In some instances, there were erratic signs of passionate attachments to signifiers that oppress, for instance, apartheid and colonial norms. The method is conceptual and theoretical. The article deploys concepts developed by Judith Butler (such as passionate attachments, unhappy consciousness, and resignifications) and Slavoj Žižek's deployment of signifiers (that of master- and floating-signifiers) and applies these to race and journalism in post-apartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**309 De Beer, Arnold S.**

Binary opposites : can South African journalists be both watchdogs and developmental journalists? / Arnold S. De Beer ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 35-53 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mass media; journalism; journalists; political attitudes.

This article challenges the traditional role ascribed by liberal and developmental media theory that journalists should either be watchdogs or developmental journalists but not both at the same time. As part of the South African leg of the Worlds of Journalism (WJS) project this article argues that it is indeed possible that the media can fulfil both roles. Utilizing the WJS 2014 questionnaire and based on a provincial face-to-face and a national electronic survey the results from the WJS South African project show a potential new trend in the way South African journalists see their role. This article reports in the main on the



background to the face-to-face survey, while utilizing data from the national survey reported on elsewhere. Data analysis showed when both roles were compared to one another it was apparent that the watchdog and developmental roles were statistically significantly related to one another. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**310 de Lange, Rudi**

Misleading advertising: a case study of a marketer's 'prescribed by doctors' slogan / Rudi de Lange - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 187-199.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; advertising; authority; legislation; jurisprudence.

Marketers of over-the-counter medication, nutraceuticals and products promoted as slimming aids often make use of medical endorsement to advertise their products. Consumers generally regard testimony from a medical doctor as credible and trustworthy due to the ethical standards associated with and expected from the medical profession. A reasonable consumer believes and expects that products endorsed by the medical profession are effective and safe to use. It is because of this trust in medical doctors that the Consumer Protection Act, the National Health Act, and regulations governing labelling prohibit marketers from claiming medical endorsement. Marketers who do claim such endorsement mislead consumers successfully and exploit their credulity. Advertising regulatory bodies act as gatekeepers against misleading commercial communication and normally rule against marketers who cannot substantiate their advertising claims. This article presents a case study where the Advertising Standards Authority of South Africa (ASASA), following a consumer complaint, ruled in favour of an advertiser who uses a slogan claiming medical endorsement, despite the fact that the marketing material violates existing Acts as well as the ethical code of the medical profession. This article explains why the ASASA ruling is flawed, and suggests amendments to its advertising code. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**311 Diphoorn, Tessa**

Entanglements of private security and community policing in South Africa and Swaziland / Tessa Diphoorn and Helene Maria Kyed - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 710-732.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Swaziland; private security services; vigilante groups; urban areas.

Security in Africa is seldom a public good provided by the state, but is frequently something you pay for or acquire by turning to various non-state or community actors. The privatization of security in African cities is reflected in the rapid growth of the private security industry, which is matched by the widespread involvement of civilian actors in neighbourhood watches and self-organized policing groups. Much of the scholarly debate

on "plural policing" and "security assemblages" has focused on what the privatization of security means for the state, highlighting how the public-private divide is increasingly blurred as state police services interact with either private or community security actors. This article adds a novel perspective by exploring the entanglements between private security companies and civilian community policing groups in urban areas of South Africa and Swaziland. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, the article shows how these actors engage with each other in different, often informal, ways and across socio-spatial boundaries. The result is the simultaneous communalization of private security and privatization of community policing. However, these are not straightforward processes. Sets of actors slip in and out of commercial and community logics of security, but also frequently articulate their distinctions as part of positioning themselves in a competitive security landscape, thereby raising questions about the objectives and motivations that drive many security performances. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **312 Dyani-Mhango, Ntombizozo**

The consent of the first wife in a polygamous marriage as a requirement for the validity of her husband's subsequent marriage under South Africa's Recognition of Customary Marriages Act : 'Mayelane v Ngwenyama' / Ntombizozo Dyani-Mhango - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 156-169.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; customary law; marriage law; marriage; polygamy; constitutional courts; judgments.

In the South African case of 'Mayelane v Ngwenyama', the Constitutional Court held that the consent of the first wife in a polygamous marriage is a requirement for a subsequent marriage of her husband to be valid, even though the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act is silent on the issue. This article argues that this decision reinforces the equality of spouses in a polygamous marriage and customary marriages in general, as envisaged by the act and as the constitution demands. It also criticizes the legislature's failure to give guidance regarding the absence of consequences for failure to comply with the requirement for a husband to seek the court's approval of a contract to regulate future marriages before he marries a subsequent wife. The article suggests that the legislature should revisit the Recognition Act to repeal the provision or stipulate consequences for the failure to comply. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **313 Ekanjume-Ilongo, Beatrice**

The use of intertextuality by males and females in South African parliament / Beatrice Ekanjume-Ilongo and Nts'oeu Seephephe - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 166-183 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; language usage; parliamentarians.

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This study is a comparative analysis of how males and female members of the South African parliament use intertextuality to persuade others of their point of view and rebut the points of their opponents during a debating session. The article shows that the MPs appeal through logos with the use of a high frequency of intertexts as a strategy of arguing; ethos with the use of intertexts that perform the rhetorical function of appealing; and pathos with the use of a wide range of sources and intertextual templates of others. The study reveals that there are no differences between the males and females in their use of implicit and explicit intertextuality and that both groups exhibit a strong preference for explicit intertextuality. The article also shows that the two groups used horizontal intertextuality more frequently than vertical intertextuality; however, the gap between the two dimensions is very narrow. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 314 Engel, Ulf

*Zupta's next nightmare : the South African local government elections of 3 August 2016* / Ulf Engel. - 2016. - vol. 51, no. 2, p. 103-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; local government; 2016; political parties.

On 3 August 2016 South Africa held its fifth local government elections (LGE) since the end of Apartheid in 1994. Against a backdrop of increasing political frustration with the ruling party's poor performance and continued debates about corruption and cronyism in the highest government circles, the African National Congress (ANC) maintained its dominant position but lost 8 per cent of the aggregate vote (53.91 per cent). The Democratic Alliance (DA) gained some 3 per cent (26.89 per cent) of the vote, and the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), first-time LGE campaigners, garnered 8.02 per cent. Importantly, the ANC lost control of three of the seven big metropolitan municipalities it had previously held. Since there was no clear-cut majority in four of the eight metros, coalition politics and the art of compromise will become a major feature of South African politics in the coming years. The elections were highly competitive and considered free and fair. At 57.97 per cent, voter turnout was slightly higher than in 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

### 315 Falkof, Nicky

ENG/AFR: white masculinity in two contemporary South African films / Nicky Falkof - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 15-30.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; films; masculinity; homosexuality; Whites.

This article considers the portrayal of white masculinity in two contemporary South African feature films, its socio-political implications and relation to histories of white identity. These films' protagonists are middle-aged white South African men, both educated, privileged and financially stable, both of whom make sexual choices that are seen as deviant, with

damaging consequences. Oliver Hermanus' *Skoonheid* (2011) is the story of Francois, a married Afrikaans man whose secret homosexual desires lead to obsession and crisis, while Barry Berk's *Sleeper's Wake* (2012) follows the bereaved John Wraith as he embarks on an affair with a troubled teenage neighbour. The author uses these films' portrayals of white men of a certain status and age to draw comparisons between current manifestations of Afrikaans and white English-speaking South African, or WESSA, masculinity. The way in which *Skoonheid* is deeply embedded in a sense of Afrikaans culture is contrasted to the way in which *Sleeper's Wake* is largely denuded of ethnic or cultural identity. These placements are used to discuss the larger effects of the functional invisibility of WESSA identity in post-apartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**316 Fernandez, Lovell**

The criminalization of torture in South Africa / Lovell Fernandez and Lukas Muntingh - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 83-109.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; torture; human rights; international criminal law.

This article describes the politics related to the criminalization of torture in South Africa. It studies the differences between torture as an international crime and as a crime under international human rights law. The South African anti-torture law is analysed and critiqued against the standards and provisions set out in the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The article recommends amendments to the South African law, aimed at making the combating of torture more effective. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**317 Fourie, Reinhardt**

Identity, gender, and land in Marlene van Niekerk's 'Agaat' / Reinhardt Fourie - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 38-56.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; identity; literary criticism.

The relationships between land and identity are important themes in the *plaasroman* (farm novel), a subgenre to which Marlene van Niekerk writes back in her novel 'Agaat' (2004). In this article, the author explores identity, land and gender in *Agaat*. He offers a discussion of the ways in which identity and land are inextricably linked in the normative *plaasroman*, and within this vein, considers the case of *Agaat*. While focussing on the traditional relationship between patriarchy and the farm, the author also refers to the notion of the *volksmoeder* (literally mother of the nation or people) - a role that Milla attempts to break free from. Through a close reading of the text, he then considers how the relationship with the land - and specifically farming land - is used as a textual device to problematize the gender relations on the fictional farm *Grootmoedersdrift*. In particular, he considers how the characters Milla and Jak's different approaches to farming on *Grootmoedersdrift*, both

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multifaceted and threaded through the entire novel, serve as the basic axis around which their relationship revolves. As a kind of self-aware plaasroman that weaves problematized notions of gender identity through the narrative, Van Niekerk's novel offers a nuanced representation of how gendered power is enacted and subverted in the attachment to and cultivation of farming land and the body. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **318 Greenberg, Desire**

The serviced apartment industry of South Africa : a new phenomenon in urban tourism / Desire Greenberg and Jayne M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 467-482 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; urban areas; rental housing.

Serviced apartments are a distinctive form of tourism product which have attracted only limited research attention. The objective of this study is to examine the emergence and characteristics of the serviced apartment sector in South Africa as a new phenomenon within the urban tourism economy. The findings show its growth as linked to the expanding trend for business professionals and consultants to work abroad for an extended period of time, a globalisation tendency accelerated in South Africa by the brain drain of skilled professionals. The evidence from this investigation reveals that serviced apartment complexes currently are geographically concentrated in the country's major hubs for international business travel and that, within cities, the location of these facilities is focused mainly in upmarket residential areas which offer high quality living environments and access to business and entertainment nodes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **319 Grundlingh, Lezandra**

Interpreting "Powers": a relevance-theoretic approach / Lezandra Grundlingh - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 246-268 : fig., ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; advertising; alcoholic beverages; language usage.

In June 2015, Spar published a series of advertisements for its liquor store, TOPS at Spar. One of the advertisements used the slogan 'Grab a drink and show off those PJ Powers'. The singer, PJ Powers, was informed of this advertisement and Powers accused Spar not only of using her name without her permission but also of poking fun at her past struggle with alcohol addiction. Taking into account the main assumptions of relevance theory and the possible general knowledge of the average South African as well as the co-text and context of the advertisement, the author illustrates that consumers in South Africa are highly likely to associate the lexical co-occurrence 'PJ Powers' with the singer and not with a 'pyjama party theme' suggested by Spar in its apology. A small corpus based on newspaper texts, two different corpus analysis tools, Antconc and Leximancer, and a

Google search are used to support the author's arguments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**320 Heffernan, Anne**

Blurred lines and ideological divisions in South African youth politics / Anne Heffernan - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 664-687.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; youth organizations; ideologies; political history.

Ideological affiliations like Africanism, charterism, and Black Consciousness shaped the political boundaries of student and youth political groups in South Africa during the tumultuous 1980s, and continue to inform contemporary youth politics. These delineations have also been used in the secondary literature to understand organizational competition and when considering how young activists negotiated contested political ground. However, this article suggests that the boundaries between opposing organizations were often blurred by their overlapping use of competing ideologies. It further argues that these divisions, although articulated ideologically, were rooted in organizational affiliation and competition for political influence and territory. It analyses the ideological development of the Congress of South African Students, the Azanian Students' Organization, and the South African Youth Congress, and tracks the changing scope for ideological expression within charterist student and youth formations. It suggests that during the 1980s the scope for differing ideological expression narrowed, and links this process to the ANC's efforts to establish hegemony within the charterist movement. The article argues that this history is important in order to understand the ideological "unruliness" or flexibility of the ANC Youth League after apartheid and the rise of Julius Malema's Economic Freedom Fighters, and considers how ideological difference within youth politics is beginning to be expressed outside the fold of charterism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**321 Horáková, Hana**

*Global challenges and local reactions : Czech Republic and South Africa* / edited by Hana Horáková and Stephanie Rudwick. - Berlin : Lit Verlag, cop. 2014. - 243 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3643905912

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Czech Republic; democratization; globalization; financial aid; regionalism; nationalism; racism; languages; conflict resolution; gender relations; AIDS.

This collective volume analyses the processes of socio-economic and political change in two recently established democracies: post-apartheid South Africa and the post-socialist Czech Republic. The political transition in both countries has coincided with increasing globalisation and worldwide dominance of neoliberal economic ideologies and policies. The authors describe a number of common features and parallels between the countries,

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particularly in relation to the processes of internationalisation and globalisation. Contributions: Introduction: Rethinking and revising post-transitional South Africa and Czech Republic (Hana Horáková and Stephanie Rudwick); The Czech Republic and South Africa as emerging donors (Mvuselelo Ngcoya); Regionalism as a response to global economic challenges: case studies of South Africa and the Czech Republic (Vilém Reháč); New nationalist discourses and practices: the South African and Czech experience (Hana Horáková); Czech racism towards Roma and colonised social services (Hana Synková); Ethno-linguistic dynamics in the two young democracies: a comparison of language stigmas (Stephanie Rudwick); Facing the past: truth, accountability and victims' compensation in South Africa and the Czech Republic (Kater?ina Werkman); Deceived men, kissing women and women with ugly noses: the spectacle of gender transformation politics in South Africa (Thabo Msibi); The position of women in post-communist Czech Republic (Petra Ahari); HIV/AIDS in South Africa and beyond: pulling the epidemic "out of the box" (Júlia Lampás?ová). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 322 Jacobs, Floortje

The politics of knowledge : knowledge management in informal settlement upgrading in Cape Town / Floortje Jacobs, David Jordhus-Lier and Pamela Tsolekile de Wet - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 425-441 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; community participation; informal settlements.

In situ solutions, participatory practices and the inclusion of community knowledge have become key ingredients in urban upgrading policies across the world. Knowledge, however, is not neutral, but value-laden, representing different and conflicting interests. Including community-based knowledge, therefore, is far from straightforward. To understand the politics of urban development interventions, a deeper conceptualisation of the relationship between knowledge and power is required. This article tries to contribute to this conceptualisation through an empirical analysis of informal settlement upgrading. Specifically, it interrogates the role of community knowledge in urban development through a study of two informal settlements in Cape Town, South Africa. Findings from this qualitative research contradict the notion of a unified community whose "community knowledge" can be engaged with. In both settlements, knowledge politics have resulted in tensions within the settlement, creating new interest groups and knowledge alliances, showing the complex interconnectedness of knowledge, power and mobilisation. As knowledge has been built, used, exchanged and contested to upgrade livelihoods, this knowledge has been standing in a mutually constitutive relationship with collective action. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**323 Klapwijk, Nanda**

Teachers' own use of reading strategies: does it transfer to their teaching? / Nanda Klapwijk - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 297-321 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; reading; teacher education.

Despite ample evidence about the value of reading strategies in developing learners' comprehension skills and overall academic literacy, there continues to be very little explicit and continuous reading strategy instruction in South African classrooms, and teachers remain reluctant to take it on. A compounding factor seems to be that, at a teacher-training level, little attention is paid to the professional development of comprehension instruction. This study investigates to what extent student teachers' own use of reading strategies transfers to their teaching. A group of 61 student teachers were asked to read a text and complete a survey identifying the reading strategies they applied. They then compiled comprehension lesson plans which were analysed for evidence of strategy use. The results show that teachers' strategy use does not transfer to their teaching. This emphasises the need for the explicit teaching of comprehension development skills at teacher training level. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**324 le Roux, Elizabeth**

Themed section : Discrimination in scholarly publishing / Elizabeth le Roux - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 6, p. 703-784 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; science; publishing; academic standards; discrimination; gender; Africans.

Studies conducted internationally, including in the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden, indicate that discrimination does take place against women and ethnic groups in scholarly publishing. Discriminatory practices may include, amongst others, unfair reviewing and exclusion from "old boys' networks". The values that underlie the scholarly communication system - such as the maintenance of 'high standards' - may also function to exclude. South Africa's system of accrediting journals exacerbates existing inequalities in the global knowledge production arena. This section of this issue of *Critical Arts* examines the perceptions and realities of discriminatory practices in academic and scholarly publishing in South Africa. Donal P. McCracken focuses on subtle and sometimes not-so-subtle discrimination authors may experience in the enforced relationship with their publisher; Keyan Tomaselli discusses the issue of peer review and examines allegations of racism, anti-African attitudes, and viewpoint discrimination in terms of claims of Western conceptual gatekeeping. Herman Wasserman and Ian Richards - themselves editors of peer-reviewed journals - concentrate on the views of journal editors with regard to the dissemination of scholarship and the imbalances of global knowledge production. They distributed an online questionnaire to the editors of 24 journals in the fields of



communication, journalism and journalism studies. Aiming to provide basic data to underpin perceptions of discrimination in the selection of books for publication, Elizabeth le Roux gives an overview of author selection at South Africa's most prominent scholarly publishers, its university presses, through a case study of the author profiles of Wits, Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal), Unisa and Cape Town. The author profiles of these university presses shows some change over time, towards greater diversity in terms of both race and gender. However, women and black authors - and black women authors especially - remain under-represented. In the last contribution, Relebohile Moletsane, Louise Haysome and Vasu Reddy consider how 'Agenda', a feminist journal of the Global South, and Africa specifically, balances the demands of peer-reviewed knowledge production with prerequisite gender, race and space/place equality in the context of mechanisms that often privilege particular ways of knowing. The article addresses questions such as: what forces inhibit and marginalise women's voices generally, and black women's voices in particular, from feminist knowledge production and dissemination? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**325 Lewis, Megan**

*Magnet theatre : three decades of making space* / ed. by Megan Lewis and Anton Krueger. - Bristol : Intellect, 2015. - 304 p., [48] p. foto's. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1783205377

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; theatre; artists; drama; community theatre; social change; interviews (form).

Magnet Theatre in Cape Town, South Africa, has been an influential theatre company since 1987. This book analyzes Magnet's productions, offering internal and external perspectives from, and conversations with, performers, artists, and scholars. Contributions by Mark Fleishman, Miki Flockemann, Anton Krueger, Jennie Reznek, Yvette Hutchison, Megan Lewis, Gay Morris, Lavona de Bruyn, and Elliot Leffler. Conversations with Neo Muyanga, Jay Pather, Mandla Mbothwe, Faniswa Yisa, Craig Leo, Illka Louw, Frances Marek, Margie Pankhurst, Thando Doni, Zwelakhe Khuse, and Nolovuyo Sam. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**326 Lukhele, Francis**

Tears of the rainbow: mourning in South African culture / Francis Lukhele - In: *Critical Arts:* (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 31-44.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mourning; Blacks; Whites.

This study of intricate post-apartheid mourning traditions in South Africa melds or draws from print, visual and material cultural texts. The black mourning tradition is the quixotic post-funeral after tears party that is becoming increasingly popular in black urban townships, while for whites it is mediated through parodic visual artworks. This study

highlights the dialogue between these two mourning traditions. The subaltern disenchantment with a political status quo that they feel is out of sync with their aspirations, manifests itself in mourning traditions that find expression in bizarre social and political behaviour – behaviour that confounds orthodoxy, but will be shown to be a very practical response to the exigencies of a quite often treacherous political terrain. One provocative insight of this study is that the quixotic mourning behaviour of the masses accounts for Jacob Zuma's rise to power. This might suggest that the same mind-boggling dynamics may catapult Julius Malema into power. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**327 Mahali, Alude**

Maid to serve : "self-fashioning" and the domestic worker trope in contemporary South Africa / Alude Mahali - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 127-143 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political parties; domestic workers; clothing.

This article investigates how the domestic worker sartorial trope is reflected and embodied in contemporary South African culture. Domestic work has received very little public or media attention from feminists, trade unionists, or even political activists broadly until the recent movement of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF). This article observes how the South African political party, the EFF, use the domestic worker dress as a subversionary tactic in sociopolitical culture. By appropriating the archetypal domestic worker dress, the EFF demonstrate both identification with the domestic worker and a subversion of what the domestic worker dress has, for so long, inferred. In the context of post-apartheid South Africa, the author examines the domestic worker trope and the significance of dress. This article uses critical discourse analysis and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of habitus to explicate both the personal and political significance of the domestic worker dress in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**328 Malila, Vanessa**

Young citizens in South Africa : a paradox of engagement with politics and the media / Malila, Vanessa and Oelofsen, Marietjie - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 187-203 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; youth; political participation; mass media.

In 2014, South Africa's democracy turned 20. Just like the young democracy is learning to find its feet, young citizens are negotiating the unknown territory of full citizenship rights while confronting a "totally different world than that of their parents". Whether their parents were black and not entitled to full citizenship or whether their parents were white and therefore implicated in a system that withheld full citizenship from the majority of the population, young people do not have a template to draw on for meaning and form of

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citizenship in a new and liberated South Africa. This article examines political participation amongst young South Africans and their negotiated participation in both political and civic activities within the context of media use and consumption. Their paradoxical relationship with both politics and the media is detailed in an attempt to understand how to deepen a culture of meaningful citizenship amongst South African youth. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **329 Manase, Irikidzayi**

Black diamonds and excess in the fictional and lived South African city of the early 2000s / Irikidzayi Manase - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 87-96.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Blacks; wealth; images; literature.

The article examines a selection of South African literary and media depictions of the black diamonds, a class of recently wealthy blacks; mostly an urban phenomenon, known for their obsession with the ostentatious expression of wealth. The discussion juxtaposes Zakes Mda's *Black Diamond* (2009) with selected media narratives about the well-known black South African businessman and socialite Kenny Kunene, who is known for his flamboyant parties at his clubs and mansion, to determine the nature of the lived and imagined South African city of the early 2000s. The article draws on notions of conspicuous consumption, and other cultural geographic perspectives, especially Sarah Nuttall's ideas on entanglement (2009). The daily lives of the black diamonds are considered in relation to their history, spatial experiences and aspirations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **330 Maserumule, Mashupye H.**

The impending collapse of the house of Mamphela Ramphela : Agang SA / Mashupye H. Maserumule ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 85-105 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; political parties.

In the 2014 general elections Agang SA won 52 350 votes (0.28% of the 18 654 771 votes cast) and only two seats in the National Assembly of South Africa. The electoral performance of the newly-formed party was dismal, especially in comparison to that of its fellow debutant, the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF). This article explores the reasons for Agang SA's poor performance and concludes that they may include both the fact that its political message did not resonate with the wider population and the fact that its campaign strategy was ineffectual. However, it would seem that the main reason for the party's failure was that it was formed around the character and personal successes of one individual – its founder, Dr Mamphela Ramphela. Ramphela's reputation wittingly or unwittingly shaped the character and orientation of Agang SA, and her political indiscretions compromised its

electoral potential. The future of Agang SA is bleak and its collapse almost inevitable. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**331 Mbete, Sithembile**

The economic freedom fighters : South Africa's turn towards populism? / Sithembile Mbete - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 35-59 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; populism; political parties.

The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) party has made an impact on South African politics since it was launched in 2013. After the general election in 2014 the EFF became the third-largest party in the National Assembly and the official opposition in North West and Limpopo provinces. Some commentators have raised concerns that the EFF's success represents a turn towards a dangerous populism in South African politics. This article seeks to analyze the EFF as a populist party by arguing that it fits into a global pattern of populism in electoral politics. It uses the category of 'political style', as developed by Benjamin Moffitt and Simon Tormey (2014), to discuss the brand of populism espoused by the EFF. The article argues that the performative elements of the EFF's politics – its uniform and rhetoric, as well as its engagement with national and provincial legislatures – have had the effect of sparking a debate about the relevance of the country's political institutions 20 years into democratic rule. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**332 McLaughlin, Eric S.**

Language policies and voter turnout : evidence from South Africa / Eric S. McLaughlin - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 130-161 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; voting; ethnic groups; political participation; language policy.

While many studies have probed the relationship between ethnic diversity and voter turnout, few have examined how voter turnout might be influenced by state policies that afford ethnic groups differing levels of official recognition. This study draws on theories at the intersection of political science and sociolinguistics, to develop and test an argument about the effect that language recognition practices in multilingual democratic societies have on voter turnout. Using data from South Africa, the study finds evidence that inclusive language recognition is linked to higher turnout rates for targeted groups. The study utilizes aggregate data collected at ward level, but assesses the results in a preliminary fashion with individual-level data from Afrobarometer. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**333 Mizoguchi, Akiko**

What languages do aliens speak? : multilingual "Otherness" of diasporic dystopia in "District 9" / Akiko Mizoguchi - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 169-179.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; films; filmmakers; world view; multilingualism; diasporas.

"District 9" (Blomkamp, 2009), a South African science-fiction film, is noted for its dystopian vision. It is mostly set in a dilapidated township of Johannesburg called District 9, where "abject" refugee aliens and Nigerian gangs reside. Moreover, the district in the end becomes a chaotic battlefield where the South African mercenaries hired by neo-liberal Multi-National United and the Nigerians mercilessly hunt Wikus van de Merwe, an MNU employee, whose mutating body holds a key to operating alien weaponry. These temporary dwellers of District 9 are informed by many levels of displacement and marginalization and are presented as the "Other" to the residents of the "human" world and this "Other" worldliness is intensified by the way in which the director forges the "South African" multilingual condition in the film. This article discusses the colonial and segregationist world-view on the post-apartheid South Africa in the representation of the "Other" multilingual and diasporic landscape. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**334 Mooney, Katie**

Collective identity in the Ducktail subculture in post-World War II South Africa / Katie Mooney - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 62-86.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; youth gangs; Whites; group identity.

South Africa in the 1950s not only witnessed the rise of apartheid, but the spread of black and white youth gang subcultures (tsotsis and Ducktails). This article is limited to white youths. It focuses on subcultural style and heterogeneity in collective identity. There has been a tendency in subcultural studies to homogenise members of subcultures in the search for a unique subcultural style. Although the Ducktail subculture was comprised of multifarious identities (gendered, racial and ethnic), it is contended here that the Ducktails' subcultural template is displayed through a heterogeneous collective identity which is visible in their stylistic tastes, language preferences and ritualistic socialising. It suggests that subcultural identities exist in an individual and collective form and urges scholars to allow for diversity and heterogeneity in subcultural accounts by drawing on the personal testimonies of 'subculturalists.'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**335 Mottiar, Shauna**

The Democratic Alliance and the role of opposition parties in South Africa / Shauna Mottiar - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 106-123 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; opposition parties.

In the 2014 election the Democratic Alliance (DA) strengthened its electoral support nationally as well as in the Western Cape province, South Africa, where it governs. It gained over a million new national votes, increasing its total from 2 945 829 in 2009 to 4 091 548 in 2014. It also unseated the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) as official opposition in KwaZulu-Natal and became the official opposition in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Free State, while strengthening its opposition status in Gauteng from 21.86% of the vote in 2009 to 30.78% in 2014. In the Western Cape it gained 59.38% of the vote, an increase from 51.46% in 2009. This article considers whether the DA's 2014 electoral gains suggest a strengthening of opposition politics in South Africa. It focuses on whether the DA meets the obligations of an opposition party with regard to providing an institutional space for counter-political elites to organise and providing a viable alternative to the ruling party together with facilitating debate over political issues and public policy while also performing an oversight role. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **336 Ndletyana, Mcebisi**

The IEC and the 2014 elections : a mark of institutional maturity? / Mcebisi Ndletyana - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 171-187.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2014; election management bodies; institutions; public opinion.

South Africa's election management body, the Electoral Commission of South Africa (IEC), faced an unprecedented situation in the run-up to the country's fifth elections. The IEC was mired in a controversy that threatened to explode into public protests. The dispute, which involved the chairperson of the commission, Pansy Tlakula, was sparked by her relationship with a businessman, Thaba Mufamadi, a member of Parliament (MP) representing the governing African National Congress (ANC) and chairperson of Parliament's finance portfolio committee. This raised concerns about whether or not the IEC would manage the elections impartially. The Public Protector, Thuli Madonsela, suggested that Parliament should censure Tlakula, a measure that might result in her removal from office. The proximity of the elections, however, militated against the resolution of the saga, leading to Tlakula staying on to oversee the elections. The article focuses on this saga and examines two related issues: the handling of the complaint by the responsible public institutions and its general impact on the public perception and credibility of the IEC. The article tracks the parliamentary process that was initiated to probe and recommend a remedy to the complaint, to its referral to the Electoral Court and to the result. The intention is to discern what the handling of this challenging episode says about South Africa's public institutions and public culture. In doing so, the article shines a spotlight on the specific lessons learnt from the saga and on their impact. The author employs an institutionalist

theoretical framework to explain their conclusions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**337 Ngcongco, Mthobeli**

The dialectics of mobile communication in South African romantic relationships / Mthobeli Ngcongco - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 75-90 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mobile telephone; romantic relationships; youth; ethics.

Communication technology such as the mobile phone often presents a double-edged sword in romantic relationships. While the mobile phone can enhance the quality of communication, it can simultaneously become a source of conflict. The dialectic framework of Communication Privacy Management presents a nuanced lens from which to investigate the rules for the use of the mobile phone in the dyad of romantic relationships. This study sought to investigate mobile phone usage rules that are negotiated by South African adolescents and young adults in their romantic relationships and the factors that influence the negotiation. The study specifically focused on rules around mobile privacy management. Findings from survey data indicate that the negotiation of mobile phone usage rules is a crucial part of the health of young adult relationships. Variables of gender and length of relationship were important factors in the rule development process. Implications, limitations and future research are discussed. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**338 Nkealah, Naomi**

The loss of nature: ecocritical discourses in Gabeba Baderoon's poetry / Naomi Nkealah and Shumani F. Rakgope - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 109-122.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poetry; literary criticism.

This article examines the poetry of South African writer Gabeba Baderoon to determine the extent to which her poetry engages with nature and its loss. A study of a selection of six poems reveals four interrelated findings. The first is that nature is constructed as both human and nonhuman, and that the two are interdependent. Secondly, Baderoon's poetry engenders anthropocentrism because it entrusts the human subject with the project of driving interaction with its nonhuman counterpart, and through human agency the subjectivity of the nonhuman is foregrounded. Thirdly, her poetry constructs the loss of the human as synchronous with the loss of the nonhuman. Lastly, Baderoon's poetry is located within South Africa's colonial and political history, and as a result nature becomes a tool for posing questions of social justice. These findings intersect at various points, and it is at these points of intersection that we locate Baderoon's ecocritical poetics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**339 Ogunnubi, Olusola**

South Africa's emerging 'soft power' influence in Africa and its impending limitations : will the gant be able to weather the storm? / Olusola Ogunnubi and Olumuyiwa Babatunde Amao - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 299-319.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; foreign policy; international relations; power; xenophobia.

South Africa benefits from a symbolic hegemonic identity drawn from its enormous soft power resources. Whereas South Africa has been widely referenced as a regional hegemonic power capable of using its soft power influence to deepen its global status, there are contradictions to Pretoria's increasing soft power claim. In this article the authors undertake a discursive analysis of some of these soft power limitations. The main argument raised is that despite the optimism, South Africa's capacity to translate soft power into influence has been largely undercut by several factors, including its recurring xenophobic incidences and leadership inconsistencies toward Africa. The authors conclude by asserting that South Africa can indeed continue to punch above its weight if it begins to address the ambivalence that confronts the expression of its soft power resources. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**340 Paret, Marcel**

Contested ANC hegemony in the urban townships : evidence from the 2014 South African election / Marcel Paret - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 460, p. 419-442 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress (South Africa); elections; 2014; voting; opposition parties; urban areas.

Is ANC hegemony in South Africa stable or in decline? The 2014 election provided support for both interpretations, as the ANC registered its fifth consecutive victory but with a declining share of the vote, especially in urban areas. In what ways and among which groups is the ANC maintaining its hegemony? This study draws on an exit survey of 3,782 voters in sixteen communities in and around Gauteng Province, with a particular focus on impoverished and protest-affected urban townships. The results show that while the ANC continues to derive power from its role as the party of national liberation, pluralistic party competition is deepening. This competition centres on the quality of governance and material provision such as houses and social grants, and is refracted through divisions based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity. Evidence also suggests that protests in communities and workplaces are translating into support for opposition parties such as the EFF, implying a broader challenge to ANC hegemony. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]



**341 Parsons, Neil**

Make faces, Zulu! Make faces, Zulu! : silent comedy and ethnic stereotyping in early South African movies, 1916-1921 / Neil Parsons - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 133-154.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cinema; film history; films; humour; race relations.

The comedies of African Film Productions, a film company in South Africa, were filmed by American and British directors, with casts drawn mainly from stage actors on overseas tours. After an experiment combining actors with cartoon animation in 1916, three farces of British-American type were directed by B.F. Clinton, notably with A.F.P.'s Zulu star Goba's head stuck inside a valuable vase. Five short comedies were directed by Dick Cruikshanks in 1917, three with large predominantly African casts. The Zulutown series, in the mould of Charlie Chaplin slapstick, was widely shown to African audiences in subsequent years. A Christmas pantomime, which critiqued the use of child labour on farms, featured a small black child at its centre. And "Then?" was a parody of blood-and-thunder melodrama. The independent production "Thoroughbreds All" (1918) was a satire on the morality of horse-racing. These comedies are remarkable for being plot-centred rather than constructed around the antics of well-known comedians, as were most comedy films made overseas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**342 Reith, Wolfgang**

'Per aspera ad astra' : aus den Anfängen der südafrikanischen Luftfahrt / von Wolfgang Reith - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2015), vol. 63, p. 161-179 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; air transport; air force; 1900-1909; 1910-1919.

Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Anfänge der südafrikanischen Luftfahrt zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts. Er schildert die ersten Flugversuche und Schauflüge und behandelt die Gründung der 'Aeronautical Society of South Africa' 1911 sowie die Aufstellung des 'South African Aviation Corps (SAAC)' 1913. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

**343 Robbins, Lawrence H.**

'Sebilo': 19th century hairdos and ancient specularite mining in Southern Africa / by Lawrence H. Robbins - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 103-131 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; mining; San; Khoikhoi; Tswana; archaeology; prehistory; 1800-1899; hairstyles.

The first part of this paper is concerned with the specularite mines at the Tsodilo Hills World Heritage site in the Kalahari desert, ca. 40 km west of the Okavango River in northwest Botswana. Tsodilo contains numerous rock paintings, Stone Age rock shelters, two Early

Bronze Age villages and at least twenty-one prehistoric specularite mines. Specularite, or 'sebito' in Setswana, is a bluish/grey form of hematite that produces sparkling micaceous powder or "glitter" when it is pulverized or ground. The second part of the article considers specularite mining during the nineteenth century in South Africa where travelers and missionaries provide specific comments and descriptions about the nature of mining. One source describes an open access situation at the Blinkklipkop mine in 1812, with individuals from different ethnic/linguistic groups doing their personal mining and hauling away what they can; another source describes the specularite mining at Blinkklipkop in 1813 as strictly under Tswana control. This part also goes into how specularite was used and by whom. Mixed with grease, members of the Tswana, San and Khoi groups applied it to their hair, shaping their hair into thin threads. The 'sebito' provided a metallic sparkle. The final part of the paper compares aspects of the prehistoric Tsodilo mines to information drawn from the nineteenth-century historical sources. The combined archaeological evidence suggests that there was no open access to Tsodilo, but that mining was controlled, primarily from the village of Nqoma. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **344 Sarakinsky, Ivor**

A brief history of factionalism and new party formation and decline in South Africa : the case of Cope / Ivor Sarakinsky and Ebrahim Fakir - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 60-84 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political parties; opposition parties.

There is little analytical literature on the theory and empirical analysis of party factionalism that leads to splits and the formation of new political entities. The existing theoretical literature identifies factors and processes that are split-enabling. When coupled to the dynamics of organizational change, these conceptual tools provide a unique framework for analyzing party-political dynamics in South Africa from an historically comparative perspective. This analysis identifies key trends in party splits in both 'white' and 'black' politics, which serves to illuminate more recent developments with regard to the realignment of opposition politics in South Africa. A conceptual framework combining organizational theory with the literature on party factionalism and party splits has facilitated our case-study focus on the formation, electoral performance and decline of the Congress of the People (Cope) as an opposition party in South Africa. The authors argue that Cope emerged from factional disputes within the ANC and has subsequently largely been shaped by the dynamics of its split and formation from the ANC, despite its attempt to break ties with the parent party. Existing analyses of Cope examine its performance in terms of policy, electoral and oppositional performance, while the approach this article adopts is to argue that the process of Cope's formation significantly shaped the conditions of its future internal dynamics and political performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**345 Sewlall, Harry**

Love in the time of mirrors: the real and the imaginary in Zakes Mda's 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' / Harry Sewlall - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 24-37.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; literary criticism.

In his acceptance speech for the Oliver Schreiner Prize in 1997, Zakes Mda, while repudiating the influence of Latin-American magic realism in his fiction, went on to validate the presence of the real and the unreal in his works as an expression of a quintessentially African world-view (1997). In 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' (2013), Mda conjures up the mythic aura of an ancient civilization that existed around the year '1223 CE' in the precincts of Mapungubwe in Southern Africa. In recuperating the past, the novel sets in motion a contemporary dialectic on issues such as artistic freedom in a politically intolerant society, our ecological and ethical responsibility for other life forms that share our planet, attitudes towards homoeroticism, and above all, corruption in government circles and how it taints the rest of society. This article postulates that the appeal of 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' lies in its dual conception - as a work of popular fiction on one level, imbricated in the mythical, and as an artistic chronotope on the other, attesting to the contrary states of human nature across time and space. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**346 Stiebel, Lindy**

Sugar-coated stories? : plantation literature by selected South African Indian writers / Lindy Stiebel - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 7-23.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; plantations; sugar; Indians; contract labour; literature.

This article will focus on what can be called plantation literature in South African: that is, writing which has as its spatial focus sugar farms or plantations, defined as single units of agricultural production that raise crops for local consumption and export, largely situated on the KwaZulu-Natal coastal belt. The term 'plantation' is more commonly used in the Atlantic world but, in common with the sugar plantations in South Africa linked to the Indian Ocean, the communities of such farms in the nineteenth century were characterized by the existence of two sets of people: a wealthy elite of plantation owners and a large, poor population of plantation workers. The descendants of such labourers - in South Africa comprising Indian indentured workers from the subcontinent - together with descendants of 'passenger' Indians, have survived to tell the tales of their forefathers and, by extension, their own. The literature that has emerged from this theme, 'plantation literature', engages with issues of memory, suffering, identity and bearing witness to the past. The 150th anniversary of the arrival of the first indentured Indian labourers in South Africa in 2010 saw a spike in the number of works written by South African Indian writers, with the 'sugar texts'

prominent among them. A few will be discussed in this article. In particular the work of Aziz Hassim's *Revenge of Kali* (2009), Rubendra Govender's *Sugar Cane Boy* (2008), Neelan Govender's *Girmit Tales* (2008) and Tholsi Mudly's *A Tribute to our Forefathers* (2011) will be studied as examples of engagement with plantation literature by selected South African Indian writers. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

### 347 Stobie, Cheryl

Diamonds at the meeting of her thighs : representations of gender and sexuality in "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha" / Cheryl Stobie - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 155-168.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; films; filmmakers; gender roles; masculinity.

The heroine of Prosper Mérimée's 1845 novella, "Carmen", appears as an archetypal femme fatale who lures unsuspecting men to their destruction by means of her manipulative sexuality. While Georges Bizet's 1875 opera, "Carmen", reveals the psychology of masculine anxieties, sexual jealousy and murderous rage, his character, Carmen, expresses her credo of autonomous sexuality, and can be seen as a prototypical modern woman. This article examines the representations of the female protagonist's sexuality in a contemporary South African film that re-works the Carmen story in an African context. The author argues that "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha/Carmen in Khayelitsha", directed by Mark Dornford-May (2005), does not realize the potential significance of Carmen's sexuality. She traces the ways in which dance is not used to good effect in the film. In addition, she shows that the film highlights traditional masculinity in various ways, such as offering disturbing parallel between the ritual slaughter of a bull and the murder of Carmen. She concludes that "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha" displays revisionist and ambivalent gender politics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 348 Thubakgale, Katlego

Possible effects of text messaging on Grade 11 EFAL learners' written work / Katlego Thubakgale and Chaka Chaka - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 223-245 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; writing; spelling; mobile telephone; adolescents; pupils.

This study investigated the possible effects of text messaging on the written work of Grade 11 English first additional language learners at a public high school in Pretoria (South Africa). It had 41 participants - 38 Grade 11 EFAL learners (n = 38, M = 10, F = 28, mean age = 17.4 years) and 3 female Grade 11 EFAL teachers. It used three sampling techniques to select participants: opportunistic purposeful, voluntary, and convenience sampling techniques. Some text message features which the study detected in two written learner activities were: shortenings; contractions; g-clippings; letter homophones; number

homophones; no full stops; incorrect capitalisation; spelling errors; and non-conventional spelling errors (textism spelling errors). One of the findings of the study is that text message features as a percentage of the word count in both learner activities had a lower prevalence in and, therefore, a less negative effect on the written work of the learners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**349 van Niekerk, Angelique**

Branding through art: the commercial value of visual and linguistic signs of art / Angelique van Niekerk and Marthinus Conradie - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 233-251 : ill. ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; advertising; arts; images; trademarks.

This study examines the appropriation of art in advertising, focusing on attempts to transfer associations from artworks, artists and styles to the advertised brand. Departing from earlier reception studies, the authors detail the prevailing trends in their data in terms of the strategies that enable this transfer, in order to advance the commercial exigencies of advertising. Their analysis engages with the most prominent types of association-transfers, and the consequent constructions of art. Despite the evolution of more capacious conceptualisations of art in academic disciplines, to include numerous modes of expression, this study is limited to fine art. The selection is driven by a first-level analysis of 400 advertisements, which indicated the prevalence of fine art over alternative forms. Additionally, it enables us to reflect on representations of Africa and African art that are contingent upon constructions of Africa as wilderness. Analytically, the authors list the linguistic and visual signs that allude to specific artworks, artists, artistic styles/periods and processes involved in art production, before examining how these serve to activate knowledge of fine arts and advance the following (broad) connotations: 1) brand X is equally sophisticated and prestigious as an artwork; 2) brand X extends boundaries through creative innovation; and 3) creating brand X requires commensurate levels of skill and devotion as art-making does. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**350 Wessels, Michael**

Smoking around the campfire : a San encounter with the colonial / Michael Wessels - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 338-357. ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; San; rock art; oral history; historiography; colonialism.

In 1873 Joseph Orpen, resident of Nomansland, engaged a San man Qing to guide a combined force of levies and mounted police through the Maloti mountains in present-day Lesotho where they hoped to intercept a group of reluctant Hlubi rebels under chief Langalibalele. Orpen was not only a colonial official but also a keen scholar. In response to his questions Qing commented on some of the rock paintings they saw on their short journey and recounted folklore. A year later Qing's narratives and his comments on rock art

were published along with Orpen's account of the journey and 'remarks' by the celebrated linguist and collector of Xam narrative, Wilhelm Bleek in an article in the Cape Monthly Magazine (CMM). Orpen's piece has enjoyed a seminal position in San studies ever since, especially in the field of rock art. The encounter between Qing and Orpen occurred in a context of colonial violence. Not only was the campaign that was being pursued against Langalibalele and his men unnecessary but the San had been subject to genocidal attacks by both regular and irregular colonial forces for a considerable period of time, and the studies of San rock art and narrative at the time were largely carried out in an intellectual climate that saw the extinction of the San as inevitable. This article will locate the CMM article more firmly in its colonial context by combining a close reading of elements of the CMM article itself with a consideration of a wider body of writing that relates to Orpen's piece. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SWAZILAND

### **351 Diphorn, Tessa**

Entanglements of private security and community policing in South Africa and Swaziland / Tessa Diphorn and Helene Maria Kyed - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 710-732.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Swaziland; private security services; vigilante groups; urban areas.

Security in Africa is seldom a public good provided by the state, but is frequently something you pay for or acquire by turning to various non-state or community actors. The privatization of security in African cities is reflected in the rapid growth of the private security industry, which is matched by the widespread involvement of civilian actors in neighbourhood watches and self-organized policing groups. Much of the scholarly debate on "plural policing" and "security assemblages" has focused on what the privatization of security means for the state, highlighting how the public-private divide is increasingly blurred as state police services interact with either private or community security actors. This article adds a novel perspective by exploring the entanglements between private security companies and civilian community policing groups in urban areas of South Africa and Swaziland. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, the article shows how these actors engage with each other in different, often informal, ways and across socio-spatial boundaries. The result is the simultaneous communalization of private security and privatization of community policing. However, these are not straightforward processes. Sets of actors slip in and out of commercial and community logics of security, but also frequently articulate their distinctions as part of positioning themselves in a competitive security landscape, thereby raising questions about the objectives and motivations that drive many security performances. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**352 Masuku, Bongani**

Swaziland: the struggle for political freedom and democracy / Bongani Masuku & Peter Limb - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 518-527.

ASC Subject Headings: Swaziland; political conditions; political repression; resistance.

This article describes the current political situation in Swaziland. Repression by the anti-democratic, corrupt monarchy and resultant popular resistance continues to mark a Swaziland political scene deeply impacted by a closely related socio-economic crisis. From time to time, the regime appears to make concessions but continued protests and growing possibilities of wider solidarity and international sanctions could force a showdown if such pressure is intensified. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**ISLANDS**

GENERAL

**353 Esclavage**

*Esclavage et engagisme dans l'océan Indien : la traite atlantique* / Association les Anneaux de la mémoire. - Nantes : Les Anneaux de la mémoire, 2000. - 317 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers des anneaux de la mémoire, ISSN 1280-4215 ; 2) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean islands; Madagascar; Réunion; Indian Ocean; slave trade; slavery.

Ce numéro a pour sujet, outre la traite atlantique proprement dite, la traite et l'esclavage dans l'océan Indien. Sommaire: I. L'océan Indien. Prosper Eve: La thèse de la douceur de l'esclavage à Bourbon. Mythe ou réalité ? - Hubert Gerbeau: De la traite dans l'Océan Indien à l'engagisme. Les anticipations d'un gouverneur de Bourbon au début du 19e siècle - Hai Qang Ho: Données statistiques et hypothèses économiques sur la traite, les affranchissements et le prix des esclaves à la Réunion (1837-1847) - David Gagneur: L'abolition de l'esclavage comme expédient des débuts difficiles de la colonisation à Madagascar - Laurent Sermet: La fin de l'engagisme à Sainte-Marie de Madagascar - Jacques Weber: Les Conventions de 1860 et 1861 sur l'émigration indienne. Principes humanitaires, enjeux économiques et politiques - Céline Bousseau: Le coolie trade chinois ou le trafic d'une nouvelle main d'œuvre - Edith Wong Hee Kam: Engagisme chinois à la Réunion - Gillette Staudacher-Valliamée et William Zitte: La Bulle Ineffabilis en langage créole de Bourbon. Langues et patrimoine créoles au 19e siècle - II. Le monde atlantique. John K. Thornton: La nation angolaise en Amérique, son identité en Afrique et en Amérique - M'Baye Gueye: La tradition orale dans le champ de la traite négrière - Abdoulaye Bara

Diop: Les castes dans la société wolof - Jean-Marc Masseur: Symbolique des noms de navires négriers.

## MADAGASCAR

### 354 Burguet, Delphine

*Autour des entités sacrées : approches pluridisciplinaires et nouveaux terrains à Madagascar* / Delphine Burguet et Olivia Legrip-Randriambelo. - Paris : Publications INALCO, 2014. - 401 p. : fig., foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (Études océan Indien, ISSN 0246-0092 ; no. 51-52) - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; ancestor worship; spirits; rituals; Betsileo; slaves; names; women; speeches.

Ce numéro 'Autour des entités sacrées' s'inscrit à la fois dans le cadre des recherches engagées dans quelques précédents numéros de la revue (no 16, no 19, no 21 et no 30) qui traitent de la notion d'ancestralité et du culte des esprits ainsi que dans celui des réflexions récentes produites par des chercheurs issus de plusieurs disciplines concernant les pratiques religieuses ancrées dans le système cosmologique à Madagascar. Contributions: Vazimba et esprits 'helo' : la profondeur chronologique (Jean-Pierre Domenichini); Les entités sacrées vues à travers le filtre des mouvements revivalistes et pentecôtistes (Rian'aina Razafimandimby Rabarihoela); Au fil du récit d'un devin-guérisseur : alliances avec les esprits ancestraux et de la nature (Vonizongo, Imerina) (Delphine Burguet); Rakelimalaza, can the Higher Powers 'take a joke'? : some (a)musings on human encounters with powerful 'things' and on the poetics of non-anthropomorphic forces in the highlands of Madagascar (Victor Raharijaona, Clarisse Rasoamampionona et Susan Kus); Mythes et rituels : le miel et l'hydromel dans quelques sociétés de Madagascar (Philippe Beaujard); Le 'piétinement de fougères' dans le Sud Betsileo (Clarisse Rasoamampionona et Félicité M.B. Razafinimanana); Performance et performatifs au cours d'un rituel d'anti-sorcellerie et de refondation sociale : le 'soalala', Nord-Est de Madagascar, 1975-1983 (Thomas Mouzard); Chronique familiale quotidienne avec Personnages : le sujet et l'imaginaire social à Madagascar (Michèle Fiéloux et Jacques Lombard); Tours et détours du 'kokolampo' tandroy (Elisabeth Rossé); Les esclaves morts et leur invocation dans les rituels du Sud betsileo (Denis Regnier); Une reine estimée bien malvenue : dissimulation des esprits tromba en région betsileo (Olivia Legrip-Randriambelo); Étrangers, esclaves, morts-vivants : des rumeurs et des secrets au Sud de Madagascar (Dominique Somda). Varia: Histoire des noms anciens de Madagascar : réévaluations et nouvelles hypothèses (Alain Clockers); Les femmes 'oratrices' mpikabary de l'association Fimpima (Fikambanan'ny Mpikabary eto Madagasikara 'Association des rhéteurs à Madagascar') : changements et innovations (Lala Raharinjanahary). [Résumé ASC Leiden]



MAURITIUS

**355 Frenkel, Ronit**

Exile in Mauritius: colonial violence and Indian Ocean archives / Ronit Frenkel and Kirk B. Sides - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 2 , p. 282-294.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; Jews; World War II; imprisonment; colonial administration; archives; prisons.

On 26 December 1940, 1580 central European Jewish refugees were imprisoned on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius by the British colonial government after attempting to enter Palestine illegally. Unable to be repatriated to Nazi occupied Europe, and because no other country would grant them safe harbour, the British colonial government used these refugees as a symbolic deterrent against illegal immigration to Palestine by imprisoning them at Beau Bassin prison for the duration of the Second World War. Intersecting with a number of different disciplines and modalities, the authors examine the Beau Bassin story as a way to reposition histories of WWII from a southern hemispheric and Indian Ocean perspective. Both 'traditional' and 'ephemeral' in its make-up, the Beau Bassin prison archive consists of records from the National Archives in London and Mauritius, official colonial records of correspondence, parliamentary debates, records from the South African Jewish Board of Deputies' special committee on Mauritius 1940-1945, letters, memoirs, literary representations, art works, commemorative museum panels, life writing, interviews, and newspaper articles. In this article, the authors conceive of archives not simply as accounts of actions or records of what people thought happened, but rather as 'records of uncertainty and doubt in how people imagined they could and might make the rubrics of rule correspond to a changing imperial world' (Stoler 2010: 4). Approaching this story from a transnational and interdisciplinary perspective they locate the Beau Bassin story at the entangled apex of a confluence of narratives, from the history of the Indian Ocean region, Mauritian history, the history of the Second World War, to colonial studies, the history of penal colonies, Jewish Studies and the history of Palestine. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**356 Mujuzi, Jamil Ddamulira**

Strengthening democracy through investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption in Mauritius / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 282-326.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; corruption; jurisprudence; legislation.

There is a close relationship between democracy and corruption. Corruption has a negative effect on the functioning of political and democratic institutions. It affects the delivery of services such as education and healthcare. In order to consolidate democracy, Mauritius

has adopted different measures to prevent and combat corruption. These have included the ratification of international treaties such as the United Nations (UN) Convention against Corruption, the signing of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the enactment of domestic law, Prevention of Corruption Act, which criminalises different corrupt activities. The purpose of this article is to discuss the jurisprudence that has emerged from courts in Mauritius interpreting and applying the different sections of the Prevention of Corruption Act and to recommend ways through which the Act could be amended or interpreted to strengthen the fight against corruption. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]