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EDITORIAL POLICY

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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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African diaspora = ISSN 1872-5457. - Leiden [etc.]

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Vol. 58, no. 2 (2015); vol. 58, no. 3 (2015)

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Vol. 49, no. 2 (2015); vol. 49, no. 3 (2015)

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Critical African studies = ISSN 2040-7211. - Abingdon

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Vol. 43, no. 2 (2014); vol. 43, no. 3 (2014); vol. 43, no. 4 (2014), vol. 44, no. 2 (2015), vol. 44, no. 4 (2015)

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Vol. 27, no. 3 (2015)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 1464-3723. - Oxford

Vol. 24, no. 2 (2015); vol. 24, no. 3 (2015); vol. 24, no. 4 (2015); vol. 24, no. 5 (2015); vol. 24, suppl. 1 (2015); vol. 24, suppl. 2 (2015)

Journal of African elections. - Johannesburg

Vol. 13, no. 2 (2014)

Journal of African media studies = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol

Vol. 7, no. 3 (2015)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 1469-9397. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 33, no. 2 (2015); vol. 33, no. 3 (2015)

Journal of eastern African studies = ISSN 1753-1063. - Oxford

Vol. 9, no. 3 (2015); vol. 9, no. 4 (2015)

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

Vol. 20, no. 3 (2015)

Journal of Southern African studies = ISSN 1465-3893. - Abingdon

Vol. 41, no. 3 (2015); vol. 41, no. 4 (2015); vol. 41, no. 5 (2015); vol. 41, no. 6 (2015)

Language matters = ISSN 1753-5395. - Pretoria

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No. 46 (2015)

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Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies = ISSN 2078-7049. - Kampala

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Vol. 25, no. 3 (2014); vol. 25, no. 4 (2014)

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1 Alexander, Jocelyn

Tributes to Terence Ranger / [ed. by Jocelyn Alexander & JoAnn McGregor]. - [Abingdon] : Routledge : ill, 2015. - vol. 41, no. 5, p. 1099-1131. ; 25 cm - Met noten, samenvattingen.
ASC Subject Headings: Great Britain; Zimbabwe; academics; African studies; history; in memoriams (form).

Since Terry Ranger's death on 3 January 2015 in Oxford, there has been an outpouring of memorials and tributes to one of the founding fathers of African history. Writers and friends have celebrated Terry's scholarship and extraordinary productivity, his political activism, and his intellectual and personal generosity. Terry was chairman of the Journal of Southern African studies' Editorial Board between 1979 and 1994. In this issue, the journal publishes tributes from members of the current Editorial and Advisory Boards. Contributions: Tributes to Terence Ranger: introduction (Jocelyn Alexander, JoAnn McGregor); Terence Ranger: African historian and activist (John McCracken); Terence Ranger at the University of Cape Town (Patrick Harries); Terence Ranger as Rhodes Professor of race relations, University of Oxford (William Beinart); Doing Zimbabwean history with Terence Ranger: a personal note (Gerald Chikozho Mazarire); Terence Ranger's return to the University of Zimbabwe in the late 1990s (Brian Raftopoulos); A memorial from a sparring partner? (Richard Werbner); A reflection on epistemology and ideas about the spirit in Terence Ranger's work (Diana Jeater). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 Grant, Julie

Live Aid/8 : perpetuating the superiority myth / Julie Grant - In: *Critical Arts: (2015)*, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 310-326.
ASC Subject Headings: world; songs; exhibitions; images; Africans.

In 1984, the Band Aid charity single was produced, followed by the Live Aid concert in 1985, to raise awareness and funds to alleviate poverty in Ethiopia and its surrounds. In 2005, Live 8 was organised to address the continued issue of poverty. Although this movement emanated from benevolent intentions, through the choice of the Band Aid song-lyrics, the images displayed, and the comments and decisions made regarding the concert events, the movement served to 'other' people from the global south. Thus, Band Aid and Live Aid/8 contributed to, and compounded, problematic truths which suggest that the global north is superior to the south. Such truths were also evident during the colonial period, and were promoted through exhibitions that advocated that people from the north were superior to colonial natives, and that colonialism was beneficial to the colonies, i.e.,

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aiding the natives to improve themselves. Consequently, Band Aid, Live Aid/8 and colonial exhibitions all proclaimed to aid the people of the global south while advocating problematic truths. It is important to recognise that such truths endure, albeit evolved, as these truths continue to disempower countries in the global south, embedding the truth that the south is incapable of forging its own successful future without help from the north. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

3 Haavisto, Camilla

Towards a journalism of hope? : compassion and locality in European mediations of distant suffering / Camilla Haavisto and Mari Maasilta - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 327-341.

ASC Subject Headings: Europe; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; genocide; war; images; mass media; films; autobiography.

Despite the apparent failure of the European news media to create solidarity across geographic and mediated space during the Rwandan genocide and the Second Congo War, humanitarian suffering in the region has recently reached Europe through literature and cinema. Amongst the recent cultural oeuvres dealing with humanitarian issues in the region, one finds the autobiography 'A long way from paradise' (2010) by Leah Chishugi and the documentary film 'Blood in the Mobile' (2010) by Frank Poulsen. Drawing on an empirical study encompassing online discussion sites, news media and magazines in three European countries (Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom), the authors ask how journalists and web commentators relate to these two cultural products in particular, and human suffering on the African continent in general. They are particularly interested in whether and how compassion is verbalised and visualised in online and offline narratives when the African Great Lakes region is discussed. They also ask whether and how themes from the global south are embedded in northern localities. Through these questions, they strive to answer whether and by what means these two documentary oeuvres, and the publicity they gained in online and offline mediated milieus, managed to challenge narrow and ingrained discourses of Africa as a region without hope. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

4 Jones, Stephanie

The absent pirate : exceeding justice in the Indian Ocean / Stephanie Jones - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 522-535.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Somalia; films; novels; English language; piracy; Somali.

Legal, literary and visual archives are replete with absent pirates. It is remarkable how often the pirate is only partly delineated or seen from a distance, is ghostly, or plotted off-stage. These figurations variously nerve and unnerve imperial discourses and narratives of justice.

This paper addresses some recent, fictional non-representations of 'the Somali pirate'. The author proposes that this absencing of the pirate is critical to the texts' various approaches or reproaches to justice. The author further suggests that these fictions are concerned with an ethics of proximity - of physical space and geographical affect - that exceeds the primacy and virtue of 'justice'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

5 Polonska-Kimunguyi, Eva

From public service broadcaster to development actor : Deutsche Welle and the (con)quest of African female audiences / Eva Polonska-Kimunguyi - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 382-399.

ASC Subject Headings: Germany; radio; broadcasting; Africans; women; stereotypes.

This article examines German public service broadcasting and its message for African female audiences. It situates the activities of Deutsche Welle (DW) within public diplomacy theory and analyses the content of DW's 'Learning by Ear' series, which is geared towards young African women. The article investigates DW's view on gender and education in Africa and positions the broadcaster's activities within the broader context of the German and European Union's (EU) development assistance to the continent. Through critical discourse analysis, the article examines the broadcaster's perception of Africa. It argues that DW constructs a flattened, reductionist and often incorrect image of Africa. In its stories, Africa is depicted as a continent of harmful traditions that need to be abandoned, gender-biased schooling practices which are a product of regressive African communities, and women who are voiceless and powerless. The article concludes that although well intended, DW fails to grasp the complexities of African realities. Its broadcasts emerge as a series of culturally insensitive programmes that perpetuate well-worn stereotypes. Supported by Germany's Federal Foreign Office and designed to dispose of 'backward' African traditions to make space for the 'new' and the 'modern', the 'Learning by Ear' series echoes the language of the mission civilisatrice of Africa's imperial past - something that contemporary development discourse has significantly moved away from. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

6 Vähäkangas, Mika

The prosperity gospel in the African diaspora : unethical theology or gospel in context? / Mika Vähäkangas - In: *Exchange*: (2015), vol. 44, no. 4, p. 353-380.

ASC Subject Headings: Finland; Africans; Christian theology; inculturation.

The prosperity gospel in the Redeemed Christian Church of God 'Hosanna Chapel' Helsinki, Finland, builds primarily on African indigenous worldviews rather than serving as a theological justification for capitalism. It is a contextual African interpretation of the gospel in a situation of tension between the expectations of extended families back home, those of

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the new society in which the immigrants find themselves, and the church. The African experience and heritage come to the fore especially in the strong emphasis placed on interpersonal relations, particularly with family members and God, as an essential part of prosperity. Naive faith in the bliss of equal opportunities within capitalism is moderated by differentiation between realistic economic expectations and the special blessings that are endowed upon believers. When condemning the prosperity gospel wholesale, there is the risk of misinterpreting non-Western theologies and of morally castigating the weakest for their attempts to survive global capitalism instead of combating its oppressive structures. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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7 Abbay, Futsum

Trends and challenges of disability rights in Africa : perspectives of national legal frameworks / Futsum Abbay - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 244-264.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; disabled; human rights.

Governments should play a critical role in ensuring full and meaningful inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in society. States need to undertake appropriate constitutional and legislative measures with the goal of safeguarding and protecting the human rights of persons with disabilities. They should then implement the adopted laws on the ground to bring about positive changes in the lives of persons with disabilities. This article examines the general trends of disability human rights at the national level in Africa. It also looks into a number of challenges encountered either in formulating or implementing disability-related laws. The article argues that many African states do not adequately frame disability issues and rights in their domestic legal frameworks from a human rights perspective. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

8 Adusei, Lord Aikins

Terrorism, insurgency, kidnapping, and security in Africa's energy sector / Lord Aikins Adusei - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 332-359 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; energy resources; terrorism; offences.

Energy continues to serve as the bedrock of modern economies and the main driver of modern society. For Africa, the production and supply of energy resources such as crude oil, natural gas, uranium, coal, biomass, biofuels and other renewables are an important source of employment, rents, taxes, royalties and profits. This sector brings in several tens

of billions of dollars of revenue annually. The production and delivery of such resources, however, depend on critical infrastructures such as pipelines, refineries, processing plants, terminals, rigs, electrical energy pylons, substations, pump stations, vessels, and tankers. These infrastructures have been attacked by terrorists, insurgents, vandals and saboteurs, all of whom see them as targets against which to register their grievances and extract concessions from the state. This paper is a chronological account of some of the documented incidents of terrorism, insurgency, kidnapping, destruction, sabotage, and human casualties suffered in the oil and gas sectors in Africa between 1999 and 2012. It is based on data extracted from the databases of the RAND Database of World Terrorism Incidents and the University of Maryland's Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

9 Africa's

Africa's archives in the age of web democracy / African Studies Association - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 387-431 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Equatorial Guinea; Ghana; Nigeria; archives; Internet; social media; newspapers; Hausa language.

This section of 'History in Africa' on Africa's archives in the age of web democracy contains three contributions. Enrique Martino introduces his blog: a collage of all the sources he gathered during the four years spent researching his PhD thesis on forced and contract labor in the Bight of Biafra (1901-1979) (<http://www.opensourceguinea.org/>). Samuel Nteuwusu describes that doing historical research on transportation issues in Ghana meant much transport for himself. Because his topics did not fit colonial administrative protocols, he could not predict where documents were archived, in the North or the South, or halfway. John Edward Philips presents the first issues of the first newspaper in Hausa 'Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo' that have become available on the Internet. These issues give remarkably idiosyncratic accounts of the Second World War, which may not only serve as sources for the study of the contemporary reception of the war in Nigeria, but may also may be of use to understand how this war is remembered in oral tradition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Ajayi, Ibi

Capital flight from Africa : causes, effects, and policy issues / ed. by S. Ibi Ajayi and Léonce Ndikumana. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015. - XVIII, 436 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0198718551

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; capital; capital movements; tax evasion; elite; institutions; monetary policy; economic policy.

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Capital flight imposes heavy economic costs on African economies. In addition, capital flight has important social and political economy implications. The culprits and beneficiaries of capital flight are typically members of the African economic and political elites that are able to take advantage of their socio-economic status to accumulate wealth. This collective work covers economic and institutional aspects of capital flight, as well as domestic and global dimensions. It is organized into four parts. The first part sets the stage by providing a rationale for why we should care about capital flight from African countries. It takes stock of the existing evidence on the nature, causes, and consequences of capital flight, and provides recent data on the magnitude of capital flight from 39 African countries as well as an analysis of the impact of capital flight on economic development in general, and on poverty reduction in particular. The second part presents a technical analysis of the economic dimensions of capital flight. The third part explores the domestic and international institutional environment and its relevance for capital flight and stolen asset recovery. It discusses the role of governance, tax evasion, and secrecy jurisdictions in driving capital flight. The last part of the book offers suggestions for strategies to address the problem of capital flight from African countries. Chapters: Introduction: Scale, causes, and effects of capital flight from Africa (S. Ibi Ajayi and Léonce Ndikumana); Part I. Why care about capital flight? Capital flight from Africa: measurement and drivers (Léonce Ndikumana, James K. Boyce, and Ameth Saloum Ndiaye); Capital flight and economic development in Africa (S. Ibi Ajayi); Capital flight and poverty reduction in Africa (Janvier D. Nkurunziza). Part II. Economic dimensions. Capital flight and flow of funds (Victor Murinde, Chris Shimba Ochieng, and Qingwei Meng); Capital flight and monetary policy in Africa (Hyppolyte Fofack and Léonce Ndikumana); Financial liberalization and capital flight: evidence from the African continent (Niels Hermes and Robert Lensink); Capital flight and the financial system (Isabella Massa); Macroeconomic impact of capital flight in Sub-Saharan Africa (John Weeks); Part III. Institutional dimensions. Natural resources and capital flight: a role for policy? (Rabah Arezki, Gregoire Rota-Graziosi, and Lemma W. Senbet); Governance and illicit financial flows (Melvin D. Ayogu and Folarin Gbadebo-Smith); Tax evasion and capital flight in Africa (Abbi M. Kedir); Capital flight, safe havens, and secrecy jurisdictions (Frank Barry); Illicit financial flows and stolen assets value recovery (Melvin D. Ayogu and Julius Agbor); Capital flight and institutional frameworks to promote transparency (Humphrey P. B. Moshi). Part IV. Conclusion. Strategies for addressing capital flight (James K. Boyce and Léonce Ndikumana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Akinyoade, Akinyinka

African roads to prosperity : people en route to socio-cultural and economic transformations / edited by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Jan-Bart Gewald. - Leiden : Brill, [2015]. - XI, 278 pagina's. : illustraties. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; v. 14) - Met literatuuropgave.

ISBN 9789004301719

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Nigeria; South Africa; Zimbabwe; Netherlands; mobility; labour migration; human trafficking; refugees; social change.

The movement of people has been the norm in Africa. Environmental conditions determined that people had to move to live, whether they were hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, or agriculturalists. This movement of people came to be exacerbated in the process of massive labour migration engendered by colonial rule from at least the 1870s onward. Throughout Africa, places along railway tracks or along major roads quickly turned into centres of transit. This collective volume explores the history and present-day significance of zones of transit and examines transience both in terms of being in transit in a geographical location and in terms of being in transit in the course of life. Three introductory chapters (Part 1 Introduction) are followed by four chapters with a strictly physical approach of transience (Part 2 'Zones of transit'). The next four chapters investigate transience in a more corporeal sense: how do people transfer within a 'zone of transit' from one societal position to another (Part 3 'Zones of transference'). The last four chapters focus both upon space and place as well as on what their impact is on inter-social relations (Part 4 'Zones of transit and transference').

Titles: Part 1: African roads to prosperity: people en route to socio-cultural and economic transformations (Akinyinka Akinyoade and Jan-Bart Gewald); Roads to prosperity: social zones of transit (Amisah Zenabu Bakuri); Roads to prosperity: reflections about a concept (Ton Dietz). Part 2: Wenela, Katima Mulilo, a zone of transit in Barotseland: the development of a holding zone for migrants on the extreme frontier of the South African empire (Jan-Bart Gewald); 'Trapped' in the North: southern migrants in northern Nigeria, 1908-1970s (Shehu Tijjani Yusuf); Migration and competition over commercial spaces: the case of Songhay migrants at the Kumasi central market, Ghana 1930-1948 (Isaie Dougnon); Resettlement in Zimbabwe: final destination from the zones of transition? (Marleen Dekker). Part 3: A romantic zone of transference? Botswana, Ghanaian migrants and marital social mobility (Rijk van Dijk); The opportunities of the margin: the Kapsiki smith and his road to prosperity (Cameroon/Nigeria, Walter van Beek); Migrants' assessment of prospects in migration: a case study of conservancy labourers in the University of Cape Coast, Ghana (Augustine Tanle, Benjamin Kofi Nyarko and Akinyinka Akinyoade); Coercion or volition: making sense of the experiences of female victims of trafficking from Nigeria in the Netherlands (Taiwo Oabisi Oluwatoyin and Akinyinka Akinyoade). Part 4: So be nya dagna? ('is someone injured?'): the evolution and use of tricycles in Tamale, northern Ghana (Samuel Nteuwusu and Edward Nanbigne); Nigerians in transit: the trader and the religious in Jerusalem House, Ghana (Akinyinka Akinyoade); Ghanaian migrants in the Netherlands: Germany as a transit zone (Amisah Zenabu Bakuri); Kinshasa: a city of refugees (Meike de Goede).

[ASC leiden abstract]

12 Ali, Abdilahi

Crises, economic integration and growth collapses in African countries / Abdilahi Ali and Katsushi S. Imai - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 471-501 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic integration; economic recession.

The objective of this article is to explore the effects of crises and openness on a large sample of African countries. Focusing on sudden stops, currency, twin and sovereign debt crises, the article shows that crises are associated with growth collapses in Africa. In contrast, openness is found to be beneficial to growth. More specifically, consistent with standard Mundell-Fleming type models, greater openness to trade and financial flows is found to mitigate the adverse effects of crises. These findings are robust to various measures of both openness and crises as well as to endogeneity concerns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

13 Anyanwu, John C.

Regional comparison of foreign direct investment to Africa : empirical analysis / John C. Anyanwu and Nadège D. Yaméogo - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 345-363 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; foreign investments; economic conditions; social conditions; political conditions.

This article analyzes the factors that drive foreign direct investments (FDI) by looking at regional heterogeneity among 7ve African regions, Central, East, North, Southern, and West Africa. The main results indicate that: (i) agglomeration has a strong positive relationship with FDI in?ows in all the regions except Central Africa. However, in West Africa, the second lag of FDI is signi?cantly negative; (ii) there is a negative relationship between FDI in?ows and GDP per capita in all the 7ve regions, but a U-shaped relationship is observed in Central, North, and West Africa. But GDP growth rate has a strongly positive relationship with FDI in?ows in Central Africa but negatively signi?cant in West Africa; (iii) FDI follows domestic investment in East, Southern, and West Africa; (iv) democracy is a major factor in attracting FDI to Southern Africa, being upward concave; (v) infrastructure development has a positive impact on FDI in?ows in East and North Africa; (vi) trade openness has a positive relationship with FDI in?ows in all the 7ve regions except in East Africa; (vii) in?ation deters FDI in?ows to East Africa; (viii) the level of urbanization has a strong positive relationship with FDI in?ows only in West Africa; (ix) net foreign aid has a negative relationship with FDI in ?ows to East, North, and Southern Africa; (x) higher life expectancy deters FDI in?ows to Central Africa but promotes the same to East and North Africa; (xi) metal production and exportation attract signi?cant FDI to Central Africa while oil production and exportation attract higher FDI to West Africa; (xii) monetary union attracts

greater FDI to Central and West Africa; and (xiii) political instability is a strong hindrance to FDI in?ows to West Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Asongu, Simplicie

Inclusive human development in pre-crisis times of globalization-driven debts / Simplicie Asongu, Uchenna Efobi, and Ibukun Beecroft - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 428-442 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; public debt; external debt; economic inequality; globalization.

The article veri?es the Azzimonti et al. (2014) conclusions on a sample of 53 African countries for the period 1996–2008. Authors of the underlying study have established theoretical underpinnings for a negative nexus between rising public debt and inequality in OECD nations. The authors assess the effects of four debt dynamics on Inequality Adjusted Human Development. Instrumental variable and interactive regressions are employed as empirical strategies. Two main ?ndings are established which depend on whether debt is endogenous to or interactive with globalization. First, when external debt is endogenous to globalization, the effect on inclusive human development is negative, whereas when it is interactive with globalization, the effect is positive. This may re?ect the false economics of preconditions. The magnitudes of negative estimates from endogenous related effects were higher than the positive marginal interactive effects. Policy implications are discussed in light of the post-2015 development agenda. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Ba, Mamadou Kalidou

La poétique de l'histoire dans les littératures africaines / sous la dir. de Mamadou Kalidou Ba, Mbouh Séta Diagana et Mamadou Ould Dahmed. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2014. - 251 p. ; 24 cm. - (Culture africaine) - Papers from a colloquium held May 5-7, 2014 at Université de Nouakchott, organized by the Groupe de Recherche en Littératures Africaines (GRELAF), Faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines (FLSH). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343046964

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; literature; French language; conference papers (form); 2014.

Les différentes contributions regroupées dans cet ouvrage, qui résulte du colloque international organisé du 5 au 7 mai 2014 à Nouakchott (Mauritanie) et qui a réuni une vingtaine d'enseignants-chercheurs venus de divers pays (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Sénégal, Tunisie, France, USA et Mauritanie), parcourent des sujets divers en rapport avec l'actualité littéraire africaine. Les contributions sont regroupées sous quatre thèmes: I. La littérature à la frontière de l'imaginaire et du réel; II Le rapport à l'autre ou la littérature en zone d'intermédiation, III Écriture des tragédies de l'histoire, et IV Histoire et littératures nationales. Titres: Peuls de Tierno Monémbo. Histoire et saga d'un peuple atypique

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(Amadou Ly); Les béquilles historiques ou la matrice génétique de 'Dossier classé' (2002) et d'Une enfant de Poto-Poto' (2012) d'Henri Lopes (Babou Diene); La subversion de l'histoire par les fantômes du mythe et les rites dans 'Ces fruits si doux de l'arbre à pain' de Tchicaya U Tam'si (Michel Naumann); Quand Amadou Hampâté Ba écrit sur les marges de l'empire colonial (Falilou N'Diaye); Poétique et politiques-fictions : les relations nord-sud dans 'Le temps de Tamango' de Boubacar Boris Diop et 'Aux États-Unis d'Afrique' d'Abdourahman A. Wabéri (Mamadou Kalidou Ba); Les représentations des couples franco-sénégalais au cours des vingt et vingt-et-unième siècles (Thérèse De Raedt); 'Barzakh' de Moussa Ould Ebnou entre réalisme mythique et réalisme social (Mamadou Ould Dahmed); Renouveau et paradoxes du roman historique : le cas de 'Monnè, outrages et défis', d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Pierre Soubias); L'Afrique en procès : le portrait d'un continent automutilé dans le roman d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Alda Flora Amabiamina); Postcolonialisme et guerres "ethniques" dans 'Johnny chien méchant', 'Inyenzi ou les cafards' et 'Quand on refuse on dit non' (Jean-François Ekoungoun); Le théâtre mauritanien : des histoires dramatiques à la dramatisation de l'histoire (M'bouh Séta Diagana); Histoire et mouvances théâtrales en Afrique noire francophone (Dominique Traoré); Le roman de Tène Youssouf Gueye entre fiction et histoire (Coudy Kane); La poétique de l'histoire récente de la Côte d'Ivoire dans 'Le rebelle et le camarade Président' de Venance Konan (Fatoumata Toure Cisse); Témoignage et histoire : cas de l'exode rwandais au Zaïre (François Lagarde). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

16 Bédia, Jean-Fernand

Le roman des "nouvelles guerres" africaines : corpus, champs et enjeux / Jean-Fernand Bédia - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 97-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; war; civil wars.

La guerre a suscité de nombreux romans et aussi des prismes d'analyse très différents par les auteurs. L'actualité des guerres postindépendances africaines est depuis presque trois décennies un nouveau paradigme qui non seulement inspire les romanciers, mais est en passe de devenir, après le colonialisme et l'illusion des soleils des indépendances, la nouvelle thématique de l'écriture en Afrique. Cet article étudie des romans qui traitent ces "nouvelles guerres" africaines - guerres internes opposant dans un cadre national, malgré leurs débordements transfrontaliers, deux ou plusieurs factions se partageant le territoire et la même nationalité. De 'Sozaboy' (Ken Saro-Wiwa, 1975) à 'Mais le fleuve tuera l'homme blanc' (Patrick Besson, 2009), l'auteur examine la relation entre champ littéraire et champ de pouvoir et les notions géopolitiques que ces textes convoquent. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Berger, Iris

African asylum at a crossroads : activism, expert testimony, and refugee rights / ed. by Iris Berger ... [et al.] ; foreword by Penelope Andrews ; afterword by Fallou Ngom. - Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, cop. 2015. - XIV, 272 pages. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9780821421383

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Mozambique; Tanzania; Cameroon; Ethiopia; Mauritania; Eritrea; migrants; migration policy; right of asylum.

This collective volume examines the emerging trend of requests for expert opinions in asylum hearings or refugee status determinations. As courts increasingly draw upon such testimony in their deliberations, expertise in matters of asylum and refugee status is emerging as an academic area with its own standards, protocols, and guidelines. The book explores these developments and their effects on both asylum seekers and the experts. Contents: Introduction: law, expertise, and protean ideas about African migrants (Benjamin N. Lawrance, Iris Berger, Tricia Redeker Hepner, Joanna T. Tague, and Meredith Terretta); Before asylum and the expert witness: Mozambican refugee settlement and rural development in southern Tanzania, 1964-75 (Joanna T. Tague); Fraudulent asylum seeking as transnational mobilization: the case of Cameroon (Meredith Terretta); The evolving refugee definition: how shifting elements of eligibility affect the nature and focus of expert testimony in asylum proceedings (Karen Musalo); Expert evidence in British asylum courts: the judicial assessment of evidence on ethnic discrimination and statelessness in Ethiopia (John Campbell); "The immigration people know the stories. There's one for each country": the case of Mauritania (E. Ann McDougall); Cultural silences as an excuse for injustice: the problems of documentary proof (Carol Bohmer and Amy Shuman); Between advocacy and deception: crafting an African asylum narrative (Iris Berger); Allegations, evidence, and evaluation: asylum seeking in a world of witchcraft (Katherine Luongo); Sexual minorities among African asylum claimants: human rights regimes, bureaucratic knowledge, and the era of sexual rights diplomacy (Charlotte Walker-Said); The "Asylum-advocacy nexus" in anthropological perspective: agency, activism, and the construction of Eritrean political identities (Tricia Redeker Hepner). [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Bernault, Florence

Introduction control and excess: histories of violence in Africa / Florence Bernault and Jan Georg Deutsch - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 385-394. ASC Subject Headings: Africa; violence; political violence.

This introduction to three articles on history and violence in this issue of 'Africa' suggests that violence has often been approached differently by anthropologists and historians. The authors reflect on the ways in which both disciplines have worked to interpret violent events

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in Africa, whether in the deep past, during the colonial era or in more recent periods. To better contextualize these disciplinary advances, they intersperse them with brief reviews of general theories on violence. The three articles featured in the special section 'History and violence', while dealing with very dissimilar case studies, provide common insights on three main themes. The first engages with the paradox of the contingency and continuity of violence, and with the unevenness of perpetrators, victims and targets. The second deals with the refractive meanings attached to violent events. The third probes, underneath the apparent turmoil of violent acts, the deep moral and cultural frameworks of action that underwrite them. This introduction is composed around these main questions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Cloete, Nico

Knowledge production and contradictory functions in African higher education / ed. by Nico Cloete, Peter Maassen, Tracy Bailey. - Somerset West : African Minds, 2015. - XIV, 295 p. : ill. - (African higher education dynamics series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 1920677852

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; higher education; universities; educational quality; research.

The Higher Education Research and Advocacy Network in Africa (HERANA) project was initiated by the Centre for Higher Education Transformation (CHET) in 2007, with the aim to investigate the relationship between higher education and development, economic and democratic, in Africa. This book reports on a set of interlinked studies that have been undertaken as part of HERANA Phase 2 since 2011. In HERANA Phase 2, the project maintains its focus on Africa, but also addresses the current and future state of higher education globally. It brings to bear empirical evidence relating to the various factors that are currently influencing the ability of Africa's flagship universities to transform themselves into research-intensive institutions. Contents: Roles of universities and the African context (Nico Cloete and Peter Maassen); Research universities in Africa: an empirical overview of eight flagship universities (Nico Cloete, Ian Bunting and Peter Maassen); Assessing the performance of African flagship universities (Ian Bunting, Nico Cloete, Henri Li Kam Wah and Florence Nakayiwa-Mayega); Research output and international research cooperation in African flagship universities (Robert Tijssen); South Africa as a PhD hub in Africa? (Nico Cloete, Charles Sheppard and Tracy Bailey); Faculty perceptions of the factors that influence research productivity (Gordon Musiige and Peter Maassen); Academic incentives for knowledge production in Africa (Gerald Wangenge-Ouma, Agnes Lutomiah and Patrício Langa); Functions of science granting councils in Sub-Saharan Africa (Johann Mouton, Jacques Gaillard and Milandr  van Lill); Roles of national councils and commissions in African higher education governance (Tracy Bailey); University engagement as interconnectedness: indicators and insights (Fran ois van Schalkwyk); Student

engagement and citizenship competences in African universities (Thierry M. Luescher-Mamashela, Vincent Ssembatya, Edwina Brooks, Randall S. Lange, Taabo Mugume and Samantha Richmond); Managing contradictory functions and related policy issues (Nico Cloete, Peter Maassen, Ian Bunting, Tracy Bailey, Gerald Wangenge-Ouma and François van Schalkwyk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Cornelissen, Scarlett

Africa and international relations in the 21st century / ed. by Scarlett Cornelissen, Fantu Cheru, Timothy M. Shaw. - Basingstoke, Hampshire : Palgrave Macmillan, 2015. - XXII, 248 p. ; 22 cm. - (International political economy series) - Met index, bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1137501308

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Somalia; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Nigeria; international relations; globalization; New World Order; sovereignty; national security.

This book examines trends related to power, sovereignty, conflict, peace, development, and changing social dynamics in the African context. It analyses the significance of many of the uncharted dimensions of Africa's international relations, such as the respatialisation of African societies through migration, the various ways in which both formal and informal authority and economies are practised, and the dynamics and impacts of new transnational social movements on African politics. It also pays attention to Africa's place in a shifting global order, and the implications for African international relations of the emergence of new world powers and alliances. Contents: Introduction: Africa and international relations in the 21st century: still challenging theory? (Scarlett Cornelissen, Fantu Cheru and Timothy M. Shaw); Africa as an agent of international relations knowledge (Karen Smith); Collectivist worldview: its challenge to international relations (Thomas Kwasi Tiekue); Authority, sovereignty and Africa's changing regimes of territorialization (Ulf Engel and Gorm Rye Olsen); Bringing identity into international relations: reflections on nationalism, nativism and xenophobia in Africa (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni); Towards new approaches to statehood and governance-building in Africa: the Somali crisis reconsidered (Louise Wiuff Moe); Diasporas and African development: the struggle for sustainable peace and development in Sierra Leone (Alfred Zack-Williams); The transformation of sovereign territoriality: a case study of South African immigration control (Darshan Vigneswaran and Loren B. Landau); Transnationalism, Africa's "resource curse" and "contested sovereignties": the struggle for Nigeria's Niger Delta (Cyril I. Obi); Security privatization and the new contours of Africa's security governance (Rita Abrahamsen); Engendering (in)security and conflict in African international relations (Jane L. Parpart and Lisa Thompson); Conclusion: What futures for African international relations? (Timothy M. Shaw, Fantu Cheru and Scarlett Cornelissen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Delgado Ramos, Gian Carlo

Inequality and climate change: perspectives from the South = Inégalité et changement climatique : perspectives du Sud / ed. by Gian Carlo Delgado Ramos. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2015. - XII, 189 p.

ISBN 9782869786455

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; climate change; inequality; energy resources.

From a global South point of view, academic inquiries on the multifaceted nature of climate change become necessary, including those analysing socioeconomic, political and cultural aspects. This was one of the main goals of the Comparative Research Workshop on 'Inequality and climate change: perspectives from the South' of the South-South Collaborative Programme of CLACSO-CODESRIA-IDEAS, celebrated on 24 and 25 July 2014 in Dakar, Senegal. This book is an outcome of this workshop. Of the nine papers included in this volume, five are dealing with Africa: 1 - The socioeconomic implications of renewable energy and low carbon trajectories in South Africa (Tara Caetano & James Thurlow); 2 - Les migrants climatiques en quête d'adaptation : les éleveurs Mbororo immigrerent en Rd Congo (Félicien Kabamba Mbambu); 3 - Changements climatiques, genre, et inégalités sociales : les praticiennes de la médecine et de la pharmacopée traditionnelle en milieu urbain au Burkina Faso (Claudine V. Rouamba Ouédraogo & Natéwindé Sawadogo); 4 - Saint-Louis du Sénégal, les 'aventuriers' de la terre (Adrien Coly & Fatimatou Sall); 5 - A new cartography of international cooperation: emerging powers in Sub-Saharan Africa – The case of biofuels promotion by Brazil in Senegal (M.A. Gaston Fulquet). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Derman, Bill

Worlds of human rights : the ambiguities of rights claiming in Africa / ed. by Bill Derman, Anne Hellum, and Kristin Bergtora Sandvik. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2013. - XIII, 338 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 26) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 9004246479

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Eritrea; Malawi; Mozambique; Niger; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; human rights; land rights; women's rights; humanitarian assistance.

Ethnographic and historical perspectives on rights claiming on the African continent / Bill Derman, Anne Hellum and Kristin Bergtora Sandvik -- Introduction to Land, property and human rights / Bill Derman -- Land rights, human rights and development : contestations in land restitution : Limpopo province, South Africa / Bill Derman, Anne Hellum and Tshililo Manenzhe -- "Property" and "rights" in a South African land claim case / Knut G. Nustad -- 'We agreed to move, but we did not do so freely' : resettlement from the Limpopo National Park, Mozambique / Marja Spierenburg -- Introduction to Human rights in a gendered, relational and plural legal landscape / Anne Hellum -- Between common community interest

and gender difference : women in South Africa's land restitution process / Anne Hellum and Bill Derman -- Multiple threats, manifold strategies : women, the State and secure tenure at the interface of human rights and local practices in Dar es Salaam / Ingunn Ik Dahl -- Coercive harmony? : realizing women's rights through alternative dispute resolution in Dar es Salaam's legal aid clinics / Natalie J. Bourdon -- Translating women's rights in Niger : what happened to the "radical challenge to patriarchy?" / Kari Bergstrom Henquinet -- Introduction to The multiple tracks of human rights and humanitarianism / Kristin Bergtora Sandvik -- Rights-based humanitarianism as emancipation or stratification? : rumors and procedures of verification in urban refugee management in Kampala, Uganda / Kristin Bergtora Sandvik -- Emergent Eritrean human rights movements : politics, law, and culture in transnational perspective / Tricia Redeker Hepner -- Malawi's orphans : children's rights in relation to humanitarianism, compassion, and childcare / Andrea Freidus.

23 Ekotto, Frieda

Rethinking African cultural production / ed. by Frieda Ekotto and Kenneth W. Harrow. - Bloomington [etc.], IN : Indiana University Press, cop. 2015. - VII, 204 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0253015979

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Morocco; Mauritius; France; United States; arts; cinema; literature.

In this collected volume the editors, and an international group of scholars, bring together understandings of the conditions of contemporary African cultural production. Contributions address the question what "African" means when many African authors and filmmakers no longer live or work in Africa, along with questions of marginalization, what is center and what periphery, what traditional or conservative, and what progressive or modern. They also go into the structure, distribution and reception of cultural production. Contents: Introduction: rethinking African cultural productions (Frieda Ekotto and Kenneth W. Harrow); The critical present: where is "African literature"? (Eileen Julien); African writers challenge conventions of postcolonial literary history (Olabode Ibrinke); Provocations: African societies and theories of creativity (Moradewun Adejunmobi); In praise of the alphabet (Patrice Nganang); African cultural studies: of travels, accents, and epistemologies (Tejumola Olaniyan); Le freak, c'est critical and chic: North African scholars and the conditions of cultural production in post-9/11 U.S. academia (Lamia Benyoussef); Reading "beur" film production otherwise: the poetics of the human and the transcultural (Safouy Babana-Hampton); Revealing the past, conceptualizing the future on-screen: the social, political, and economic challenges of contemporary filmmaking in Morocco (Valerie K. Orlando); Thresholds of new African dramaturgies in France today (Maria Minich Brewer); Island geography as creole biography: Shenaz Patel's Mauritian literary production (Magali Compan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Ella, Giscard Assoumou

Canal du commerce extérieur, politiques publiques et spécialisation des PED africains : étude empirique / Giscard Assoumou Ella and Cécile Bastidon - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 171-184 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international trade; economic policy; economic models.

Les auteurs propose un modèle à deux pays : un pays en développement exportateur de matières premières et importateur de produits finis, et une économie avancée. Les tests individuels réalisés sur 16 pays africains entre 1970 et 2007 montrent que la variation des échanges commerciaux de ces pays suite aux chocs de revenu et de prix internationaux provoque celle de leurs revenus, en fonction de leurs spécialisations et de leurs politiques publiques. Les pays de l'échantillon doivent diversifier leurs économies en produisant les biens et services consommés localement afin de réduire leurs niveaux d'exposition. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

25 Evers, Sandra

Africa for sale? : positioning the state, land and society in foreign large-scale land acquisitions in Africa / edited by Sandra J.T.M. Evers, Caroline Seagle, Froukje Krijtenburg. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2013. - XII, 304 p. : maps, tabs. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; v. 29) - Includes bibliography, index, notes..

ISBN 9004252649

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Mali; Nigeria; South Africa; land acquisition; government policy; foreign investments.

This collective volume examines the role of the State in transnational, foreign and domestic land acquisitions, land reforms and privatization in Africa. It shows how new landscapes are being produced through dynamic encounters between various actors involved in a land deal, and how these transformations affect smallholders reliant on land. In the first part, The reconfiguration of rural landscapes and livelihoods in the recent scramble for African land, Ben White compares historical processes of land dispossession with the current land rush, while Annelies Zoomers focuses on the contemporary era (from 2009), emphasizing the need to deepen policy debates. Michael Strauss argues that the role of bilateral relations in shaping land deals must be considered. The four chapters in part 2, The creation of fertile ground for the structuring of foreign large-scale land acquisitions: land reforms, privatization and competing jurisdictions, bring the global debates down to the local level: the Eastern Cape, South Africa (Nancy Andrew et al.), Botswana (Maria Sapignoli and Robert K. Hitchcock), Mali (Amandine Adamczewski et al.), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Ruben de Koning). The final part, Stakeholder interactions and competing valuations of land, contains chapters on shifting patterns of land use and ownership in Burkina Faso (Lucjan Buchalik), mobility, land acquisitions and investments in

Cameroon (Evelyne N. Tegomoh), conflicting white and black discourses surrounding identity, belonging and landownership in 20th-century South Africa (Gitte Postel), the role of the Nigerian government in paving the way for white Zimbabwean farmers (Akachi Odoemene), and stakeholder conceptualizations of 'land protection' relating to Mijikenda sacred land in Kenya (Froukje Krijtenburg). [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Eze, Chielozona

Feminist empathy : unsettling African cultural norms in 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' / Chielozona Eze - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 310-326.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; feminism; literature; literary criticism.

Africa has produced some of the more exciting literary works of the 21st century, and most were written by women. One of the things that these women have in common is their preoccupation with the pain that the African woman's body is subjected to by her society due to her gender. The writers are not shy about being called feminists, quite in contrast to the generation of writers before theirs. How are we to understand the concerns of these writers? What is the relationship between their feminist concerns and those of their literary and intellectual foremothers in Africa? This article re-examines African feminism, and suggests feminist empathy as a theoretical approach to African women's writings. Using Lola Shoneyin's novel 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' as an example, the author argues that the writers employ the riches of empathy as a social, liberatory virtue that not only throws light on the pains of ordinary Africans, but also can enhance human flourishing in African communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Ezeoha, Abel Ebeh

Interactive impact of armed conflicts on foreign direct investments in Africa / Abel Ebeh Ezeoha and John Okereke Ugwu - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 456-468 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; foreign investments; conflict.

This study examines the interactive impact of armed conflicts on FDI flows into Africa. A dataset involving 41 African countries and a dynamic system GMM model were adopted. The findings show that conflict has a significant negative effect on FDI, and that infrastructural development significantly moderates the impact of conflicts. The study also reveals that the impact of conflict is higher for natural resource-rich countries than for non-resource-rich countries, and that the impact is both regionally and seasonally sensitive. The findings suggest that rebuilding conflict-induced infrastructure can play a significant role in attracting FDI even in conflict-prone countries of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

28 Frassinelli, Pier Paolo

Heading south : theory, 'Viva Riva!' and 'District 9' / Pier Paolo Frassinelli - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 293-309.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; South Africa; cinema; films; towns; cultural philosophy.

This article begins by reflecting on how the geopolitical configuration outlined in Edward Said's 'Culture and imperialism' (1993) has been radically altered both by the decline of the US empire and, in conjunction with it, by what Jean and John Comaroff describe, in the subtitle of 'Theory from the south' (2012), as Euro-America's evolution toward Africa. From there, the article turns to 'Viva Riva!' (2010) and 'District 9' (2009), two films that appropriate the conventions of Hollywood blockbusters to produce cinematic narratives set in contemporary African urban landscapes which lend themselves to be viewed through the lens of recent theoretical debates on the becoming global of the south. These films' gazes produce an image of African cities that is legible as a dystopic vision of the global future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Gaibazzi, Paolo

Special issue: fate and fortune in Africa / edited by Paolo Gaibazzi and Marco Gardini. - London [etc.] : Informaworld [Host], 2015. - p. 203-298. : ill., fig., foto's. - (Critical African studies, ISSN 2040-7211 ; vol. 7, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Gambia; Namibia; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Togo; popular beliefs; professional ethics; prostitution; diamond mining; Pentecostalism; entrepreneurs.

This special issue explores notions of fate and fortune as they inflect and are inflected by work as a practice and as a way of being in contemporary Africa. In so doing, it aims to shed new light on the cultural and moral terms in which economic realities are apprehended, organized and transformed across the continent at a time in which modes of value creation and accumulation are rapidly changing. Five case studies from Western and Southern Africa feature in this collection, covering a range of situations and activities in which fate and fortune are variously invoked in the making of livelihoods, the appropriation and distribution of valuables and/or the endorsement of specific economic predicaments. Contributions: Where does fortune come from? Agrarian work ethics and luck in Togo (Marco Gardini); The quest for luck: fate, fortune, work and the unexpected among Gambian Soninke hustlers (Paolo Gaibazzi); 'Diamond mining is a chain' : luck, blessing, and gambling in Sierra Leone's artisanal mines (Lorenzo D'Angelo); Prosperity and the work of luck in the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, South Africa (Ilana van Wyk); 'Taramo, where winning is easy' : the making of the entrepreneurial self in Namibia's fortunal capitalisim (Mattia Fumanti). [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Guissé, Youssouph Mbargane

L'État africain, le développement inégal et la question nationale / Youssouph Mbargane Guissé - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 183-193.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; State; nation.

Dans cet article l'auteur développe quelques réflexions sur la question du développement inégal de l'État et de la nation en Afrique. Il traite des thèmes suivants: 1. développement inégal et destructuration sociale; 2. Les États-nation ou la dispersion de puissance de l'Afrique; 3. Hétérogénéité d'hégémonie et de reproduction politique; 4. Mondialisation, réajustement et nouveaux acteurs. De son avis, il ne fait aucun doute qu'une transition (une 'transition historique') vers le réagencement rationnel des civilisations africaines et la renaissance du continent engage infailliblement, de manière théorique et pratique, la déconstruction et le dépérissement forcé de l'État-nation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

31 Gunner, Liz

Performance and social meaning / guest ed.: Liz Gunner. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2015. - p. 247-369. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1369-6815 ; vol. 27, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Tanzania; South Africa; Zimbabwe; music; literature; political action.

The essays in this special issue engage in different ways with the spectrum of expressive practices from both live performance to electronic media focusing on Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ivory Coast and Tanzania. Contributions: Introduction: mapping 'performance and social meaning in Africa' (Liz Gunner); 'Eat squid not fish': poetics, aesthetics, and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania (Kelly M. Askew); Mzee Waziri Omari Nyange: a story of intervention in Tanzanian nation-building with guitar music, sung Swahili poems and healing (Maria Suriano); The question of nationalism in Mzilikazi Khumalo's 'Princess Magogo kaDinuzulu' (2002) (Innocentia J. Mhlambi); Towards a new public space: performance culture in 1980s South Africa (Tom Penfold); Song, identity and the state: Julius Malema's 'Dubul' ibhunu' song as catalyst (Liz Gunner); Music at war: reggae musicians as political actors in the Ivoirian crisis (Anne Schumann); Risky dialogues: the performative state and the nature of power in a postcolony (Wendy Willems). [ASC Leiden abstract]

32 Harrow, Kenneth W.

ASR Forum : what's new in African cinema? / Kenneth W. Harrow, guest ed - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 3, p. 5-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; cinema; Nollywood; research.

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The articles in this ASR Forum on African cinema aim at analyzing new critical approaches to African film, inspired in part by the work of film scholar / filmmaker Manthia Diawara, but also by critics such as Jonathan Haynes, Owookome Okome, Brian Larkin, Birgit Meyer, Carmela Garritano, and Moradewun Adejunmobi. Especially under the influence of Haynes, the critical orientation shifted initially to the development of new genres, with work on melodrama and the occult. As the genres have expanded in number and style, critical studies increasingly involve exploration of the material conditions of production and distribution and their impact on the creation of this new popular cinema, as well as its more recent evolution, or reinvention, as "New Nollywood". All of the articles were originally presented at the 2013 meeting of the African Studies Association in Baltimore, Maryland. Articles included: Introduction (Kenneth W. Harrow); Manthia Diawara's waves and the problem of the "authentic" (Kenneth W. Harrow); Neoliberal rationalities in old and new Nollywood (Moradewun Adejunmobi); New Nollywood: a sketch of Nollywood's metropolitan new style (Connor Ryan); The winds of African cinema (MaryEllen Higgins). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Hendricks, Cheryl

Special issue: gender, peace and security in Africa / guest ed. Cheryl Hendricks. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2015. - 113 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm - Met noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; women; national security; human security; peace.

This special issue of 'African Security Review' is dedicated to the theme of women, peace and security in Africa. Contributions: Women, peace and security in Africa: conceptual and implementation challenges and shifts (Cheryl Hendricks); The convergence and divergence of three pillars of influence in gender and security ('Funmi Olonisakin , Cheryl Hendricks , Awino Okech); Women combatants and the liberation movements in South Africa: guerrilla girls, combative mothers and the in-betweeners (Siphokazi Magadla); Feminine masculinities in the military: the case of female combatants in the Kenya Defence Forces' operation in Somalia (Mokua Ombati); Gender, feminism and food studies: a critical review (Desiree Lewis); A case study of gender and security sector reform in Zimbabwe (Netsai Mushonga); Women police in the Nigerian security sector (Tosin Akinjobi-Babatunde); Madagascar: paving the way to national 'fampihavanana' and lasting peace (Gaby Razafindrakoto); Sexual and gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Yolanda Sadie); Kenya and Somalia: fragile constitutional gains for women and the threat of patriarchy (Hawa Noor Mohammed) [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Jacobs, Sean

Emergent African digital identities : the story behind "Africa is a Country" / Sean Jacobs - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 345-357.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; websites; globalization; public opinion.

This commentary article is based on a talk first delivered as a public lecture at the London School of Economics in March 2015. The author shares his experiences from running "Africa is a Country", a blog which deliberately challenges and destabilizes received wisdom about the African continent and its people in Western media, and has become a collective of scholars, writers, artists, filmmakers, bloggers, and curators who together produce online commentary, original writing, media criticism, short videos, and photography. He reflects on the beginnings of his next research project in which he wants to interrogate Africa and Africans' place in "the global public sphere". His approach is, instead of focusing on the normative idea of the public sphere, to try and locate "actually existing" public sphere or public spheres, especially what is emerging online. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Johnston, Deborah

Special issue: the political economy of HIV / issue eds: Deborah Johnston, Kevin Deane & Matteo Rizzo. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015. - P. 159. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 1740-1720 ; vol. 42, no. 145) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Tanzania; AIDS; political economy; health care; costs; microfinance.

This special issue of the "Review of African political economy" is devoted to the political economy of HIV. Contributions: The political economy of HIV (Deborah Johnston, Kevin Deane, Matteo Rizzo); Trapped in the prison of the proximate: structural HIV/AIDS prevention in southern Africa (Bridget O'Laughlin); The political economy of concurrent partners: toward a history of sex-love-gift connections in the time of AIDS (Mark Hunter); Wealthy and healthy? New evidence on the relationship between wealth and HIV vulnerability in Tanzania (Danya Long, Kevin Deane); Paying the price of HIV in Africa: cash transfers and the depoliticisation of HIV risk (Deborah Johnston); Exploring the complexity of microfinance and HIV in fishing communities on the shores of Lake Malawi (Eleanor MacPherson, John Sadalaki, Victoria Nyongopa, Lawrence Nkhwazi, Mackwellings Phiri, Alinafe Chimphonda, Nicola Desmond, Victor Mwapasa, David G. Laloo, Janet Seeley, Sally Theobald); Revisiting the economics of transactional sex: evidence from Tanzania (Kevin Deane, Joyce Wamoyi); The key questions in the AIDS epidemic in 2015 (Alan Whiteside); 15 years of 'War on AIDS': what impact has the global HIV/AIDS response had on the political economy of Africa? (Sophie Harman); Breaking out of silos - the need for critical paradigm reflection in HIV prevention (Justin O. Parkhurst, Moritz Hunsmann); Microfinance and HIV prevention (Janet Seeley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Jones, Sam

Special issue on 'aid and employment' / Sam Jones ... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell, 2015. - p. 1-70. : fig., graf., tab. ; 28 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1467-8268 ; vol. 27, no. S1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Mozambique; development cooperation; employment; employment creation; economic development.

Arguably, support to growth-enhancing structural change and employment creation is becoming increasingly important, both for donors and recipients of foreign aid. However, these are notoriously complex domains, where data and associated development strategies remain contested. Consequently, this special issue brings together five articles that tackle the questions of how and where foreign aid donors might usefully support a more inclusive or job-friendly pattern of economic growth in Africa. Contributions: Aid, growth and employment in Africa (Sam Jones, John Page, Abebe Shimeles and Finn Tarp); Aid, growth and jobs (Gary Fields); Aid, employment and poverty reduction in Africa (John Page and Abebe Shimeles); Employment effects of multilateral development bank support: the case of the African Development Bank (Anthony Simpasa, Abebe Shimeles and Adeleke O. Salami); Is small beautiful? Small enterprise, aid and employment in Africa (John Page and Måns Söderbom); Priorities for boosting employment in Sub-Saharan Africa : evidence for Mozambique (Sam Jones and Finn Tarp). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Kamwendo, Gregory

Towards a vibrant African languages industry in the era of the African renaissance / Gregory Kamwendo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 141-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; indigenous languages; employment creation.

To some people, African languages are insufficiently valued or good for nothing. Such people do not find any economic value in African languages. However, the African renaissance can inject a new lease of life into African languages. The African linguistic renaissance implies uplifting the status and use of African languages. It also means taking African languages into domains where their economic value will rise. This requires a drastic change in how African languages are perceived and treated. This article argues that, as part of the African renaissance, African languages should become income generators or job-creating entities. There is great potential for African languages to attain such economically rewarding status. African languages have slept for so long that they can now be compared to devalued currencies. The article suggests some ways through which a vibrant African languages industry can be developed and sustained. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

38 Klute, Georg

Actors in contemporary African politics / ed. by Georg Klute and Peter Skalník. - Králové : Lit Verlag, cop. 2013. - XV, 192 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 51) - Bibliogr.: p. 159-185. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 3643904436

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; Senegal; Ghana; political participation; civil society; diasporas.

Informal politics and informal political actors and their entanglement with the official and formal domain of politics are generally seen as an important factor in current African politics. This book gives voice to representatives of various social science disciplines who analyse the term 'actor in politics' from different points of view. The contributions have in common that they analyse the encounter of African actors and their agency with external actors and factors. They also address the impact political actors outside the official or formal domain can and do exert on societies. Contributions: African political actors in "ungoverned spaces": towards a theory of heterarchy (Georg Klute); The FOI Bill: actors, interests and policy process in Nigeria (Jennifer Obado-Joel); The diaspora as actors in contemporary Nigerian politics: prospects and challenges (Nengak Daniel Gondyi); The political roles of First Ladies: applying Watson's theory to the Nigerian context (Linn Josefson Asplund); Progressive change: how civil society organizations in Africa can foster good governance (Julius Lambi); Baraka as a basis of the authority of Muslim leaders in Senegal (Olga Veselovskaya); Socio-cultural factors and political leadership: a case study of Ghana (Stephen Atalebe and Veronika Kuthanová); War and peace in Africa: local conflict and the weak state (Peter Skalník). [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Koffi, Éric Inespéré

Républicanisme kantien et État-nation : contribution à l'intégration africaine / Éric Inespéré Koffi - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 195-212.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; State; nation building; economic integration; peacebuilding.

La construction de l'État-nation est un impératif pour les Africains aussi bien pour la paix que pour l'intégration nationale, sous-régionale et continentale. Dans le contexte des territoires nationaux dits 'arbitraires' et des populations hétérogènes, il incombe à l'État de concevoir, d'organiser et de veiller à sa construction tant aux plans national qu'international. Les différences ethniques et culturelles n'en sont pas des obstacles en soi, leurs apports conflictuels étant favorisés par les crises institutionnelles, politiques et armées récurrentes causées par les hommes politiques en lutte pour le pouvoir et les richesses. Bien souvent, elles en sont les instruments et les victimes plutôt que les responsables et les bénéficiaires. L'histoire médiévale de l'Europe occidentale montre que l'Afrique n'est pas le seul continent à devoir organiser des nations ethniques qui réclament

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leur liberté en États-nations démocratiques. Le succès jusque là célébré de l'occident repose pour une bonne part sur le républicanisme kantien. Mais aujourd'hui, il paraît relatif eu égard à la résurgence des crises ethno-nationalistes qui dénoncent la politique de l'assimilation et de l'uniformisation ethnique et culturelle. Le républicanisme kantien offre aussi à l'Afrique des possibilités de construire des États-nations modernes, mais autrement, dans le respect de la diversité ethnique et culturelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Kriel, Mariana

Special issue: Language politics in Africa / guest ed.: Mariana Kriel, Chrismi Loth & Vic Webb. - Oxford : Routledge, 2015. - 118 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Language matters, ISSN 1753-5395 ; vol. 46, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Malawi; South Africa; language policy; multilingualism; Dutch language; Venda language; Oromo language.

As has become customary, the third annual issue of 'Language Matters' deals with language politics in Africa. Contributions: From the Cape to the Congo and back: Afrikaners and Flemings in the struggle for Dutch in Africa (1874-1960) (Michael Meeuwis); The integration of English in Flemish versus African online peer group language: a comparative approach (Reinhild Vandekerckhove, Pol Cuvelier Benny de Decker); Mother-tongue education in Venda: an ethnolinguistic vitality critique (Eventhough Ndlovu); Bushman (San) cognates of Herero place-name elements (Peter Raper, Lucie Möller); From the Chichewa Board to the Centre for Language Studies: a critique of a Malawian Language Academy (Gregory Kamwendo); Conflict and controversy in the development of the Oromo language (Temesgen Sibilu, Lawrie Barnes). [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Kuwali, Dan

From stopping to preventing atrocities : actualisation of Article 4(h) / Dan Kuwali - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 248-269.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; right of intervention; crime prevention; military intervention.

The Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) provides for the right of the continental body to intervene in the face of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. According to its formulation, Article 4(h) intervention entails military force, which is triggered when a target state fails to discharge its duty to protect its population from mass atrocities. Although Article 4(h) is an ambitious statutory commitment to intervene in a member state by the AU, the Libyan crisis in 2011 showed the ambivalence of the continental institution to act in a decisive and timely manner. The AU's failure to invoke Article 4(h) exposed the need for building the capacity and political will to intervene and to interpret Article 4(h).

Therefore, the primary focus of this article is on how Article 4(h) should be interpreted. Flowing from the Pretoria Principles, which seek to provide clarity on the implementation of the AU's right of intervention, Article 4(h) should be viewed as a duty rather than a right to prevent or stop mass atrocities. The duty dimension of Article 4(h) derives from the international instruments that AU member states have ratified to prevent mass atrocities. Rather than being a paper tiger, Article 4(h) should be used in a proactive and timely manner as a military option available to the AU to persuade member states to prevent or halt atrocities. As a last resort, military force pursuant to Article 4(h) should aim at protecting the population at risk and pursuing the perpetrators in order to avoid contravening Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations (UN). Although military intervention can save lives in the short term, it cannot necessarily address the underlying, structural causes of atrocities, such as ethnic rivalries, economic inequalities and scramble for natural resources, among others. Therefore, the prevention of mass atrocities should not be equated with, or be seen through the prism of, Article 4(h) intervention alone. The focus should instead be on the entire spectrum of preventive strategies at the disposal of the AU in the face of mass atrocities, including the African human rights system and the African Peer Review Mechanism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Lowry, James

Integrity in government through records management : essays in honour of Anne Thurston / ed. by James Lowry and Justus Wamukoya. - Farnham : Ashgate Publishing Ltd, cop. 2014. - XXI, 254 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9781472428455

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Sierra Leone; Malawi; South Africa; Ghana; Uganda; Kenya; archives; information management; e-government; governance; festschrifts (form).

As a celebration of Anne Thurston's pioneering work on records and archives management as an essential basis for demonstrating integrity in government, this volume brings together scholars and practicing archivists to discuss key issues around records as evidence for accountability, transparency and the protection of citizens' rights. The book covers Thurston's work, the importance of records management for effective governance and digital records management and preservation in developing countries. Case studies from across Africa are included. Contents: Part I Thurston and the International Records Management Trust. Anne Thurston and record-keeping reform in Commonwealth Africa (Nathan Mnjama); Developing training resources for records and archives management: balancing global needs with regional realities (Laura Millar); Vital records: the importance of national archives and records administrations in Sierra Leone (Sarah Demb); The Sierra Leone Teachers' Records Management Improvement Programme (Andrew Griffin and Muniru Kawa) -- Part II Colonial and post-colonial record-keeping. Record-keeping for good governance and accountability in the colonial office: an historical sketch (Mandy Banton);

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The influence of the one party regime on archives in Malawi: 1964 to 1994 (Paul Lihoma); The impact of organisational culture on public sector records management reform (Peter Mazikana); Preserving and accessing the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission records: challenges for the national archives (Lekoko Kenosi) -- Part III Records, governance and transparency. Audit and accountability in the government of Ghana; a records management perspective (Pino Akotia); The protection of land rights: the case of land records management in Uganda (David Luyombya); The importance of records in the right to information (Kelvin Smith); Opening government: open data and access to information (James Lowry). -- Part IV Digital records management and preservation. Records management and governance in Africa in the digital age (Justus Wamukoya); The prerequisites for electronic records management in the developing world: lessons from Yemen and Kenya (Olav Hagen Sataslåtten); Trusted digital repositories and developing nations (Anthea Seles); Trust in records and data online (Luciana Duranti and Corinne Rogers). -- Part V Reflections. Education in records and archives management: a view from London (Geoffrey Yeo, Elizabeth Shepherd and Andrew Flinn); ACARM's position in the ever-changing world of archives (Charles Farrugia); Enhancing record-keeping capacity in developing countries: building the bridges (John McDonald). [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Mijiyawa, Abdoul' Ganiou

What drives foreign direct investment in Africa? An empirical investigation with panel data / Abdoul' Ganiou Mijiyawa - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 392-402 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; foreign investments.

This article analyzes factors that drive foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa. To do so, for the first time in the literature, the paper uses 5-year panel data and the system-GMM technique over the period 1970–2009. The main results are as follows: (a) larger countries attract more FDI; (b) regardless of their size, however, more open countries, politically stable countries, and countries offering higher return to investment also attract FDI; (c) FDI inflows are persistent in Africa. This suggests that countries that manage to attract FDI today are likely to attract more FDI in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Muchie, Mammo

Unite or perish : Africa fifty years after the founding of the OAU / ed. by Mammo Muchie ... [et al.]. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2014. - XXVI, 359 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 0798304839

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; OAU; pan-Africanism; democracy; governance; education; development; diasporas; conflict; conference papers (form); 2014.

This book is an outcome of the third conference in the 'Scramble for Africa' International Conference series, now renamed the 'African Unity for Renaissance' International Conference. The book discusses various issues pertaining to African unity and African renaissance, that animate Africa's stand in the global political, socio-economic, cultural and technological arenas. The chapters provide an insight into the issue of whether Africa has achieved genuine independence after 50 years of the founding of the OAU and evaluate the steps Africa has taken towards unity. The book consists of four thematic parts: Part I, Pan-Africanism: shared values of governance and democratic principles, with contributions by Charles Verharen, Mammo Muchie and Hailemichael Demissie, John Trimble, Westen Shilaho, Claudius Fergus, Babatunde Fagbayibo, and Babatunde Omotosho; Part II Pan-African education, with contributions by Morgan Ndlovu, Oscar Brathwaite, Amos Otieno Ahenda, Tuntufye Mwamwenda, Caroline Marks Madongo, and Carol Williams; Part III Development, economy, trade and diaspora engagement, with contributions by Samuel Oloruntoba and Solomon Akinboye, Marumo Nkomo, Serges Djoyou Kamga, Vusi Gumede and Kagiso Poe, Bernard Njoh Niba, and Christal Oghogho Spel; Part IV Conflict, peace and security, with contributions by Manji Augustine Diyal, Chakwa Joshua, and Mammo Muchie, Phindile Lukhele-Olorunju and Hailemichael Teshome Demissie. [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Mutua, John-Mark

Uranium yellowcake trafficking incidents in Africa : proliferation threat or non-proliferation opportunity? / John-Mark Mutua - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 162-189 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; illicit trade; uranium; nuclear weapons.

The perpetuation of an otherwise astute fissile material safeguards model by the current non-proliferation regime raises a number of concerns, not least the efficacy of the approach in reducing clandestine weapon developments and the nuclear terrorism threat. Mindful of potential shifts in illicit nuclear material and weapon acquisition, following an excessive focus on fissile material safeguards and the proliferation of nuclear weapon technology, this article uses proliferation trend and scenario analysis in a bid to identify potential proliferation threats and non-proliferation opportunities. The results of the article's assessment of reported incidents (1992-2013) involving theft, unauthorised possession, and attempts to smuggle or sell highly enriched uranium (HEU), plutonium, low-enriched uranium (LEU), natural uranium and uranium yellowcake reveal a decline in occurrences involving fissile material but an increase in uranium yellowcake incidents, particularly in Africa. Presumptions that yellowcake may have provided the newest threat to clandestine

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weapon developments and nuclear terrorism wane amid concerns over possible biases in reporting, scepticism over an organised and demand-driven nuclear black market, and the difficulties of non-state actors' development of crude nuclear weapons off the tedious yellowcake conversion-enrichment-fabrication pathway. To secure Africa's uranium yellowcake from potential proliferators, the article proposes concerted domestic, regional and multilateral non-proliferation efforts. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

46 Ndikumana, Léonce

Integrated yet marginalized : implications of globalization for African development / Léonce Ndikumana - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 7-28 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; globalization; economic development; economic inequality; international economic relations; AIDS; environmental degradation.

This article discusses Africa's deepening marginalization in the globalization of production, finance, and labor. It underscores critical development issues that result from, and are exacerbated by, globalization in the context of unequal global distribution of economic and political power: illicit financial flows and tax evasion, the brain drain, an increasing incidence of noncommunicable diseases, and the disproportionate burden of environmental degradation that is shouldered by the African continent. It also offers some policy suggestions to address these issues at national and regional levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

47 Ngong, David T.

Reading the Bible in Africa: a critique of enchanted Bible reading / David T. Ngong - In: *Exchange*: (2014), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 174-191.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Bible; inculturation; cosmology.

This paper article seeks to challenge inculturation biblical hermeneutics especially when it stresses that the Bible be read to appeal to an African spiritual cosmology as opposed to a Western rationalist cosmology. Proponents of inculturation biblical reading claim that a relevant biblical interpretation in the African context should enable Africans to deal with issues arising from their belief in an enchanted world. This essay problematizes the focus on this enchanted cosmology and argues that the complex character of contemporary African identity makes it unhelpful to make firm distinctions between African and Western worldviews since the identities of both Africa and the West are mixed. It further argues that the African condition can be effectively addressed through interpreting the Bible in ways that encourage the development of the scientific imagination, which could lead to the development of science and technology and an improved standard of living for the people. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

48 Okolo, Abutu Lawrence

China's foreign policy shift in Africa: from non-interference to preponderance / Abutu Lawrence Okolo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 32-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international economic relations; foreign policy.

The penetration of Beijing into the African continent is radically changing the economic landscape of the region. The non-interference policy states that China does not meddle in the internal affairs of other nations and this is a core part of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; others include mutual respect for a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, equality based on mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, there has been no corresponding change in Beijing's foreign policy in terms of ambitions, alliances and interests. The Asian power is following the same foreign policy it has pursued since 1954: a policy of non-interference. The article argues that the non-interference policy has outlived its usefulness; Beijing needs to revisit this policy of non-interference in order to guard its economic investments and political interests, which have grown and come under threat recently. The research concludes that the policy of non-interference can be replaced by 'preponderance'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

49 Oku, Effiom E.

Harnessing land and water resources for improved food security and ecosystem services in Africa / edited by Effiom E. Oku, Kwabena O. Asubonteng and Praise Nutakor. - Ghana : United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, cop. 2014. - X,172 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 9988633971

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Ethiopia; Nigeria; land degradation; water pollution; natural resource management; waste management; food security; climate change.

Land degradation and water pollution are major challenges facing many African countries. This book examines land and water resources management and explores possible measures to improve food security and reduce poverty in Africa. It draws attention to the impact of human activities on land and water resources and the need for the sustainable management of Africa's ecosystem services to improve livelihoods. The individual chapters present case studies on the effects of water and land management practices including urban waste water uses, land grabbing and climate change issues, so as to draw lessons from best practices. The monograph concludes with recommendations on strategies for managing wastelands to meet Africa's green energy needs. Contents: Land and water resources for improved food security and ecosystem services in Africa (Effiom E. Oku and Kwabena O. Asubonteng); Natural resource conservation in Ghana: an economic assessment of Lake Bosomtwi (Jonathan D. Quartey); Towards sustainable management

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of Ethiopia's Lake Chamo biodiversity resources: a geo-spatial supported approach (Alemayehu Hailemichael Mezgebe and A.J. Solomon Raju); Review of carbon sequestration under some agricultural water management practices (Oladimeji Oladele and Ademola Braimoh); An assessment of the quality of natural spring water used as alternative domestic water sources in Ibadan, Nigeria (Grace Adeniji-Oloukoi and Tunde Agbola); Combined constructed wetlands and stabilisation ponds: a key ecotechnology for treating Africa's wastewater (E.D.O. Ansa, H.J. Lubberding and H.J. Gijzen); Estimates of wastewater generation and use in urban Ghana (S.K. Agodzo and F.P. Huibers); The land rush in Africa: implications and institutional panacea (Evans S. Osabuohien, Adeyemi Ogundipe and Uchenna R. Efobi); Introduction of new input combination package for rice production in Ebonyi State, Nigeria (Emmanuel Ogbodo, Chukwuma Okereke, Victor Chukwu and John Nwite); Economic impact of climate change on value of irrigated rice farms in Nigeria: a Ricardian approach (Ajemotobi Joshua Olusegun, Ajiboye Abiodun and Rashid Hassan); Land and water resources for improved food security and ecosystem service in Africa: looking ahead (Elias T. Ayuk, Effiom E. Oku and Kwabena O. Asubonteng). [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Oloruntoba, Samuel

Pan-Africanism, knowledge production and the third liberation of Africa / Samuel Oloruntoba - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 7-24.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; pan-Africanism; neocolonialism; indigenous knowledge.

Pan-Africanism as an ideological and philosophical force has defined the struggle to ensure the collective realisation of the destiny of the Black race across the Atlantic by political and intellectual leaders of African descent both at home and in the Diaspora. The struggle has passed through several phases such as ending obnoxious trade in human beings, colonialism and re-assertion of African identity and sense of being. The epistemological hegemony of the West on knowledge production in African studies and their Eurocentric view of what constitutes the history of Africa as well as what are the appropriate development strategies for the continent constitute another area of struggle for emancipation. Some have argued that a combination of Western reactionary and intellectual forces has kept Africa in chains of poverty and underdevelopment for decades. A counter argument is that Africa is her own worst enemy. The need for intellectual, socio-economic and political liberation of the continent is compelling. This article argues for a Pan-Africanist approach to the realisation of the third liberation of the continent from the shackles of the global matrix of power, which manifests itself in a perverse form of knowledge production, economic theory and praxis, and a political system, the main objective of which is transnational elite accumulation. The proposition is anchored on two historical experiences, in which the first and second liberation of Africa from slavery and

colonialism were achieved due to the Trans-Atlantic cooperation between Africans on the continent and those in the Diaspora. Closely aligned to the instrumentality of Pan-Africanism as a reliable force for propelling the third liberation of Africa is the necessity of privileging indigenous knowledge production over exogenous or imported knowledge. In making a case for the decolonisation of knowledge production and complete liberation of Africa, this article employs Mafeje's Afrocentrism as the theoretical basis of interlocution. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

51 Pahad, Aziz

Promoting progressive African thought leadership / Aziz Pahad, Garth Le Pere and Miranda Strydom (eds). - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2015. - XIV, 171 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0798304855

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Mali; Egypt; Zimbabwe; Kenya; Libya; Syria; Israel; United States; political conflicts; foreign intervention; military intervention; international politics; UN; nation building; elections; terrorism; International Criminal Court.

This book contains contributions that have evolved out of the presentations and discussions that the Concerned Africans Forum (CAF) has hosted since its inception. The CAF was established during the crisis in Libya, starting a debate about the growing tendency of the "militarization of diplomacy" and regime change and the abuse of the UNSC to achieve such objectives. Since then many issues have been addressed, offering a a different perspective on international politics and politics in South Africa. Contents: Section 1. The unfolding situation in Mali, dialogue held on 12 April 2013 (Essop Pahad); The implications of the Malian conflict on the Sahel region, dialogue held on 3 May 2013 (Alioune Sall); Not yet Ubuntu: a Fanonian perspective on the politics of nation building in post-apartheid South Africa, dialogue held on 2 July 2013 (Malcolm Ray); The Egyptian crisis: two coups later, the military is still in control, dialogue held on 24 July 2013 (Na'eem Jeenah); Critical reflections on the 2013 Zimbabwean elections, dialogue held on 7 August 2013 (Siphamandla Zondi & Nqobizitha Mlilo); The US's geopolitical interests and the militarisation of Africa, dialogue held on 26 August 2013 (Horace Campbell); The Al Qaeda threat in Africa, dialogue held on 5 September 2013 (Faisal Devji); Terrorist blowback in Nairobi? Root causes, role of external forces and the consequences for Africa, dialogue held on 7 August 2013 (Na'eem Jeenah); Why inequality matters: South African trends and interventions, dialogue held on 25 November 2013 (Joel Netshitenze); The International Criminal Court: an instrument for justice, reconciliation and peace? (Alexander Mezyaev). --- Section two: open letter campaigns. Libya, Africa and the New World Order: an open letter to the peoples of Africa and world, Libyan Open Letter; An open letter to H.E Ban Ki Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, Syria Open Letter: The

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Concerned Africans Forum call on the US Congress to reject military strikes in Syria; Statement on Israel's aggression. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Presthold, Jeremy

Locating the Indian Ocean : notes on the postcolonial reconstitution of space / Jeremy Prestholdt - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 440-467.

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean; trade; trade routes; social networks; economic history.

The networks of human relation that define the Indian Ocean region have undergone significant reconfiguration in the last half-century. More precisely, the economic insularity of the region has diminished while the postcolonial nation has both restricted movement and reoriented the political imaginations of people along the rim. At the same time, the Indian Ocean has been revived as a unit of social exchange and analysis, particularly since the end of the Cold War. This article explores the meaning of Indian Ocean Africa in the context of a multipolar world by focusing on how the dictates of nations have transformed the region and how the petroleum economy as well as shifting means of social engagement have engendered new linkages. The essay argues that although the postcolonial era affected the closure of certain historical routes of connectivity, relationships structured by contemporary nations and air travel, among other things, have encouraged perceptions of regional coherence. What one might term basin consciousness has begun to reverse the introverted politics of the early postcolonial era and animate the Indian Ocean as an idea. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 Rodima-Taylor, Daivi

Introduction : mutual help in an era of uncertainty / Daivi Rodima-Taylor and Erik Bähre (eds.) - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 4, p. 507-613.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Tanzania; self-help; informal savings and credit associations; social security.

African communities are witnessing a proliferation of diverse arrangements of mutual security that draw upon old and new solidarities and inventively merge market logic with reciprocal forms of distribution and sharing. Various voluntary associations and informal economic networks, financial mutuals and savings/credit groups are becoming central in regulating access to resources and defining patterns of association in African communities. The articles in this themed part-issue explore these social security networks and organizations, concentrating on their ambiguous potential to empower the marginal as well as to contribute to social strife and political conflict. Contributions: Topics and tangents for mutual help in uncertainty (Parker Shipton); Harnessing the ancestors: mutuality, uncertainty and ritual practice in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (Andrew Ainslie); Passageways of cooperation: mutuality in post-socialist Tanzania (Daivi Rodima-Taylor); A

trickle-up economy: mutuality, freedom and violence in Cape Town's taxi associations (Erik Bähre); Rehabilitating the hoard: the social dynamics of unbanking in Africa and beyond (Gustav Peebles). Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Röschenthaler, Ute

Introduction: united in dress: negotiating gender and hierarchy with festival uniforms / Ute Röschenthaler - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 628-634.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; clothing; social status; gender.

This article introduces four articles in this issue of Africa on the theme 'United in dress'. These articles explore examples of particular types of uniforms, how people use decorated cloth, and the projects for which they use it when they wear dress with the same decoration for specific, often recurrent, events. Such decorated uniforms made from industrially produced fabrics have been observed at naming ceremonies, funerals, chiefs' installation festivities and weddings, at political and religious events, concerts, commemoration ceremonies and festivals at least since the early twentieth century. Participants at these events wear uniforms of decorated wax, fancy cloth or T-shirts, some of which also have printed photographs, brands and/or logos on them. Depending on the context, some of these uniforms resemble each other quite closely, while others allow for individual differences. With their uniforms, the participants visualize a sense of belonging to a community that reflects different degrees of association, ranging from casual gatherings at these events to more rooted and longer-term affiliations. A closer look at African cloth practices provides a better understanding of the present-day meanings of associations' decorated uniforms and of the dress that bears the photographs of individuals. Dressing-up practices are often seen as being concerned with the fashioning of the self and identity construction. The contributions to the dossier 'United in dress' focus instead on the social (and political) concerns that are visually expressed with decorated uniforms. They focus in three particular ways: Sameness and individual style; Sameness and status hierarchies; Negotiation of gender relations with cloth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Rumley, Dennis

The political economy of Indian Ocean maritime Africa / Dennis Rumley ; foreword by K.V. Bhagirath. - New Delhi : Pentagon Press, 2015. - XIV, 322 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Indian Ocean RIM Association. Indian Ocean Research Group. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 8182748070

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean islands; Kenya; Mozambique; Somalia; South Africa; Tanzania; Indian Ocean; international organizations; international economic relations; international trade; maritime law; regional security; education; innovations; conference papers (form); 2014.

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This book is the outcome of a conference held in Nairobi in 2014, that was jointly organised by the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the Indian Ocean Research Group (IORG), involving academics, diplomats, politicians, bureaucrats, business people, NGOs and others, brought together to discuss Indian Ocean maritime Africa's changing geo-economic and geopolitical linkages to other Indian Ocean Rim states. Important issues addressed are the region's internal and external trade, investment and aid relationships and cooperation in the areas of maritime security and education and innovation. Contents: Introduction (Dennis Rumley); The Indian Ocean region: the evolving context and rising significance of Indian Ocean maritime Africa (Christian Bouchard and William Crumplin); Infrastructure and influence: China's presence on the coast of East Africa (Ross Anthony); Revisiting alternative futures in the Indian Ocean nexus: CHIMEA vs Great Power rivalry (Francis A. Kornegay, Jr.); Africa and contested constructions of the Indian Ocean region (Timothy Doyle and Dennis Rumley); African countries' trade and investment with Indian Ocean Rim states (Saman Kelegama and Dharshani Premaratne); Trade and investment relations in the IORA area: the case of India-Tanzania trade and investment flows (Honest Prosper Ngowi); The geopolitics of official development assistance in Indian Ocean Africa: an Australian perspective (Dennis Rumley); The Indian Ocean region and opportunities for global South-African development (Siphamandla Zondi); Law of the sea: maritime security enforcement and jurisdictional issues for the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) member states (Bimal N. Patel); Myriad maritime threats and multilateral approaches: the Indian Ocean and East Africa (Vijay Sakhuja); Maritime security and its impact on trade in the IORA region (Nancy Karigithu); Silences on maritime security in existing regional security architecture: the case of East African and Indian Ocean waters (Paul Wambua); A virtual open university for the real transformation of regional cooperation and trade: lessons learned from the Pan-African E-Network Project (K.S. Sukon); Africa's economic relations with the Indian Ocean rim: a systems of innovation approach (Mario Scerri); Conclusion: towards an agenda for stronger Africa-Indian Ocean linkages (Dennis Rumley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Russell, Shawn

The ties that bind : sub-state identity and African militaries / Shawn Russell - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 324-331.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Libya; South Sudan; Mali; armed forces; ethnic identity; ethnicity.

Analysis of the failures of African security forces generally focuses on structural issues such as corruption of senior leadership, insufficient equipment and training, and coup d'état fears driving mistrust of armies that are too strong or effective. However, less examined is the role that sub-state identity plays; using Libya, South Sudan, and Mali as case studies, this paper examines how ethnicity inhibits the development of national armies, divides them, and exposes a critical flaw that adversaries are able to exploit. Given the increasingly

ethnic nature of conflict throughout the world, and the rising threat that ethnic conflicts in Africa pose to regional and Western partners, it may be prudent for researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders to examine the critical role that sub-state identity plays in undermining African security forces. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

57 Schliesser, Christine

On a long neglected player: the religious factor in poverty alleviation : the example of the so-called 'Prosperity Gospel' in Africa / Christine Schliesser - In: *Exchange*: (2014), vol. 43, no. 4, p. 339-359.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; poverty; poverty reduction; Pentecostalism; Christian theology; African religions.

Much of poverty alleviation theory and practice fails to sufficiently consider the following crucial factor: the religious dimension. This paper elaborates this thesis by focusing on the African context and the valuable resources African religious communities and movements can provide in the struggle against poverty. One particularly influential streak of present-time African religiousness serves as a case study: the so-called 'Prosperity Gospel' as part of Pentecostal Christianity. The author first argues for the continuing formative influence of religion on African conceptions of self, other, and world. Secondly, she provides a critical assessment of the impact of Pentecostalism and the 'Prosperity Gospel' on poverty alleviation. In comparison with secular NGOs, Pentecostal churches emerge as the more effective agents of change. A third part situates the insights gained into a wider perspective, seeking ways to integrate the religious factor into a more holistic conception of and engagement against poverty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Senbet, Lemma W.

Public finance : tax and expenditure reforms in Africa / [ed. by Lemma W. Senbet]. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015. - 105 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 1464-3723 ; vol. 24 (2015), suppl. 2).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Egypt; Mauritius; South Africa; public finance; taxation.

This supplement of the 'Journal of African Economies' features AERC plenary papers on the theme: 'Public Finance: Tax and Expenditure Reforms in Africa', presented during the June 2014 biannual research workshop. Africa is growing genuinely but the growth has not been sufficiently inclusive. For some countries, there is coexistence of high growth and rising inequality and/or poverty, posing serious challenges for policy makers. Contributions: Tax and expenditure reforms in Africa: an overview (Ramos E. Mabugu and Witness Simbanegavi); Fiscal reforms and public investment in Africa (Christopher Adam and David Bevan); Tax evasion, the provision of public infrastructure and growth: a general equilibrium approach to two very different countries, Egypt and Mauritius (Andrew Feltenstein, Nour

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Abdul-Razzak, Jeffrey Condon, and Biplab Kumar Datta); Pro-poor tax policy changes in South Africa: potential and limitations (Ramos E. Mabugu, Ismael Fofana, and Margaret R. Chitiga-Mabugu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Senbet, Lemma W.

Financial inclusion and innovation in Africa / [ed. by Lemma W. Senbet]. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015. - 71 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 1464-3723 ; vol. 24 (2015), suppl. 1).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; banking; financial market; innovations.

This supplement of the 'Journal of African Economies' features AERC plenary papers on the theme: Financial Inclusion and Innovation in Africa, presented during the December 2013 biannual research workshop. Africa is growing genuinely but the growth has not been sufficiently inclusive. For some countries, there is coexistence of high growth and rising inequality and/or poverty, posing serious challenges for policy makers. Contributions: Financial inclusion and innovation in Africa: an overview (Thorsten Beck, Lemma Senbet, and Witness Simbanegavi); The role of informal financial services in Africa (Leora Klapper and Dorothe Singer); Cross-border banking and financial deepening : the African experience (Thorsten Beck); Financial innovations and their implications for monetary policy in Kenya (Lydia Ndirangu and Esman Morekwa Nyamongo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Sjögren, Anders

Special issue : territorialising identity, authority and conflict in Africa / guest ed.: Anders Sjögren. - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2015. - p. 405-518. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of contemporary African studies, ISSN 1469-9397 ; vol. 33, no. 2).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Namibia; Nigeria; South Sudan; Uganda; territorial claims; boundaries; identity; authority; conflict; land tenure.

This special issue of the 'Journal of Contemporary African Studies' addresses the dynamics of territory, identity and authority. Contributions: Land tenure regimes and state structure in rural Africa: implications for forms of resistance to large-scale land acquisitions by outsiders (Catherine Boone); Armed mobilisation and the nexus of territory, identity, and authority: the contested territorial aspirations of the Banyamulenge in eastern DR Congo (Judith Verweijen, Koen Vlassenroot); Conservation on contested lands: the case of Namibia's communal conservancies (Eduard Gargallo); Religion, ethnicity and citizenship: demands for territorial self-determination in southern Kaduna, Nigeria (Henrik Angerbrandt); Making borders and identities in South Sudan (Ole Frahm); Battles over boundaries: the politics of territory, identity and authority in three Ugandan regions (Anders Sjögren). [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Tarrósy, István

The African state in a changing global context : breakdowns and transformations / ed. by István Tarrósy, Loránd Szabó, Göran Hydén. - Berlin : Lit Verlag, 2011. - 216 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 364311060X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Sudan; Somalia; South Sudan; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Morocco; China; globalization; State; governance; South-South relations; political conflicts; piracy; UNHCR; information technology.

This collected volume was compiled with the purpose of shedding light on the changing role of the African state since independence. The editors argue that in the past twenty-five years, the African state was increasingly influenced by external factors such as market liberalization, the emergence of new information technology and growing African migration, and that these influences have become increasingly important in shaping the behaviour of the state and its direction. Contents: Introduction: the African state in a changing global context (Goran Hyden). -- Section One: the new forces at play. New South-South dynamics and the effects on Africa (István Tarrósy); China's role in Africa: the case of Sudan (Zoltán Vörös); Information and communication technologies in Africa: challenges and opportunities (T.E. Netshitenzhe). -- Section Two: breakdowns and transitions. Externalization of the Somali conflict since 2004 (András Hettyey); Growing radicalization among youth in Somalia (Lilla Schumicky); Maritime piracy, capital and securitization: the case of Somalia (Zoltán Glück); Towards an independent Southern Sudan (Zoltán Illés); The fear of the splitting up of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Loránd Szábo). -- Section Three: new trends within Africa. Understanding nation-building: the case of Ethiopia (Ferenc Dávid Markó); Maghreb turning south: new initiatives and challenges, the case of Morocco (Petra Patty); Betwixt and between custom and modernity: traditional rulers and rural development in southern Africa (Mario Zamponi); African refugees and the challenges to UNHCR (Miklós Tóth); Changing anthropological perspectives on a changing African scene (Hana Horáková); Conclusions (Loránd Szábo, István Tarrósy and Goran Hyden). [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Turok, Ivan

Turning the tide? : the emergence of national urban policies in Africa / Ivan Turok - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 348-369 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ethiopia; Morocco; Ghana; Uganda; South Africa; urban development; government policy; urban planning; urban housing.

It is widely believed that national urban policies in Africa are rare. This is a concern bearing in mind the formidable challenges posed by urbanisation in the context of low incomes and weak institutions. The paper unpacks the concept of urban policy and what it means for the

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way in which cities grow. It considers the situation in five countries with different approaches (Ethiopia, Morocco, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa). The evidence indicates increasing interest in steering urban growth through coordinated actions on land, housing and infrastructure. The positive developmental arguments seem to carry more weight than the threats of disaster if squalor and social unrest are not addressed. Yet the appropriate policy responses are not clear-cut and there are many dilemmas faced. Capacitating city governments to plan and invest in networked infrastructure appears to be one of the priorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

63 Whiteside, Alan

Ebola and AIDS in Africa / Alan Whiteside and Nicholas Zebryk - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 409-419 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ebola; AIDS; epidemics; health policy.

This article examines the Ebola epidemic of 2014 and compares it to the initial HIV/AIDS epidemic of the 1980s. The authors examine similarities and differences between the two outbreaks and end with policy suggestions for future disease management. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

64 Zajontz, Tim

Regionalism revised : a critical-reflectivist framework for engaging the changing nature of developing regionalisms in Africa / Tim Zajontz and Anthony Leysens - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 299-323.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; regionalism; economic integration; civil society.

The purpose of this article is a theoretical one, namely to make the case for a critical-reflectivist approach to the study of regionalism in Africa and beyond. The authors argue that contemporary changes in the global political economy require political economists to reconsider how we study regional processes and actors. The article provides insights into the sociology of the field of study by recounting its evolution, reviewing key debates and tracing the dominance of rationalist theories on regional integration and regionalism. Subsequently, the article questions the ontological premises of state-centrism and market logics in conventional regional theorization that does not take account of the complexities and multidimensionality of regions and regional processes. Traditional approaches to regionalism fail to do justice to regional manifestations and the repercussions of Africa's changing transnational relations as well as to crucial dynamics within regional civil societies. In this respect, the analytical value of both Robert W. Cox's World Order Approach (WOA) and the New Regionalism(s) Approach (NRA) for challenging the theoretical hegemony in the field of study is elaborated on. The theoretical framework proposed in this article points to neglected dimensions of regionalization and

stresses both structural factors as well as the myriad of regional actors and their respective regional strategies as drivers of the changing nature of developing regionalisms in Africa. The authors' claim that regionalism is everything but a 'states only' domain is substantiated by the proposed conceptualization of regional civil society, a persistent analytical 'blind spot' in the study of regionalism. Drawing eclectically on the WOA and the NRA, the article provides a theoretical 'entry-point' for the analytical incorporation of regional civil societies into the political economy of African regionalisms. The article concludes by arguing that analytical and theoretical sensitivity to potentially transformative societal actors and processes at the regional level becomes increasingly relevant in the context of shared experiences of neoliberal globalization/regionalization as well as of Africa's new 'partnerships' with emerging powers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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65 Babatunde, Abosede Omowumi

Youth uprising and the quest for political reform in Africa : issues and challenges / Abosede Omowumi Babatunde - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 107-121.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; youth; rebellions; political change.

Frustrated by decades of authoritarian rule, political repression, economic mismanagement, poverty, soaring unemployment and other related injustices, the youth in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya rose up against the state, while Algeria and Morocco narrowly escaped the events of the so-called 'Arab Spring'. This quest for political reform is an indication of a great collective shift that has the potential to reverberate throughout the African continent. However, to what extent can the youth succeed in bringing about the much-desired transition to democracy? This article focuses on the North African youth uprising and the quest for political reform in Africa. It examines the core issues of the youth uprising and the challenges to the attainment of political reform. A youth uprising can lead to genuine political reform if the major challenges in building new democratic forms of governance which can address economic disparity, protection of human rights, justice and security, can be overcome. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Bennafla, Karine

Acteurs et pouvoirs dans les villes du Maghreb et du Moyen-Orient / sous la dir. de Karine Bennafla. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2015. - 361 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811114497

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ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Egypt; Middle East; municipal government; central-local government relations; urban development; privatization.

Cet ouvrage collectif offre un état des lieux de la diversité du gouvernement des villes du Maghreb et du Moyen-Orient en évoquant les différents acteurs, leurs pouvoirs respectifs et leur marge de manœuvre dans le contexte particulier des soulèvements de 2011. Une question principale sert de fil conducteur: quelles sont les réorganisations induites par la mondialisation, le néolibéralisme et la transition politique sur la gestion et l'aménagement urbain? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

67 Elbaz, Robert

Les espaces intimes féminins dans la littérature maghrébine d'expression française / sous la dir. de Robert Elbaz et Françoise Saquer-Sabin. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2014. - 366 p. ; 24 cm. - (Des idées et des femmes) - Bibliogr.: p. [325]-336. - Met indices, noten, samenvattingen in Frans of Engels.

ISBN 2343041024

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Northern Africa; literature; women; images.

Cet ouvrage fait l'étude du statut de la femme dans les sociétés maghrébines, tel qu'il se manifeste dans la littérature maghrébine de langue française. Contributions: Introduction : espaces intimes de la féminité (Robert Elbaz, Françoise Saquer-Sabin). Première partie, Langages et oralité : De quelques silences intimes féminins dans la littérature maghrébine d'expression française (Silvia Adler); Un espace acoustique: l'écho d'une tradition orale (Avital Vaknin); Le lieu sacré de la mémoire maternelle: la fable familiale chez Zahia Rahmani (Alison Rice); Le dévoilement comme espace d'un discours féministe dans 'Mes hommes', roman autobiographique de Malika Mokeddem (Faouzia Bendjelid); L'espace d'énonciation du secret dans l'oeuvre de Maïssa Bey (Sabah Sellah); Amin Zaoui: misogynne ou fervent défenseur de la femme? Le sexe romanesque comme enjeu discursif (Leïla Louise Hadouche-Dris). Deuxième partie, Corps et identité - Le corps en question : La femme dans l'espace narratif maghrébin: corps ou personne? (Ahmed Lanasri); Espace, identité, altérité dans 'Zone cinglée' de Kaoutar Harchi (Evelyne Bornier); À la recherche de la Kahina occultée dans 'Le voile du silence de Djura' (Matilde Mesavage); Topographie d'une identité désirante dans 'Confidences à Allah' de Saphia Azzedine (Patrick Saveau); 'Jeux de ruban' d'Emna Belhaj Yahia ou l'univers féminin en confrontation (Rabia Redouane); L'intimité féminine chez Amin Zaoui (Jean-Christophe Delmeule). Troisième partie, Topologie des espaces féminins : Les héroïnes de Malika Mokeddem transgressent l'espace masculin (Dalila Belkacem); La structuration de l'espace féminin dans 'Rêves de femme de Fatima Mernissi: de l'espace vécu à l'espace rêvé (Bouchra Benbella); Intime/extime. La complexité des oppositions spatiales dans 'La couleur dans les mains' de Nora Hamdi (Murielle Lucie Clément); Assia Djebar: 'Femmes d'Alger dans leur

appartement'. Solitude et incommunicabilité (Maya Hauptman); 'Les nuits de Strasbourg' d'Assia Djebar: la ville et les espaces historiques croisés (Aparna Nayak); Représentations littéraires de l'espace intime chez Maïssa Bey et Leïla Marouane (Ana Soler). Quatrième partie, Dynamiques spatiales (Espace réel et imaginaire de l'identité juive-marocaine féminine chez Sapho et Éliette Abécassis (Safou Babana-Hampton); Le statut de la femme dans 'Harrouda, l'enfant de sable' et 'La nuit sacrée' de Tahar Ben Jelloun (Ruth Amar); Le regard double de 'La retournée' entre hier et aujourd'hui, entre Ebba et Paris (Anne Marie Miraglia); De l'espace et de l'identité dans 'Ni fleurs, ni couronnes' de Souad Bahéchar: un roman d'apprentissage de la féminité (Bernadette Rey Mimoso-Ruiz). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

68 Yogo, Urbain Thierry

Enhancing North Africa's infrastructure for improved competitiveness / Urbain Thierry Yogo and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 274-287 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; infrastructure; competition; economic models.

This paper aims at assessing the relationship between infrastructure development and competitiveness in North Africa. Based on the World Bank data, the authors analyze the infrastructure indicators of four North African countries over the period 1996-2012 and estimate the elasticity of competitiveness with respect to infrastructure development. They first argue that competitiveness could be improved by investing more on infrastructure. Although comparison with sub-Saharan Africa reveals that important progress has been made in North Africa in terms of quantity, countries need to improve the infrastructure quality by investing in green energy, in maintenance, in public private partnerships and in regional infrastructure. Econometric analysis confirms that a 1 percent increase in infrastructure quality raises competitiveness by 0.64 percent. Country specific elasticity is respectively 0.22 in Algeria, 1.42 in Egypt, 0.36 in Tunisia and 0.56 in Morocco. Based on these results, appropriate policy recommendations are discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ALGERIA

69 Bouznit, Mohammed

The slow economic growth in Algeria: a comparative study with respect to South Korea / Mohammed Bouznit, Mohamed Yassine Ferfera, and Maria del P. Pablo-Romero - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 377-391 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; South Korea; economic development; capital.

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The slow growth of Algeria is analyzed in this article, by comparing the economic growth between Algeria and South Korea, over the period from 1970 to 2010. Both countries were nearly at the same development level at the beginning of the 1960s. Nevertheless, the South Korean economy was ranked 15th in the world in 2010, while Algeria remained underdeveloped. The results obtained show that human capital and physical capital cause the economic growth in the two countries under study. However, the elasticities of productivity with respect to human and physical capital are higher in South Korea. Human capital elasticity in South Korea is two and a half times higher, whereas the physical capital elasticity is twice as high. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

70 Kadri, Aissa

Ingénieurs en Algérie dans les années 1960 : une génération de la coopération / sous la dir. de Aissa Kadri et Mohamed Benguerna (dir.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2014. - 197 p. ; 22 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 2811109668

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; France; engineers; public works; infrastructure; industrial development; technical cooperation; 1960-1969; conference papers (form); 2012.

Les textes dans cet ouvrage proviennent d'une journée de travail qui a réuni à l'Université Paris VIII, le 28 janvier 2012, les ingénieurs algériens et français ayant œuvré en Algérie dans les années 1960. Solidaires et engagés, ils participèrent à l'aventure de la construction de l'économie d'un pays exsangue où tout était à faire. Ils ont fait démarrer les centrales électriques, geré et maintenu les aéroports, les routes, les barrages et les quelques entreprises stratégiques. Les témoignages de leurs expériences livrés ici apparaissent comme autant de leçons d'une autre manière de concevoir les relations entre la France et l'Algérie, de concevoir 'la coopération', de penser le 'transfert de technologie' et de les refonder aujourd'hui. L'échec ultérieur du 'modèle industrialiste algérien', dont rendent compte ici quelques points de vue distanciés, relativise ces expériences, mais ne peut-on pas penser a contrario que cet échec est né justement de l'absence d'accompagnement et d'approfondissement d'une telle expérience dans un contexte qui s'est considérablement transformé entretemps. L'ouvrage éclaire les conditions qui pourraient prévaloir dans le développement industriel et technologique dont l'Algérie a beaucoup besoin. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

71 Labidi, Imed

"Monsieur Lazhar" : the ideal immigrant in the neoliberal Québécois imagination / Imed Labidi - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 374-390.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Canada; migrants; films; stereotypes; identity.

The ability of Canadian films to bring the immigrant experience to the centre of public debate is certainly impressive. "Monsieur Lazhar" (2011) depicts the life of one such immigrant without the blemishes of Hollywood's essentialist tropes. The film tells the story of an exile from Algeria who physically escapes the violence of civil war in his native land, only to find himself trapped in a new psychological battle zone of a Québec community torn apart by suicide and grief. As a substitute teacher, he ultimately becomes the surrogate cultural guardian and saviour of a cadre of Canadian children. This article examines the humanism of lead character Bachir Lazhar, his transformation from a French-speaking Algerian to a displaced francophone exile, and the characteristics that make him an admired and welcomed immigrant by francophone Canadians. Analysed within the context of postcolonial theory and identity politics, the article will expose the collapsing categories of identification which mandate that his valour and magnanimity depend upon negating his own Algerian cultural identity. In short, the more Bachir Lazhar is "fetishized", in other words viewed within the narrow confines of cultural fetishism (ethnic food, tea-drinking habit, and belly dancing), the easier it becomes for the Canadian viewer to embrace him. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

72 Mortimer, Robert A.

Algerian foreign policy : from revolution to national interest / Robert A. Mortimer - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 466-482.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; foreign policy; international relations.

In the immediate aftermath of independence, Algeria pursued a militant anti-imperialist policy of Third World solidarity under presidents Ahmed Ben Bella and Houari Boumediene. The 1976 National Charter sets forth the rationale for such a foreign policy which was marked by Algerian leadership in the Group of 77, the Nonaligned Movement and the effort to create a New International Economic Order in North-South relations. During the 1980s, President Chadli Benjedid gradually shifted the focus of Algerian diplomacy from Third World leadership to a regional policy focused on the Maghreb and the establishment of the Union du Maghreb Arabe. The severe internal crisis of the 1990s led to a further retrenchment of Algerian foreign policy. Despite his role in the revolutionary years, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika has continued the evolution of the state's foreign policy towards national interest pragmatism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

73 Perego, Elizabeth

The veil or a brother's life: French manipulations of Muslim women's images during the Algerian War, 1954-62 / Elizabeth Perego - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 349-373.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; colonial policy; women; Islam; stereotypes; images.

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In the middle of the Algerian War of Independence, the French military and government launched an elaborate campaign to "liberate" Algerian Muslim women. The timing of its inception indicated one of the strongest motivations behind this elaborate series of policies. Indeed, French propagandists and officials, prompted by the appearance on the international stage of "modern"-looking female Algerian nationalist agents, scrambled to uphold the myth that Algerian Muslim gender relations in the territory were "backwards" and only they could rectify this shortcoming in Algerian society. They consequently embarked upon the emancipation campaign mainly in pursuit of convincing outsiders of France's purported ability and duty to make Algeria "modern". For this reason, the production of photographic evidence capable of visually demonstrating that Muslim women were becoming French and liberated under French guidance was one of the campaign's central aims. In order to obtain such evidence, military agents exploited and falsified representations of Muslim women, a process this article examines. The present work additionally elucidates many of the hypocrisies inherent in the French army's exploitation of Muslim women and their bodies through their elaborate propagandist efforts. Through their actions on the ground in Algeria, French soldiers and military leaders, including individuals directly implicated in the "emancipation" campaign, were actually confining, abusing, and torturing Muslim women rather than freeing them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

74 Sharpe, Mani

Representing masculinity in postcolonial Algerian cinema / Mani Sharpe - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 450-465.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; films; cinema; Berber; masculinity.

After obtaining independence in 1962, Algeria witnessed the emergence of a highly politicised cinema dedicated to visualising the often traumatic effects of conflict. Existing scholarship tends towards framing narratives produced in the aftermath of independence within their historical, political and cinematic context without offering any sustained textual analysis of individual films. With this in mind, this article aims to address this critical blind spot through close analysis of three key works of the period: Mohamed Lahkdar-Hamina's "Le Vent des Aurès" (The Winds of the Aurès, 1966), Tewfik Farès's "Les Hors-la-loi" (The Outlaws, 1969) and Ahmed Rachedi's "L'Opium et le bâton" (Opium and the Stick, 1969). Drawing largely from historians, cultural historians, and film scholars, the main aim of the article is to explore how these films disavow the pervasive masculine sexual concerns that characterised the period, primarily by representing men as fearless warriors and martyrs. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

MOROCCO

75 Berriane, Yasmine

The micropolitics of reform : gender quota, grassroots associations and the renewal of local elites in Morocco / Yasmine Berriane - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 432-449.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; women politicians; local government; elections; gender relations.

The aim of this article is to contribute to the unpacking of hybrid regimes such as Morocco, showing some of the micro-mechanisms and power dynamics that shape and organise them. To illustrate these processes, the article looks beyond approaches that dismiss the electoral process in authoritarian and hybrid regimes as a mere façade. Instead, attention is paid to the politics of the elections themselves. Through ethnographic material collected in suburban neighbourhoods of Casablanca before, during and after the electoral campaign of three female political candidates in Morocco's municipal and communal elections of 2009, two interconnected power relations are analysed: gender relations and representations, and the relationship between local associations and the partisan political sphere. This study shows that a number of recent reforms have contributed to the pluralisation of the political sphere in Morocco, opening up new channels through which outsiders such as women and, more generally, individuals with little political experience and capital have been able to enter the political sphere. The article also sheds light on the direct and indirect ways in which this process of inclusion goes hand in hand with the reproduction of norms, representations and control mechanisms that reinforce former power hierarchies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

76 El Alaoui, Aïcha

Identifying and characterising the business cycle : the case of Morocco / Aïcha El Alaoui - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 415-431 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; business cycles.

This paper analyses the key features of the Moroccan business cycles during the period 1980-2012. The chronologies in classical and growth cycles, expansion and contraction phases, and full cycles in real gross domestic product are identified. Using the modified Bry-Boschan algorithm, eight business cycles were found and the ninth is not yet achieved. Then, the main features in these cycles were analysed by applying the method of Harding and Pagan [2002. "Dissecting the Cycle: A Methodological Investigation." *Journal of Monetary Economics* 49: 365-381]. This method has shown that the Moroccan economy is characterised more by the average cumulative gain and by the domination of expansion phases than by the cumulative loss. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NORTH AFRICA - MOROCCO

77 Macías-Amoretti, Juan A.

Seeking an other desperately: the dialectical opposition of political Islam in Morocco / Juan A. Macías-Amoretti - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 336-348.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Islam; opposition parties.

This article uses the "opposition" parameter to analyse the political discourse and practice of the main Islamist political actors in Morocco: the "officialist" political Islam represented by the Harakat al-Tawhid wa-l-Islah (Unicity and Reform Movement, MUR) through its political 'alter ego', the Hizb al-ʿAdala wa-l-Tanmiyya (Justice and Development Party, PJD) in which it is included, tries to reach the power in order to reform the political system in moral terms from the inside, by establishing a dialectical opposition based on Islamic concepts against the rest of the primary elites (opposition-instrumentalisation). The outsider Jamaʿat al-ʿAdl wa-l-Ihsan (Community of Justice and Spirituality, CJS) keeps a firm opposition role against the Moroccan regime, denying both moral and political legitimacy to the ʿAlawi monarchy and trying to change the social and political system from outside of the party system (resistance-démarcation). This study offers some perspectives on the place of the dialectics of opposition in political discourse and their respective position regarding power. It also offers insight into the ideological challenges political Islam should face in the short term. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TUNISIA

78 Chnaina, Khaled

Impact des transferts de fonds sur le taux de change réel effectif en Tunisie / Khaled Chnaina and Farid Makhoul - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 145-160.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; remittances; exchange rates; economic models.

Les transferts de fonds des migrants tunisiens constituent une source de devises non négligeable. Ils ont augmenté d'une manière rapide notamment la dernière décennie. Ils peuvent également engendrer le phénomène de syndrome hollandais. Le but de ce travail est d'étudier l'impact des transferts sur le taux de change réel effectif. En estimant des relations de co-intégration avec ruptures structurelles par l'intermédiaire de la méthode de Johansen et al. (Johansen, S., R. Mosconi and B. Nielsen (2000), 'Cointegration Analysis in the Presence of Structural Breaks in the Deterministic Trend', *Econometrics Journal*, Vol. 3, pp. 216–49) et Saikkonen et Lütkepohl (Saikkonen, P. and H. Lütkepohl (2000), : 'Testing for the Cointegrating Rank of a VAR Process with Structural Shifts', *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, Vol. 18, pp. 451–64) et Saikkonen et al. (Saikkonen, P., H. Lütkepohl and C. Trenkler (2004), 'Break Date Estimation and Cointegration Testing in VAR

Processes with Level Shift'); les auteurs ont trouvé qu'une augmentation de 1% de ratio des transferts de fonds sur PIB provoque une appréciation de taux de change réel d'équilibre de 0,39%. Ce qui confirme l'hypothèse de syndrome hollandais dans l'économie tunisienne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

79 Hostrup Haugbølle, Rikke

New expressions of Islam in Tunisia : an ethnographic approach / Rikke Hostrup Haugbølle - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 319-335.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; Islam; social change.

This article analyses "new expressions of Islam" in Tunisia before the popular uprising in 2010-2011. It does so from an ethnographic approach through which the researcher follows people as they go about their daily lives. The four "new expressions" which constitute the framework of the analysis are new in the sense that they have not been presented before, have a twist to them in either message or form, and have attracted very little attention from scholars both inside and outside Tunisia. The article concludes that Islam did not disappear in the decades under President Bourguiba and Ben Ali's rule, but shifted from the public to the private realm; that pictures, sounds, and changes in the physical surroundings created by the regimes within the area of Islam were important factors for peoples experience of being in society; that many Tunisians were searching for values which could counter other changes in society; and that society did not remain silent, passive, or immune to reforms launched by the regime, but reacted and responded in ways which were originally detached from the regime and politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Zmami, Mourad

Exchange rate dynamics and the skill structure of labor demand in Tunisian manufacturing industries / Mourad Zmami and Ousama Ben-Salha - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 364-376 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; exchange rates; skilled workers; industry.

This article provides empirical evidence on the effects of exchange rates movements on the demand for labor by skill in Tunisia. Using a panel of manufacturing industries from 1990 to 2010, findings suggest that only the demand for skilled labor positively responds to effective exchange rates depreciation. When the focus is shifted to bilateral exchange rates, it is shown that contrary to the USD/TND exchange rate, the EUR/TND exchange rate significantly affects the demand for the skilled labor force. The disaggregation of industries according to the technological intensity reveals that the effects of exchange rates on the demand for skilled labor are more important in medium-high technology industries than in low technology industries. On the contrary, the effects on the demand for unskilled

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labor remain not significant in the two categories of industries. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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EGYPT

81 Selwaness, Irène

Assessing the impact of trade reforms on informal employment in Egypt / Irène Selwaness and Chahir Zaki - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 391-414 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; trade policy; liberalism; employment; informal sector.

This article contains an empirical investigation of the effect of trade liberalisation on informal employment in Egypt. The effect of trade liberalisation on the informal sector has been widely discussed at both empirical and public policy levels but was never tested empirically in Egypt. Thus, combining a microeconomic data set (the Egyptian Labor Market Panel Survey) with macroeconomic variables (tariffs), the authors try to assess to what extent trade reforms affected informal workers in Egypt. The main findings show that trade liberalisation has reduced informal employment in Egypt. Such results remain unchanged under different robust testings. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

82 Reid, Richard

Writing Eritrea : history and representation in a bad neighborhood / Richard Reid - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 83-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; historiography; history.

This paper reflects on the ways in which Eritrea has been written about since circa 2001, the point at which the country entered a new phase of heightened authoritarianism and increased international isolation. It considers the ways in which Eritrea has been seen largely in "presentist" terms, due in no small way to the Eritrean government's own intrinsic hostility to independent historical research, with an overwhelming fixation on its dire human rights and governance record, and on the nature of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which governs in all but name. The paper urges a more historical approach, beginning with the critical three decades that preceded the emergence of the EPLF in the early 1970s. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

83 Ayele, Gashaw Tsegaye

Microfinance institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda : loan outreach to the poor and the quest for financial viability / Gashaw Tsegaye Ayele - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 117-129 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; microfinance; loans.

Microfinance institutions' (MFIs') loan service outreach to the poor (depth) and the ensuing institutional viability concern is an unsettled issue in the literature. Can MFIs increase the depth of their outreach whilst achieving financial viability (viability)? Answering this question is exceedingly relevant to countries that opt for right policies towards financial inclusion. In their microfinance operations, Kenya and Uganda ranked first and second in Africa; fifth and eighth in the world, respectively; and Ethiopia is an emerging MFI destination. Yet, the loan outreach in these countries falls short of the uncontested huge demand. The study introduces an approach that disintegrates the overall effect of depth on viability into direct and indirect effects. Hausman-Taylor and Generalized Structural Equation Models are employed on unbalanced panel dataset of 31 MFIs (2003-12) drawn from the three countries. The result implied a direct-positive effect and an indirect-negative effect running from depth to viability. Under contained operational-expenses-per-loan-portfolio, depth could be pro-viability. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio relate inversely with viability whereas 'real-yield' relates directly. The paper concludes that support to MFIs should be aligned to ensure efficiency through reduced operational costs and thereby complementary depth-viability nexus can prevail. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

84 Bihonegn, Tesfa

The House of Federation : the practice and limits of federalism in Ethiopia's second federal chamber / Tesfa Bihonegn - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 394-411 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; federalism; parliament.

Multiethnic Ethiopia has been 'exercising' federalism for the last two decades with unique constitutional and institutional designs. This article deals with House of Federation, the second chamber of the federal parliament, which, in both its composition and competence, hardly shares the attributes that characterize federal chambers elsewhere. While previous studies have focused on its powers of constitutional interpretation, this article attempts to provide a wider picture of the House of Federation by discussing its composition and competences, the constitutional and political underpinnings behind its (unique) design, and associated ramifications and paradoxes. It shows how representing individual groups rather than member states at the federal chamber, though constitutionally justifiable, is practically

problematic in light of the powers constitutionally attributed to the House of Federation, which are predominantly regional in their dimensions and implications. With regard to its competences, the article argues, the fact that the House of Federation is non-legislative is not only an indication to the paucity of 'shared-rule' in Ethiopia, but also paradoxical in view of the emphasis on group 'self-rule' and the guardian powers that the House has in respect to the federal constitutional order. Discussing its considerable arbitration assignments, apart from the widely discussed constitutional interpretation, it demonstrates that Ethiopia's House of Federation is also unusually and predominantly adjudicative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

85 Bisschoff, Lizelle

Special issue : Cinema in East Africa / [ed. by Lizelle Bisschoff]. - Bristol : Intellect, 2015. - p. 71-201. : illustraties. ; .. cm. - (Journal of African cinemas, ISSN 1754-923X ; vol. 7, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Ethiopia; cinema; films; film history.

This special issue explores the ways in which the emerging local film industries in East Africa are overcoming the burden of colonial and foreign film-making in order to establish film-making practices with distinct approaches and characteristics. The topics, films, and theoretical and analytical approaches included are diverse and wide ranging, despite the limited geographical scope. Contents: Cinema in East Africa: introduction (Lizelle Bisschoff); A feminist approach to contemporary female Kenyan cinema: women and nation in 'From a Whisper' (Kahiu, 2008) and 'Something Necessary' (Kibinge, 2013) (Clara Giruzzi); Kenya's Riverwood: market structure, power relations, and future outlooks (Ann Overbergh); Film production as a "mirror of society": the history of a video film art group in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Claudia Böhme); Innovation and its obstacles in Tanzania's Bongowood (Ann Overbergh); The Slum Film Festival in Nairobi: exploring cinematic representation from the urban margins (Federico Olivieri, Joshua Michael Wong); Screening Ethiopia: a preliminary study of the history and contemporary developments of film production in Ethiopia (Alessandro Jedlowski); Cinematographic techniques in three Kenyan films (Rachael Diang'a). [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Bonacci, Giulia

In and out of Ethiopia : migrations, diasporas and contemporary Ethiopia / Giulia Bonacci ... [et al.]. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2015. - p. 1-119. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African diaspora, ISSN 1872-5457 ; vol. 8, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Canada; Great Britain; diasporas; Ethiopians; Eritreans; Congolese (Democratic Republic of Congo); Rwandans; Burundians.

Ethiopia hosts migrants and produces migrants; it hosts diasporas and produces diasporas. It is precisely at that interface between Ethiopia and its diasporas, within and without, that this special issue of 'African Diaspora' is situated. Each of the papers offers an insight into a particular relationship that gives shape to the interface between Ethiopia and its diasporas. The concomitant pull and push factors related to the dispersal, the various significances accorded to homeland and host land, the interplay between identity and representations, and the simultaneous dynamics of solidarity and exclusion illustrated by the empirical material illustrate the relationality at the core of diasporas. Contributions: Introduction: in and out of Ethiopia : migrations, diasporas and contemporary Ethiopia (Giulia Bonacci); Immigrants and kings: foreignness in Ethiopia, through the eye of Armenian diaspora (Boris Adjemian); Mapping the boundaries of otherness: naming Caribbean settlers in Ethiopia (Giulia Bonacci); L'Éthiopie des Congolais, Burundais et Rwandais réfugiés (Émeline Charpentier); The Ethiopian and Eritrean evangelical diaspora of Montreal: music, identity and ambivalence (Hugo Ferran); Ethiopian and Eritrean immigrants in Britain: refugee organising, transnational connections and identity, 1950–2009 (John R. Campbell and Solomon Afework). [ASC Leiden abstract]

87 Debebe Hailegebriel

Promoting democracy and good governance : the role of Ethiopian media and civil society organizations / ed. by Debebe Hailegebriel. - [Addis Ababa : Debebe Hailegebriel Law Office, 2014. - 128 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; democracy; governance; mass media; civil society; environmental law; State-society relationship; access to information; NGO.

The first part of this collective volume is a compilation of research articles by professionals in, or in direct contact with, the media and civil society sector. Contributions address the role of the media and civil society organizations in promoting democracy and development. Contributions: The impact of the charities and societies legislation on the promotion of environmental justice in Ethiopia (Gebremedhin Birega); Ethiopian media and CSO collaboration: where it stands (Sileshi Demisew and Debebe Hailegebriel); Underpinning the challenges of state-civil society relations in Ethiopia since 1991 (Bayuligne Zemedagegnehu); Democratic roles and challenges of the private media in Ethiopia (Dagim Afework and Asemahegn Aseres); The right to access to information: the law and the practice (Getaneh Mekuanint and Abel Adamu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Ejigu, Alazar G.

History, modernity, and the making of an African spatiality : Addis Ababa in perspective / Alazar G. Ejigu - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 267-293 : foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; capitals; urban history; urban life; identity.

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A body of scholarship in urban theory of the global South over the last two decades has begun to present counterhegemonic notions of modernity and urbanism thereby charting new ways to conceptualize and study African cities. While the need for fuller, richer, and more textured accounts of ordinariness of African cities is often emphasized, the usefulness of differentiated accounts of cities to understanding their spatiality is also highlighted. This article attempts to supplement the ongoing discussion by exploring Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as an African city with particular cultural and political historical contexts that gave it distinct experiences of modernity. Data is primarily drawn from historical study of modernizations of the city, supplemented with an ethnographic study that documents contemporary changes and lived experiences in the city and its emerging modern residential places. The study shows that the local experience of modernity is primarily situated in the isolated and noncolonial history of the nation, which on the one hand helps preserve indigenous qualities and on the other becomes a source of envy contributing to the consciousness of belatedness compared to other colonized and Western countries. This consciousness coordinates political intentions with people's everyday practices in the co-making of a new, modern Addis Ababa and the reassertion of its unofficial identity as "the diplomatic capital of Africa". □ Potentials and challenges of place-based conceptions of urbanism are implicated. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

89 Getnet Alemu

Proceedings of the Second Regional Conference of the Tigray Regional State Economic Development / edited by Getnet Alemu, Demirew Getachew. - [Addis Ababa] : Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA), 2014. - V, 151 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - The Second Annual Conference on the Tigray Regional State Economic Development which was organized on June 29, 2013 at the Axum Hotel Conference Hall"--Foreword. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9994454366

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; regional development; food security; agricultural policy; technical education; small enterprises; taxation; child labour; conference papers (form); 2013.

This collective volume contains articles based on papers presented at the Second Annual Conference on the Tigray Regional State Economic Development, organized by the Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) on June 29, 2013, in Mek'ele, Ethiopia. Contents: Does family-based agricultural package ensure food security? An impact evaluation in the case of Woredahintalo-Wajirat (Abrha Gebreslassie); The status and challenges of technology transfer from TVET institutions to MSES in Tigray regional state (Hagos Gebray and Atakilt Hagos Baraki); Estimating the level of tax effort of four major regional states of Ethiopia; namely, Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray: a Representative Tax System (RTS) (Menasbo Gebru, Girma Berhe, H. Micheal Tesfay and Desta Kidanu); Urban food demand in Tigray, northern Ethiopia: an almost-ideal demand systems approach (Zenebe

Gebreegziabher and Kibrewossen Abay); Determinants of child labour: the case of Endertaworedaof, Tigray region (Teame Baraki). [ASC Leiden abstract]

90 Girke, Felix

Ethiopian images of self and other / Felix Girke (ed.). - Halle : Universitätsverlag Halle-Wittenberg, cop. 2014. - 226 p. : foto's. - (Schriften des Zentrums für Interdisziplinäre Regionalstudien ; 2) - Met bibliogr.,. noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; stereotypes; images; cultural pluralism; ethnic relations.

This book provides examples of images and stereotypes from Ethiopia, and analyses them in a non-judgmental manner. It traces cultural imagery to its emergence and shows its means of persistence. It shows the variability and the work of imagery in Ethiopia, as it reproduces and sometimes subverts power relations between various "selves" and "others". As nation-building cannot be considered complete in Ethiopia, this book provides some groundwork for better understanding the social dynamics of Ethiopia's cultural diversity. Contents: Ethiopian images of self and other: essays on identification and stereotype (Felix Girke); Ethiopian stereotypes: changing perceptions over the millennia (Richard Pankhurst); From empire to airport: on antika-painting in Addis Ababa of the 1930s (Jörg Weinerth); Human self and animal other: the favorite animal among the Hamar (Jérôme Dubosson); Songs of self and others in times of rapid change: music as identification among the Arbore of southern Ethiopia (Echi Gabbert); Images of Mursi women and the realities they reveal and conceal (Shauna LaTosky); Metaphors of the Moguji: self-defining othering in Kara political speech (Felix Girke); The pure, the real, and the chosen: the encounter between the Anywaa, the Nuer, and the Highlanders in Gambella (Dereje Feyissa); Christianity and the King, matrimony and marijuana: icons of the unresolved Ethiopian relationship with Rastafari (Erin C. MacLeod); Afterword (Ivo Strecker). [ASC Leiden abstract]

91 Girke, Felix

Ethiopian images of self and other / Felix Girke (ed.). - Halle : Universitätsverlag Halle-Wittenberg, cop. 2014. - 226 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm. - (Schriften des Zentrums für Interdisziplinäre Regionalstudien ; 2) - Met bibliogr.,. noten.

ISBN 3869771054

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; stereotypes; images; self-concept; cultural pluralism; ethnic relations.

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92 Matfess, Hilary

Rwanda and Ethiopia : developmental authoritarianism and the new politics of African strong men / Hilary Matfess - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 02, p. 181-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Ethiopia; authoritarianism; democracy; governance; political conditions.

Current classification systems create typologies of authoritarian regimes that may overlook the importance of national policies. Rwanda and Ethiopia in particular are perplexing case studies of post-1990s governance. Both nations are characterized by high growth economies with significant state involvement and the formal institutions of democracy, but deeply troubling patterns of domestic governance. This article proposes a new category of authoritarianism called "developmental authoritarianism", which refers to nominally democratic governments that provide significant public works and services while exerting control over nearly every facet of society. The article then reflects upon the durability and implications of this form of governance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

93 Megersa, Kelbesa

Assessing indicators of currency crisis in Ethiopia : signals approach / Kelbesa Megersa and Danny Cassimon - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 315-330 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; money; foreign exchange; financial conditions; economic models.

Currency crises, generally defined as rapid depreciations of a local currency or loss of foreign exchange reserves, are common incidents in modern monetary systems. Due to their repeated occurrence and severity, they have earned wide coverage by both theoretical and empirical literature. However, unlike advanced and emerging economies, currency crises in low-income countries have not received due attention. This paper uses the signals approach developed by Kaminsky et al. (Kaminsky, G., S. Lizondo and C. Reinhart (1998), 'Leading Indicators of Currency Crises', International Monetary Fund Staff Papers, Vol. 45, pp. 1–48.) and assesses currency crisis in Ethiopia over the time frame January 1970 to December 2008. Using the Exchange Market Pressure Index (EMPI), the authors identify three currency crisis episodes that coincide with the liberalization following the fall of Ethiopian socialism, the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict, and the zenith of the global financial crisis. The timing shows the importance of both local and international dynamics. More macroeconomic indicators picked up the first crisis in a 24-month signalling window, compared to the latter two. Three categories of indicators were used: current account, capital account and domestic financial sector. None of the capital account indicators were significant based on the noise-to-signal ratio rule. One possible explanation for this might be the weak integration of the Ethiopian economy with global capital markets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

94 Wondemu, Kifle

Price transmission asymmetry in spatial grain markets in Ethiopia / Kifle Wondemu - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 106-116 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; agricultural market; grain prices; economic models.

Acknowledging the link between competitive and efficient spatial agricultural markets and farm productivity, the government of Ethiopia has implemented various market enhancing policy and institutional measures. The effectiveness of these measures to achieve their policy goals, among others, depends on the degree of symmetry prices transmit across spatial markets as well as on the efficiency of spatial arbitrage. The author tested the presence of asymmetric price adjustment in the spatial grain markets in Ethiopia. The result provided clear evidence of asymmetric price adjustment for teff crops, but not for maize. For teff crops, prices adjust quickly to shocks that increase price than shocks that reduce prices. The analysis on the efficiency of the grain markets also showed that the spatial markets are characterized by a significant level of inefficiency. Although further research is necessary to establish the real causes for the observed asymmetric price transmission and market inefficiency, the finding suggests that departure from perfectly competitive settings are partly to be blamed for the recent food crops price hikes. In addition to their undesirable redistributive consequences, price transmissions asymmetry and inefficiency are expected to entail efficiency loss. Future empirical work in this area should strive to explain

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the underlying reasons for the observed asymmetric price transmission and market inefficiency. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

95 Yishak, Degefu

A stand-alone, blended or restructured indigenisation approach to curriculum? : a critical perspective / Degefu Yishak and Mishack Gumbo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 60-82 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; curriculum development; education; Africanization; indigenous knowledge.

Attempts to come up with a relevant curriculum that responds to the African context, in general, and to Ethiopia, in particular, have been unsuccessful. The indigenisation approach has been applied in curriculum development and studies as a strategy for rehabilitating the knowledge base and perspectives of the neglected peoples in order to make their curricula relevant. Originally, the indigenisation approach involved a process of modifying a transplanted Western model to make it relevant to the importing country's political and socio-cultural context. Now, it has transformed into an authentication or cultural validation approach that seeks authentic roots in the local system to construct a domestic model in the light of the social, cultural, political and economic characteristics and needs of a particular country. The problem addressed in this article is the lack of curriculum relevance to the Ethiopian socio-cultural and structural context which is hampering the country's renaissance and development. This article employs a critical perspective to investigate the problem. A standalone indigenisation approach, which calls for rooting the curriculum in indigenous foundations and theories, as well as in principles and ideas derived from the culture, all followed by a blending approach which allows an intercultural dialogue, is suggested as being feasible. The authors argue that this approach is an alternative that can contribute towards ensuring the relevance of curriculum and the success of the African renaissance and development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

96 Dias, Alexandra Magnólia

State and societal challenges in the Horn of Africa: conflict and processes of state formation, reconfiguration and disintegration / Alexandra Magnólia Dias (ed.). - Lisbon : Center of African Studies (CEA) ISCTE-IUL, University Institute of Lisbon, 2013. - 170 p. : illustrations - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels.

ISBN 9789728335236

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia; Sudan; South Sudan; State formation; State-society relationship; conflict; civil wars; war; regional security.

Since the end of the colonial period, the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan) has been affected by a large number of inter-state and civil wars. The key research question of this book is how to relate the process of state formation to war and armed conflict in the region. State and society relations are paramount to understanding the divergent outcomes in the relationship between state-making and war-making in the region. Bearing these elements in mind an analysis of the relationship between conflict and the state-formation process seems to confirm the 'law of limited return'. Up to a certain extent, war-making can lead to state-making and/or creation and reconfiguration, but relapse into conflict may lead to the opposite outcome, thereby contributing to weakening and ultimately disintegration of the state.

Introduction: understanding conflict and processes of state formation, reconfiguration and disintegration in the Horn of Africa (Alexandra Magnólia Dias); From beleaguered fortresses to belligerent cities (Manuel João Ramos); The security issues behind intervention in Somalia (2006-2009) (Elsa González Aimé); Security stakes and challenges in the Horn of Africa (Patrick Ferras); African peace and security architecture (APSA) subsidiarity and the Horn of Africa: the intergovernmental authority on development (IGAD) (Ricardo Real P. de Sousa); Somalia as a market for private military and security companies: definitions, agents and services (Pedro Bargecunha); International intervention and engagement in Somalia (2006-2013): yet another external state reconstruction project? (Alexandra Magnólia Dias); The legacy of power sharing in Kenya: literature challenges and research agenda's invisibilities (Alexandre de Sousa Carvalho); Still caught in the middle: Nuba political struggle and failure of Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan (Aleksi Ylönen); Resource-based conflict in South Sudan and Gambella (Ethiopia); when water, land and oil mix with politics (Ana Elisa Cascão). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

97 Anderson, David M.

Understanding al-Shabaab : clan, Islam and insurgency in Kenya / David M. Anderson and Jacob McKnight - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 536-557.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Somalia; Islamic movements; terrorism.

Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen has proven itself to be a highly adaptable organisation. Their most recent evolution has seen them transform from an overt, military and governmental force in southern Somalia to a covert, insurgent and anarchic force in Kenya. This article indicates how al-Shabaab has reinvented itself in Kenya. Both 'clan' and 'Islam' are often thought of as immutable factors in al-Shabaab's make-up, but here the authors show that the organisation is pragmatic in its handling of clan relations and of Islamic theology. The movement is now able to exploit the social and economic exclusion of Kenyan Muslim communities in order to draw them into insurgency, recruiting Kenyans to

its banner. Recent al-Shabaab attacks in Kenya, launched since June 2014, indicate how potent and dangerous their insurgency has become in the borderlands and coastal districts where Kenya's Islamic population predominates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Bazuaye, Bright

Sovereign trespass and the problems of hasty withdrawal : a case study from Somalia / Bright Bazuaye and Amos O. Enabulele - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 279-300.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; United States; military intervention; liability; foreign intervention.

This article takes a look at the liability for military intervention by a State or group of States in another State. Using the United States led intervention in Somalia as a case study, it specifically focuses on the situation where an intervening State(s) hastily withdraws from an intervention before the State in which they intervened gained the needed stability to enable it to maintain law and order. It is particularly argued that interveners that withdraw before the target State regains all its essential competencies should be treated as sovereign trespassers and by analogy be held accountable to all the consequences that flow to an individual who trespasses on the land of another. The interveners should be held accountable for every consequence that flowed from a prematurely terminated intervention. It is also argued that the same result should flow to States that intervened in another State on the guise of the protection of humanity while actually having a different self-interest to serve in the target State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

99 Dua, Jatin

After piracy? : mapping the means and ends of maritime predation in the Western Indian Ocean / Jatin Dua - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 505-521.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Indian Ocean; piracy.

From 2008 to 2012, a dramatic upsurge in maritime piracy in the Western Indian Ocean captivated global attention and led to the development of robust counter-piracy measures, including the deployment of navies, legal prosecutions, and the use of armed guards on merchant ships transiting through the region. By the end of 2012, incidents of maritime piracy, successful or otherwise, plummeted by over 80% leading many to cautiously declare an end to the Somali piracy cycle. The rise and fall of piracy is primarily seen as an indicator highlighting the strength or weakness of global governance mechanisms at sea or the stability and reach of the central government on land in Somalia. While issues of governance at sea and on land are key factors in explaining the ebb and flow of this practice in the Western Indian Ocean, this article focuses on the particular structure of Somali piracy as a kidnap and ransom economy in order to account for its rise and fall.

Framed within a language of work and entrepreneurship, piracy was enabled through systems of risk pooling and credit networks that both allowed for its spectacular expansion and ultimately led to its decline. Emphasizing the framing of piracy as a form of work also ties this practice simultaneously to longer histories of predation in oceanic domains from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and territorializes it within a wider Somali trans-regional economy in ways that befuddle distinctions between legal and illegal, public and private, formal and informal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

100 Elmi, Afyare A.

Piracy in the Horn of Africa waters : definitions, history, and modern causes / Afyare A. Elmi ... [et al.] - In: *African Security*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 147-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Northeast Africa; piracy.

Throughout history, ocean piracy was common in different parts of the world, but it was rare in the Horn of Africa waters. Although international law clearly defines piracy, the term is often carelessly used interchangeably with different crimes (armed robbery, atrocities against the victims of shipwrecks, maritime terrorism, insurgent attacks, on sea intercommunal conflicts, and at times illegal fishing). In the first section, this article critically examines the link between the multiple definitions of the concept of piracy and how these can explain the various incidents that occurred historically on the coast of Somalia. In the second part, the authors explain different types of maritime attacks and criminalities that took place in the Horn of Africa waters prior to the upsurge of piracy in late the 1990s. The authors argue that all attacks and criminal incidents at sea cannot be classified as piracy. They explain why incidents of piracy were rare before the Somali state was established. Finally, utilizing Collier and Hoeffler's greed and grievance theory, the authors explain the factors that led to the emergence and spread of piracy. They contend that crime of opportunity explains in large part the motives of the pirates and their ringleaders while statelessness, poverty, illegal fishing, and toxic-waste dumping explain the initial emergence of piracy and tolerance for it among the coastal communities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

101 Reese, Scott S.

Shaykh Abdullahi al-Qutbi and the pious believer's dilemma : local moral guidance in an age of global Islamic reform / Scott S. Reese - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 488-504.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Islam; reform; Islamic movements; Islamic history.

Using the writings of the religious scholar 'Abdullahi al-Qutbi', this article examines the 'transregional' nature of Muslim reformist discourse in the early twentieth century and the way in which the trajectories of individuals, objects and ideas cut across the largely

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imaginary boundaries traditionally used to divide the Middle East and Africa. African Muslims have maintained intimate ties with their non-African brethren across space through various intellectual, economic and political relationships throughout the history of Islam. However, they have also remained entwined across time via engagement with the more or less commonly accepted canon of the faith and what Talal Asad has termed the 'discursive tradition'. This essay demonstrates the persistence of these processes through the age of European colonialism into the early twentieth century. But equally important is the way in which the increasingly elaborate and rapid networks of empire created in the nineteenth century facilitated and intensified the interaction of both people and ideas helping create the modern horizontally integrated community of believers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

102 Hirblinger, Andreas T.

Land, political subjectivity and conflict in post-CPA Southern Sudan / Andreas T. Hirblinger - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 704-722.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; land reform; land tenure; government policy; conflict.

While South Sudan's independence formally marks the beginning of a new era, the recent relapse into violence raises important questions about the continuous impact of the post-colonial trajectories through which the country has become defined. This article discusses such impact by asking about the kind of political subjectivity which has emerged in post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) South Sudan, by exploring the tri-partite relationship between political subjectivity, government and land. Through a reconstruction of major reform processes in local and land governance, the article demonstrates that questions of political subjectivity and land remained closely interlinked in post-CPA South Sudan. Moreover, they have also proven particularly relevant the country's post-war development agenda, as well as for the continued conflicts which characterize South Sudan's first years of independence. The article explores how communal land tenure limited the state's and private actors' access to land, as well as the government's authority over economic development. Changes in land practice since the CPA however have shaped a political subject, which could be shepherded towards socio-economic transformation through a distinctly post-colonial apparatus of governance. Moreover, the specific post-colonial traits of subjectivity also provided resources on which resistance to the state could be mobilized, and this affected the dynamics of conflict in post-CPA South Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

103 Leonard, Cherry

Points of order? Local government meetings as negotiation tables in South Sudanese history / Cherry Leonard - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 650-668.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; local government; traditional rulers; State-society relationship.

This article explores the long-term, local-level history of state formation in South Sudan over the past century, by focusing on local government meetings. The resilience of local state institutions and practices has been overlooked in recent state-building agendas and by scholars critical of authoritarian government and failed decentralization in South Sudan's history. This article argues that meetings of local government officials and chiefs have long been significant institutions for negotiating the state and performing its authority. Yet they were also risky and unpredictable events for state officials, who at times struggled to control the critical and unruly talk of the participants. These officials were made vulnerable by the very logic and performance of the meeting as a binary dialogue between "state" and "society", constituting a boundary which was otherwise blurred or non-existent among the local elites who recognized each other as legitimate negotiators in meetings. The performance of this dichotomy contributed to the idea of the state as an entity standing separate from society, to which people might appeal against the failings and corruptions of local government, and with which a contractual relationship was continually being negotiated. The performative aspect of these meetings should not simply be dismissed then as evidence of their impotence or control by the state, but rather as a vital means by which the state has come to be imagined and negotiated at the most immediate local levels of government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

104 Marko, Ferenc David

Negotiations and morality : the ethnicization of citizenship in post-secession South Sudan / Ferenc David Marko - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 669-684.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; nationality; citizenship; ethnicity.

In 2011, two days prior to its declaration of independence, South Sudan adopted a new nationality act and set up a bureaucracy to handle citizenship-related issues. Despite striking similarities with Sudanese bureaucratic traditions, this article argues that South Sudan altered the overarching logic of its citizenship and moved towards an ethnic definition, in which applicants chiefly have to prove their ethnic affiliation. While Sudan stratified its citizenship regime and thus discriminated against people among its citizenry, South Sudan preselects its applicants. The article, through the analysis of stories of citizenship applicants, seeks to investigate how people who do not immediately fit into the imagined categories of good citizens, cope with the situations. On these shaky grounds,

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where evidence is indecisive, bureaucrats and applicants invoke moral arguments, and thus, through these moral negotiations of citizenship, constantly redefine the state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

105 Pinaud, Clemence

'We are trained to be married!' : elite formation and ideology in the 'girls' battalion' of the Sudan People's Liberation Army / Clémence Pinaud - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 375-393.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; civil wars; militias; military personnel; women.

Women have supported, willingly or not, the Sudan People's Liberation Army's (SPLA) struggle of 22 years that led to the country's independence in 2011 as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. This article explains the movement's relationship to women by contrasting it with other examples of guerilla armies in sub-Saharan Africa at the time. It highlights the lack of ideological depth of the movement from its inception, and dissects the many roots behind the rank-and-file and the population's hostility toward women's fighting. It analyzes the reasons behind the creation of the only 'Girls' battalion', Ketiba Banat, which became an incubator for the creation of a new female elite and fulfilled political and social functions during the 22 years struggle. It also depicts other groups of women who joined the SPLA and were militarily trained outside of Ketiba Banat. Women's engagement was socially stratified during the war and membership to Ketiba Banat became an engine for increased social differentiation during the war and even more so afterwards. The women who were trained in other battalions but found themselves excluded from post-war neo-patrimonial networks, share the same frustrations than in other African post-conflict contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

106 Seidel, Katrin

Introduction : peace and constitution making in emerging South Sudan on and beyond the negotiation tables / Katrin Seidel and Timm Sureau - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 612-633.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; State formation; constitutions.

This article forms an introduction to a special collection of articles in this issue, entitled "Emerging South Sudan: negotiating statehood". The article addresses the question: Does the "emerging" state South Sudan need a "permanent" constitution, especially in light of the ongoing negotiations on the mode of statehood? We shed light on the resulting dilemma between the hasty production of a "permanent" constitution and the idea of deriving its authority from the will of the people, implying the existence of a certain societal consensus. An analysis of a peace conference over land tenure clearly demonstrates that regional and national consensuses on issues to be inscribed in a "permanent" constitution could not be

reached. During this conference, a "processual solution" permitted not only for the continuation of negotiations, but also for the integration of all involved actors. By contrast, the de jure makings of both the Transitional Constitution which currently serves as the preliminary normative frame of the new state, and the upcoming "permanent" constitution show that many actors are ousted from the decision-making process. Furthermore, actors on, off, and beyond the constitution-making table negotiate within the normative frames of international actors, even if these frames and the mode of statehood are still under negotiation. The current political and military re-negotiations can be seen as an opportunity to fundamentally rethink the constitution-making endeavour. The article argues that a slowing down of the constitution making and a "processual solution" to the dilemma, without an immediate claim to consent on substance, seems to be a more appropriate "solution". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

107 Twijnstra, Rens

'Recycling oil money' : procurement politics and (un)productive entrepreneurship in South Sudan / Rens Twijnstra - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 685-703.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; patronage; government policy; governance; entrepreneurs; economic development; diasporas.

Since its inception as a semi-autonomous state in 2005, the South Sudanese government procurement sector has been a booming business. Funded by oil income, the government procurement regimes have become instrumental institutional mechanisms for the allocation of rents within the political marketplace. This type of "rentier" politics is often considered to be anti-developmental in mainstream thinking about statebuilding in fragile states, while others argue that rentierism is not growth-retarding per se, but that its impact on development depends on how rents are utilized and reinvested. Taking the latter less-normative approach to rentierism as a starting point, this article begins by identifying patterns of rent allocation that characterized the government procurement sector during the 2005-2011 interim period. Following the political decision to shut down oil production in early 2012, the rent process that had sustained these clientelistic arrangements became suddenly unsustainable. In this context, another cadre of entrepreneurs comprised largely of diaspora returnees with higher technological capabilities and transnational linkages started to gain ground within the government procurement sector, signifying the emergence of a potentially "developmental" feature in the rent process. Notwithstanding, while the 2012-2013 austerity period arguably precipitated certain developmental features, it also uprooted the political settlement, which culminated in the December 2013 crisis, pushing the young country back to civil war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

108 Wassara, Samson S.

South Sudan : state sovereignty challenged at infancy / Samson S. Wassara - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 634-649.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; State collapse; sovereignty; civil wars.

South Sudan is losing control over its territory. The state was born prematurely into a conflict society where fragility is manifested through multiple challenges. Although the emerging state fulfilled the declarative requirements of a state in international law, the tools needed to build a sovereign state were lacking and South Sudan descended rapidly into another civil war and disorder. This article explains the theory of sovereignty with relevance to the emergence of South Sudan as a state. It examines how post-conflict policies, decisions, and practical actions have influenced trends of national sovereignty. A variety of conflicts, and political violence and poor infrastructure in particular, challenge the capacity of South Sudan to maintain control over its territory. Using descriptive research approaches the article concludes that legacies of prolonged civil war including unresolved issues within the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, politico-military incongruent policies, and communal violence present serious challenges to the government of South Sudan as it struggles to sustain its independence. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

109 Zambakari, Christopher

South Sudan and the East African Community: common market, citizenship, and political federation / Christopher Zambakari - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 6-31.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; East African Community; economic conditions; political conditions; economic integration.

This article analyses South Sudan's political and economic challenges as it seeks to become a member of the East African Community (EAC). The first section presents a brief profile of South Sudan, its development challenges, the land tenure system and legal framework governing access to and disposal of land. The second section presents an exposition on the challenges facing the EAC as it seeks to build a monetary union and a political federation. The article critically examines the EAC protocol regarding monetary union, political federation, and the land tenure system in East Africa and its plan for a common citizenship. It reviews and analyses EAC policies such as the elimination of trade barriers (tariff, non-tariff and other technical barriers) and harmonisation of labour policies, legislation and social services in member states. The article concludes that the biggest challenge facing the EAC is how to protect social democracy while balancing market fundamentalism with social equity and social justice, and offers preliminary recommendations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

110 Kwaja, Chris M. A.

From combat to non-combat action : private military and security companies and humanitarian assistance operations in Darfur, Sudan / Chris M. A. Kwaja - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 153-161.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Darfur conflict; private security services; humanitarian assistance.

This paper examines the rationale and centrality of private military and security companies (PMSCs) in humanitarian assistance operations in Sudan, asking why PMSCs are involved in humanitarian assistance operations in Sudan and what the principles underlying their activities are. To answer this question, the paper draws attention to the link between humanitarian crises and PMSC interventions. Where there is no meaningful alternative intervention, undergirded by humanitarian concerns that are also profit driven, PMSCs come in to provide the needed services. The protracted and complicated internal armed conflicts in Sudan, which have lasted for over two decades, have produced as many as 4,8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) - the single largest number in the world. The kind of humanitarian assistance operations provided by PMSCs in Sudan have become critical to the provision of much-needed services which were inadequately provided by governmental authorities at both unilateral and multilateral levels. This paper argues that the humanitarian crises in Sudan created a regime that permits humanitarian assistance operations by both state and non-state actors. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

111 Pinaud, Clémence

'We are trained to be married!' : elite formation and ideology in the 'girls' battalion' of the Sudan People's Liberation Army / Clémence Pinaud - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 375-393.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; civil wars; militias; military personnel; women.

Women have supported, willingly or not, the Sudan People's Liberation Army's (SPLA) struggle of 22 years that led to the country's independence in 2011 as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. This article explains the movement's relationship to women by contrasting it with other examples of guerilla armies in sub-Saharan Africa at the time. It highlights the lack of ideological depth of the movement from its inception, and dissects the many roots behind the rank-and-file and the population's hostility toward women's fighting. It analyzes the reasons behind the creation of the only 'Girls' battalion', Ketiba Banat, which became an incubator for the creation of a new female elite and fulfilled political and social functions during the 22 years struggle. It also depicts other groups of women who joined the SPLA and were militarily trained outside of Ketiba Banat. Women's engagement was socially stratified during the war and membership to Ketiba Banat became

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an engine for increased social differentiation during the war and even more so afterwards. The women who were trained in other battalions but found themselves excluded from post-war neo-patrimonial networks, share the same frustrations than in other African post-conflict contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

112 Prinsloo, Barend

UNAMID : an African solution to a complex case of geopolitical dynamics / Barend Prinsloo and Dewald van Niekerk - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 237-247 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; African Union; UN; peacekeeping forces; geopolitics.

This article examines the geopolitical dynamics associated with the African Union (AU) and United Nations hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) from the start of the Darfur conflict in 2003 until the time when UNAMID became fully operational in 2011. It provides an overview of the complex forces and geopolitical dynamics that affected the deployment of UNAMID and shaped its unique hybrid character. It mainly highlights those primary geopolitical factors that hindered the full deployment of UNAMID. It is concluded that this period was a showcase for the newly established AU and its support for its member states, as well as a new approach for the international community to maintain international peace and security in alliance with regional organisations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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GENERAL

113 Abidoye, Babatunde O.

Climate change and economic growth in Africa : an econometric analysis / Babatunde O. Abidoye and Ayodele F. Odusola - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 277-301 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; climate change; economic development; economic models; econometrics.

The economic landscape of most African countries depends essentially on the dynamics of climate change. Key sectors driving their economic performance and livelihoods such as agriculture, forestry, energy, tourism, coastal and water resources are highly vulnerable to climate change. This article examines the empirical linkage between economic growth and climate change in Africa. Using annual data for 34 countries from 1961 to 2009, the authors find a negative impact of climate change on economic growth. The results show that a 1°C increase in temperature reduces gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 0.67 percentage point. Evidence from sensitivity analysis shows the two largest economies in the

Sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria and South Africa) play a significant role in ameliorating the negative economic impact of climate change in the region. In addition to impact on Africa, this article provides estimates of the impact of climate change on GDP growth of these 34 countries, which can be valuable in appraising national adaptation plans. The authors do not find evidence that average long-run temperature changes affect long-run economic growth as measured by 5 year averages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

114 Abis, Sébastien

Afriqu'Orient / dossier dir. par Sébastien Abis et Karine Bennafla. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014. - 205 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Confluences Méditerranée, ISSN 1148-2664 ; 90) - Met noten.

ISBN 2343045623

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Northern Africa; Middle East; Algeria; international relations; international economic relations; Islam.

Si l'Afrique du Nord et le Moyen-Orient, d'une part, et l'Afrique subsaharienne d'autre part font chacune l'objet d'une littérature abondante, les relations entre ces deux aires régionales constituent, elles, un thème peu exploré et peu analysé. Le dossier 'Afriqu'Orient' dans ce numéro de Confluences Méditerranée entend apporter un éclairage sur ces relations. Titres: *Afriqu'Orient : des relations à explorer* (Sébastien Abis et Karine Bennafla); *Une production islamique de la mondialisation : les relations Afrique-monde arabe à l'ère du transnationalisme contemporain* (René Otayek); *L'Afrique subsaharienne et le monde arabe : des espaces agricoles déconnectés* (Mihoub Mezouaghi); *Les investissements saoudiens dans la Corne de l'Afrique : l'exemple de Mohamed Al Amoudi, homme d'affaires saoudien en Ethiopie* (Romain Calvary); *Les origines africaines du droit au Maghreb* (Safa Ben Saad); *Liens bancaires et financiers entre le monde arabe et l'Afrique subsaharienne* (Estelle Brack); *L'Algérie et la sécurité au Sahel : lecture critique d'une approche paradoxale* (Louisa Dris-Aït Hamadouche); *De l'Egypte à l'Ethiopie, quand la puissance se déplace en Afrique nilotique* (Pierre Blanc); *L'Iran et l'Afrique : une coopération à l'épreuve des faits* (Alhaji Bouba Nouhou). En plus, ce numéro de Confluences Méditerranée contient une contribution sur Jacques Chevallier, l'ancien maire d'Alger. Partisan du dialogue entre Européens et nationalistes algériens dès les années 50 pour la reconnaissance des droits des Algériens puis d'une Algérie algérienne à terme où Pieds-noirs et Algériens auraient eu leur place, Chevallier fut incompris et rejeté par sa communauté, malgré une popularité initiale. Cet article se veut une interprétation de cet échec. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

115 Alley, Ibrahim

Private capital flows and economic growth of Sub-Saharan African countries / Ibrahim Alley - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 469-483 : graf., tab.

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ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; investments; economic development.

In theory, private capital flows (PCF) augment domestic capital for economic growth. In sub-Saharan African (SSA) economies, foreign direct investment per capita (FDIC), portfolio investment per capita (PIC) and bank lending per capita (BLC) components of PCF grew inversely to gross domestic product per capita (GDPC). Previous studies have attributed this problem largely to recipient economies' structural features, with little attention paid to PCF shocks (sharp fluctuations from the equilibrium path). Employing annual data on 14 SSA countries from 1990 to 2013, this study estimates a neoclassical growth model to evaluate the effects of PCF shocks on the SSA countries' economic output and growth. The results show that private capital flows positively affect economic output and growth, as hypothesized in theory. The effects of PCF shocks are negative, however, and are thus culpable for poor response of the region's economic performance to in-flows of private capital. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

116 Boutin-Dufresne, François

Banking sector efficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa / François Boutin-Dufresne, Oral Williams, and Tomasz A. Zawisza - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 325-351 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; banks; efficiency; interest rates; economic models.

This paper examines the determinants of net interest margins (NIMs) in four regional blocks in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Using bank-level data, the authors find that countries with a high level of operating costs, a low level of non-interest income, a high ratio of equity to total assets and high treasury-bill interest rates have higher NIMs. Moreover, high operating costs are associated with low measures of institutional quality and a small size of bank operations. They find support for the view that market structure is also partly responsible for high NIMs in SSA, although quantitatively this effect is somewhat less important. High operating costs, high treasury-bill rates and a high ratio of equity to total assets and, indirectly, institutional factors, such as the rule of law, are the most important factors in accounting for high interest margins in the East African Community, relative to other regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Carletto, Calogero

From Guesstimates to GPStimates : land area measurement and implications for agricultural analysis / Calogero Carletto, Sydney Gourlay, and Paul Winters - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 5, p. 593-628 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Malawi; Uganda; Tanzania; Niger; land surveying; agricultural research; agricultural productivity.

Development goals and poverty-reduction policies are often focused on raising agricultural productivity and dependent on farm household level data. Historically, household surveys commonly employed self-reported land area measurements for cost-effectiveness and convenience. However, as the authors illustrate, these self-reported estimates may measure land with systematic error resulting in sizable biases. This has led to the increased use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and other modern technologies to measure land size. In this article, the authors compare self-reported (SR) and GPS land measurement to assess the differences between the measures, to identify the sources of differences, and to determine the implications of the different measures on agricultural analysis. The results from the analysis of data from four African countries indicate that SR land areas systematically differ from GPS land measures and that this difference leads to biased estimates of the relationship between land and productivity and consistently low estimates of land inequality. Through the evidence and analysis presented here, the authors conclude that the more systematic use of GPS-measured land area will result in improved agricultural statistics and more accurate analysis of agricultural relationships, which will better inform future policy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Charbit, Yves

Questions de migrations et de santé en Afrique sub-saharienne : recherches interdisciplinaires en France et au Japon / sous la direction de Yves Charbit et Teiko Mishima. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2014. - 235 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Collection populations) - Texts presented at a seminar held in Osaka, March 1-2, 2013, by the Centre Population et développement (CEPED), Université Paris Descartes, and the National Museum of Ethnology of Japan (MINPAKU). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343046743

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; migration; public health; malaria; infectious diseases; conference papers (form); 2013.

Cet ouvrage présente des études sur des thèmes de migrations internationales et de la santé en Afrique sub-saharienne par des spécialistes japonais et français, qui se sont réunis en 2013 en Osaka (Japon). Les chapitres associent démographie, épidémiologie, anthropologie, géographie, droit et science politique, et mettent en évidence la nécessité de contextualiser les analyses des comportements des individus migrants. Contributions: Introduction (Teiko Mishima et Yves Charbit); 1. Les enjeux du rapprochement entre démographie et anthropologie dans les recherches sur le développement (Véronique Petit); 2. "Securization" and politics of forced migration in Africa. A case study of Kenya (Akiko Sugiki); 3. Les migrations ouest-africaines : dynamiques temporelles et spatiales (Nelly Robin); 4. Anthropologie des migrations internationales des Soninke : formation et transmission de la richesse (Teiko Mishima); 5. La capitalisation de la rente migratoire par les familles sénégalaises (Hamidou Dia); 6. La promotion de l'allaitement optimal au Niger

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(Naoko Horii); 7. La valeur symbolique de l'enfant (Doris Bonnet); 8. Epidemiology of infectious diseases in Africa in relation to polymicrobial replacement, urbanization and control measures in health systems (Yasuhiko Kamiya); 9. Le comportement des mères face aux enfants souffrant du paludisme (Jean-Yves Le Hesran et Carine Baxerres); Conclusion (Yves Charbit et Teiko Mishima). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

119 Egbetunde, Tajudeen

Financial globalization and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa : evidence from panel cointegration tests / Tajudeen Egbetunde and Anthony Enisan Akinlo - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 187-198 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; global economy; finance; economic development; economic models.

This paper examines the long-run relationship between financial globalization and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa using panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests and panel multivariate ECM. The study finds that the variables are stationary at first difference - I(1). Also, the results reveal that all the variables are cointegrated, that is, they are related in the long run. The results of the ECT test within the framework of panel multivariate ECM confirm the cointegration tests. The paper concludes that there is a long-run relationship between financial globalization and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper argues that sub-Saharan African economies will benefit from the era of financial globalization in the long run in as much as the governments promote and encourage sound macroeconomic policies and strong institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Foster-McGregor, Neil

Foreign ownership and labour in Sub-Saharan African firms / Neil Foster-McGregor, Anders Isaksson, and Florian Kaulich - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 130-144 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; foreign enterprises; employment; wages; economic models.

The authors examine whether foreign-owned firms pay higher wages and have higher employment than domestically owned firms using survey data from 19 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The results indicate that foreign-owned firms pay higher average wages than domestically owned firms, with the wage premium found to be higher for white-collar workers. The authors find little evidence of a positive employment effect of foreign ownership, though the evidence suggests a positive employment effect of Chinese ownership on workers in manufacturing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

121 Fourchard, Laurent

Introduction of xenophobia and citizenship : the everyday politics of exclusion and inclusion in Africa / Laurent Fourchard and Aurelia Segatti (eds.) - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 1, p. 2-153 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; national identity; xenophobia; violence; ethnic relations; foreigners.

Recent literature on Africa has focused attention on the increasing number of forms of belonging using different labels: autochthony, nativism, indigeneity, ethnicity, and in some cases xenophobia. In the African contexts, decolonization struggles have specifically shaped the type of nation-building enterprises that have emerged in the postcolonial period. This themed part-issue sheds light on concurrent processes associated with the redefinition of postcolonial citizenships: the exclusion of, mobilization against, and violent suppression of outsiders, but also their inclusion, and the multiple forms taken by subversion and resistance to exclusion. Drawing on case studies from four countries that have all gone through specific types of exclusionary violence over the past two decades: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. Contributions: "Mobutu's ghost": mobilizing against foreign retailers in contemporary Congo (Aurelia Segatti); Bureaucrats and indigenes: producing and bypassing certificates of origin in Nigeria (Laurent Fourchard); Becoming "cosmo": displacement, development and disguise in Ongata Rongai (Loren B. Landau); Violence and everyday interactions between Katangese and Kasaians: memory and elections in two Katanga cities (Sandrine Vinckel); Articulations of belonging: the politics of ethnic and religious pluralism in Bauchi and Gombe states, North-East Nigeria (Adam Higazi and Jimam Lar); Everyday politics and collective mobilization against foreigners in a South African shack settlement (Tamlyn Monson). Bibliogr., notes, ref., summaries in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

122 Gueye, Cheikh A.

Beyond aid : how much should African countries pay to borrow? / Cheikh A. Gueye and Amadou N. R. Sy - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 352-366 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; loans; costs; interest rates; debt; economic models.

Post debt relief, the number of African countries considering accessing international capital markets, often to fund large infrastructure projects, is increasing. Potential risks of capital inflows are well known but the literature offers little help to estimate the cost of borrowing internationally for the first time. This article proposes a two-step approach to estimate the sovereign credit rating and interest rate cost of a country considering borrowing externally. Estimates can be used to assess the costs and benefits of different financing options. The

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method can also be used to construct foreign currency as well as domestic local currency yield curves. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Hall, Ruth

Africa's land rush : rural livelihoods and agrarian change / ed. by Ruth Hall, Ian Scoones, Dzodzi Tsikata. - Woodbridge : James Currey Ltd, 2015. - XIX, 204 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African issues) - Bibliogr.: p. 181-195. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1847011306

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Ghana; Ethiopia; Kenya; Tanzania; Malawi; Mozambique; Democratic Republic of Congo; landownership; land tenure; foreign investments; land acquisition; rural areas.

The case studies in this book explore the processes through which land deals are being made; the implications for agrarian structure, rural livelihoods and food security; and the historical context of changing land uses, revealing that these land grabs may resonate with, even resurrect, forms of large-scale production associated with the colonial and early independence eras. The book depicts the striking diversity of deals and dealers: white Zimbabwean farmers in northern Nigeria, Dutch and American joint ventures in Ghana, an Indian agricultural company in Ethiopia's hinterland, European investors in Kenya's drylands and a Canadian biofuel company on its coast, South African sugar agribusiness in Tanzania's southern growth corridor, in Malawi's "Greenbelt" and in southern Mozambique, and white South African farmers venturing onto former state farms in the Congo. Contents: Introduction: the contexts and consequences of Africa's land rush (Ruth Hall, Ian Scoones and Dzodzi Tsikata); State, land and agricultural commercialisation in Kwara State, Nigeria (Joseph A. Ariyo and Michael Mortimore); Recent transnational land deals and the local agrarian economy in Ghana (Joseph Awetori Yaro and Dzodzi Tsikata); Large-scale land acquisitions in Ethiopia: implications for agricultural transformation and livelihood security (Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten); Land deals and pastoralist livelihoods in Laikipia County, Kenya (John Letai); Land deals in the Tana Delta, Kenya (Abdirizak Arale Nunow); The state and foreign capital in agricultural commercialisation: the case of Tanzania's Kilombero sugar company (Emmanuel Sulle and Rebecca Smalley); Trapped between the Farm Input Subsidy Programme and Green Belt Initiative: Malawi's contemporary agrarian political economy (Blessings Chinsinga and Michael Chasukwa); Agrarian struggles in Mozambique: insights from sugarcane plantations (Gaynor Paradza and Emmanuel Sulle); South African commercial farmers in the Congo (Ruth Hall, Ward Anseeuw and Gaynor Paradza). [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Herrmann, Raoul

Large-scale agro-industrial investments and rural poverty : evidence from sugarcane in Malawi / Raoul Herrmann and Ulrike Grote - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 5, p. 645-676 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; agroindustry; investments; poverty reduction; sugar.

This article investigates the potential household welfare implications of large-scale agro-industry investments in Sub-Saharan Africa. Specifically, it compares the income and poverty of households integrated into a Malawian sugar investment with those households not integrated. Two different supply-chain set-ups are studied: smallholder outgrower and vertically integrated estate-production systems. Potential selection bias is addressed using propensity score matching and a number of robustness checks. The authors find significant positive income differences between participants in either supply-chain set-up and the respective counterfactual. Overall, income poverty is significantly lower among outgrowers relative to the counterfactual, whereas in the case of estate workers these differences are only significant for the extreme poverty line. Qualitative interviews confirm these results, but they also allude to risks for the rural poor associated with social conflicts in the expansion of new outgrower schemes as well as a lack of transparency in the operation of existing schemes, which are likely to undermine the poverty-reducing potentials of such investments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Isan, Talan B.

School fees and access to primary education : assessing four decades of policy in Sub-Saharan Africa / Talan B. Isan, Daniel Rosenblum, and Katie Tinker - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 559-592 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; education fees; access to education; primary education; educational policy.

In this article, the authors examine the relationship between primary school fees and education quality and access over the past forty years in seven sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia). School fees were introduced as a means for revenue-constrained governments to fund the improvement and expansion of primary education. Recently there has been a move towards their abolition. They find that the introduction of fees decreased primary school enrolment, without achieving significant quality improvements. They also discuss the impact on quality of the major increases in enrolment following the abolition of school fees and identify the government funding shortfall amplified by this policy change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Jebli, Mehdi Ben

The role of renewable energy consumption and trade : Environmental Kuznets Curve analysis for Sub-Saharan Africa countries / Mehdi Ben Jebli, Slim Ben Youssef, and Ilhan Ozturk - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 288-300 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; energy resources; gross national product; international trade; economic models.

Based on the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, this paper uses panel cointegration techniques to investigate the short- and long-run relationship between CO2 emissions, gross domestic product (GDP), renewable energy consumption and international trade for a panel of 24 sub-Saharan Africa countries over the period 1980-2010. Short-run Granger causality results reveal that there is a bidirectional causality between emissions and economic growth; bidirectional causality between emissions and real exports; unidirectional causality from real imports to emissions; and unidirectional causality runs from trade (exports or imports) to renewable energy consumption. There is an indirect short-run causality running from emissions to renewable energy and an indirect short-run causality from GDP to renewable energy. In the long-run, the error correction term is statistically significant for emissions, renewable energy consumption and trade. The long-run estimates suggest that the inverted U-shaped EKC hypothesis is not supported for these countries; exports have a positive impact on CO2 emissions, whereas imports have a negative impact on CO2 emissions. As a policy recommendation, sub-Saharan Africa countries should expand their trade exchanges particularly with developed countries and try to maximize their benefit from technology transfer occurring when importing capital goods as this may increase their renewable energy consumption and reduce CO2 emissions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

127 Kuépié, Mathias

Access to schooling and staying in school in selected Sub-Saharan African countries / Mathias Kuépié, David Shapiro, and Michel Tenikue - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 403-414 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; schooling; women's education; access to education.

This article jointly investigates factors driving the processes of accessing and staying in school in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors explicitly account for the fact that staying in school or its converse, dropping out, is observed only among children who ever attend school. They use data from Demographic and Health Surveys from 12 countries. They find that access to school is typically lower for females, rural youth, and those from poorer households. Conditional on having ever attended school, these factors, as well as age in grade, an indicator of performance in school, typically help account for staying in school. The authors also find that keeping girls at school is very sensitive to school performance:

girls with comparatively weak performance in school are more likely than their male counterparts to drop out of school, while girls who do relatively well in school are more likely to remain in school than boys, other things being equal. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Labor

Labor history and Africa / African Studies Association - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 249-385 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Tanzania; Angola; Zimbabwe; labour relations; labour history.

This special section on 'Labor History and Africa' is one of the results of the project 'Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations, 1500-2000' which proposes a method to study labor relations worldwide. The project and its method are introduced by Karin Hofmeester, Jan Lucassen and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. Then follow four case-studies on Sub-Saharan Africa which include mainland Tanganyika c. 1500-1900 by Paul Lane, Tanzania 1800-2000 by Karin Pallaver, Zimbabwe 1900-2000 by Rory Pilosof, and Angola 1800-2000 by Jelmer Vos. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

129 Liebenberg, Sybert

A theory of war economies : formation, maintenance and dismantling / Sybert Liebenberg, Richard Haines, and Geoff Harris - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 307-323 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; war; political economy.

This article presents a proposed theory of how war economies in Subsaharan Africa are formed and maintained, as well as an integrated policy framework to guide the dismantling of war economies emanating from the proposed theory. Additionally, six potential areas for future research pertaining to the dismantling of war economies are also presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Mallaye, Douzounet

Hétérogénéité des effets de l'aide sur la croissance économique en Afrique subsaharienne : évidences comparatives entre pays stables et pays en post conflit / Douzounet Mallaye and Urbain Thierry Yogo - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 216-229 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; development cooperation; economic development; economic models.

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La présente étude fournit l'évidence de l'efficacité de l'aide en faisant usage d'un échantillon de 34 pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne sur la période 1990-2010. Après prise en compte de l'endogénéité de l'aide, les résultats de l'estimation révèlent que l'aide a un effet positif sur la croissance uniquement lorsque l'estimation est contrôlée du niveau de la gouvernance. La dynamique comparative quant à elle montre que la gouvernance et l'éducation sont les principaux canaux de transmission de l'aide à la croissance en environnement stable. En revanche, en environnement de post conflit, l'aide affecte la croissance via l'investissement en capital public (infrastructure). Enfin, l'approche de décomposition d'Oaxaca-Blinder montre que l'écart en termes de montants d'aide reçus n'explique pas les différences de croissance observées entre pays stables et pays en situation de post conflit. Sur la base de ces résultats, les implications de politiques économiques sont discutées en conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

131 Mawere, Munyaradzi

Between rhetoric and reality : the state and use of indigenous knowledge in post-colonial Africa / edited by Munyaradzi Mawere & Samuel Awuah-Nyamekye. - Mankon : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, cop. 2015. - X, 318 p. : map. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 9956792691

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; South Africa; Zimbabwe; indigenous knowledge; folk medicine; wildlife protection; faith healing; conflict resolution; environmental management; sustainable development.

Since time immemorial, indigenous peoples around the world have developed knowledge systems to ensure their continued survival in their respective territories. These knowledge systems have always been dynamic such that they could meet new challenges. This edited work presents contributions on the role that indigenous knowledge can play in addressing problems of the world, and on the challenges connected with the application of indigenous knowledge in western science-dominated contexts. Contributors: Munyaradzi Mawere, Samuel Awuah-Nyamekye, Kwame Osei Kwarteng, Hezekiah Olufemi Adeosun, Artwell Nhemachena, Pius Oyeniran Abioje, Elias Asiama, Blessing Makunike, Liveson Tatira, Martin Quephie Amlor, Andile Mayekiso, and Christopher M. Mabeza. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Mihyo, Paschal B.

International land deals in Eastern and Southern Africa / ed. by Paschal B. Mihyo. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2014. - IX, 277 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9994455745

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Malawi; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe; land acquisition; foreign investments; sustainable development; food security; poverty reduction.

This collective volume evaluates recent land transfers involving big investors from outside Africa in terms of how they influence food security, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. It is a collection of case studies on land deals in several countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The findings point to several factors that will need to be taken into account as the implementation of these deals proceeds and as new deals are entered into. All of the case studies seem to show that while foreign companies are taking some of the most fertile land to use it to meet their food and nutritional needs, millions of the populations in the host countries are becoming more land and food insecure. Contents: The impacts of international land investment on local-level employment creation and food security in Ethiopia: the cases of Itang, Bako Tibe and Dangur districts in Gambala, Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia regions (Bamlaku Alamirew Alemu); Progresses and impacts of large-scale land transfers in Benishangul-Gumuz region: evidences from two districts (Dereje Teklemariam, Kelemework Tafere and Tsegay Berhane); Large-scale land deals in the sugar industry and rural development in Malawi: a political economy inquiry (Blessings Chinsinga, Michael Chasukwa and Sane Zuka); International land deals and rural poverty reduction in Kisarawe district, Tanzania (Samwel J. Kabote, Elliott P. Niboye and Justin J. Ringo); Nature and magnitude of land acquisitions in Tanzania: the role of different actors, key trends and drivers in land acquisitions (Mangasini A. Katundu, Innocent M.A. Makungu and Shakila H. Mteti); Land deals in Uganda: an invisible hand in land grabbing and rural development (Roberts K. Muriisa, Pamela K. Mbabazi and Meldard Twinamatsiko); Land reforms and land use for food security and inclusive development in East Africa (Paschal B. Mihyo); Acquisition of land for expansion of sugar production: effects on the livelihoods of the Magobbo smallholder farmers in Zambia's Mazabuka district (Thomson Kalinda); National and international actors in the orchestration of large-scale land deals in Zimbabwe: what is in it for smallholder farmers? (Manase Chiweshe and Patience Mutopo); Making international land deals conducive to inclusive development: conclusions and policy considerations (Paschal B. Mihyo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Morency-Laflamme, Julien

A missing link? : elite factionalism and democratization in Africa / Julien Morency-Laflamme - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 459-477.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Benin; South Africa; Togo; elite; authoritarianism; democratization.

This article integrates the dynamics within authoritarian elites into analysis of democratization in Sub-Saharan Africa. This variable has been excluded from nearly all analysis on the subject. Based on a comparison of three cases, this article concludes that

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only in cases where popular mobilization was accompanied by deep divisions within the ruling coalition did democratization ensue. The division of the authoritarian coalition in Benin and South Africa created a window of opportunity which enabled pro-democracy forces to push through democratic reforms. Furthermore, only when a majority of the authoritarian elite in South Africa favoured negotiations with the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid political organizations did the transition towards democracy in South Africa make any progress. In contrast, in the Togolese case, a united ruling coalition precluded any reform that would have challenged its political hegemony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Mutsvairo, Bruce

Participatory politics and citizen journalism in a networked Africa : a connected continent / ed. by Bruce Mutsvairo. - Houndmills : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. - XVI, 291 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1137554495

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Portuguese-speaking Africa; Ethiopia; South Africa; Zimbabwe; Nigeria; Central Africa; Sierra Leone; Kenya; journalism; popular participation; social media; Internet; political change; Ebola.

This book investigates the role of citizen journalism in railroading social and political changes in sub-Saharan Africa. It includes case studies, investigating the impact of technologies in driving change in Africa, from different fields of study. Contents: Recapturing citizen journalism: processes and patterns (Bruce Mutsvairo). -- Part I Recapturing production practices. Networked social journalism: media, citizen participation, and democracy in Nigeria (Farooq A. Kperogi); Crossing taboo lines: citizen journalism ethics in political crisis settings (Last Moyo); The positioning of citizen-influenced radio in the battle for the control of minds (Everette Ndlovu); Why the Arab Spring never came to Ethiopia (Terje Skjerdal); Citizen journalism at crossroads: mediated political agency and duress in Central Africa (Mirjam de Bruijn). -- Part II Prospects, promises and pitfalls. South African Arab Spring or democracy to come?: an analysis of South African journalists' engagement with citizenry through Twitter (Glenda Daniels); Digital technologies and the extractive sector: the new wave of citizen journalism in resource-rich countries (Erika Rodrigues and Anya Schiffrin); Crowd-funding: a harambee for African journalism? (Kristin Skare Orgeret); Politics of passion and the pursuit of propaganda in Zimbabwe's state media: a study of the case of The Herald (Bruce Mutsvairo); Beyond blind optimism: the case of citizen journalism in the struggle for democracy in Zimbabwe (Cleophas T. Muneri). -- Part III Perceptions and critiques. Political participation, alternative media and citizen journalism in Lusophone Africa (Susana Salgado); Between "bottom-up" journalism and social activism in unequal societies: the case of GroundUp in South Africa (Wallace Chuma); Citizen journalism and national politics in Zimbabwe: the case of the 2008 and

2013 elections (Joseph Mujere and Wesley Mwatwara); Citizen journalism in Kenya as a contested "third space" (George Ogola and Mike Owuor); Citizen journalism and the Ebola outbreak in Africa (Winston Mano and Viola C. Milton); From citizen journalism to human rights journalism: framing the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone on Facebook (Ibrahim Seaga Shaw). [ASC Leiden abstract]

135 Olaniyan, Tejumola

Review Forum : On Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the culture of taste' / Tejumola Olaniyan, guest editor - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 1-32 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; slavery; slaves; slave trade.

This part special issue collects papers presented at the annual meeting of the 2013 African Literature Association (ALA), focussing on Simon Gikandi's book 'Slavery and the culture of taste.' Contributions: Accounting for African presence in aesthetic modernity in Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Adélékè Adé?`k?`), Gikandi and the modern subject (Kenneth Harrow), Teaching notes on Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Tejumola Olaniyan), Conjunction, preposition, supplement, and trace in 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Ato Quayson), Between slavery and taste: a response (Simon Gikandi). Bibliogr., notes, refs. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Olowu, Dele

State fragility and state building in Africa : cases from eastern and southern Africa / Dele Olowu, Paulos Chanie, editors. - Amsterdam, etc. : Springer Science and Business Media, cop. 2016. - X, 249 p. ; 24 cm. - (United Nations University series on regionalism, ISSN 2214-9848 ; vol. 10) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9783319206417

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; Kenya; South Africa; Ethiopia; Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Lesotho; political stability; State; State-society relationship; governance.

This book describes the contrast between the strong economic growth and democratization that have occurred in Africa and its stalling political progress, presenting fragility as the phenomenon that has caused the state to remain weak and faltering. Following the examination of the drivers of fragility and the impact of fragility on citizens and neighbouring states, the book discusses capacity building approaches, that would result in a change from state fragility to state resilience. Contributions are based on lessons learnt from stronger African states, in Eastern and Southern Africa. Contents: Introduction: state fragility and state building in Africa (Dele Oluwe and Paulos Chanie). Part I Drivers of fragility. The social foundations of state fragility in Kenya: challenges of a growing democracy (Otieno Aluoka); Zimbabwe: institutionalized corruption and state fragility (Langtone Maunganidze); State fragility as state incapacity: the case of post-apartheid South Africa (Sifiso Ndlovu).

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Part II Impact of fragility on citizens and neighbouring states. The impact of fragility on social services: the case of Zimbabwean state, 2000-2008 (Norbert Musekiwa); Regional dynamics of fragile states: Zimbabwe in the southern Africa region (Lee M. Habasonda). Part III Capacity building approaches. Effectiveness of capacity building programs in fragile states: the Ethiopian case (Wisdom Gagakuma and Zigiju Samuel); The dynamics of state fragility in Angola (Albert Arko-Cobbah and Basie Olivier); State fragility and capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa: the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Mukole Kongolo and Agostino M. Zamberia); State fragility and electoral reforms in Lesotho (Oscar Gakuo Mwangi). Part IV Conclusion. From state fragility to state resilience: way forward (Dele Oluwu).

137 Rosas, Fernando

O adeus ao império : 40 anos de descolonização portuguesa / org. Fernando Rosas, Mário Machaqueiro, Pedro Aires Oliveira. - Lisboa : Vega, 2015. - 257 p. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9897500405

ASC Subject Headings: Portuguese-speaking Africa; Angola; Guinea-Bissau; Cape Verde; Mozambique; São Tomé and Príncipe; Portugal; decolonization; independence.

Quarenta anos volvidos sobre processos e acontecimentos que tiveram um impacto estruturante, quer no Portugal democrático, quer nas nações que deles emergiram, e que pelo caminho cruzaram muitas esperanças com não poucos traumas, é tempo de fazer não apenas um balanço crítico, mas, sobretudo, de contribuir para aumentar a compreensão do fenómeno complexo que foi a descolonização portuguesa. É este o desafio que o presente volume tenta concretizar: oferecer um conjunto de ensaios que permita situar o problema da descolonização de forma menos emotiva, dando ao mesmo tempo conta dos avanços que a investigação histórica tem produzido. Índice: Introdução (Fernando Rosas, Mário Machaqueiro, Pedro Aires Oliveira); O Anticolonialismo tardio do antifascismo português (Fernando Rosas); Os partidos nacionalistas africanos no tempo da revolução (Malyn Newitt); O balanço militar em 1974 nos três teatros de operações (Norrie MacQueen); A descolonização portuguesa: o 'puzzle' internacional (Pedro Aires Oliveira); Visões das forças políticas portuguesas sobre o fim do império, dois planos em confronto e uma política exemplar de descolonização (1974-1975) (Bruno Cardoso Reis); Guiné-Bissau: libertação total e reconhecimentos portugueses (António Duarte Silva); O processo de descolonização de Cabo Verde (Ângela Sofia Coutinho); Moçambique, descolonização e transição para a independência: herança e memória (Amélia Neves de Souto); O processo de descolonização de Angola (Fernando Tavares Pimenta); A inelutável independência ou os (in)esperados ventos de mudança em São Tomé e Príncipe (Augusto Nascimento); O inacabado processo de descolonização de Timor (Fernando Augusto de Figueiredo); Retornos e recomeços: experiências construídas entre

Moçambique e Portugal (Marta Vilar Rosales); Memórias em conflito ou o mal-estar da descolonização (Mário Machaqueiro). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

138 Sassi, Maria

A spatial, non-parametric analysis of the determinants of food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa / Maria Sassi - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 92-105 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; food security; malnutrition; food; economic models.

This paper investigates the determinants of food insecurity at the macro-level in cross-sectional data for a sample of 40 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and considers the most basic causes of undernourishment, including food availability, access to food and its utilization. The empirical analysis is based on a spatial, non-parametric technique that allows global and local explanatory variables to be distinguished from one another. The results provide useful information for reconsidering food security policies and programmes that extend beyond the prevailing perspective of food availability and suggest possible directions for regional and sub-regional approaches to the food crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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139 Anyanwu, John C.

What drives foreign direct investments into West Africa? : an empirical investigation / John C. Anyanwu and Nadege D. Yameogo - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 199-215 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; foreign investments.

This paper analyzed drivers of foreign direct investments (FDI) to West Africa using a panel dataset from 1970 to 2010. OLS and GMM techniques are used for the estimations. The main results indicate that there is a U-shaped relationship between economic development and FDI inflows to West Africa. In summary: (i) The quadratic element of real per capita GDP, domestic investment, trade openness, first year lag of FDI, natural resources (oil and metals) endowment and exports, and monetary integration have positive and significant effect on FDI inflows to West Africa; and (ii) there is a negative relationship between FDI inflows to the sub-region and loan component of ODA, economic growth, level of economic development (real GDP per capita), life expectancy, and domestic credit to the private sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

140 Cassiman, Ann

Architectures of belonging : inhabiting worlds in rural West Africa / ed. by Ann Cassiman. - Antwerp : BAI Publishers, 2011. - 213 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 209-211. - Met noten. ISBN 9789085865902

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Ghana; Burkina Faso; architecture; housing construction; rural housing; ethnic groups.

This book reflects on the meanings of housing in West-Africa. It analyses vernacular architectural traditions and the related ideas and worldviews grounding these building traditions. Contributions: Preface (George Intsiful); Foreword (Labelle Prussin); Introduction: culture and dwelling (Ann Cassiman); Bodies of belonging: an ethnography of the Kasena house (Ann Cassiman); Concepts of home among the Kasena (Albert Kanlisi Awedoba); 4. Reading and writing space: Bisa architecture in Burkina Faso (Andreas Dafinger); Mossi Houses: places for meetings and movements (Sabine Luning); Sedentarisation and the transformation of the pastoral Fulani homestead in northern Ghana (Steve Tonah); Self-contained: glamorous houses and modes of personhood in Ghanaian video movies (Birgit Meyer); Architecture and ethnography: explorations in the process of producing 'aesthetic places' (Hans Peter Hahn); The commodification and touristification of architectural pride: a case from northern Ghana (Ann Cassiman). Afterword (Bart De Moor and Philip Heylen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

141 Lalèyê, Issiaka-P. Latoundji

Culture et religion en Afrique au seuil du XXI^e siècle : conscience d'une renaissance ? / sous la dir. de Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2015. - XII, 257 pages - Aan de kop van de titelpagina: \$3261.. ISBN 9782869786103

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Senegal; culture; religion; Islam; modernization.

Sommaire: Introduction (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê); 1 - La culture, un objet rebelle ? Défis majeurs pour la socio-anthropologie (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê); 2 - Les savoirs endogènes au service de l'unité africaine : esquisse d'une architecture de paix, de sécurité et d'intégration pour l'Afrique du XXI^e siècle fondée sur les alliances à plaisanterie (Jacques Bertrand Mengue Moli); 3 - Textiles et croyances : les tissus africains et les pratiques religieuses (Victoria L. Rovine); 4 - Islam, culture ou religion ? Penser le pluralisme africain des religiosités musulmanes (Rachid Id Yassine); 5 - Réinventer la tradition islamique (Blondin Cissé); 6 - Éthique animique et usages de la nature : ontologies et pratiques niominka dans le delta du Saloum au Sénégal (Cheikh Sadibou Sakho); 7 - Islam et politique à l'ère de la démocratie, et du terrorisme : itinéraires ouest-africains (Leonardo Villalón); 8 - Plis et replis d'une conscience de la culture : le cas des étudiants de l'Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis au Sénégal (Issiaka-P.

Latoundji Lalèyê, Babacar Diop, Abdoulaye Wade); 9 - Économie populaire et modernité endogène (Mouhamedoune Abdoulaye Fall); 10 - Une entreprise religieuse au coeur de l'histoire sociale et politique du Sénégal : Béthio Thioune et les thiantakounes (Abdourahmane Seck); 11 - Quand l'Afrique prie les dieux du Japon : l'adhésion d'adeptes ivoiriens à un mouvement religieux japonais Sukyo Mahikari (Frédérique Louveau); 12 - Le phénomène "Kuluna" ou la violence des jeunes : un défi pour la gouvernance sécuritaire de la ville de Kinshasa (Bahati Bahati Mujinya); 13 - Les religions de l'Afrique traditionnelle : interrogations majeures et pistes pour des recherches actuelles (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

142 Miles, William F.S.

Postcolonial borderland legacies of Anglo-French partition in West Africa / William F.S. Miles - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 3, p. 191-213 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; colonial history; French West Africa; English-speaking Africa; nation building; boundaries.

More than five decades after independence, Africa still struggles with the legacies of colonial partition. On the territorial frontiers between the postcolonial inheritors of the two major colonial powers, Great Britain and France, the continuing impact of European colonialism remains most acute. On the one hand, the splitting of erstwhile homogeneous ethnic groups into British and French camps gave rise to new national identities; on the other hand, it circumvented any possibility of sovereignty via ethnic solidarity. To date, however, there has been no comprehensive assessment of the ethnic groups that were divided between English- and French-speaking states in West Africa, let alone the African continent writ large. This article joins postcolonial ethnography to the emerging field of comparative borderland studies. It argues that, although norms of state-based identity have been internalized in the Anglophone-Francophone borderlands, indigenous bases of association and behavior continue to define life along the West African frontier in ways that undermine state sovereignty. Although social scientists tend to focus on national- and sub-national-level analyses, and increasingly on the effects of globalization on institutional change, study of the African borderlands highlights the continuing importance of colonial legacies and grassroots-derived research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

143 Nantob, N'Yilimon

Monetary policy under uncertainty in WAEMU : parsimonious model and central bank preferences / N'Yilimon Nantob - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 230-247 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine; monetary policy; economic models.

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This paper looks at the implications of monetary policy uncertainty in the WAEMU area over the period 1975-2010. Under uncertainty on the transmission mechanisms, the monetary policy must be cautious according to the 'Brainard conservatism principle'. Using the linear quadratic stochastic control approach by introduction the variance covariance matrix of the estimated parameters in the optimal control theory the results through the optimal monetary policy rule yield that the policy-makers are always very cautious when they have an inflation and output gap stabilization objective. However, when they are concerned to smooth interest rate, their behavior becomes distinctly more aggressive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

144 Rönnbäck, Klas

The idle and the industrious : European ideas about the African work ethic in precolonial West Africa / Klas Rönnbäck - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 117-145.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; professional ethics; Africans; Europeans; stereotypes; intellectual history.

There is a growing interest in the historical attitudes to work globally. This paper studies the stereotype of the "lazy African" in European travel accounts from precolonial West Africa. This was one of the central aspects in the European construction of an African "other" during this period, and came to be used as a justification for much European oppression in Africa in both precolonial and colonial times. It is argued in the paper that the stereotype has existed for much longer than suggested in previous literature in the field. Previous studies have also made over-simplified statements about the stereotype, since it overlooks a most significant trend among European writers, who described not only idleness, but also industriousness, among the Africans they wrote about. By the late eighteenth century, finally, the development of an anti-slavery ideology was followed by a challenge to the whole stereotype. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

145 Thorsen, Dorte

Temporalités, savoir-faire et modes d'action des enfants travailleurs migrants au sein de la parenté élargie en Afrique de l'Ouest / Dorte Thorsen and M. Jacquemin - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 285-299.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Burkina Faso; migrants; children; domestic workers.

Cet article porte sur les enfants migrants en Afrique de l'Ouest dans des contextes où les migrations indépendantes dans l'enfance représentent davantage la norme que l'exception. Il interroge comment l'âge relatif et le sexe d'un enfant jouent sur sa trajectoire. L'article prend appui sur deux biographies de jeunes domestiques - une fille en Côte d'Ivoire et un

garçon au Burkina Faso. En décrivant leurs trajectoires au cours des huit à dix premières années de leur migration en ville, cet article montre comment les recompositions de leur entourage et l'apprentissage de nouveaux savoirs permettent peu à peu aux adolescent(e)s d'exercer davantage de pouvoir sur leur propre vie. À partir de ces éléments empiriques, l'auteure constate que les catégories institutionnelles dominantes, d'une part, masquent la diversité des activités de ces très jeunes migrant(e)s. D'autre part, elles occultent les changements diachroniques qui ont lieu au cours même de leur expérience migratoire de travail. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

146 Walther, Olivier J.

West African spatial patterns of economic activities : combining the 'spatial factor' and 'mobile space' approaches / Olivier J. Walther, Allen M. Howard, and Denis Retaillé - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 346-365.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Sahel; Sierra Leone; international trade; marketplaces; boundaries; mobility; space; research methods.

Over the last 30 years, two different bodies of literature developed by both US historians and francophone geographers have moved toward similar conclusions regarding West African economic spatial patterns. Despite their different backgrounds, both the 'spatial factor' approach promoted by historians and the 'mobile space' approach developed by geographers view exchange centres as nodes of transnational trade networks and places in production territories, and perceive spatial dynamics as highly dependent on shifts of trade flows and production activities. The objective of this article is to bring these two approaches together. The authors analyse the linguistic, disciplinary and geographic barriers that have separated them, and explain why and how these obstacles are being overcome. They then turn to what the two approaches have in common, notably their emphasis on actors in space, particularly traders, and where their differences lie. Finally, they show how a combined approach can make a significant contribution to the scholarly study of space in West Africa. The authors argue that continuing dialogue among fields can contribute to a reassessment of development policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BENIN

147 Blimpo, Moussa P.

Kinship, trust and moral hazard in the motorcycle-taxi market in Togo and Benin / Moussa P. Blimpo - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 173-192 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; taxis; drivers; contracts; property; economic models.

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In the motorcycle-taxi market in most Sub-Saharan African countries, the relation between vehicle owner and driver is characterised by a principal-agent problem with the following features: the owner cannot observe the final output of the driver and therefore cannot condition a wage on it, and higher effort from the driver depreciates the motorcycle. These two features imply that it is in the owner's best interest that the driver exerts as little effort as possible while still leasing the motorcycle from him. The problem with low-effort implementation is that the motorcycle will not generate enough revenue. The author analyses the contractual arrangements between owners and the drivers in this market using survey data from four cities in Togo and Benin. Evidence suggests that the quest for trust through kinship between owner and driver may explain the prevalence of a contract that induces drivers to exert excessive effort, leading to adverse outcomes like traffic accidents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

148 Jacob, Jean-Pierre

L'Islam à la Frontière : le rôle des marabouts dans l'installation et la protection des villages winye (Centre-ouest Burkina Faso) entre le XVIIe et le XIXe siècle / Jean-Pierre Jacob - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 132-154.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Gurunsi; marabouts; animism; African religions; rituals; Islam; villages.

Cet article décrit les recours aux 'marabouts' dans les pratiques d'installation rituelle et de protection de villages animistes en pays winye au Burkina Faso. Il montre que le sens de ces interventions varient entre une période plus ancienne (exemple du village de Kwena, fin XVIIe) marquée par un islam dominé par la prépondérance des sociétés animistes et une période plus récente (exemple du village de Boromo, mi-XIXe siècle), caractérisée par un islam prosélyte et dominateur. Il décrit les pratiques rituelles et les représentations qui constituent le terrain commun qui rend possible les échanges entre musulmans et animistes et propose ce faisant une description approfondie de quelques unes des institutions winye les plus importantes (autel et chefferie de terre). Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

149 Roth, Claudia

Entre rêves de grandeur et pragmatisme : les jeunes en milieu urbain au Burkina Faso / Claudia Roth - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 80-105.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; youth; youth unemployment; urban areas; social conditions.

En dépit de sa croissance économique, le Burkina Faso reste l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde. Dans les villes, entre 20 et 30% des moins de 30 ans sont sans travail

véritablement rémunéré. Beaucoup d'entre eux vivent en situation de contrat entre les générations à l'envers, logés et nourris par leurs parents. Ce climat de précarité constante et d'incertitude quotidienne conduit à des formes spécifiques de fantaisies et d'actions. Les entretiens avec de jeunes hommes et femmes de Bobo-Dioulasso que l'auteur a menés à plusieurs reprises sur trois ans (étude longitudinale) mettent en lumière les conditions qui facilitent l'action en situation d'incertitude quotidienne. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

150 Wouterse, Fleur

Household out-of-pocket expenses on health : does disease type matter? / Fleur Wouterse and Mahamadou Tankari - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 254-276.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; household expenditure; health care.

This study uses new household data from Burkina Faso and regression analysis to further the understanding of household behaviour in relation to health care systems. The authors model the household decision-making process regarding health care utilisation in three steps: the perception of illness, choosing a treatment regime and health expenditure. In particular, they explain - at the individual level - the contraction of one of four diseases (malaria, digestive tract problems, respiratory infection and influenza). The authors then explain the choice of a treatment regime - home treatment or treatment at a public health facility - conditional upon the individual contracting a particular disease and estimate a health expenditure function conditional upon an individual contracting a particular disease and on the choice of treatment. Disease type is found to explain both treatment choice and health care expenditure with households more likely to opt for home treatment for influenza and with respiratory infection as the most expensive to treat. The authors also find that treatment at a public health facility implies much higher expenses. Their results also point to a gender bias with health care spending significantly higher for male household members. Further, asset poor households are more likely to opt for home treatment while migrants, as a source of information or even medication, reduce this likelihood. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

151 Zagré Kaboré, Edwige

Diversité des œuvres de Laongo et culture de la paix / Edwige Zagré Kaboré - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 249-260 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; sculpture.

Le patrimoine touristique du Burkina Faso s'est enrichi par la création du site de sculpture sur granite de Laongo, qui est un 'musée à ciel ouvert'. Le site de Laongo est un cadre de rencontres, d'échanges d'expériences, de travail et surtout de création artistique. Les

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œuvres véhiculent des messages de toute nature : paix, hospitalité, solidarité, etc. Les artistes sont de nationalités différentes, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Belgique, Grande-Bretagne, Japon, Autriche, France, Pays-Bas, Colombie, Pologne, etc., permettant un art sous la forme d'expression de la diversité culturelle dans le contexte de la mondialisation. La variété des thèmes et le foisonnement des différentes cultures permettent au public de se ressourcer et de puiser dans cette diversité culturelle des éléments pouvant guider chacun à la recherche d'une citoyenneté, mais aussi d'une culture de la paix. L'installation d'une culture de la paix suppose une bonne éducation du peuple. On note un besoin de réorientation des peuples africains, notamment sa jeunesse et les communautés de base. Cette activité peut être accomplie par la sensibilisation des mouvements artistiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GHANA

152 Adika, Gordon Senanu Kwame

Multilingualism, language in education, and academic literacy : applied linguistics research in the language centre / eds. Gordon S. K. Adika, Charles C. Asante. - Legon-Accra : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2014. - X, 185 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; language policy; linguistics; English language; Ewe language.

The Language Centre of the University of Ghana was founded in 1970 as a language research department under the then Faculty of Arts. Its mandate was to focus on research and teaching related to the improvement of performance in English, the official language, and the various Ghanaian languages as vectors of education, culture and community interaction. Since the 1970s the Centre has been focusing on research related to language learning, teaching and assessment, language endangerment and documentation, multilingualism, intercultural communication, and the interconnected areas of language and literature. The ten chapters of this collective volume comprise research articles by directors and research fellows of the Centre, selected from previously published works with continuing relevance, as well as more recent works that have not yet been published. Ghanaian language and literature in national development (Mary Esther Kropp Dakubu); Language policy for primary schools: quo vadimus? (Kingsley Andoh-Kumi); L1-influence as a possible source of variation in the use of the third person singular pronoun in Ghanaian English (Mabel Y. Asante); On the state of English studies among first year students in the University of Ghana (Faustina B. Hyde); The problem of English language skills at the university level: a case study of first-year law and administration students at the University of Ghana (Helen Odamtten, Aloysius Denkabe, Innocentia E. Tsikata); The lecturer as speaker and student as listener in an academic discourse context (Vera E.M. Arhin); Range and frequency of conjunctive adjuncts in Ghanaian University students' writing in English (Cordon S.K. Adiha and Adeline Borti); The making of a modern herbalist:

a narratological analysis of Marian Ewurama Addy's 'Rewards: an autobiography' (David Ako Odoi); The contribution of the North German Missionary Society (NGMS) to the development of Ewe (Kofi Dorvlo); Nominalisation in Ewe (Kafui A.G. Ofori). [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Adjei-Mensah, Gifty

Executive compensation, ownership structure and loan quality of banks in Ghana / Gifty Adjei-Mensah, Mohammed Amidu, and Joshua Yindenaba Abor - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 331-341 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; banks; loans; economic models.

This paper analyses the effects of executive compensation and ownership structure on loan quality of banks. The study uses a panel data on 26 Ghanaian banks over the period, 2003-2011. Using a dynamic panel model, estimations are made using the Generalized Method of Moments. The results show that management is efficient when director shareholding is very prominent in banks. Institutional ownership and public listing of banks also have a significantly negative relationship with non-performing loans, while lag of non-performing loans, equity ratio, exchange rate depreciation and increases in net interest margins are seen to have a negative effect on loan quality. Executive compensation had no significant effect on loan monitoring. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Adrover, Lauren

Refashioning chieftaincy in Ghana: festival dress, corporate sponsorship and new logics of value / Lauren Adrover - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 635-655 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; clothing; festivals; chieftaincy; power.

Annual festivals in Ghana celebrate the agricultural harvest and commemorate the political authority of local chiefs. Today, multinational corporations such as Guinness, MTN and Vodafone sponsor almost all aspects of festival production. Sponsor participation has transformed festivals into sites saturated with images of commodities and corporate brands. While some chiefs support corporate participation, others deplore sponsors, who they perceive as threatening chiefs' control over the festival arena. A critical medium through which chiefs police and participate in discourses about cultural and political legitimacy is dress: chiefs clothe members of their entourages alternatively in T-shirts with corporate logos and T-shirts with images of chiefs. During festivals, chiefs orchestrate embodied practices to assert new claims to their political authority based on the nobility of their lineage or their participation in global economic networks. Through an exploration of contemporary dress practices, the author argues that what is at stake in corporate-sponsored festivals is the emergence of new logics of value that challenge

people to reassess the social and economic relations that underlie the production of political power in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

155 Baisley, Elizabeth

Framing the Ghanaian LGBT rights debate: competing decolonisation and human rights frames / Elizabeth Baisley - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 383-402.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; LGBT; action groups; homosexuality.

This paper investigates how lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights movements in Ghana, both anti and pro, framed the debate that captured media attention in 2006 and 2011. Decolonisation and human rights frames were appropriated, challenged, and dominated by opponents of LGBT rights, making it difficult for LGBT activists to use them. The opponents' corruption frame overpowered the LGBT activists' preservation frame. When LGBT activists used a human rights frame (comparing sexual minorities to racial minorities and to persons with disabilities), the countermovement appropriated it in a way that excluded same-sex relations by comparing sexual minorities to 'deviants', persons with mental illnesses, and animals. The interaction between the decolonisation and human rights frames was also problematic: the corruption frame not only rendered the LGBT activists' preservation frame nearly useless, but it also made their use of the human rights frame appear to be cultural imperialism and problematised the help they received from international LGBT organisations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

156 Debrah, Emmanuel

Ghana : essays in the study of political science / eds Emmanuel Debrah ... [et al.]. - Legon-Accra : For the University of Ghana by Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2014. - XV, 188 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Social sciences series ; 8) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9988647042

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; State formation; democracy; elections; political parties; public administration; globalization; economic integration; political history; government policy; textbooks (form).

This University of Ghana reader on politics in Ghana was produced by the Department of Political Science. It contains chapters on the Marxist period from 1962-1966 (B.D.G. Folsom), the crisis of the State in Africa (Kwame A. Ninsin), popular struggles from 1982-1986 (Emmanuel Hansen), the 1969 election (Yaw Twumasi), political parties (E. Gyimah-Boadi and Emmanuel Debrah), ethnicity in the 2004 election (Alex K.D. Frempong), gender in the 1996 election (Beatrix Allah-Mensah), public administration (E.

Gyimah-Boadi and Donald Rothchild), government policy reform (J.R.A. Ayee), development policy (J.R.A. Ayee and Emmanuel Debrah), African unity and globalization (K. Boafo-Arthur), and regional conflict resolution (Abeeku Essuman-Johnson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Dzorgbo, Dan-Bright S.

Sociology and development issues in Ghana : a reader in sociology / ed. by Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo, Steve Tonah. - Tema : For the University of Ghana by Woeli Publishing Services, 2014. - X, 236 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Social sciences series ; 9) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; sociological research; economic development; chieftaincy; Pentecostalism; gender inequality; punishment; female-headed households; child labour; traditional society; social change.

The first part of this reader in sociology chronicles the history and growth of sociology as a scientific discipline at the University of Ghana (Legon). Titles in Part I: Introduction to the reader (Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo); The history and growth of sociology in the University of Ghana (Steve Tonah & Akosua K. Darkwah). Part II presents studies on a diversity of sociological and developmental issues: Postcolonial development in Ghana and South Korea: the colonial factor (Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo); Chiefs and chieftaincy institution in Ghana: a historical and contemporary analysis (Alhassan Sulemana Anamzoya); Religious aspects of social change in modern Ghana (Max Assimeng); The upsurge of Pentecostalism in Ghana: 1980-2012 (Michael Perry Kweku Okyerefo); Democratic governance and women representation in Ghana: a critical evaluation of the progress (Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo & Sylvia Esther Gyan); Structural gendered inequalities in the Ghanaian economy (Akosua K. Darkwah); 9. Punishment and crime deterrence: a historical perspective (Chris Abotchie); Female household heads and household maintenance in Ghana: an analysis of socioeconomic and cultural factors (Albert Kpoor); The relationship between farmers and Fulani herdsman (SteveTonah); Trokosi - a necessary evil? (G. K. Nukunya); Understanding the logic underpinning the recruitment of children for domestic work (Peace Mamle Tetteh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Fobil, Julius

Public health issues in Ghana : practice, interventions and control strategies / eds, Julius Fobil, Justice Nonvignon. - Tema : For the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana Ltd, 2014. - XVI, 134 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Clinical sciences series ; 7) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9988199015

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public health; health care; health policy; health insurance; diseases; child mortality.

This reader highlights topics in public health, environmental health, epidemiology, climate change, health policy, health informatics, and biostatistics. It presents an interdisciplinary picture of the conditions responsible for health outcomes in the Ghanaian society and examines a broad range of factors which determine disease causation and distribution, and the conditions that must be met in order to minimize the burden of disease in Ghana. Section I: Environment and health - disease determinants and transmission. 1. Estimating age- and sex-specific schedules of the fractions of deaths due to malaria and diarrhea in an urban area using proportional mortality models on routine data (Julius N. Fobil, Alexander Kraemer, Christian G. Meyer and Juergen May); 2. Hydroelectric-power development: climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, adaptations and health in dam environments in Ghana - a case study (Julius Fobil). Section II: Application of biostatistics and new technologies to the Ghanaian healthcare system. 3. Human resource for e-health care delivery: the state of the Ghanaian health sector (Moses Aikins, Baaba da-Costa Vroom and Samuel K.K. Dery); 4. Designing maternity and child health information systems (Samuel K.K. Dery, Emmanuel Adjei, Gameli Kwame Norgbe). Section III: Disease control in Ghana - interventions strategies and key challenges. 5. The distribution and possible avoidance of competition among *Lanistes varicus* snails in the Tono irrigation canals in northern Ghana (Francis Anto and Langbong Bimi). Section IV: Strengthening the Ghanaian healthcare system: challenges and prospects. 6. The evolution of health policy and systems research (HPSR) in Ghana: lessons, challenges and the way forward (Irene Akua Agyepong); 7. Ghana's national health insurance scheme: prospects and challenges (Genevieve C. Aryeetey, Justice Nonvignon and Moses Aikins); 8. Trends in child mortality rates in Ghana (Samuel Bosomprah); Way forward (Moses Aikins). [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Gaddah, Mawuli

The demand for public health care and the progressivity of health care services in Ghana / Mawuli Gaddah, Alistair Munro, and Peter Quartey - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 79-91 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public health; health care; child health; economic models.

This paper examines the choice of health care and progressivity of health care services in Ghana. Using a combination of benefit incidence analysis and a discrete choice model and data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey, the results give clear evidence of progressivity with consistent ordering: postnatal and prenatal services are the most progressive, followed by clinic visits, and then hospital visits. Child health care services are more progressive than adult. Own price and income elasticities are higher for public health care than private health care and for adults than children. Poorer households are substantially more price responsive than wealthy ones, implying that fee increases for public health care will impact negatively on equity in health care. Simulations show the

importance of opportunity costs in health care decisions and suggest that reforms that focus only on out-of-pocket expenses will have a limited ability to extend public health care to all potential users. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

160 Müller, Louise

On the demonization and discrimination of Akan and Yoruba women in Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies / Louise Müller - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 104-120 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Akan; Yoruba; women; religion; filmmakers; gender inequality; images.

This article focuses on the religious information inside Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies regarding Akan and Yoruba women. More specifically, it focuses on the indigenous religious, Christian, and Islamic messages inside these movies in relation to women. The article demonstrates that Akan and Yoruba filmmakers, who dominate the Ghanaian and Nigerian video movie industries, are part of networks of religious institutions, predominantly Pentecostal-Charismatic Christian and modest Islamic ones. These organizations sponsor filmmakers to spread religious messages that promote hierarchical gender relations and the suppression of equal rights for women, e.g., economic independence. By providing an overview of Akan and Yoruba belief systems, in respect of indigenous, Christian, and Islamic gender-related positional concepts and ideological communication on what is appropriate behavior for women, the author will show and support the hypothesis that these movies contribute to women's demonization and (economic) discrimination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

161 Ofori-Atta, Angela

Changing trends in mental health care and research in Ghana / Angela Ofori-Atta and Sammy Ohene (eds.). - Legon-Accra : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2014. - XI, 272 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Clinical sciences series ; 3) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9988860218

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; mental health; mental disorders; psychiatry; health care.

This collected volume is about the changing trends in mental health care and research in Ghana. The first section of the book includes a brief history of the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Ghana Medical School and of mental health care in Ghana, and a revised situation analysis of mental health services and legislation from 2005. This section is followed by sections on conceptualization of mental illness, mental health practice in a teaching hospital setting, and on research in Psychiatry and Clinical Biology. In the concluding paragraph, thoughts are shared about the way forward in mental health care and research in Ghana. Contributions by Angela Ofori-Atta, Sammy Ohene, Lily Kpobi,

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Akwasi Osei, Araba Sefa-Dedeh, U.M. Read, C. Lund, Selassie Addom, Joana Salifu, C. Charles Mate-Kole, J. B. Asare, Akua Afriyie Addae, David Goldberg, Gabriel Ivbijaro, Lucia Kolkiewicz, M. Ampomah, A. Anum, I. Ekem, K. Acquaye, G. Ankra-Badu, F. Sey, Vincent Boima, Vincent Ganu, David Adjei, Charlotte Osafo, Michael Mate-Kole, Dwomoa Adu, Timothy N. A. Archampong, K. N. Nkrumah, Hannah Belle A. Anang, Salma Yusuf Adusei, Ethel Akpene Atefoe, Yasmin Mohammed, J. Osae-Larbi, R. Acquaaah-Arhin, Seth Asafo, Olive Okraku, Seraphim Mork, Abena Sarfo, E. Ghanney, Dzifa Attah, Helen Jack, T. Mirzoev, A. Mensah-Kufuor, A. Dzadey, K. Armah-Aloo and K.D. Atweam. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Osei, Kofi A.

Recent developments in finance : Ghana and selected African countries : a reader in finance / ed. by Kofi A. Osei ... [et al.]. - Accra New Town : For the University of Ghana by Woeli Publishing Services, 2014. - XXIII, 286 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Business series ; 2) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; finance; banking; insurance; financial market; foreign investments; small enterprises; textbooks (form).

This University of Ghana reader on finance contains chapters on the Ghanaian banking sector (Anthony Q.Q. Aboagye, S.K. Akoena, T.O. Antwi-Asare and A.F. Gockel), the Ghanaian insurance sector (Joseph Oscar Akotey, Kofi A. Osei, Albert Gemegah, K. Ansah-Adu, Charles Andoh and Joshua Abor), financial markets in Ghana, Nigeria and some other African countries (Kofi A. Osei, Charles K.D. Adjasi, Eme U. Fiawoyife, Sam Mensah, Elsie Addo and Nicholas B. Biekpe), foreign direct investments in Africa (Charles K.D. Adjasi, Joshua Abor, Kofi A. Osei, Ernestine E. Nyavor-Foli, Lordina P. Manu, Simon K. Harvey, Barfour Osei and Sarah Addai), and financing of small and medium enterprises in Ghana (Anthony Kyereboah-Coleman, Kofi A. Osei, Joshua Abor and Nicholas Biekpe). [ASC Leiden abstract]

163 Quayesi-Amakye, Joseph

Coping with evil in Ghanaian Pentecostalism / Joseph Quayesi-Amakye - In: *Exchange*: (2014), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 254-272.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Pentecostalism; witchcraft; cosmology.

From songs, sermons and practices, this article examines the way Ghanaian Pentecostals address the question of evil and suffering. It approaches this from the perspective of common believers and leadership. The discussions reveal that there are multiple understandings, perceptions and interpretative tensions concerning how to cope with evil among Ghanaian Pentecostals, whereas common believers approach it through what Opoku Onyinah calls 'witchdemonology', leadership considers this as inadequate. This is

because common believers fail to understand the role of evil and suffering in human existence. As such they tend to promote the devil far above the Almighty God. According to leadership the presence of evil may not necessarily contradict God's goodness and purpose. The paper concludes with some Biblical propositions in an attempt to resolve the apparent tension. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Sackeyfio, Arthur C.

Development and use of quality medicines in Ghana / eds, Arthur C. Sackeyfio, Alexander K. Nyarko, Patrick Amoateng. - Tema, Ghana : For the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana Ltd, 2014. - XIX, 111 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Clinical sciences series ; 8) - School of Pharmacy, University of Ghana. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9988201478

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; medicinal drugs.

This reader addresses issues related to the development and use of medicines in Ghana. Topics include quality control and standardization of medicines, as well as poor quality and fake medicines and the dangers they pose. Titles: The Ghanaian experience in drugs discovery research (Edwin Nkansah, Arthur C. Sackeyfio, Alexander K. Nyarko, Patrick Amoateng, Isaac J. Asiedu Gyekyey and Benoit K. Banga N'guessan); Scientific formulation of herbal medicines (Ofosua Adi-Dako, Arthur C. Sackeyfio, Philip Debrah and Grace Lovia Allotey-Babington); Quality control of plant medicines: the way forward (Samuel Frimpong-Manso, Alexander K. Nyarko and George Magnus T. Ayitey); Poor quality medicines (Henry Nettey, Grace Lovia Allotey-Babington and Philip Debrah); Pharmacotherapy at the extremes of life Grace Lovia Allotey-Babington, Henry Nettey and Ofosua Adi-Dako); A cursory look at resistance to antimicrobial agents in sub-saharan Africa (Philip Debrah, Henry Nettey, Josephine Ataa Hinneh and Ofosua Adi-Dako); Pharmacy education: global and Ghanaian perspectives (Irene A. Kretchy, Barima A. Afrane, Akosua B. Debrah and Dziedzom Gagblezu-Alomatu); Pharmacy education: implementing competency oriented internship (Barima A. Afrane, Irene A. Kretchy, Dziedzom Gagblezu Alomatu and Akosua B. Debrah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

165 Sakyi, E.K.

Public administration in Ghana : selected contemporary issues / eds. E.K. Sakyi, A. Ahenkan, J.N. Bawole. - Tema : For the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana Ltd, 2015. - XVIII, 284 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Business series ; 6) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9988199015

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public administration; administrative reform; human resources; management; tourism; corruption; local government; decentralization; sustainable development.

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This edited volume's main subject is the question of how public sector reforms are changing public administration in Ghana. It holds chapters on a broad range of related issues, like human resource management, organizational management, decentralization, tourism, corruption, and sustainable development. Contents: Public policy process: an introduction (Thomas Buabeng); Decentralisation and Ghana's public administration system (Richardson Azunu); Policy and institutional perspectives on local economic development in Africa: the Ghanaian perspectives (Kwame Ameyaw Domfeh, Justice Nyigmah Bawole and James Kwame Mensah); Strategic HRM - a review of the literature on high performance work systems (HPWS) and organizational performance (Emmanuel Seidu); An analysis of human resource development policy of a private university in Ghana (T. Obuobisa-Darko and E.K. Sakyi); Reducing corruption at the local government level in Ghana (Nana Boachie-Danquah); An assessment of the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy of Ghana (Kwame Asamoah); Communities and eco-tourism development in Ghana: examining the impacts of degradation on eco-tourism sites in the Hohoe municipal area (Justice Nyigmah Bawole); Chieftaincy and local government in Ghana (Kwame Asamoah); Computerization experience of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) in Ghana (E.K. Sakyi); Is sustainable development achievable in developing countries? An analysis of Ghana's development policy achievements and challenges (Domfeh K.A, Ahenkan A. and Bawole N.J.); Educational needs of children orphaned by AIDS in the Ashanti and eastern regions of Ghana (Lily Yarney, Matilda Pappoe and E.K. Sakyi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Sottie, Cynthia Akorfa

Social work in a changing world : issues and prospects / ed. by Cynthia Akorfa Sottie, Mavis Dako-Gyeke, Rose Jones Walls. - Accra New Town : For the University of Ghana by Woeli Publishing Services, 2014. - XIX, 221 p. ; 21 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Social sciences series ; 7) - Department of Social Work, University of Ghana. - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; social work; social work education; domestic violence; disabled; elderly; health insurance; poverty reduction; social welfare.

Social work in the African context is confronted with many challenges including highly disparate levels of socio-economic development, widespread and complex conflicts and wars, large-scale poverty, and ravaging health problems. Focusing on Ghana, the contributors to this collective volume seek to discuss these challenges in a locally relevant and appropriate way, drawing on existing local knowledge, skills and value systems. Chapters: Development of the social work profession (Cynthia Akorfa Sottie and Alice Boateng); An application of a North American model of pedagogical practice in a Ghanaian social work classroom: a critical reflection (Brenda McGadney and George Domfe); Searching for relevance: culture and social work education in Africa (Kwaku Osei-Hwedie);

The effect of aftercare service on the outcomes of care leavers in Ghana (Kwabena Frimpong-Manso); Domestic violence against girls and women: a look at theoretical perspectives (Mavis Dako-Gyeke); Women's violence against men: fact or fiction? (Paul Alhassan Issahaku); Needs assessment of facilities for students with disabilities (Harriet J.B. Baffoe and P.K. Abrefah); Problems of the elderly in Ghana: an assessment of existing interventions (Florence Akosua Agyemang); Poverty reduction and the role of social education and practice in Ghana (Marie-Antoinette Sossou); Housing in Ghana as a human development issue (Paul Alhassan Issahaku); Analyzing the National Health Insurance Act: Ghana's premier policy to assure human development via access to health care (Rose Jones Walls); Towards a comprehensive system of community based mental health care in Ghana: social work perspective (Cynthia Akorfa Sottie); Conceptualizing social justice, sustainable development, and corporate social responsibility as social welfare matrix in large-scale gold mining (Prince Amoah); Future direction of the social work profession in Ghana (Mavis Dako-Gyeke). [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Steiner-Asiedu, Matilda

Perspectives from the world of nutrition and food science / eds. Matilda Steiner-Asiedu, Agartha Ohemeng, George A. Annor. - Legon-Accra : for the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana, 2015. - XVI, 137 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Department of nutrition and food science ; 3) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9789988219123

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; food; nutritive value; nutrition; food consumption; elderly; nutrition education; food preservation.

This reader addresses issues of food and nutrition security in Ghana. It highlights the need to eat from all food groups, as well as the importance of breakfast, local cereals and of reading food labels. It discusses certain traditional food processing techniques and draws attention to some popular dietary behaviours and their health implications. Titles: Iodine deficiency disorders in perspective (Ebenezer Asibey-Berko and John Egbuta); The changing nature of the Ghanaian food groups: challenges for our health (Helena Nti, Sarah Hilda Hammond and Jacob Setorglo); Breakfast: the Ghanaian perspective and our health (Matilda Steiner-Asiedu, Justicia Kyeremeh and Alex Kojo Anderson); Hydration and sports performance (Renee Nsarko, Fred Vuvor and Jacob Setorglo); Food labelling for healthy eating habits (Matilda Steiner-Asiedu, Frank Hayford and Alex Anderson); Addressing complementary feeding challenges through nutrition education (Agartha Ohemeng); Geophagia: nutritional and health implications (Obad Harrison, Helena Nti and Fred Vuvor); Nutrition of the elderly in Ghana: preliminary findings (Matilda Steiner-Asiedu, Benedicta Atulbire Aganiba and William Bruce Owusu); Perspectives on the traditional food processing technologies in Ghana (Firibu K. Saalia, Esther Sakyi-Dawson and Samuel

Sefa-Dedeh); Nutrition and health benefits of consuming millet grains (George Amponsah Annor). [ASC Leiden abstract]

168 Welbeck, Jennifer E.

Topical issues in maternal and child health in Ghana / eds, Jennifer E. Welbeck ... [et al.]. - Tema : For the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana Ltd, 2014. - XV, 193 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (University of Ghana readers, Clinical sciences series ; 9) - Department of Child Health and Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 9988201494

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; maternal and child health care; child mortality; maternal mortality; child abuse; diseases.

Relatively more children in Ghana are surviving their early years than previously. Though Ghana still has a high burden of infectious diseases, gains continue to be made in expanding vaccination programmes, promoting infant and young child nutrition and implementing disease-specific control programmes. An epidemiologic transition is indeed occurring: non-communicable, chronic disorders have come to contribute significantly to morbidity and mortality. The contributors to this collective volume address the current challenges faced by clinicians, highlight paediatric research, and discuss past and present clinical and advocacy efforts. Chapters: Brief history of child health in Korle Bu (Adziri H. Sackey); New-born deaths: a major challenge to achieving Millennium Development Goals (Christabel C. Enweronu-Laryea and Jennifer E. Welbeck); Child development services: the key to increasing economic gain and preventing developmental disorders and disability in Ghana (Edem M. Tette); The child who does not speak: the face of autism in Accra (Ebenezer V. Badoe); Child abuse in Ghana: a 4-year tertiary centre experience; Outcome of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia at the paediatric oncology unit, Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, Ghana: a 5-year review (Catherine I. Segbefia, Lorna A. Renner, Novisi Baeta, Janet E. Neequaye, Yvonne A. Dei-Adomakoh and Ivy Ekem); Burkitt's lymphoma research (Janet E. Neequaye and Catherine I. Segbefia); Paediatric HIV Care (Lorna A. Renner and Bamenla Q. Goka); Evolution of resistance and treatment policy for malaria in Ghana (George O. Adjei and Bamenla Q. Goka); Dying to give life: the case of maternal deaths in Ghana (Samuel A. Oppong); Caesarean section (CS): developmental history, outcomes and new trends including CS for maternal request (Joseph D. Seffah); Cervical incompetence in contemporary obstetric practice (Henry N. Laryea); Improving maternal health: are we involving our men? (Roseline D. Doe); The way forward (Bamenla Q. Goka, Lorna A. Renner and Samuel A. Oppong. [ASC Leiden abstract]

169 Williams, Justin

The 'Rawlings' revolution and rediscovery of the African diaspora in Ghana (1983-2015) / Justin Williams - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 366-387.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; economic policy; structural adjustment; diasporas; pan-Africanism; tourism.

When Jerry Rawlings and his PNDC took power in Ghana for the second time in 1981, he promised nothing short of a revolution. He delivered, but not in a way his most passionate backers anticipated. Despite his radical nationalist rhetoric that often evoked Kwame Nkrumah's image, Rawlings' 'second coming' is widely known for acquiescing to Africa's most comprehensive structural adjustment programmes under the auspices of the IMF and World Bank. What is much less studied is the relationship of these reforms to Ghana's 'rediscovery' of the African diaspora and its Pan-African political past. This article explores the relationship between neoliberal economic policies and the creation of Pan-African cultural markets aimed at African-Americans used to further the ongoing cause of nation-building in Ghana. This article also reflects on how major global geopolitical shifts played out in a single African state and their impact on how nations increasingly seek to subvert heritage to the logic of the marketplace. In all, it will display the role African nations' play in re-fashioning the past for their diasporas to suit more recent needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

170 Heitz Tokpa, Katharina

Risks and opportunities : securing futures in Côte d'Ivoire's violent crisis and beyond / Katharina Heitz Tokpa - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 20-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; civil wars; risk; human security.

This article examines how people who do not live in so-called risk societies deal with risks and insecurities prevalent in their daily lives. Along the life trajectories of two men in Cote d'Ivoire's violent crisis, the article analyses the subjects' various ways of securing their futures in a war context with a focus on physical and economic insecurities. Both men happened to have worked in a car repair shop on the eve of the war: one of them joined the rebellion and went into combat; the other managed to get by with multiple strategies, such as small businesses, associational life and by linking up with powerful actors. Even if risk avoidance strategies are employed, risk avoidance does not seem to be the predominant preoccupation in the case-studies examined. The findings rather suggest that risks are consciously taken to seek opportunities in the first place. Hence, a conceptual lens that focuses exclusively on risks seems insufficient to explain the actors' deliberations and paths taken. Therefore, the author proposes to adopt a complementary perspective that includes opportunity seeking rather than solely risk avoidance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

171 N'Guessan, Konstanze

Fathers and children of Ivorian independence: metaphors of kinship and generation in the making of a national time / Konstanze N'Guessan - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 289-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; youth; generations; images; group identity; politics.

The author looks at the image of a generation of youth in Côte d'Ivoire as the vanguard force of an ongoing struggle for independence and a new nation on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of independence. Drawing upon the theoretical framework of Reinhart Koselleck, she explores the making of national time as layered temporality, with generations not succeeding each other but rather coexisting. Her analysis of expressions and performances of 'doing being youth' helps in understanding how the label 'youth' is used to mark membership in or exclusion from a collective. She examines the process of how 'youth' is made into a meaningful marker and how and why political actors engage in performances of 'being youth'. She embeds this analysis in a genealogy of the nation as a metaphoric kin group and examines the ways in which Ivorians belong to and actively create 'generations', referring to independence as a lieu de mémoire. The paper explores the cultural expressions of contemporary Ivorian politics and analyses performances of the past in the present and the positions young people may take or are given in the nation's past, present and future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

172 Beekman, Gonne

Family networks and income hiding : evidence from lab-in-the field experiments in rural Liberia / Gonne Beekman, Marcel Gatto, and Eleonora Nillesen - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 453-469 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; kinship; investments.

This study investigates the relationship between family network density and income hiding in rural Liberia. The authors link people's behaviour in a modified lottery experiment and a time preference game to detailed information about their family networks. They find that individuals with a dense family network are more likely to pay a fraction of their endowment to hide their earnings from the experiment. This association is mainly driven by male respondents. They also find that men with dense family networks have lower discount rates than those with smaller networks. Qualitative responses suggest that these men perceive the authors as an alternative bank: if they have no immediate purpose for the money, they prefer the research team to keep it for two weeks. This prevents them from spending it on things other than its intended use and may keep predatory members of the family network at bay. The negative association between family network density and investment decisions

is stronger if these networks are characterised by members who sought financial support in the past. Taken together, the results offer tentative evidence that dense family networks, under some conditions, have adverse impacts on economic decision-making. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Patton, Adell

Civil rights in America's African diaspora : Firestone Rubber and segregation in Liberia / Adell Patton - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 319-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; United States; diasporas; African Americans; rubber; multinational enterprises; segregation; civil and political rights; political history.

In 1926, the United States (US) company Firestone Rubber in Akron, Ohio initiated a second practice of segregation in Liberia. The first practice began with the minority regime of the Afro-American settlers over 17 ethnic groups in the Republic of Liberia in 1847. Civil rights were unheard of in Liberia during either of these two periods. This changed when Liberian students travelled to the US on government scholarships, primarily to study in historical black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the 1940s and 1950s. When the Liberian students were exposed to the Civil Rights Movement, they fully understood the injustice of the situation in Liberia. Dr Martin Luther King, Jr and others travelled to the Gold Coast for its transition into becoming the nation of Ghana on 6 March 1957. Meetings between King and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah led to collaborative efforts towards ending colonial racism in Africa and segregation in the US. During the Cold War, segregation in the US and Liberia was a source of shame for both nations. Liberian students returning from the US began 'sit-ins' in protest against segregated Firestone facilities. The Liberian government responded by enacting its first Civil Rights Act against Firestone in 1958 and ending discrimination, except in segregated schools. This article shows, however, that it took more than another 30 years for the first decolonisation process to end the minority regime after the Civil Rights Acts of 1958, and to end the original form of ethnic segregation, which began in 1847 and ended as a result of the violent civil wars of the 1980s and 1990s. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MALI

174 Brottem, Leif

Hosts, strangers and the tenure politics of livestock corridors in Mali / Leif Brottem - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 4, p. 638-657 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; livestock policy; drylands; soil management; land tenure.

In dryland West Africa, policy makers have come to acknowledge livestock mobility as a sound adaptation strategy for variable dryland climate regimes. In Mali, the national

government is taking measures to support mobility in the form of grazing zones, conflict management mechanisms and, most notably, livestock passage corridors. These corridors are part of a long and contentious history of territorialization in agrarian West Africa. This article demonstrates through a comparative case study that livestock corridors can accomplish the agroecological objective of improving herd mobility but they also have unforeseen political impacts that depend on socio-spatial relations between farmers and herders. By historicizing corridors and contextualizing them within the host-stranger relationship that is found throughout the region, the article reveals the different meanings that boundary-making processes take on for autochthonous farmers and mobile herders. In an area where ethnic Fulani herders have settled independently from farming communities, the latter have rejected a proposed corridor. In contrast, farmers in areas where herders are seasonal guests have supported the same measure. These divergent outcomes do not depend simply on different levels of resource competition, but, instead, on the ways in which corridors and their boundaries become inscribed in perceived land claims and power relations between competing groups. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

175 Rösenthaller, Ute

Dressed in photographs: between uniformization, self-enhancement and the promotion of stars and leaders in Bamako / Ute Rösenthaller - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 697-721 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; clothing; portraits; clothing industry.

Most literature on cloth focuses on its capacity as a medium of identity construction in relation to politics, economy, ethnicity, age and gender. As such, the equalizing properties of uniforms are often contrasted with the creation of individual styles of dress. This article discusses a further dimension in the complexity of the meanings of clothing: it explores the history, uses and local meanings of fabrics on which photographs of public personalities are printed in Bamako. In Bamako in the 2000s, entrepreneurs from different sectors of society, such as politics, religion, media, art, education and commerce, rediscovered this type of cloth as a business opportunity. They have produced decorated fancy textiles for events where large, heterogeneous groups of people participate most often, and where they multiply the image printed on their clothing. Some of these personalities distribute the cloth as promotional gifts, while others make their fans and followers purchase fabrics as evidence of their admiration. The uniforms decorated with photographs reflect a tendency towards asymmetrical relationships between the owners of the dresses and the personality depicted on them. Some of these relationships even encourage individual styles that transgress the uniform character of the dresses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

176 Whitehouse, Bruce

Special issue: rethinking challenges to state sovereignty in Mali and northwest Africa / guest ed.: Bruce Whitehouse & Francesco Strazzari. - Philadelphia, PA : Routledge, 2015. - p. 213-337. ; 26 cm. - (African security, ISSN 1939-2214 ; vol. 8, no. 4) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Sahel; Libya; regional security; terrorism; Islamic movements.

This special issue examines current challenges for regional security and state authority in northwest Africa where new threats and political instability have reached unprecedented levels in the second decade of the twenty-first century. Contributions: Introduction: rethinking challenges to state sovereignty in Mali and northwest Africa (Bruce Whitehouse, Francesco Strazzari); Securitization initiatives in the Sahara-Sahel region in the twenty-first century (Stephen Harmon); State, secession, and Jihad: the micropolitical economy of conflict in northern Mali (Luca Raineri, Francesco Strazzari); Failing at violence : the longer-lasting impact of pro-government militias in northern Mali since 2012 (Marc-André Boisvert); Crime, coping, and resistance in the Mali-Sahel periphery (Morten Bøås); Political orders in the making: emerging forms of political organization from Libya to northern Mali (Thomas Hüsken, Georg Klute). [ASC Leiden abstract]

NIGER

177 Namaïwa, Boubé A.

Croyances, ethnies et identité au Sahel : du multiple à l'un / Boubé A. Namaïwa - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 135-157 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Sahel; ethnic identity; cults; acculturation.

L'espace sahélo-saharien est une aire géographique qui s'offre comme un terrain idéal pour une investigation autour de la notion d'intégration des peuples. Dans cette étude il sera essentiellement question non pas d'une genèse de l'arrivée des groupes dans la partie ouest de la république du Niger et de leur métissage, mais d'une idéologie qu'ils ont élaborée et qui prône le dépassement de la différence, idéologie qui elle-même plonge ses racines dans deux des systèmes de croyance auxquels adhèrent les populations occupant cet espace, le culte ancestral collectif (Tsahi en Haoussa) et le culte de possession avec transe (Bori en Haoussa et Holey en Songhay). Ces deux derniers cultes sont les sources et les véhicules de cette idéologie de dépassement de la différence. Deux aspects seront évoqués dans cet article. D'abord une présentation des panthéons de ces systèmes de croyance, puis une analyse de leurs contenus afin de mettre en évidence quelques notions fondamentales qui sont véhiculées quotidiennement dans le sens d'une recherche de transethnicité. Il s'agit de décrire les grands moments de l'émergence d'une culture et d'une pensée fondatrices et intégrationnistes dans cet espace, en opérant une remontée à leurs

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sources mêmes. Ces cultes peuvent être considérés comme une mémoire vivante des peuples qui les pratiquent, tant ils renvoient aux péripéties et autres rapports harmonieux ou conflictuels entre les peuples. D'une manière générale, les religions traditionnelles véhiculent des valeurs morales et sociales très fortes en direction de la modernité, des valeurs qui transcendent les clivages ethniques, locaux ou régionaux et font appel aux notions de fraternité, d'égalité et de complémentarité. On y retrouve le souci des peuples qui les ont créés de vivre en symbiose. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

178 Oxby, Clare

Social differentiation of risk : perceptions of the future in drought-prone Central Niger / Clare Oxby - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 106-129 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Tuareg; droughts; risk; social inequality; rural-urban migration; land rights.

A snapshot of two Tuareg-dominated 'communes rurales' in the pastoral-agricultural transition zones of Maradi and Tahoua regions, Central Niger, shows that, despite the openly shared 'inevitable natural hazard' drought discourse, risk-taking action in response to drought-related dangers is sharply polarized according to social position. On the one hand the dominant Tuareg minority perceive drought not only as danger for their herds but also as opportunity to increase their political following through the channelling of drought relief benefits to their supporters. On the other hand, the majority of commune households, living on the brink of economic viability, cultivate social links with the dominant families in order to secure access to water, land and humanitarian aid; and household members are forced into more and more frequent and distant out-migration. Certain leaders, well-informed about national land policy and practice, focus their efforts for a better future on the consolidation of community land rights through the promotion of certain sedentarization and land privatization initiatives; however the resulting increased land pressure in key locations may unwittingly expose inhabitants to even worse drought-linked crises in the future. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

179 Aderinto, Saheed

Modernizing love : gender, romantic passion and youth literary culture in colonial Nigeria / Saheed Aderinto - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 478-500 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; interpersonal relations; attitudes; modernization; literature; colonial period.

This article concerns literary culture and the representation of romantic love in colonial Nigeria's print media. It examines how Nigerians, during the first half of the twentieth century, began redefining love, as both a biocultural and a historical construction, through what the author calls the modernization of African romantic passion. Through letters to editors and articles, print media showed that love, like education, politics and other institutions of colonial power, could be modernized to reflect Nigerians' quest to embrace 'civilization' and Western modernity. Modern romantic love did not just replace the precolonial or 'traditional' norms; rather, selective appropriation of precolonial gender and romantic norms created a hybrid that was neither African nor totally Western. While much has been written on African textual and print culture, gender, marriage and sexuality under colonial rule, the subject of romantic passion has received limited attention. Those few published works on the subject overlook it as a significant element of modernization that was championed by Africans who sought new avenues to express their emotion for the consumption of the reading public. This article attempts to retrieve the literary culture of colonial Nigerian youth by weaving textual analyses of representations of love into the wider socio-cultural transformation under alien rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

180 Bergsma, Harold M.

Prologue: "History of the Tiv" / Harold M. Bergsma - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 611-627.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Tiv; translation; personal narratives (form).

This article introduces a new translation of Akiga Sai's History of the Tiv, a manuscript completed in Tiv by Akiga in 1935. Portions of Akiga's text, translated and annotated by Rupert East, were first published in English by the International African Institute in 1939 as Akiga's Story. But the new translation, available in the online version of the journal, is the first complete one: no section of the Tiv manuscript has been omitted, and the order of the material has been left as originally written by Akiga. This article tells the story of how Harold Bergsma, when working as a secondary school principal in Nigeria, rescued the Tiv typescript from the rubbish bin and deposited it in the University of Ibadan library; and how, some forty-five years later, he assembled a team of Tiv intellectuals to undertake the task of translation. It reflects on some of the linguistic challenges presented by the Tiv text, and draws attention to the rich and varied information the work contains - on clans, genealogies, plant and animal names, food preparation, marriage customs, the religious practices of the Tiv, and Akiga's own experiences of childhood, family, and encounters with 'akombo' and witchcraft. The article is complemented by selections from Chapters 8 and 9 of the new translation, chosen and annotated by Richard Fardon. App., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

181 Dekie, Afra

Nollywood online : between the individual consumption and communal reception of Nigerian films among African diaspora / Afra Dekie ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 301-314.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Ghana; Cameroon; Belgium; Nollywood; audiences; Internet; diasporas.

Various video-on-demand (VOD) platforms streaming Nigerian films have popped up on the Internet since 2011. These VOD platforms facilitate the consumption of Nigerian films among African diaspora. Despite an increasing academic interest for Nollywood audiences, these new modes of viewing Nigerian films online have yet to be explored. In this article, the authors give attention to the consumption and reception of Nigerian films on the Internet among African diaspora of Nigerian, Ghanaian and Cameroonian origin in the cities of Antwerp and Ghent, Belgium. In this study, they adopted a media ethnographic approach, including fieldwork and semi-structured in-depth interviews. Although scholars have suggested that the Internet fragments and individualizes film viewing, the results of the study show that online Nigerian films are most often watched individually by the respondents, yet the reception of the films remains a social practice of shared meaning-making. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Ewi, Martin

Was the Nigerian 2015 presidential election a victory for Boko Haram or for democracy? / Martin Ewi - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 207-231 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; presidential elections; 2015; Islamic movements; terrorism.

The ousting of Dr Goodluck Jonathan marked the first time in Nigerian history that a member of the opposition unseated an incumbent in fair and peaceful elections. The smooth transition of power, uncharacteristic of Nigeria, was hailed by the international community as a victory. However, did Muhammadu Buhari win because Jonathan lost or did Jonathan lose because Buhari won? This article argues that Jonathan's growing unpopularity gave Buhari the win, and that Boko Haram played a major role in the president's sinking support. The 2015 presidential election was thus a win for both democracy and Boko Haram. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Eze, Chielozona

Feminism with a big 'F' : ethics and the rebirth of African feminism in Chika Unigwe's 'On Black Sisters' Street' / Chielozona Eze - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 89-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; feminism; women's rights; novels.

The 21st century has seen an outpouring of works by African women writers and many of them have been unabashedly feminist. These works have one thing in common: they tell of bodies in pain and they provoke pertinent ethical questions in that regard. This article examines Chika Unigwe's novel, 'On Black Sisters' Street', and argues that it belongs to the new generation of African women's writing that recasts feminism as a moral issue of our times. The novel draws attention to some of the central issues of feminism: rights and dignities of the body of woman. In doing so, it establishes women's rights as fundamental human rights that have to be addressed in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

184 Eze, Chielozone

Feminist empathy : unsettling African cultural norms in 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' / Chielozone Eze - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 310-326.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; feminism; literature; literary criticism.

Africa has produced some of the more exciting literary works of the 21st century, and most were written by women. One of the things that these women have in common is their preoccupation with the pain that the African woman's body is subjected to by her society due to her gender. The writers are not shy about being called feminists, quite in contrast to the generation of writers before theirs. How are we to understand the concerns of these writers? What is the relationship between their feminist concerns and those of their literary and intellectual foremothers in Africa? This article re-examines African feminism, and suggests feminist empathy as a theoretical approach to African women's writings. Using Lola Shoneyin's novel 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' as an example, the author argues that the writers employ the riches of empathy as a social, liberatory virtue that not only throws light on the pains of ordinary Africans, but also can enhance human flourishing in African communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Fardon, Richard

Do you hear me? It is me, Akiga: "Akiga's story" and Akiga Sai's "History" / Richard Fardon - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 572-598.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Tiv; intellectuals; writers; biography.

The publication of a new translation of Akiga Sai's History of the Tiv invites reappraisal of Akiga himself as a local intellectual. This essay presents a biographical account of this early Tiv convert to Christianity, locating his celebrated History in its social, cultural, ethnic and historical contexts, and presents a provisional narrative of his career subsequent to the publication of Akiga's Story, the version of the History edited by Rupert East. As such, it is intended as an invitation to a full biography. The essay reconstructs, insofar as sources permit, the complex relationship between Akiga, East, the Dutch Reformed Church Mission and the International African Institute that led to the publication of Akiga's Story in the form

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known until now, comparing that version with the complete translation. Akiga's History emerges from this re-examination as a compellingly contemporary narrative engaged with the lived experience of ethnic identification under colonial rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

186 Gilbert, Juliet

Be graceful, patient, ever prayerful: negotiating femininity, respect and the religious self in a Nigerian beauty pageant / Juliet Gilbert - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 501-520 ; foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; Pentecostalism; norms; images.

Beauty pageants in Nigeria have become highly popular spectacles, the crowned winners venerated for their beauty, success and ability to better society through charity. This paper focuses on the Carnival Calabar Queen pageant, highlighting how pageants, at the nexus of gender and the nation, are sites of social reproduction by creating feminine ideals. A divinely inspired initiative of a fervently Pentecostal First Lady, the pageant crowns an ambassador for young women's rights. While the queen must have 'grace and beauty' and be 'ever prayerful', the discussion unravels emic conceptions of feminine beauty, religiosity and respectability. Yet, young women also use pageantry as a 'platform' for success, hoping to challenge the double bind of gender and generation they experience in Nigeria. The discussion pays particular attention to how young women, trying to overcome the insecurities of (urban) Nigerian life, make choices to negotiate individualism with community, and piety with patriarchy. Ethnographically, this paper situates beauty pageants in the region's past and present practices that mould feminine subjectivities. Contributing young women's experiences to recent literature on the temporalities of African youth, the paper's explicit focus on how new subjectivities form through action illuminates important themes regarding agency, resistance and notions of the religious self. In doing so, it furthers current analyses of Pentecostalism, seeking a more nuanced understanding of gender reconfiguration and demonstrating how religious subjects can be formed outside church institutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

187 Gray, Simon

The evolution of Boko Haram : from missionary activism to transnational Jihad and the failure of the Nigerian security intelligence agencies / Simon Gray and Ibikunle Adeakin - In: *African Security*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 185-211.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; fundamentalism; Islam; terrorism; Islamic movements; national security; intelligence services.

As Boko Haram continues to evolve, especially in ideology, tactics, and objectives, such change has called into question how and why this has accrued. Through a qualitative

analysis, this study examines key transformations in Boko Haram's evolution with a view of identifying catalysts driving this change. Findings indicate that Boko Haram has undergone four phases of evolution and are linked to Nigeria's security intelligence agencies' counterstrategy and operational countermeasures, concluding this to have resulted from a failure of military and civilian expertise within Nigeria's security intelligence agencies as well as interagency rivalry and a lack of cooperation, cohesion, and oversight. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 Harrow, Kenneth W.

ASR Forum : what's new in African cinema? / Kenneth W. Harrow, guest ed - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 3, p. 5-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; cinema; Nollywood; research.

The articles in this ASR Forum on African cinema aim at analyzing new critical approaches to African film, inspired in part by the work of film scholar / filmmaker Manthia Diawara, but also by critics such as Jonathan Haynes, Owookome Okome, Brian Larkin, Birgit Meyer, Carmela Garritano, and Moradewun Adejunmobi. Especially under the influence of Haynes, the critical orientation shifted initially to the development of new genres, with work on melodrama and the occult. As the genres have expanded in number and style, critical studies increasingly involve exploration of the material conditions of production and distribution and their impact on the creation of this new popular cinema, as well as its more recent evolution, or reinvention, as "New Nollywood". All of the articles were originally presented at the 2013 meeting of the African Studies Association in Baltimore, Maryland. Articles included: Introduction (Kenneth W. Harrow); Manthia Diawara's waves and the problem of the "authentic" (Kenneth W. Harrow); Neoliberal rationalities in old and new Nollywood (Moradewun Adejunmobi); New Nollywood: a sketch of Nollywood's metropolitan new style (Connor Ryan); The winds of African cinema (MaryEllen Higgins). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Hoechner, Hannah

Porridge, piety and patience: young Qur'anic students' experiences of poverty in Kano, Nigeria / Hannah Hoechner - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 269-288.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; rural poverty; youth; social status; Islam.

Inequalities are growing on a global scale and rising consumerism has exacerbated the negative connotations of material deprivation in many places. What does this imply for how poor people experience their situation? What role does religion play in their lives? This paper explores these questions by studying how young Qur'anic students (almajirai) in Kano in northern Nigeria experience, and deal with, being poor. In the context of growing

violent conflict related to the Boko Haram insurgency, poor Muslims, including the almajirai, have frequently been cast as being prone to violence in order to claim their share of highly unequally distributed resources. Religion has often been portrayed as a radicalizing force in their lives. This paper challenges such views. It describes how the almajirai deploy religious discourses to moderate feelings of inadequacy and shame triggered by experiences of exclusion. At the same time, recourse to religious discourses emphasizing the values of asceticism and endurance does not further an agenda of social change and thus risks perpetuating the almajirai's weak social position. The paper concludes that consumerism and wealth-based definitions of status are likely to silence demands for social justice. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

190 Ikelegbe, Augustine Ovuoronye

Oil, environment and resource conflicts in Nigeria / ed. by Augustine Ikelegbe. - Zürich [etc.] : Lit Verlag, 2013. - III, 351 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Politics and economics in Africa ; volume 7) - Selected and reviewed papers from the International Round Table Conference on Public Policy, Oil and Conflict, hosted by the Centre for Population and Development, Benin City; date not given (2003?). - Bibliogr.: p. 337-348. - Met noten.

ISBN 3825886832

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Niger Delta conflict; State-society relationship; oil companies; petroleum industry; sustainable development; government policy; conference papers (form).

This book presents a critical analysis of how oil and gas exploitation, with its huge negative impacts on environment, development, and human security, has led to civil agitation, state repression, violent conflicts, and insecurity within the Niger Delta in Nigeria. Analyzing public policy and corporate social responsibility practices, the book interrogates the conflicts' communal and regional dimensions in terms of causality, dynamics, and interventions. It also presents strategies and mechanisms for resolving the diverse dimensions of the resource conflicts. Chapters are based on presentations from the mid term International Round Table Conference on "Public policy, oil and conflict" at the Centre for Population and Development, Benin City, Nigeria (year unknown). Contents: The resource and environmental conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria: an overview (Augustine Ikelegbe).-- Section I Oil, environment and sustainable development. The impact of gas flaring on rainwater quality in Erhorike, Delta State (Odjugo, P.A.O.); The effects of oil exploration on the primary economy of the Niger Delta (Onovughe O. Ikelegbe); Ecological crisis and health care delivery in the Niger Delta region: towards a GIS-based risk assessment approach (Amos Abu); The ecology-security nexus: oil, environmental pollution, communal unrests and national security in Nigeria (Iyabo Olojede, Banji Fajonyomi & Ighodalo Akhakpe). -- Section II State, oil and conflict. Oil, state policy and conflict in the Niger Delta (Orji Nkwachukwu); Public policy and the Niger Delta question: the case of interventionist development agencies (A.A. Agagu); The resource

curse : oil, communal agitation and state repression in the Niger Delta (Augustine Ikelegbe); Oil, youths and urban governance: the case of Warri (Anthony I. Ogbemi-Ifediora). -- Section III Crisis of social responsibility. The crisis in relations: multinational oil companies and host communities in the Niger Delta (Augustine Ikelegbe); The nexus of corporate irresponsibility and state failure in Nigeria: an analytical framework (Remi Medupin); Oil and the politics of corporate social responsibility in the Niger Delta (Dauda S. Garuba). -- Section IV Oil, conflict and national security. Conceptions of Third World security and the management of the emerging threats in the Niger Delta (Christopher Isike); Implications of the Niger Delta conflict for national security in Nigeria (Audu, Gambo). -- Section V The challenges: charting the way forward. Environmental diseconomies and management strategies in the Nigerian petroleum industry: the need to evolve sustainable partnerships with host communities (Christopher O. Orubu, A. Yodele Odusola, and William Ehwareme); The roles of non-farm employment and rural development in the resolution of the Niger Delta crisis (Okojie, E.I. & Ailemen, M.I.); The case for preventive mechanism as a strategy for resolving communal and ethnic conflicts in the Niger Delta (A.S. Akpotor & J.U. Azelama); Towards understanding and resolving environmental conflicts through research: an assessment of the Niger Delta Environmental Survey (B.A. Chokor). [ASC Leiden abstract]

191 LeVan, A. Carl

Parallel institutionalism and the future of representation in Nigeria / A. Carl LeVan - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 370-390 : graf., tab.
ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; federalism; political conditions; political systems.

As Nigeria marked its centennial in 2014, violent sectarianism pried open a historical debate about whether 'amalgamation' of the country's two former regions by British authorities in 1914 was a 'mistake'. Even before independence, however, self-interested nationalism restrained self-interested regionalism, sustaining unification. The author argues that a 'parallel institutionalism' has ever since mediated the nation's heterogeneity through two different visions of representation. A long pause in state creation, a reduction in the Effective Number of Parties, and declining relevance of a pact that facilitated the 1999 democratic transition have revealed latent tensions in the status of multicultural institutionalism and strengthened liberal institutionalism. The author then analyses how demographic, economic, and migratory trends are slowly transforming the structure of representation, placing dilemmas of parallel institutionalism at the centre of future nationhood. Additional research could explore a natural experiment between the northeast, which is facing an Islamic insurgency, and the northwest, which is not. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

192 Madu, Jonathan Chukwuemeka

Domestic violence legislation for development, peace and security in Nigeria / Jonathan Chukwuemeka Madu - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 279-290 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; domestic violence; legislation.

Though laws have been enacted in different parts of Nigeria to address some aspects of gender-based violence, domestic violence persists with serious consequences for social and economic development. Nigeria has not enacted specific domestic law that is applicable throughout the federation, despite the United Nations mandate to all countries to adopt and enforce such laws by 2015. This article examines the causes and nature of domestic violence in Nigeria, and the legal reform needed to address the situation. In addition to library sources, the study used focus group discussions and individual interviews (involving the general population, key informants, legislators and traditional rulers) to discover that enacting specific national domestic violence legislation is necessary to address the problem in Nigeria, but enacting laws alone is not a magic bullet. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

193 Muller, Louise

On the demonization and discrimination of Akan and Yoruba women in Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies / Louise Müller - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 104-120 : foto's. ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Akan; Yoruba; women; religion; filmmakers; gender inequality; images.

This article focuses on the religious information inside Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies regarding Akan and Yoruba women. More specifically, it focuses on the indigenous religious, Christian, and Islamic messages inside these movies in relation to women. The article demonstrates that Akan and Yoruba filmmakers, who dominate the Ghanaian and Nigerian video movie industries, are part of networks of religious institutions, predominantly Pentecostal-Charismatic Christian and modest Islamic ones. These organizations sponsor filmmakers to spread religious messages that promote hierarchical gender relations and the suppression of equal rights for women, e.g., economic independence. By providing an overview of Akan and Yoruba belief systems, in respect of indigenous, Christian, and Islamic gender-related positional concepts and ideological communication on what is appropriate behavior for women, the author will show and support the hypothesis that these movies contribute to women's demonization and (economic) discrimination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

194 Obrimah, Oghenovo A.

How relevant is the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) for tests of market efficiency on the Nigerian stock exchange? / Oghenovo A. Obrimah, Jacob Alabi, and Blessing Ugo-Harry - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 262-273 : graf., tab.
 ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; financial market; economic models.

The authors find an asset pricing model which consists of the market portfolio, the market skewness or co-skewness factors, and portfolio idiosyncratic volatility factor best explains portfolio risk-return trade-offs on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE), indicating this model is appropriate for studies of semi-strong form efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Market. The authors' finding that an asset pricing model which consists of the market portfolio alone tends to consistently understate portfolio risk indicates this conventional one-factor specification of the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) is inappropriate for tests of the efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Market. With respect to the effects of non-synchronous trading of stocks on portfolio risk-return trade-offs, while the presence of non-synchronous trading induces greater diversification benefits for investors, the authors find it simultaneously results in a higher price for market risk; that is, higher levels of risk aversion. The findings demonstrate preference for market skewness or co-skewness can be a risk mitigating response to anticipated adverse effects of changes in the risk of the market portfolio on portfolio returns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

195 Ochiagha, Terri

There was a college : introducing 'The Umuahian: a golden jubilee publication', edited by Chinua Achebe / Terri Ochiagha - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 191-220 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; schools; elite; writers; commemorations.

Government College, Umuahia is known as the alma mater of eight important Nigerian writers: Chinua Achebe, Elechi Amadi, Gabriel Okara, Chike Momah, I. N. C. Aniebo, Chukwuemeka Ike, Ken Saro-Wiwa and Christopher Okigbo. Many illustrious Nigerian scientists, intellectuals and public leaders passed through the college in its prime, and in West Africa the name of the school evokes an astounding range of success stories. But Umuahia's legend as "the Eton of the East" and the primus inter pares of Nigeria's elite colonial institutions obscures its present reality: nothing remains of its past but its extensive grounds, landmark buildings, and the glittering roll call of dignitaries who once studied within its walls. In 1979, prompted by the many signs of impending doom, a group of old boys joined hands in a historicizing venture, *The Umuahian: a golden jubilee publication* - the commemorative booklet compiled by the school's most famous alumnus, Chinua Achebe, to mark the college's golden jubilee. The booklet conjured up the school's founding ideals and glorious past in order to lay the ground for its rehabilitation. This introductory

essay explains why *The Umuahian* is an indispensable source for the literary, cultural and educational history of West Africa, contextualizing its singular construction of colonial educational heritage. Sample and hitherto unpublished texts from the booklet by Achebe, his editorial to *The Umuahian* and its coda, '-Continuity and change in Nigerian education: a jubilee essay-', are included with the main article. While the contributors to *The Umuahian* pertain to elite circles, and the volume had a world-class literary figure as its editor, the volume itself was produced for a local occasion and rarefied local audience, had a very limited distribution, and subsequently fell into obscurity. It is in the spirit of the historical and academic retrieval of such locally published and little-known materials by African thinkers and writers that this work appears in the Local Intellectuals strand. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

196 Ochiagha, Terri

'A little book of logic' : reconstructing colonial arts of suasion at Government College, Umuahia / Terri Ochiagha - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 63-82 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elite; secondary education; textbooks; curriculum; educational history.

Memories of political pedagogies in the elite colonial classroom are typically fragmentary and constitute limited historical evidence. But when contextualized and used in combination with coetaneous sources, such as textbooks and lesson notes, they can be crucial in the reconstruction of the transmission of political knowledge, its classroom assimilation and postcolonial negotiation. This article pieces together a number of unconnected but mutually consistent epiphanic moments in the life-writing and interviews of writers Chinua Achebe and Chike Momah, tracing and identifying a mysterious textbook of logic - R.W. Jepson's 'Clear Thinking' (1936) - and its use as a tool to rein in and redirect anti-colonial nationalist undercurrents at Government College, Umuahia, the elite colonial school famous for having produced eight renowned Nigerian writers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

197 Olayungbo, D.O.

Insurance and economic growth nexus in Nigeria : asymmetric non-linear relationship under heterogenous agents / D.O. Olayungbo - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 248-261 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; insurance; economic development; economic models.

This paper examines the asymmetric non-linear relationship between insurance and economic growth in Nigeria between 1976 and 2010. Prior studies have examined the direction of causality between insurance and economic growth with mixed conclusions in the insurance-growth literature. Moreover, the majority of these studies assumed symmetric

causal relationships by concentrating mainly on testing the supply-leading and demand-following hypothesis. This paper, therefore, contributes to the literature by examining the asymmetric causality test between insurance and economic growth in Nigeria. After the cointegration, the asymmetry causality and the asymmetric impulse responses show a robust significant relationship between high gross domestic product (GDP) and low insurance in the long run. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

198 Omoregie, Edoba B.

Validity of the Benin custom of male primogeniture for succession to property / Edoba B. Omoregie - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 265-278.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Edo; customary law; law of inheritance; gender inequality.

More than three decades after gender was included as a protected category in the non-discrimination clause of the Nigerian constitution, the country's Supreme Court recently decided two cases in which it declared the custom of male primogeniture applicable among the Igbo people of Southeastern Nigeria invalid for being in contravention of the clause and for being repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience. The decisions, which were delivered only in April 2014, are truly significant in a number of ways. In the first case *Ukeje v. Ukeje*, the apex court for the first time made a firm pronouncement on the constitutionality of the male primogeniture custom having regard to the non-discrimination clause. In the second case *Anekwe v. Nweke*, the court declared the male primogeniture custom void not on the grounds of constitutionality, which it did not consider, but for failing the test of repugnancy thus further opening a new vista for determining the validity of a number of customs which retain vestiges of gender discrimination. Taking a cue from the decisions this article examines the validity of the male primogeniture custom of succession among the Benin people of Midwestern Nigeria and argues that the custom can no longer survive the test of constitutional validity and the stricture of repugnancy in view of the principles established in the two cases. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

199 Onapajo, Hakeem

Rigging through the courts : the judiciary and electoral fraud in Nigeria / Hakeem Onapajo and Ufo Okeke Uzodike - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 137-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; fraud; elections; judicial system; courts.

Since Nigeria's return to democratic rule in 1999, elections in the country have been accompanied by reports of widespread fraud. A number of studies have illustrated the many ways in which electoral fraud is perpetrated in Nigeria. This study reveals the relationship of the judiciary to electoral fraud. Analysing data sourced from written records (newspaper reports, election observers' reports, law reports and political party publications)

and interviews, the study argues that the structure and condition of the Nigerian judiciary can help to explain the incidence of electoral fraud in the country. It also makes a new contribution to the existing literature on the nature and causes of electoral fraud, showing that non-electoral institutions, especially the judiciary, and non-political elites can be relevant to the explanation of electoral fraud in a country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Onyima, Blessing Nonye

New dimensions to pastoralists-farmers conflicts and sustainable agricultural development in Agadama and Uwheru communities, Niger Delta / Blessing Nonye Onyima and Victor Chidubem Iwuoha - In: *African Security*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 166-184.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conflict; pastoralists; Fulani; farmers.

The Niger Delta in Nigeria is known for conflicts linked with control of oil related natural resources but not with the pastoralists and farmers. Agadama is a coastal agrarian community in the Ughelli North Local Government Area of Delta State, Nigeria. Pastoralists are usually associated with their traditional arid environments in Northern Nigeria. But their recent presence in southern humid environments brought new dimensions to the conflicts with their farming neighbors. The pastoralists-farmers conflicts have a long history in Nigeria, as they are often linked to competition for natural resources like pasture and water. This article is an ethnographic study, which employs qualitative methods of data collection such as participant observation and in-depth and key informant interviews while using Victor Turner's theory of social drama and symbolic interactionism as a theoretical framework. Data analysis was done using thick descriptions of observed phenomenon. It reveals that the recent invasion by pastoralists into the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria has altered the peaceful milieu of the agrarian community, thereby leading to a gradual collapse of Agadama's subsistence base and impeding the growth of sustainable agricultural development in the community. New dimensions to the pastoralists-farmers conflicts in the Niger Delta include the rape of female farmers and shooting anyone found spraying chemicals on grasses/weeds that serve as pastures for cattle. It concludes that the government intervention has been reactionary. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Violence in Nigeria : "a qualitative and quantitative analysis"/ ed. by Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - Leiden [etc.] : African Studies Centre [etc.], cop. 2016. - XIV, 216 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (West African politics and society series, ISSN 2213-5480 ; 3) - De titelpagina vermeldt tevens: Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique (IFRA). - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9789054481492

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; violence; crime; political violence; traffic accidents; witchcraft; databases; statistics.

This collective volume offers not only qualitative but also quantitative studies of violence in Nigeria. Since Nigerian crime statistics are typically not available or not reliable, the contributors base their analyses on data from the Nigeria Watch database, a database of the Nigeria Watch project located at the University of Ibadan. This project aims to address the general lack of data with regard to violence in Nigeria and its victims, and has archived reports of fatal incidents and monitored human security in Nigeria since 1 June 2006. Compiling the Nigeria Watch database relies on a thorough reading of the Nigerian press and reports from human rights organizations, and on the recording of fatalities on a daily basis, including deaths resulting from accidents. The contributors to this volume underline the necessity of a trend analysis to decipher the patterns and the complexity of violence in very different fields: from oil production to cattle breeding, from radical Islam to motor accidents, from land conflicts to witchcraft. They argue for empirical investigation and the use of both qualitative and quantitative data. The book is organized into two parts, with a focus first on statistical studies, then on qualitative analysis based on fieldwork and surveys. Chapters in part 1: Trends and patterns of fatal road accidents in Nigeria (2006-2014) (Vitus Nwankwo Ukoji); Patterns and trend analysis of violence in oil production and oil distribution in Nigeria (2006-2014) (Adeola Adams); Trends and patterns of cattle grazing and rural violence in Nigeria (2006-2014) (Philip Ademola Olayoku); Trends and patterns of fatalities resulting from cult societies and belief in witchcraft in Nigeria (2006-2014) (Akinpelu Babajide Adedotun); Muslims, Christians and religious violence in Nigeria: patterns and mapping (2006-2014) (Akinola Ejodame Olojo); Killings by the security forces in Nigeria: mapping and trend analysis (2006-2014) (Super Odomovo Afeno). Chapters in part 2: A survey of violence-related deaths in Aninri and Isi-Uzo LGAs of Enugu State (2006-2014) (Joachin Uche Okanume); A survey of violence-related deaths in Egbedore and Ifedayo LGAs of Osun State (2006-2014) (Hammed Abodunrin); A study of violence-related deaths in Baure, Ingawa, Kurfi, Mani, and Matazu LGAs of Katsina State (2006-2014) (Adam Alqali); A study of violence-related deaths in Gudu, Gwadabawa and Illela LGAs of Sokoto State, and Sakaba LGA of Kebbi State (2006-2014) (Arshad Munir & Akinola Ejodame Olojo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

202 Tade, Oludayo

Traditional structures of crime control in Lagos, Nigeria / Oludayo Tade and Faisal Olaitan - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 138-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; crime; social control; customary courts; crime prevention.

Notwithstanding the embrace of modern institutions of social control, traditional social control mechanisms still enjoy patronage in Nigeria. This paper examines the traditional

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structures of social control in Iraye-Oke, Lagos. In-depth interviews, key informant interviews and case studies were used to obtain data from participants. Findings established the functionality of traditional structures in checking crime and its preference over the use of modern social control structures. Traditional structures used include: traditional spiritualists who provide measures to reduce victimisation; the family courts where adjudication takes place involving elders and family chiefs; and the apex traditional court, presided over by the king, where cases like murder, land disputes, adultery and fornication are decided. Traditional extrajudicial measures involve the invocation of ancestral spirits at shrines. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Tsaaior, James Tar

Akiga's narrativization of the Tiv nation in "History of the Tiv" / James Tar Tsaaior - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 599-610.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Tiv; writers; social life.

This article pays tribute to Akiga Sai (1898-1959) and his iconic status as the first great Tiv writer who recorded Tiv history, customs, beliefs and experiences during the turbulence unleashed by colonization and missionary intervention in the early twentieth century. It offers an appreciation of Akiga's vivid writing style and his achievements as both a historian and a recorder of his people's way of life, which was fast changing. The article presents the perspective of a younger Tiv generation who encountered Akiga Sai's work in the course of their education. Akiga, from this viewpoint, is not only an individual pioneer and creative genius, but also the representative of a better era, after which moral decay and a decline in communal health and well-being set in. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

204 Blanchard, Melissa

Sending money or purchasing provisions? : Senegalese migrants' attempts to negotiate a space for autonomy in long-distance family relations / Melissa Blanchard - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 40-59.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; migrants; remittances; family.

Sending remittances is one of the strongest bonds tying together families dispersed by migration. For migrants supporting the family left behind is a moral duty, a sign of their social affiliation and the gauge of their belonging to a network of kinship and exchange. As time goes by, though, some of them perceive the demands of their original families as excessive. They have thus developed different strategies to come to terms with the problem of control over the use of remittances. Building on fieldwork in Dakar, the author considers

an original case of reorganization of remittance sending, put in place through the establishment of a website offering migrants the opportunity to purchase at a distance provisions they want delivered to their families in Senegal. This case study highlights the tensions that surround the practices of support within families that live in transnational spaces and shows how migration can encourage migrants to reorganize such relations, renegotiating their obligations of solidarity. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract]

205 Chev , Dominique

Corps en lutte : l'art du combat au S n gal / sous la dir. de Dominique Chev  ... [et al.]. - Paris : CNRS  ditions, 2014. - 383 p., [8] p.pl. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Collection "Corps") - Bibliogr.: p. [355]-370. - Met glos., noten.

ISBN 2271082153

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; combat sports.

La lutte est omnipr sente au S n gal, et son histoire prend ses sources dans le pass  factuel et mythique de ce pays. Rite c l brant la fin des r coltes, f te villageoise, elle permet de mesurer le courage, l'adresse, la loyaut , la force des hommes-guerriers tout en participant   l' ducation du jeune lutteur : respect d'autrui, connaissance des diff rentes strates de la soci t , ob issance aux normes. La lutte s n galaise est un spectacle autant qu'un sport, m lant chants, danses et acrobaties, d clamations et musiques au cr puscule, appels des tambours et rituels magiques.   l'instar du Sum  japonais, elle est une comp tition mais aussi une pratique esth tique, po tique, un art de l'expression corporelle, qui met en  uvre tout un syst me symbolique, social, mystique. Nourri d' tudes de terrain, d'observations et de rencontres avec les acteurs de la lutte, cet ouvrage de nature scientifique  tudie un art ancestral devenu un sport national. Chapitres: Un parcours personnel entre pratique traditionnelle et discipline olympique; Introduction "la lutte : pratique sportive, ph nom ne socioculturel, prisme des croyances"; Lutte en jeu et enjeux de la lutte au S n gal; Techniques corporelles et diff rences ethnoculturelles dans la lutte s n galaise; De graisse et de muscle : la corpulence ostentatoire en Afrique rurale;  curies et  coles de lutte   Dakar : analyse et perspectives; Lutte, art et affaires : les sc nes de l'ar ne s n galaise ; Violences et luttes au S n gal : r flexion sociologique sur la violence r elle et symbolique dans l'ar ne; Par-del  le 'bul faale', la lutte continue! La lutte s n galaise comme vecteur de de mobilisation identitaire et d'une subjectivation g n rationnelle d cal e; La lutte avec frappe saisie par le droit; Le maraboutage dans la lutte s n galaise; L'auto-louange dans la lutte s n galaise ou quand le pan gyris  se substitue au pan gyriste; Corps construits, corps investis, corps effigies :  tre lutteur   Dakar. En plus, le livre contient des entretiens avec: Alioune Sarr et Ibrahima Sarr, Manga 2, Khalifa Sow, Thierno K , Didier Favori, Ibnou Diop, Abdarahmane Dia, Khady Diouf Yerwago, et un promoteur. Contributeurs: Oumar Ndao, Gilles Bo tsch, Cheikh Tidiane

Wane, Dominique Chevé, Frédéric Rubio, Marianne Barthélémy, Abdoul Wahid Kane, Ibrahima Sow, Alain Froment, Fatou Dame Loum, Jean-François Havard, Moustapha Kamara, Abdoulaye Keïta. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

206 David, Oana

Metaphor, metonymy, and category structure in Sereer-Saloum noun classes / Oana David - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2 , p. 195-221 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Serer language; semantics.

In this work the author investigates cultural, historical and cognitive motivations for noun classification in Sereer-Saloum, an Atlantic language of the Senegambian language family. She uses a prototype theory approach to categorisation (following Lakoff 1987; Rosch 1975, among others), emphasising semantic motivations for noun classes based on underlying conceptual category structures. In keeping with similar studies, the analysis assumes that linguistic categorisation is reflective of underlying conceptual patterns that are motivated rather than generated. In Sereer, these patterns are largely predictable from information about shape, function and force-dynamics; deviations from the prototype are explained via metonymic and metaphoric extensions, and specific cultural information. Sereer illustrates that even in the face of dialectal diffusion and diachronic attrition of overt morphological noun classes, cognitively salient best examples are maintained and members are reassigned to the remaining classes based on best-fit family resemblances due to the internal logic of the conceptual category system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

207 Diouf, Denis Assane

Fatou Diome: l'autre visualisation de l'émigré et l'exception dans la mise en écrit de l'émigration / Denis Assane Diouf - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 61-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; novels; emigration.

Cette étude porte sur la manière dont Fatou Diome, romancière sénégalaise, visualise et analyse le phénomène de l'émigration et ses conséquences. Pour ce faire, l'auteur de cet article s'intéresse d'abord à la déstructuration de l'identité de l'émigré, et ensuite à l'écriture romanesque comme mémoire. Autant les personnages émigrés de Fatou Diome sont des êtres en conquête d'identité, autant l'émigration n'a pas fait sauter les verrous des mécanismes et structures narcissiques. En cela, elle constitue bien une exception dans l'écriture de l'émigration. Par son écriture fondée sur un enracinement ethnique, Fatou Diome continue à manifester son estime de soi et sa confiance à sa culture d'origine. Contrairement aux récits de l'immigration plutôt marqués par le "sceau de l'hybridité, de la marginalité, du nomadisme littéraire et du syncrétisme", elle ne se déconnecte pas de la question identitaire de la littérature africaine; il s'en faudrait de beaucoup.

L'enchevêtrement des espaces chez elle, mais aussi des identités et des appartenances, ne va pas au-delà de la prise de conscience de la naissance d'un monde nouveau, hybride, hétérogène, qui appelle de la part de l'écrivain africaine une prise de conscience de la nécessité d'ancrer son discours dans son africanité. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

208 Gifford, Paul

The 'Charlie Hebdo' affair in Senegal / Paul Gifford - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 479-492.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; journalists; homicide; Islam; freedom of speech; protest; mass media.

The 'Charlie Hebdo' affair caused major repercussions in Senegal, not least because President Macky Sall took part in the "march in support of republican values" in Paris on Sunday 11 January 2015. Sall came in for fierce criticism for sympathising with the enemies of Islam. This article analyses the different attitudes expressed in the public demonstrations over the ensuing weeks, as well as in the accompanying media debate. Reactions were not unconnected with a profound ambivalence towards France, manifested in another public debate around the Fifteenth Assembly of the 'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie' (OIF) held in Dakar just weeks before. They were also affected by local politics, with the opposition seizing the opportunity to discomfit Sall. Also everywhere in play were local Islamic dynamics, particularly Sall's on-going difficulties with Senegal's principal religious families and resistance to his efforts to modernise traditional koranic schools ('daaras'). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Guèye, Ndèye Sokhna

Mouvements sociaux des femmes au Sénégal / sous la dir. de Ndèye Sokhna Guèye. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2015. - XXVII, 160 p.

ISBN 9782869786349

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; women's organizations.

À la faveur de la crise qui a secoué le Sénégal à partir de la fin des années 70, les associations de femmes se sont multipliées. De la sphère privée où elles ont été pendant longtemps cantonnées, elles ont investi l'espace public. La présente recherche collective sur le militantisme féminin vient à son heure, puisque de nombreux défis interpellent les organisations de femmes au Sénégal, tant sur le plan socio-démographique que politique. La question du maintien de la loi du 14 mai 2010 sur la parité absolue homme-femme dans toutes les institutions totalement ou partiellement électives, constitue l'un des plus grands défis du mouvement féminin sénégalais. Cet ouvrage procède à une évaluation et à une analyse profonde des organisations de femmes qui en sont les promotrices. Les analyses

prennent en considération les facteurs d'inclusion favorables au développement de ces organisations féminines. L'étude tient aussi compte des facteurs d'exclusion qui pourraient limiter et constituer des barrières pour une plus juste participation des femmes dans la construction de l'État démocratique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

210 Hannaford, Dinah

Negotiating love and marriage in contemporary Senegal : a good man is hard to find / Dinah Hannaford and Ellen E. Foley - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 205-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; women; livelihoods; marriage.

In Senegal, love, respect, and compatibility have historically figured into marital calculations, yet prospective husbands must also provide material support. After decades of stagnant economic growth, good providers are hard to find. In this article the authors examine two strategies that women employ in an attempt to achieve economic security: nonmarital sex and transnational marriage. Though recent anthropological literature proposes a global transition toward companionate marriage, evidence from Dakar suggests that Senegalese women are prioritizing short-term material gain over longer-term projects of social reproduction. Transnational marriage and nonmarital sexual relationships illuminate women's new strategies to stabilize their social positions in increasingly precarious times. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

211 Marazyan, Karine

Resource allocation in extended sibships : an empirical investigation in Senegal / Karine Marazyan - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 416-452 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; foster care; household expenditure; schooling; academic achievement; economic models.

Using data from an original nationally representative survey in Senegal, the author estimates the effect of the widespread practice of child fostering on host children's educational outcomes. She finds that host girls aged six to nine at the arrival of the foster sibling significantly benefit in terms of school enrolment. She does not find any effect on host boys. Although cross-sectional, the survey data enables to implement different estimation strategies to measure the effect of interest limiting estimation bias due to the potential joint determination of decisions to host a foster child and to enrol one's child. Furthermore, the author addresses a second issue commonly encountered by the literature: the identification of the foster children. Two groups are identified: children formally fostered-in and children informally fostered-in. Extending the group of foster children to include children informally fostered-in affects the results. One possible channel for the observed effect on host girls could be the release of liquidity constraints. Indeed the labour

supply of mothers increases with the presence of foster girls, likely because foster girls replace them in their household tasks. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

212 Ndiaye, Lamine

Mysticisme et identité négro-africaine. Activité politique et pratiques mystiques / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 159-182.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; mysticism; power; politics.

La mystique, quel que soit son espace d'expression, se sert de l'introspection pour se frayer un chemin menant vers le transcendant. Après un aperçu d'écrits portant sur le mysticisme, l'auteur se focalise sur le caractère universel de la croyance aux phénomènes mystiques et du recours à la mystique pour, ensuite, axer son étude sur la place de la mystique africaine en général, et l'usage qu'en font les politiques sénégalais, en particulier afin de ne pas perdre la face dans l'arène sociopolitique agissante. Le monde des politiques sénégalais est devenu, par la force des choses et en fonction des représentations populaires, un univers des pratiques mystiques 'dangereuses'. Cet espace, qui semble être celui de la lutte pour la survie, s'impose comme le lieu d'exercice d'une violence d'ordre surtout symbolique. C'est ce qui explique, dans une large mesure, la retenue des citoyens qui, par crainte d'être tout simplement 'écrasés', refusent de s'engager dans l'action politique. Le fait de s'intéresser à la politique revient, en quelque sorte, à s'engager dans une incertitude, c'est-à-dire dans une nuit dont on n'est pas très sûr qu'elle mène au jour. Une symbologie socioculturelle négativement orientée est ainsi présentée qui incarne, aux yeux de la majorité des Sénégalais, la Politique de style sénégalais. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

213 Rodriguez, Anne Line

Three stories about living without migration in Dakar : coming to terms with the contradictions of the moral economy / Anne Line Rodriguez - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 333-355.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; urban life; emigration; urban sociology.

This article focuses on life without migration in Dakar. In a context of scarcity of opportunities and the emergence of emigrants as new models of success, many who remain are seen as unsuccessful and are under a personal or social expectation to emigrate. This paper examines the unfolding of everyday life without migration. Through ethnographic description, it points to the coexistence in the capital city of changes and continuities in the moral economy, the scarcity of income-generating opportunities for men, and women's growing financial contribution. This article suggests that, for those of an age to support their families, these transformations often mean living with contradictions. To overcome these tensions, inventive strategies of 'demonstration' and 'concealment' are

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deployed to fit in with the moral economy. However, living without migration in Dakar is often easier when an alternative moral economy is adhered to. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

214 Diggins, Jennifer

Economic runaways: patronage, poverty and the pursuit of "freedom" on Sierra Leone's maritime frontier / Jennifer Diggins - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 312-332 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; patronage; labour relations; youth; rural areas; mobility.

As a result of the autopsy of Sierra Leone's civil war, we have become familiar with a rather dystopian vision of 'traditional' economic life in that region. Combatants often described their family villages as spaces where profound inequalities were hidden within households; where labour exploitation was woven through kinship relations. This article follows several young men who fled conditions of bonded labour in their rural homes: not to join the war but to seek a new life in the commercial fishing economy. Elsewhere across the postcolonial world, there is a rich ethnographic literature illustrating that people on the fringes of the global capitalist order respond with profound unease as their economic lives become ever more strongly regulated by impersonal market forces. Less often acknowledged is the possibility that, for some people, in some contexts, severing social relations might be exactly what they want, and that therein lies the greatest appeal of an economic life characterized by market transactions. For the young men described in this article, commercial fishing appeared to offer a level of personal 'freedom' unimaginable within the patron-client structures of village life. However, most find themselves drawn rapidly back into new forms of extractive relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

TOGO

215 Blimpo, Moussa P.

Kinship, trust and moral hazard in the motorcycle-taxi market in Togo and Benin / Moussa P. Blimpo - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 173-192 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; taxis; drivers; contracts; property; economic models.

In the motorcycle-taxi market in most Sub-Saharan African countries, the relation between vehicle owner and driver is characterised by a principal-agent problem with the following features: the owner cannot observe the final output of the driver and therefore cannot condition a wage on it, and higher effort from the driver depreciates the motorcycle. These

two features imply that it is in the owner's best interest that the driver exerts as little effort as possible while still leasing the motorcycle from him. The problem with low-effort implementation is that the motorcycle will not generate enough revenue. The author analyses the contractual arrangements between owners and the drivers in this market using survey data from four cities in Togo and Benin. Evidence suggests that the quest for trust through kinship between owner and driver may explain the prevalence of a contract that induces drivers to exert excessive effort, leading to adverse outcomes like traffic accidents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Dugast, Stéphane

Des pierres pour travailler le fer : les outils lithiques des forgerons bassar du Nord-Togo: II. La recherche des pierres : techniques, rites, et représentations symboliques / Stéphane Dugast - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 156-211.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; Bassari (Ghana, Togo); iron forging; tools; archaeological artefacts; precolonial period.

Bien qu'au cœur d'une région connue pour le volume de sa production de fer avant la période coloniale (l'une des plus importantes du continent), et disposant par conséquent de ce matériau en abondance, les forgerons bassar du Togo ont opté pour un outillage fait pour l'essentiel d'instruments de pierre. L'acquisition de ces outils, prélevés dans la nature avant d'être à peine transformés, pose notamment la question de leur transfert de l'espace sauvage de la brousse à l'espace humanisé de l'atelier. En suivant de près les forgerons dans cette entreprise et en partageant leurs préoccupations a ce sujet, on découvre la composition d'une partie du monde de la brousse et les caractéristiques principales de certaines des entités qui l'habitent. Est également dévoilée la sophistication des démarches rituelles requises pour réaliser ce transfert d'un espace à l'autre, sachant que l'atelier est un lieu d'autant plus fortement humanisé que, dans l'éthique des forgerons, il est voué de façon exclusive à l'action technique, pensée comme antinomique des forces surnaturelles qui animent le monde de la brousse. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

217 Pilon, Marc

Confiage, domesticité et apprentissage à Lomé à la veille de l'indépendance / Marc Pilon, Kodjo Ségniagbéto - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 212-247 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; children; domestic workers; foster care; apprenticeships; rural-urban migration.

L'article se propose de documenter la situation des personnes âgées de 5 à 19 ans, déclarées comme résidant sans parents ou comme domestiques dans la capitale togolaise,

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Lomé, à la veille de l'indépendance. Il est basé sur une analyse inédite des données originales du recensement urbain du Togo de 1958-59, complétée par des entretiens menés avec des personnes ayant ou non été confiées ou placées comme domestiques à la fin des années 1950 ou au début des années 1960. Les résultats révèlent l'ancienneté et l'ampleur de la migration des enfants (dont environ 80% viennent essentiellement du sud-est du Togo), dans laquelle les femmes, et particulièrement les commençantes, jouent un rôle majeur. Les filles sont plus nombreuses à connaître confiage et domesticité, notamment dans leur jeune âge; l'analyse statistique et les entretiens révèlent une sorte de porosité entre ces deux statuts. La mise en apprentissage peut survenir aux âges plus élevés et concerne surtout les garçons. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

218 Ayuk, Elias

La microfinance en Afrique centrale : le défi des exclus / sous la dir. de Elias T. Ayuk. - Bamenda : Langaa RPCID, 2015. - XXVIII, 409 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 9789956792931

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Gabon; Chad; microfinance; rural poverty; poverty reduction.

Cet ouvrage collectif présente les résultats empiriques sur la recherche concernant les institutions de microfinance dans quatre pays en Afrique centrale, à savoir le Cameroun, le Congo, le Gabon et le Tchad. Les auteurs, pour la plupart des économistes, ont traité des sujets relatifs aux questions de l'efficacité et de l'impact de la microfinance dans la réduction de la pauvreté des populations rurales et le renforcement de la croissance économique. Ils ont examiné entre autres les déterminants de l'offre et de la demande, l'accès des femmes au microcrédit et les aspects institutionnels de la microfinance. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Michel Cyrille, Samba

International reserves holdings in the CEMAC area : adequacy and motives / Samba Michel Cyrille - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 415-427 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; money supply; economic development.

The main objective of this article is to investigate CEMAC's demand for international reserves, with an emphasis on the role of the monetary disequilibrium. Prior to this task, the authors assess CEMAC's position in terms of reserve adequacy. Using some relevant measures of reserve adequacy, the authors find that CEMAC countries have sufficient international reserves to meet the minimum adequacy requirements. To better analyze CEMAC's international reserves demand, they extend the usual buffer stock model to account for overall economic growth and imports. Moreover, an importance is given to the devaluation of the CFA franc, the peg of this currency to the euro, and the effect of the recent Global Financial Crisis. Using quarterly data from 1985:1 to 2009:4, the authors show that the long-run reserve demand in the CEMAC area can be described as a function of uncertainty and economic growth. It also appears that a disequilibrium in the money market significantly affects reserve demand in the CEMAC area. Moreover, both the devaluation of the CFA franc and the peg of this currency to the euro positively affect the demand for international reserves in the short run. Finally, there is evidence of an inertia in the reserve management of the central bank. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ANGOLA

220 Blaauw, Lesley

Reinforcing authoritarian rule : electoral politics in Angola / Lesley Blaauw - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 122-136 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; authoritarianism; elections; democracy.

In the aftermath of the conclusion of the peace process in Angola in 1992, the Angolan government managed to establish formal democratic institutions. Foremost on the agenda was the decision to allow for multiparty elections. Yet the launch of electoral politics as part of the democratic landscape in Angola has not led to the development of a culture of tolerance and openness typical of democratic societies. On the contrary, the outbreak of a civil war following the disputed elections in 1992 gave the Angolan government the opportunity to revert to its authoritarian ways. The consequence of this reversal was that the elections of 2008 have not led to the entrenchment or the development of electoral democracy but rather to the reinforcement of electoral authoritarianism. This article posits that while the foundation for the evolution of electoral democracy has been laid, the Angolan government can, at best, be described as an electoral authoritarian state that reinforces its hegemony over Angolan society through electoral processes which do not conform to democratic practices. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Brinkman, Inge

The time of the leaflet: pamphlets and political communication in the UPA (Northern Angola, around 1961) / Inge Brinkman - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 221-244 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; pamphlets; nationalism; 1961.

In March 1961, war broke out in Northern Angola. The Portuguese authorities attributed the violence to the UPA - a nationalist movement led by Northern Angolan immigrants resident in Congo. The movement's leadership tried to keep in contact with its (potential) followers in Northern Angola by various means, pamphlets being one of the most important. Written for a local audience, these pamphlets provide an insight into the inner lines of communication - and internal hierarchies - of the nationalist movement. By using Darnton's 'communication circuit' model, this article investigates the processes of writing, distributing and reading the pamphlets and analyses their generic characteristics, and their position in a tradition of regional popular literacy. In so doing, an interpretation is offered of the social history of the pamphlets: they are treated as a historical subject in their own right. While they can be read as anti-colonial tracts, it is shown that the pamphlets' main concern is to establish the mandate of a leadership in exile over a constituency in Northern Angola. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

222 Martins, Vasco

Ovimbundu identity attributions in post-war Angola / Vasco Martins - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 853-867.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Ovimbundu; ethnic identity; stereotypes; UNITA.

This article explores the attribution of political identity to the Ovimbundu ethnic group of Angola during the post-war period. It examines specific historical periods and political debates to reveal negative stereotypes popularly used to associate this ethnic group with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), a practice still present today. Academic scholarship concerning the ethnic debate about Angola is still embryonic. This paper negotiates a new approach by looking at ethnic stereotypes as enduring means of attributing political identity to a specific ethnic group, while taking into account the views of those targeted by such identity attributions. Having explored how UNITA mobilised the Ovimbundu for political gains, the paper uses interview data collected in the central highlands to demonstrate not only the attribution of stereotypes but also the Ovimbundu's own perception of themselves as a 'marginal other'. It is in the group's interaction with wider Angolan society that such stereotypes are summoned and shaped in the pejorative epithets 'bailundo', 'kwacha' and 'sulano'. The article concludes that decades of ethnic manipulation provided various identity connotations, based on ethno-regional and socio-political criteria. These were often contrary to actual Ovimbundu outlooks, but still served as limiting factors

to their social, political and economic integration. Thus the Ovimbundu's own perception of their marginalisation has been reinforced. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

223 Schubert, Jon

2002, year zero : history as anti-politics in the 'New Angola' / Jon Schubert - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 835-852.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; peacebuilding; conflict resolution; national liberation struggles; memory; government policy.

Since the end of the Angolan conflict in 2002, the ruling Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) party has been promoting a 'master narrative' of 'peace and reconstruction', through which the Angolan conflict is re-signified as a merely technical issue, and the question of 'national reconciliation' is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures. Conversely, post-war memory politics revisits the past only selectively. While the history of the independence struggle is revised and politicised, the post-independence Angolan conflict is notably absent from public discourse, as the MPLA's ambivalent role in contested events precludes the stabilisation of the civil war as 'patriotic history'. Departing from scholarship on memory politics in post-liberation regimes, this article analyses the discursive strategies and performative acts employed in these processes, and looks at the symbolic and material effects of this 'technical' hegemonic discourse in the country's capital, Luanda. As national reconciliation is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures, the master narrative of the 'New Angola' is also physically imposed on the urban cityscape; similarly, any substantive political dialogue about the war is precluded as a threat to the 'gains of peace', which are measured again in purely material terms of the built environment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Tomás, António

Mutuality from above : urban crisis, the state and the work of 'Comissões de Moradores' in Luanda / António Tomás - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 175-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; urban housing; public property; privatization; housing improvement.

This paper discusses the emergence of new regimes of mutuality in the context of a crisis in the built environment of Luanda, Angola. By 1991, Luanda's city centre had suffered years of neglect and talk of an urban crisis abounded. The Angolan government decided that the only way out of the crisis was through the sale of state property. However, privatization did not simply imply a transfer of ownership from the State to former long-term lessees willing to purchase their homes; the process also had a number of unintended consequences. The paper argues that the Angolan government's property privatization process ended up constituting mutuality from above, by forcing residents of apartment

blocks into formal associations. It has not prevented buildings in downtown Luanda from further decay and has brought about new sites of property litigation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

225 Amin, Julius A.

Sino-Cameroon relations : a foreign policy of pragmatism / Julius A. Amin - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 3, p. 171-189 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; China; international relations; foreign policy.

Based on primary sources, including documents obtained from Cameroon's Ministry of External Relations, oral interviews conducted in Cameroon, local newspapers, and a variety of secondary sources, this article examines Cameroon's foreign policy and economic relations with China. It argues that Cameroon's engagement with China has resulted in short-term benefits for consumers but undermined long-term, sustainable economic development. The article concludes that unless China genuinely pursues its promised policies of "mutual respect" and "win-win gain", voices of protest will only grow louder in Cameroon and other African nations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

226 Awuh, Harrison Esam

Adaptive livelihood strategies in conservation-induced displacement : the case of the Baka of east Cameroon / Harrison Esam Awuh - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 135-156 : graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; nature conservation; displaced persons; social networks; livelihoods.

This article utilizes the Actor Network Theory (ANT) to guide thinking about the relationship between nature and society and how this relationship is severed by conservation-induced displacement. ANT's view of interconnectivity between networks is used to argue that a network is only stable as long as actors remain faithful to it. In the case of the displaced Baka people of the Dja reserve area in east Cameroon, resistance to conservation through adaptive practices following displacement, reversed or disrupted the socially predetermined order of their network, which in this case meant marginalization of the displaced. The marginal scale of the adaptation to change raises doubts over the sustainability of adaptation to post-displacement livelihoods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

227 Fokwang, Jude

Fabrics of identity: uniforms, gender and associations in the Cameroon Grassfields / Jude Fokwang - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 677-696 : ill., foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; clothing; social life; gender.

This paper argues that the uniform, conceived as a special type of 'social skin', has been incorporated by individuals and groups into a complex chain of processes and meanings in the Cameroon Grassfields; the author describes this practice as the uniformization of socio-cultural life. She demonstrates that uniforms, unlike ordinary clothing, are salient precisely because of their unique role as markers of collective identity but also because they embody and simultaneously express the paradox of similarity and difference. Central to these processes and construction of meaning are community-based associations that have elevated the uniform to a new kind of orthodoxy. These perspectives are borne out by ethnographic interpretations of the ways in which variously positioned subjects in the Grassfields relate to and embody the special object that the uniform represents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

228 Fondzeyuf K., Tume

From people theatre to film : articulating minority voices in Cameroon - an Anglophone grass field minority case study / Tume Fondzeyuf K. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2013), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 54-71 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; theatre; films; communities; social change.

This essay analyses a video performance - 'Gomen Na We' - that emanated from the practice of community theatre in Cameroon in the early 2000s. The focus is on how community theatre artists used participatory community research and performance to raise awareness and consciousness in the Grass field Anglophone Minority. People Theatre practitioners employed participatory research and communication for social change that resulted in a live performance and video - 'Gomen No We'. The process that culminated in the performance was a research empowerment strategy to address the political, economic and socio-cultural inconsistencies that have since disconnected the masses from the leaders. From the 1990s and early 2000s, the social life patterns in the Grass field have not really had any observed change. People Theatre practitioners engaged to address these concerns through performance that made use of the active participation of the populace as a medium that generates messages for social transformation. On the basis of Paulo Freire's theoretical postulations in 'Pedagogy of the Oppressed', which Augusto Boal enhanced in his 'Theatre of the Oppressed', the author analyses the claim that community-made theatre and video reinforce community initiatives and that they instil critical thinking and creativity in the populace. This makes the experience more appealing and relevant to social realities.

Tailoring the workshop process and the performance to address issues of democracy and participatory transparent local governance, this served as a way to articulate, mediate, and raise the voices of the populace in Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

229 Iheka, Cajetan N.

Colo-mentality : colonial trauma in Oyono's 'Houseboy' and Condé's 'Crossing the mangrove' / Cajetan N. Iheka - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 33-49.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Guadeloupe; colonialism; violence; literary criticism.

This essay analyzes the traumas induced by colonial violence in Ferdinand Oyono's 'Houseboy' and Maryse Condé's 'Crossing the Mangrove'. Despite the differences between both texts, they are joined by their engagement with colonial violence in African societies, by their discursive inscription of trauma arising from such violence, and the way their portrayal of the severity of colonial violence shows the limits of trauma theory. Moreover, both novels' portrayals of bloodshed and death make them rich for a comparative study of colonial trauma. Cathy Caruth's notion of trauma inspires the use of the term in this essay. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

230 Lassi, Étienne-Marie

Recyclage des discours sur l'Afrique et inscription de la doxa métropolitaine dans les romans de Léonora Miano / Étienne-Marie Lassi - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 443-457.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; novels; stereotypes; literary criticism.

La peinture de l'Afrique qui ressort de la trilogie de Miano intitulée 'Suite africaine' est celle d'un continent autodestructif, instable, ravagé par des guerres et miné par la misère. Cette peinture est conforme à celle des médias occidentaux qui, par des images stéréotypées, décrivent l'Afrique comme un continent qui se meurt. Cet article part des nombreux énoncés clichés que ces romans recèlent et du statut du narrateur pour s'interroger sur la marge d'autonomie critique que l'auteure s'accorde, sachant que le stéréotype s'appuie sur le préconstruit et procède par la répétition. L'objectif est de voir, à travers l'étude du réseau intertextuel qui traverse les romans de Miano, si en se constituant en sujet répétant, l'écrivaine camerounaise n'occulte pas la diversité des expériences culturelles du Sud ainsi que sa vision de la marginalité postcoloniale pour inscrire ses œuvres dans le système des échanges culturels entre le Nord et le Sud uniquement comme le relais du discours dominant. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

231 Linonge-Fontebo, Helen Namondo

Mothers in Cameroonian prisons : pregnancy, childbearing and caring for young children / Helen Namondo Linonge-Fontebo and Marlice Rabe - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 290-309.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; prisons; mothers; pregnancy; children.

According to the Cameroonian Penal Code, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children may not be admitted to prison and, by implication, there are no facilities to cater for these vulnerable categories of prisoners. Yet pregnant women are arrested occasionally and they deliver children in prison and some women are sentenced as nursing mothers. There is an implicit belief and practice that women are the primary caretakers of children - hence their imprisonment impacts on children both inside and outside of prison. This article first discusses the discrepancies between policy and practice regarding female inmates and their children in the Cameroonian penitentiary system. It then goes on to show how pregnancies, deliveries and being a mother are dealt with by female prisoners, given the constraints under which they are living. The research is based on observations and interviews at six out of 73 prisons in Cameroon. The data for this article is based on qualitative analysis of the narratives of 13 female inmates, who have experienced motherhood in prison, interviews with five prison staff members and two NGO representatives working in close collaboration with these inmates. The study was approached with standpoint feminist theory as a point of departure. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Njifen, Issoufou

Caractéristiques et déterminants du chômage des jeunes au Cameroun : le rôle prépondérant du diplôme et du sexe / Issoufou Njifen - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 443-455 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; youth unemployment; diplomas; gender inequality.

Paradoxalement, le diplôme ne préserve pas les jeunes du chômage qui touche plus les femmes que les hommes sur le marché du travail au Cameroun. A la lumière de ce fait stylisé, l'objectif de cet article est d'analyser les déterminants du chômage des jeunes. En faisant bon usage des micro-données de la deuxième enquête sur l'emploi et le secteur informel, cette étude va au-delà de l'analyse logistique simple en adoptant des techniques de décomposition de Blinder et Oaxaca pour analyser les déterminants de l'écart de chômage selon le genre et le diplôme. Les résultats révèlent notamment le rôle déterminant du niveau d'instruction, du sexe féminin et du milieu de résidence dans l'aggravation du chômage des jeunes au Cameroun. Toutefois, l'analyse infirme l'hypothèse de discrimination du genre à l'embauche quand les différences de productivité entre les diplômés et les non diplômés, les avantages liés au diplôme ainsi que les désavantages

associés au non diplôme expliquent les disparités de chômage entre ces deux derniers groupes. Ces principaux résultats débouchent sur quelques recommandations de politiques en faveur de la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

233 Pommerolle, Marie Emmanuelle

Fabrics of loyalty: the politics of International Women's Day wax print cloth in Cameroon / Marie Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Nadine Machikou Ngaméni - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 656-676 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; women; female dress; clothing.

Based on a study of the International Women's Day (8 March), a truly popular event in Cameroon, this article attempts to understand the dynamics of state mobilization in this long-lasting regime. By observing the production and use of one of its symbolic objects, the *pagne* du 8 mars (a dedicated wax print), it sheds significant light on the social fabric of loyalty and the articulation of loyalist and disruptive popular mobilizations and allows us to move beyond ready-made, state-centred explanations. As an object of exchange and social distinction, the *pagne* provides women with a variety of ways of interacting (or not interacting) with the state and with men. Although, on the face of it, the act of dressing in the day's cloth may be seen as an expression of collective loyalty to the regime, one cannot assume that it represents a single, undifferentiated approach to authority. Licentious behaviour while wearing this *pagne* may even represent a real condemnation of moral and political power imposed on women. For the moment, however, this ritual and its popular mobilization are sufficient for the government's purposes: it is able to point to the event as an example of its capacity to mobilize its female citizens, thereby showing that its claims to legitimacy are well-founded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

234 Tadadjeu, Maurice

Écoles rurales électroniques en langues africaines : expérimentation au Cameroun et orientation politique panafricaine / sous la dir. de Maurice Tadadjeu [ie. Tadadjeu] ; avant-propos de Thierry H. Amoussougbo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015. - 261 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl.

ISBN 2343050295

Cet ouvrage collectif fait le point sur l'expérimentation singulière, mais ambitieuse, de l'informatisation de l'enseignement des/en langues locales dans les écoles rurales africaines. L'hypothèse de base est que le processus d'informatisation des écoles rurales africaines entraînera une généralisation de l'outil informatique dans le monde rural, comblant ainsi le fossé numérique entre les zones urbaines et les zones rurales. L'ouvrage

comporte deux parties : la première partie décrit l'expérimentation de la phase pilote d'écoles rurales électroniques (ERELA) dans quelques langues camerounaises, puis en dégage les leçons et les perspectives, tandis que la deuxième, qui découle de la première, présente l'orientation politique panafricaine d'ERELA. Contributions: 1e partie: Expérimentation pilote d'ERELA Cameroun : leçons et perspectives. Politique linguistique postcoloniale du secteur de l'éducation au Cameroun (Djiafeua Prosper); Écoles rurales électroniques en langues africaines et viabilisation des langues nationales comme un vecteur d'enseignement au Cameroun (Jean Romain Kouesso); ERELA face aux approches de l'usage des TIC à l'école au Cameroun (Maurice Tadadjeu, Laurence Ngoumamba); Enseignement des langues africaines en contexte multilingue et multiculturel : le cas du PROPELCA au Cameroun (Gabriel Mba); Standardisation des langues comme un préalable au développement du programme d'écoles rurales électroniques en langues africaines (Etienne Sadembouo); La traduction et la terminologie dans le développement des langues africaines (Mbala Cécile, Laurence Ngoumamb); Vers la numérisation des langues camerounaises (Laurence Ngoumamba); Aspects de la localisation des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication pour l'enseignement des langues camerounaises (Mathurin Soh, Jean Romain Kouesso); Acquis et perspectives du projet ERELA Cameroun (Maurice Tadadjeu, Jean Romain Kouesso). 2e partie. Orientations d'une politique panafricaine d'ERELA (Maurice Tadadjeu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

235 Beninguise, Gervais

Santé de la reproduction, genre et droits des enfants au Congo : enjeux et défis : une analyse approfondie des données de l'EDSCI-2005 / Gervais Beninguise, Barthélémy Kalambayi Banza, Germain Bingoly-Liword (éds). - Louvain-la-neuve : Harmattan-Academia, [2012]. - 343 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2872099921

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; family planning; sexuality; AIDS; reproductive health; child health; child mortality; maternal mortality; malnutrition; child labour.

Cet ouvrage fait l'analyse de quelques questions de population et de santé qui ont été abordées superficiellement dans le rapport de la première Enquête Démographique et de Santé (EDS) de la République du Congo réalisée en 2005. Neuf sujets y sont examinés, qui, dans le contexte congolais, sont demeurés faiblement documentés faute de données appropriées. La première partie 'Sexualité et planification familiale' revisite les thèmes suivantes: 1) attitudes, vécu et protection des rapports sexuels préconjugaux par les jeunes congolais, 2) déterminants du recours au test de dépistage du VIH/Sida, et 3) les besoins non satisfaits en matière de planification familiale. La deuxième partie examine la thématique de la santé de la mère et de l'enfant en relation avec la pauvreté: 4) pauvreté et

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facteurs à risque de mortalité maternelle, 5) pauvreté et mortalité des enfants de moins de cinq ans, et 6) les déterminants de la malnutrition des femmes et des enfants. Enfin, la troisième partie aborde les questions relatives à la scolarisation et au travail des enfants: 7) pouvoir de négociation de la femme en matière de reproduction, 8) les déterminants familiaux de la scolarisation au Congo, et 9) travail des enfants. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

236 Braun, Lesley Nicole

Cyber Siren : what Mami Wata reveals about the Internet and Chinese presence in Kinshasa / Lesley Nicole Braun - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 301-318.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; deities; Internet; mobile telephone; Chinese; workers; rumours; popular culture.

In 2012, images of a mystical mermaid known locally as 'Mami Wata' circulated on the Internet and via people's mobile phones, sparking rumours that Chinese labourers had captured her as they were installing underwater fibreoptic cables. Appearing as a grotesque sea-creature with a gnarled, shrivelled body, this new image of 'Mami Wata' challenges older, popular depictions of her as a beautiful maiden. Further, in her deformed body, Mami Wata reveals new tensions arising from promises of wealth and modernisation promoted by both Chinese and Congolese governments. Accounts of rumours/urban legends and metaphors of contagion animate larger contemporary discussions concerning development projects, 'otherness' and the influence of the Internet and mobile phone technology on production of popular African culture. The female siren, 'Mami Wata', is a recurring motif in Kinshasa's collective urban imaginary. Historically she has been an expression of modernity and hybridity through visual representation in popular painting, sculpture and television serials. Now 'Mami Wata' appears in the digital world. In this article, in addition to analysing the ways in which contemporary technology mediates this archetypal figure, the author draws on notions of otherness, recent historical, political and economic changes in the Democratic Republic of Congo to analyse the ways they inform the particular shape and meaning that 'Mami Wata' takes when transformed into the digital domain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

237 Eggers, Nicole

Mukombozi and the 'Mongana': the violence of healing in the 1944 Kitawalist uprising / Nicole Eggers - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 417-436.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; rebellions; 1944; power; violence.

This article investigates the fraught relationship between violence and healing in Central African history. Looking at the case study of one of the largest uprisings in the colonial history of Congo - the Lobutu-Masisi Kitawalist uprising of 1944 - the article asks how the

theories of power that animated the uprising might help better illuminate the nature and role of violence not only in the uprising itself but in the broader history of the region. Drawing attention to the centrality of discourses that relate to the moral and immoral use of disembodied spiritual power (puissance/nguvu/force) in the uprising, the article evokes critical questions about the deeper history of such discourses and the imaginaries and choreographies of violence that accompanied them. Thinking about violence in this way not only breaks down imagined lines between productive and destructive/legitimate and illegitimate violence by highlighting that such distinctions are always contentious and negotiated, but also demonstrates that the theories of power animating such negotiations must be understood not as tangential to the larger anti-colonial political struggle of Bushiri and his followers, but as central to that struggle. Moreover, it paves the way towards thinking about how these same theories of power might animate negotiations of legitimacy in more recent violent contexts in Eastern Congo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

238 Gaynor, Niamh

Poverty amid plenty : structural violence and local governance in western Congo / Niamh Gaynor - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 391-410.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; violence; conflict; local government; peacebuilding.

The protracted conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has drawn sharp criticism regarding the model of liberal peacebuilding employed in the country. Critics emphasise the importance of local ownership of peacebuilding mechanisms at sub-national as well as national levels. This raises questions in relation to the popular legitimacy and efficacy of local mechanisms. Drawing on field research conducted in the relatively affluent province of Bas-Congo in Western Congo, this article highlights a lack of popular legitimacy for provincial-level political authority within the province stemming from an acute marginalisation of the population from local structures of power and wealth. The article also demonstrates the inefficacy of more local, village and neighbourhood-based political structures which, aimed at conflict mitigation rather than transformation, ignore the structural roots of local conflicts and do little to counteract the growing social distrust, conflict and disintegration within local communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Gordon, David M.

Interpreting documentary sources on the early history of the Congo Free State : the case of Nogongo Luteta's rise and fall / David M. Gordon - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 5-33.

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ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Congo Free State; traditional rulers; Arabs; military operations; historical sources; historiography.

This paper considers an under-used and under-discussed archive of unpublished documentary sources that concern the rise and fall of an eastern Congolese warlord, Ngongo Luteta, during the late nineteenth century. It argues that Africanist historians not only need to pay greater attention to unpublished documentary sources - the weight of methodological discussion usually orients around oral sources - but also to treat them with the same interpretive rigor as oral sources. The argument is demonstrated by discussing the existing studies of Ngongo Luteta, which tend to focus on oral fieldwork even while they often employ documentary sources, and, then, pointing to some interpretive strategies for unpublished documentary sources that suggests a more complicated history of the interactions between Ngongo Luteta and the emergent Congo Free State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

240 Henriët, Benoît

'Elusive natives' : escaping colonial control in the Leverville oil palm concession, Belgian Congo, 1923-1941 / Benoît Henriët - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 339-361.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; workers; palm oil; plantations; labour history.

Throughout the inter-war period, in the Belgian Congo's largest oil palm concession, thousands of colonised workers and their families managed to escape administrative surveillance and authority through schemes of dissimulation and elusiveness. The shared nature of sovereignty imposed on this territory, distributed between private and public agents, along with a sparse territorial occupation, left extended areas unsupervised by Western actors and indirect rulers. In these remote places, palm-fruit cutters, with the blessing of their employers, could settle without having to answer to authority. After exposing the specific policies enforced in the concession, this paper highlights how natives were able to maximise their autonomy regarding both the production imperatives imposed upon them and their obligations to the public authorities. The last part details the administration's consecutive failures in its endeavours to tackle workers' elusiveness. The conclusion challenges the notion of 'resistance' as an appropriate concept to recover the fruit cutters' adaptation to the imperatives of colonial rule and large-scale manual labour within the rainforest. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

241 Pype, Katrien

Funerary comedies in contemporary Kinshasa: social difference, urban communities and the emergence of a cultural form / Katrien Pype - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 457-477.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; funerals; mourning; humour; performing arts.

The article situates a new type of Congolese stand-up comedy, performed in Kinshasa's mourning spaces (*matanga*), within the city's social universe. This type of funerary joking, enacted by comedians unrelated to the bereaved, represents a clear departure from the customary funerary humour in which accepted jokers occupy particular social positions vis-à-vis the deceased. Following recent changes in the organization of mourning rituals within the circles of Kinshasa's wealthy, these rather intimate events are ever more open to 'strangers', who anticipate the spending capacities of the gathered crowd. Comedians constitute one among a wide range of outsider groups who approach the bereaved community as a space of opportunity. It is argued that this emergent cultural form is utterly urban, and could only appear within urban life worlds where conviviality with others, and in particular an understanding of people's need to make a living in precarious circumstances, transforms the mourning community into an audience that pays for a cultural performance. Humour is not only derived from a symbolic difference between the poor and the rich, but also through the performance of exaggerated flattery, producing the illusion of patronage and situating the comedian within a feigned patron-client relationship for the duration of that performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

242 Verweijen, Judith

From autochthony to violence? Discursive and coercive social practices of the Mai-Mai in Fizi, eastern DR Congo / Judith Verweijen - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 157-180.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; militias; political violence; self-determination.

This article explores the links between autochthony discourses and physical violence through a case study of a Mai-Mai group in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. While this group garners support by employing such discourses and related tropes of *autodéfense* (self-defense), there are clear limits to the capacity of these narratives to mobilize for and legitimize violent action. Furthermore, much of the violence committed by the Mai-Mai is not informed directly by notions of autochthony, but is rather geared toward the consolidation of power. This observation should act as a caution against the a priori coding of violence according to the ways it is discursively framed by its protagonists. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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GABON

243 Boundzanga, Noël Bertrand

Controverse et signification : mélanges offerts à Fortunat Obiang Essono / sous la dir. de Noël Bertrand Boundzanga et Achille-Fortuné Manfoumbi-Mvé. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015. - 300 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Culture africaine) - Bibliogr.: p. 285-286. - Met noten.

ISBN 2343058024

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; literary criticism; intellectuals.

Ce livre collectif, offert à Fortunat Obiang Essono (1957-2012), critique littéraire et enseignant-chercheur au département de lettres modernes à l'Université Omar Bongo de Libreville (Gabon), veut lui manifester une amitié intellectuelle façonnée par lui-même au moment où il professait et diffusait auprès de centaines d'étudiants la science littéraire et la conscience critique. Introduction générale : L'astre solaire. Première partie: Tensions et résolutions. I. Comprendre et juger et une œuvre littéraire : Steeve Renombo contre Fortunat Obiang (Noël Bertrand Boundzanga); II. Les registres de la critique littéraire gabonaise et francophone (Achille-Fortuné Manfoumbi-Mvé); III. Style et réalisme dans 'Histoire d'Awu' de Justine Mintsa. Controverse entre Patrice Gahungu Ndimubandi et Fortunat Obiang Essono (Fortuné Nkonene-Benha); IV. La réception critique des écrivains gabonais à travers les monographies (Didier Taba Odounga); V. Ombre et lumière de la critique gabonaise (Jean Divassa Nyama). Deuxième partie : Figure, archive et recension. VI. L'interruption (Steeve Robert Renombo); VII. Critique de la critique : enjeux et perspectives d'une démarche épistémologique (Rodrigue Ndong Ndong); VIII. Les archives de la littérature africaine : entre nécessité de sauvegarde et défi de patrimonialisation (Jean-Francis Ekoungoun). Troisième partie : L'œuvre à l'épreuve de la lecture. IX. L'écriture du mythe dans 'Le voyage d'Oncle Mâ' de Jean Divassa Nyama (Jean-Désiré Elebiyo'Mvé); X. La déchirure comme aspect de la modernité chez Peter Ndemby : le cas de Le Passeport (Victor Essono Ella); XI. La lexicographe et l'identité culturelle franco-gabonaise (Edgard Maillard Ella). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

244 Balistreri, Edward J.

Deep integration in Eastern and Southern Africa : what are the stakes? / Edward J. Balistreri, David G. Tarr, and Hidemichi Yonezawa - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 5, p. 677-706 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; East Africa; tariffs; free trade areas; economic integration; trade agreements; East African Community; COMESA; SADC.

Evidence indicates that trade costs are a much more substantial barrier to trade than tariffs, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors decompose trade costs into (a) trade facilitation; (b) non-tariff barriers and (c) the costs of business services. They develop a conceptually innovative model and new dataset to assess deep integration to reduce these three types of trade costs in the East African Community, the Common Market of East and Southern Africa and South African Development Community (EAC-COMESA-SADC) "Tripartite" Free Trade Area (FTA), within the EAC alone and unilaterally by the EAC. They find that there are substantial gains for all six of the African regions from deep integration in the Tripartite FTA or comparable unilateral reforms by the EAC; but the estimated gains vary considerably across countries and depend on the reform. Thus, countries would have an interest in negotiating for different reforms in different agreements. Tariff removal in the Tripartite FTA would produce only small losses or gains, depending on the country. Interestingly, they estimate that Kenya gains less from comparable unilateral liberalisation by the EAC than from the Tripartite FTA, due in part to an umbrella of protection in services markets in the Tripartite region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Diegner, Lutz

Habari ya English? What about Kiswahili? : East Africa as a literary and linguistic contact zone / edited by Lutz Diegner, Frank Schulze-Engler. - Leiden : Brill Rodopi, [2015]. - 274 pagina's. ; 25 cm. - (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; v. 46) - Met literatuuroopgave. ISBN 9789004292260

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Kenya; Tanzania; Swahili language; literature; language usage; codeswitching; women writers; translation; AIDS; conference papers (form); 2011.

This issue of Matatu brings together selected papers from a symposium in Frankfurt (Germany) organized in 2011. The papers discuss diverse developments in literature, language and culture in Kenya and Tanzania, ranging from the literary use of code-switching in popular fiction and the poetic use of Swahili in hip-hop texts, to the role of translation in the development of Swahili and the status of Sheng and Engsh. Titles: Introduction: habari ya contact zone? East African literature revisited (Lutz Diegner & Frank Schulze-Engler); Learning to read (Abdulrazak Gurnah); Dialogic Swahili literature: key to harmonization in diversity (Euphrase Kezilahabi); Nguvu versus power: resilience of Swahili: language as shown in literature and translation (Said A.M. Khamis); Regional or local? On 'literary trajectories' in recent Swahili writing (Mikhail D. Gromov); Comparing the incomparable? On the poetic use of language in Swahili hip-hop and 'classical' Swahili poetry (Clarissa Vierke); Literary code-switching in contemporary Swahili popular fiction in Tanzania (Uta Reuster-Jahn); O-Swahili: language and liminality (Yvonne Adhiambo Owuor); Measuring silence: dialogic contact zones in Abdulrazak Gurnah's 'By the sea' and 'Desertion' (Sissy Helft); Code-switching in Kenyan women's literature after 2000 (Alina N.

Rinkanya); HIV/AIDS in Kiswahili and English literary works (Aldin K. Mutembei); Mapping hybridity, transgression and literary experimentalism in Kenyan literature: David G. Maillu (Kyallo Wadi Wamitila); From stigma to status: Sheng and English in Kenya's linguistic and literary space (Lillian Kaviti); The role of translations in the development of Swahili language and literature (Gabriel Ruhumbika). [ASC Leiden abstract]

246 Magu, Stephen M.

Dilemmas of East African cooperation : domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches on regional integration / Stephen M. Magu - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 388-403.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Tanzania; East African Community; international relations; economic integration.

Regional cooperation in East Africa before and after independence has been through various institutions. The first East African Community (EAC) existed from 1967 to 1977; it was revived in 1999. Since then, there has been a mixture of cooperation, and intransigence in reforming internal processes for full EAC treaty implementation. No member state has utilised referenda to validate their positions, despite stated actions in 'public interest'. This research uses theoretical assumptions of domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches to evaluate two instances where Tanzania cooperated with partner states, and two non-cooperation instances. The author hypothesises that domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches provide insight into Tanzania's choices. This research applies paradigms of studying cooperation problems to regional institutions in Third World Countries (TWCs). The author argues that just as in great powers, TWCs contend with problems of cooperation and sanctions from their audiences, given the potential effect on the various constituencies in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

247 Reda, Kelemework Tafere

Natural resource degradation and conflict in the East African pastoral drylands : is blaming the victim a solution? / Kelemework Tafere Reda - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 270-278.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; environmental degradation; natural resources; pastoralists; conflict.

Based on a literature review, this article examines the dynamics in pastoral systems, natural resource conservation and conflict in the drylands of East Africa. It argues that, in the context of East Africa, pastoralism and biodiversity conservation in general are distinct forms of land use that are complementary rather than competitive. The present state of natural resource degradation in the drylands is explained in terms of factors related to

ecological and demographic pressures, land use conflicts and inefficient land administration policies. When the customary pastoral institutions of land administration and resource management are threatened, the problem of degradation is further exacerbated and violent conflicts occur among multiple resource users, including pastoralists, farmers and the state. The article recommends the revitalisation, empowerment and recognition of pastoral institutions in a way that ensures effective synergy between the formal and customary structures of resource governance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURUNDI

248 Russell, Aidan

Obedience and selective genocide in Burundi / Aidan Russell - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 437-456.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; political violence; genocide; attitudes; Hutu; Tutsi; 1972.

Following a localized Hutu uprising in 1972, the Tutsi-dominated state in Burundi embarked on a vast series of reprisals across the country, leaving between 100,000 and 300,000 dead. Prominent political leaders were liquidated, Hutu who were able or learning to read were arrested, and many who had achieved any marginal level of exceptionality in economic success or other social achievement were accused of treason and murdered. Described as a 'selective genocide', the means of this violence proved deeply informative of its nature and of the experience of those caught up in the bloodshed. In the northern province of Ngozi, selection was managed through roadblocks and lists of names, creating the inescapable image of a totalitarian and bureaucratic state order. These methods fuelled a strong reaction of obedience, both among the youth and other agents of the state who took part in the arrests, and among the victims, who are commonly described as reacting with 'docility' to the violence. A matter of 'law-making violence', the selective means of the genocide shaped the political and social order that emerged from it, the 'implements' of genocide substantially contributing to the recognition of discrete ethnic communities among the population at large. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

KENYA

249 Anderson, David M.

Understanding al-Shabaab : clan, Islam and insurgency in Kenya / David M. Anderson and Jacob McKnight - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 536-557.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Somalia; Islamic movements; terrorism.

Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen has proven itself to be a highly adaptable organisation. Their most recent evolution has seen them transform from an overt, military and

governmental force in southern Somalia to a covert, insurgent and anarchic force in Kenya. This article indicates how al-Shabaab has reinvented itself in Kenya. Both 'clan' and 'Islam' are often thought of as immutable factors in al-Shabaab's make-up, but here the authors show that the organisation is pragmatic in its handling of clan relations and of Islamic theology. The movement is now able to exploit the social and economic exclusion of Kenyan Muslim communities in order to draw them into insurgency, recruiting Kenyans to its banner. Recent al-Shabaab attacks in Kenya, launched since June 2014, indicate how potent and dangerous their insurgency has become in the borderlands and coastal districts where Kenya's Islamic population predominates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Ayele, Gashaw Tsegaye

Microfinance institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda : loan outreach to the poor and the quest for financial viability / Gashaw Tsegaye Ayele - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 117-129 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; microfinance; loans.

Microfinance institutions' (MFIs') loan service outreach to the poor (depth) and the ensuing institutional viability concern is an unsettled issue in the literature. Can MFIs increase the depth of their outreach whilst achieving financial viability (viability)? Answering this question is exceedingly relevant to countries that opt for right policies towards financial inclusion. In their microfinance operations, Kenya and Uganda ranked first and second in Africa; fifth and eighth in the world, respectively; and Ethiopia is an emerging MFI destination. Yet, the loan outreach in these countries falls short of the uncontested huge demand. The study introduces an approach that disintegrates the overall effect of depth on viability into direct and indirect effects. Hausman-Taylor and Generalized Structural Equation Models are employed on unbalanced panel dataset of 31 MFIs (2003-12) drawn from the three countries. The result implied a direct-positive effect and an indirect-negative effect running from depth to viability. Under contained operational-expenses-per-loan-portfolio, depth could be pro-viability. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio relate inversely with viability whereas 'real-yield' relates directly. The paper concludes that support to MFIs should be aligned to ensure efficiency through reduced operational costs and thereby complementary depth-viability nexus can prevail. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Bisschoff, Lizelle

Special issue : Cinema in East Africa / [ed. by Lizelle Bisschoff]. - Bristol : Intellect, 2015. - p. 71-201. : illustraties. ; .. cm. - (Journal of African cinemas, ISSN 1754-923X ; vol. 7, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Ethiopia; cinema; films; film history.

This special issue explores the ways in which the emerging local film industries in East Africa are overcoming the burden of colonial and foreign film-making in order to establish film-making practices with distinct approaches and characteristics. The topics, films, and theoretical and analytical approaches included are diverse and wide ranging, despite the limited geographical scope. Contents: Cinema in East Africa: introduction (Lizelle Bisschoff); A feminist approach to contemporary female Kenyan cinema: women and nation in 'From a Whisper' (Kahiu, 2008) and 'Something Necessary' (Kibinge, 2013) (Clara Giruzzi); Kenya's Riverwood: market structure, power relations, and future outlooks (Ann Overbergh); Film production as a "mirror of society": the history of a video film art group in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Claudia Böhme); Innovation and its obstacles in Tanzania's Bongowood (Ann Overbergh); The Slum Film Festival in Nairobi: exploring cinematic representation from the urban margins (Federico Olivieri, Joshua Michael Wong); Screening Ethiopia: a preliminary study of the history and contemporary developments of film production in Ethiopia (Alessandro Jedlowski); Cinematographic techniques in three Kenyan films (Rachael Diang'a). [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Brown, Hannah

ASR Focus on volunteer labor in East Africa / Hannah Brown and Ruth J. Prince, guest eds - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 29-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Kenya; popular participation; volunteers; civil society; community development.

Across the globe, voluntary labor is a prominent mode of engagement within development, humanitarian, and philanthropic activities, political activism, social justice movements, and religious organizations, and it is increasingly being used in welfare and health care provision. Volunteerism, defined as the free giving of an individual's labor, time, and energy to a larger cause, collective goal, or public good, carries assumptions about altruism, freedom, and a "politics of virtue", underscoring the political and social significance of volunteering. It has been tied to political and social projects, and promoted by state and non-state institutions for various ends. The power of volunteerism is particularly apparent in East Africa, the subject of this ASR Focus, where volunteering has a long and rich history and voluntary labor has been reinterpreted through various citizenship and political projects since the colonial period. Articles included in this ASR Focus: Introduction: volunteer labor - pasts and futures of work, development, and citizenship in East Africa (Hannah Brown and Ruth J. Prince); Voluntarism, virtuous citizenship, and nation-building in late colonial and early postcolonial Tanzania (Emma Hunter); At the service of community development: the professionalization of volunteer work in Kenya and Tanzania (Hannah Brown and Maia Green); Seeking incorporation? Voluntary labor and the ambiguities of work, identity, and social value in contemporary Kenya (Ruth J. Prince); Obscuring and revealing: Muslim

engagement with volunteering and the aid sector in Tanzania (Felicitas Becker). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Butt, Bilal

The political ecology of incursions : livestock, protected areas and socio-ecological dynamics in the Mara region of Kenya / Bilal Butt - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 4, p. 614-637 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; national parks and reserves; livestock; wildlife protection.

Across the world, the presence of domestic animals in protected areas (PAs) is considered an "incursion" that threatens the economic and ecological viability of these areas. Dominant narratives about incursions inaccurately describe the relationships between people and PAs because they lack adequate contextualization. In this article, the author relies on a political-ecological framework to argue for an alternative narrative. Through a case study from a PA in southern Kenya, he demonstrates how incursions are modern co-productions that arise from the intersections between changing political geographies of resource control and variable animal geographies of resource utilization, thus clarifying a long-standing debate about the presence of domestic animals in PAs. He relies on direct empirical and supporting evidence from place-based studies to illustrate the spatial and temporal differences in resource access strategies of wildlife and livestock within and outside the PA. He contrasts these against changing land tenure and resource management policies to highlight how livestock movements into PAs are patterned in ways that reflect the changing nature of PA management, the material conditions of the landscape, and the agency of animals. Through these investigations, this paper provides a more accurate and nuanced explanation for livestock movements into PAs. Bibliogr., notes, summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

254 Chome, Ngala

Devolution is only for development : decentralization and elite vulnerability on the Kenyan coast / Ngala Chome - In: *Critical African Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 299-316.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; decentralization; elite; local government.

On the Kenya coast, it was widely hoped that devolution would address strict political functions - historical injustices and communal narratives of marginalization. However, newly elected county governors are finding themselves constrained in addressing this role due to ongoing operational logics of local governance and the limitation of the role of county governors by the central government to 'less political' and 'quieter' functions of development. Based on field interviews, official reports, newspaper sources, and electoral data, this article advances a series of interrelated arguments. Firstly, to avoid political contestation from below, the central government frames devolution in technocratic (as

opposed to political) terms of development. Secondly, county governments contest official de-politicization due to ongoing logics of patronage politics - where local county leaders have to show that they are able to protect local interests in terms of both immediate assistance and communal narratives of injustice. Thirdly - related to preceding arguments - county governors and executives find themselves vulnerable within incompatible expectations, differing from common analyses of decentralization across Africa that emphasize on 'elite capture' or re-centralization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

255 Cohen, David William

Perils and pragmatics of critique : reading Barack Obama Sr's 1965 review of Kenya's Development Plan / David William Cohen - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 247-269.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; socialism; development plans; literature reviews (form).

Barack Obama Sr's 1965 critique of the Kenya government's Sessional Paper number 10: 'African Socialism and Its Application to Planning in Kenya' reads today as remarkably shrewd and prescient - shrewd in its efforts to navigate the perilous political differences among the major figures and forces of the day including Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya and Oginga Odinga, as well as the false securities of ideologies, in this case the messy, irresolvable debates over the relative values of African socialism, African tradition, and capitalism ... prescient in its warnings regarding gratuitous privatisation of productive resources and public goods; excessive disparities in wealth; and uneven regional development. Indeed, he makes an almost forgotten case for the African state (and for good governance, progressive taxation, and effective regulation of private investment). The 1965 article is an improbable yet extraordinarily acute rehearsal of the best critiques of structural adjustment (and its privileging of the private sector against the state) in the 1980s and 1990s and of the failures of unregulated capital in our own era. In a time of spirited animation of big ideas in the first decade of African independence, Obama Sr offered his readers a lesson in the promise of pragmatics in the address to the difficult challenges of economic and political development, nationally and globally. Obama's text is a document to be understood in its specific moment in history. It is also a text with a significant history, to be read and understood again in our own time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

256 Fouéré, M-A.

Kenya's past and prologue : voters, violence and the 2013 general election / ed. by M-A. Fouéré [et al.]. - Nairobi : Twaweza Publications, 2014. - 264 p. : tab. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789966028518

EAST AFRICA - KENYA

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; elections; 2013; election management bodies; election monitoring; International Criminal Court; political violence; ethnic relations; political parties; opinion polls; displaced persons.

Prior to and during the 2013 general elections in Kenya, the question was if political and ethnic-related violence, like it had taken place after the 2007 elections, could be avoided this time. In this collective volume, contributors explore various aspects of the electoral process in their analyses of the last elections. Contributions: Foreword (Kimani Njogu, Katrin Siedel and Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle); Introduction: Kenya's 2013 general elections: a national event set between "The inescapable" and "The unforeseeable" (Christian Thibon, Marie-Aude Fouéré, Susan Mwangi, Mildred Ndeda); Kenyan elections: when does history repeat itself and does not repeat itself? (Christian Thibon); The ICC, God and the 2013 Kenyan general elections (Hervé Maupeu); The 4 March 2013 general elections in Kenya: from latent tension to contained violence (Mathieu Mérino); Getting it "wrong", again? Wajojiwa vs. Wapiga Kura in the 2013 Kenyan election (Tom Wolf); On the political integration of minority communities: the Ogiek of eastern Mau forest in the 2013 elections (Lisa Fuchs); Bishop Margaret Wanjiru and the 2013 Kenyan elections, between politics of the spirit and expanding entrepreneurship (Yonatan Gez and Tanya Alvis); Role of election observers: diplomatic bias and the findings of the Kenyan 2013 election (Mwongela Kamencu); Negotiating history for negotiated democracy: the case of Kisii county in 2013 Kenya elections (Eric Rosana Masese); Twitting votes: the middle class and the 2013 elections in Kenya (Patrick Mbataru); The quest for new political leadership in the South Rift, Kenya (Joseph Misati Akuma); Kikuyu-Kalenjin relations in IDP camps and the 2013 elections: an invitation to "the" conversation (Susan Mwangi); Political mobilization of security and violence by vigilante groups in Kisii county: evaluation of strategies in Kenya's elections 2013 (Wycliffe Nyachoti Otiso); New constitution, Odingaism and the state of internal democracy in Orange Democratic Movement and its effects on the 2013 elections in Kenya (George Odhiambo Okoth and Gordon Onyango Omenya); Luo women voters/aspirants and the new constitutional dispensation in the March 2013 general elections in Kenya: the case of Siaya and Kisumu counties (Mildred A.J. Ndeda); The Election Commission and the Supreme Court: two new institutions put to the test by elections (Marie Wolfrom); "The grassroots are very complicated": marginalization and the emergence of alternative authority in the Kenyan Coast 2013 elections (Ngala Chome). [ASC Leiden abstract]

257 Gil-Alana, Luis

The impact of ethnic violence in Kenya on wheat and maize markets / Luis Gil-Alana and Prakarsh Singh - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 502-529 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; political violence; food market; food prices; economic models.

The authors study the impact of post-election ethnic violence in Kenya on the wheat and maize market in Mombasa and find empirical evidence that for these food markets, there is no impact on prices following violence. Using a data set of a flour producing firm, they identify the degree of persistence in prices and quantities by means of techniques based on long memory and long range dependence. Prices are found to be highly persistent in both wheat and maize flour, with orders of integration which are around one or even above one. On the contrary, quantities, though also persistent, appear to be fractionally integrated, with orders of integration in the interval (0, 0.5) pointing towards stationarity, long memory and mean reverting behaviour. Violence is associated with an insignificant increase in prices of both products and a significant decrease in quantities. An external validity check on the impact of post-election ethnic violence on food prices in Nigeria yields consistent results. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Gimode, Jescah

A socio-pragmatic analysis of code-switching in the Logoli speech community of Kangemi / Jescah Gimode and Lawrie Barnes - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 249-274 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Avalogoli; Luyia language; codeswitching.

The article examines code-switching in the Logoli speech community in the cosmopolitan Kangemi informal settlement area on the outskirts of the city of Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the study is to investigate the sociolinguistic developments that result from the urban language contact settings of Kangemi and to identify and illustrate motivations that influence the tendency of the Logoli speakers to alternate codes between Lulogoli, Kiswahili and English. Extracts from the corpus gathered by tape recordings and participant observation are analysed within a theoretical framework based on the Markedness Model developed by Carol Myers-Scotton. The study identifies and interprets the key social variables that determine code-switching behaviour in the Logoli speech community. These include age, education, status and the various social domains of interaction. This supports the view that code-switching is not a random phenomenon but a strategy and a negotiation process that aims at maximising benefits from interaction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

259 Kilonzo, Susan

The influence of information technology on the socio-political song in Kenya / Susan Kilonzo, Kitche Magak, and Bryson Omwalo - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 518-536.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; political songs; information technology; freedom of speech.

This article examines how the growth of socio-political songs in Kenya reflects the effect of the evolution of information technology (IT). The unprecedented proliferation of IT - especially mobile telephony, the Internet and frequency modulation (FM) radio - has played havoc with authoritarian control of information, especially by governments. The speed and modes through which information and song are transferred have diversified, making it possible to send, receive and access both quite easily. Using three epochs of leadership in Kenya, the authors show how the dynamics of the socio-political song have transformed from an authoritarian regime, when the state muzzled freedom of expression, to a more democratic era of IT, where artists can more easily reach their audience. By analysing music with lyrics and secondary data, the authors show that freedom of speech is as important as the proliferation of IT. Both are necessary conditions for the growth of socio-political song. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Kimotho, Stephen

Managing communication surrounding tungiasis stigma in Kenya / Stephen Kimotho, Ann Neville Miller, and Peter Ngure - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 523-542 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; health education; skin diseases; discrimination; communication.

Tungiasis is a neglected parasitic skin disease widespread in resource-poor communities in sub-Saharan Africa, South America and the Caribbean. Stigmatisation of tungiasis sufferers has been identified as a key reason why tungiasis frequently progresses untreated in many parts of the world, however little research has investigated the specifics of tungiasis stigma or the communication strategies sufferers use to manage stigmatization. This article reports results of focus group and in-depth interviews regarding strategies used to manage tungiasis stigma from the perspective of persons living with tungiasis in Murang'a County, Kenya. Most frequently mentioned were withdrawal tactics. Participants also engaged in refutation strategies to deny responsibility for their condition. Implications for stigma management communication theory are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

261 Muna, Wilson Kamau

Monetary clout and electoral politics in Kenya : the 1992 to 2013 presidential elections in focus / Wilson Kamau Muna, Lukong Stella Shulika and Stephen Mutula - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 196-215 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; presidential elections; money; power; financial conditions.

This article sets out to analyse the role and impact of monetary power in Kenya's presidential elections. It examines the economic advantages or lack thereof which each of the candidates marshalled to fight the elections and the extent to which the economic edge determined the final outcome. The article focuses on the five presidential elections Kenya

has held since its first multiparty dispensation. The analysis traces the consistency of trends and the presence, or absence, of patterns in an attempt to draw generalizations and parallels, and demonstrates how economic wealth has been used by Kenyan presidential candidates since 1992 to influence and win elections. The article contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual, legal and practical development of the role of money in supporting and/or discrediting presidential electoral processes and outcomes in Kenya. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Ndirangu Kungu, James

Analyzing capital management and profitability in Kenyan industrial firms / James Ndirangu Kungu and Zakayo Onyiego - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 67-76 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; industry; financial management; profit.

This study looked at eight manufacturing companies listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange for five years from 2006-2010. The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of working capital management components on profitability in the manufacturing industry in Kenya. The results show that there exists a direct relationship between profitability and liquidity in the manufacturing companies in Kenya. A negative relationship exists between average correlation period and cash conversion cycle ($r=-0.308$ and $r=-0.343$ respectively) and profitability while average payment period and inventory turnover ($r=0.513$ and $r=0.188$) in days showed a positive relationship with profitability. Independent variables explained only 31.7% of the profitability in the investigated manufacturing companies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Ogone, James Odhiambo

Remediating orality : the cultural domestication of video technology in Kenya / James Odhiambo Ogone - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 479-495.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; oral traditions; information technology; films; indigenous languages.

The influence of globalisation and its attendant modern technologies has reconfigured the manner in which orality functions in the contemporary African context. Confronted with the powerful presence of media technologies that threaten to supplant its central role in many African societies, orality has been compelled to reinvent itself by means of appropriating the same media for its survival. The result has been a process that seeks to recontextualise imported technologies in locally relevant ways. This article focuses on how video technology adapts to local Kenyan cultural contexts. Arguing that vernacular video films form part of contemporary cultural productions in Kenya, the article demonstrates how strategies of remediation, such as subtitling, re-oralisation, repurposing and immediacy, contribute to the reactivation of orality. It emerges from the analyses that local knowledge

cultures actively engage modern technologies in a way that debunks any simple linear perceptions of the impact of mediatisation on African epistemologies. Through local agency, communities actualise their aspirations for a domesticated modernity that is simultaneously fresh and familiar, and therefore less culturally alienating. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

264 Pollard, Grace

Women, marketplaces and exchange partners amongst the Marakwet of northwest Kenya / Grace Pollard, Matthew I. J. Davies, and Henrietta L. Moore - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 412-439 : foto, graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Marakwet; women; informal sector; rural areas; social networks.

Based on recent fieldwork, this paper examines the intersecting economic activities of Marakwet women in northwest Kenya with a particular focus on exchange friendships. The authors highlight the need to expand previous definitions of 'tilia', based on male exchange of livestock, to include a variety of exchange friendships including those between women. Through investigating women's economic activities in local marketplaces, they demonstrate that marketplaces facilitate the formation of 'tilia' partnerships between women from different areas, and shape women's kinship and friendship interactions within the context of their market activities. The authors argue that there is a synergy between women's market activities and exchange relationships, but they also emphasise that market activities and 'tilia' exchange relationships are part of the matrix of household economic decision-making navigated by Marakwet women. This has important implications for how one views and supports the social and economic contributions of women's activities. Women's 'tilia' relations provide a number of benefits to their trading activities, households and communities, and as such the authors suggest that rural development interventions would do well to consider and build upon these networks of exchange relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Wachanga, D. Ndirangu

Ethnic differences vs nationhood in times of national crises : the role of social media and communication strategies / D. Ndirangu Wachanga - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 281-299 : fig., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; social media; communication; ethnic relations; droughts.

Are there events that temporarily unite differences among ethnic groups in a multiethnic nation state? Using a Kenya's drought-relief initiative, dubbed Kenyans4Kenya (K4K), this article responds to this question. It uses framing analysis to examine how K4K and its followers constructed messages to deliberately generate empathy for the drought victims. Messages on K4K's Facebook page were placed in three collective frames: diagnostic,

prognostic and motivational. They were also coded according to three identified thematic frames: anti-regime, humanitarian, and patriotism/national pride. The findings of the study demonstrate the success of K4K in its ability to frame a humanitarian crisis in a way that rendered the divisive fissures of ethnic differences temporarily insignificant and inconspicuous. K4K successfully cast the pain and suffering of the drought victims as unwarranted by locating its discourse within the ambit of a nation that had failed to provide its citizens with the very basic of human rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Wanyama, Frederick O.

Ethnicity and/or issues? : the 2013 general elections in Western Kenya / Frederick O. Wanyama ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 169-195 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; elections; 2013; voting; ethnicity; social conditions.

It is often assumed that Kenyans vote on the basis of ethnic identification rather than the socio-economic and political issues affecting their lives. However, experience from earlier elections shows that issues and interests are important drivers in giving form and expression to identity politics. This article examines the interaction between ethnic identification and issue differentiation in the March 2013 general elections in Western Kenya by identifying factors that influenced the outcomes in the six simultaneous elections. The article is based on observation, interviews and data collected in a survey of four constituencies inhabited by Luo- and Luyia-speaking people in Western Kenya during the campaign period and immediately after the elections. The study suggests that while constituencies may have voted as a bloc along ethnic identification lines - especially with respect to national politics and the presidential election - their choices were also differentiated and informed by specific issues, especially at the county and constituency levels. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

267 Gatwa, Tharcisse

God in the public domain: life giver, protector or indifferent sleeper during the Rwandan tragedies? / Tharcisse Gatwa - In: *Exchange*: (2014), vol. 43, no. 4, p. 313-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Christian theology; genocide; 1994.

Every successful enterprise would lead Rwandans to pay tribute to God. At the end of every other failed try the Rwandan would say, 'ahasi gaye ni ah'Imana' - I have done what I could, the rest belongs to God. This God celebrated by the triumphant 'Christian kingdom' came under fire attacks during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, many of them being slaughtered in churches and public buildings. Had God, the life Giver and the protector,

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become a cynical destroyer, an executioner, or simply a sleeper who did not care for his creatures? The post 1994 genocide Rwandan religious era was imbued with another form of triumphalism, in which God was called, celebrated, and inaugurated as the One who showed the way to new charismatic movements to bring about a spiritual revolution in the country whilst traditional Christianity remained ambivalent towards the moral guidance they were expected to provide. Yet many survivors continue to tell of their deception about such a 'silent and cynical' God, or at the best they wonder if their fate was sealed with His consent and that of His heralds on earth. This paper takes the view that God was not absent. He did not thwart or mend human responsibility but kept on remaining close to the victims of the tragedies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Jessee, Erin

Good kings, bloody tyrants, and everything in between : representations of the monarchy in post-genocide Rwanda / Erin Jessee and Sarah E. Watkins - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 35-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; traditional rulers; images; historical sources; historiography.

Since assuming power after the 1994 genocide, President Paul Kagame and his political party, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, have struggled to unite Rwanda's citizens using, among other initiatives, a simplified version of Rwandan history to diminish the ethnic tensions that made the 1994 genocide possible. As a result, Rwanda's history has become highly politicized, with vastly divergent versions of the nation's past narrated in private settings, where it is more politically appropriate for Rwandans to share their experiences. This paper focuses on divergent representations of Rwandan monarchical figures - often unnamed - whom the narrators imbue with values according to their individual political affiliations, lived experiences, and identity. These narratives are indicative of the broader ways that modern Rwandans narrate their experiences of history in response to Rwanda's current official history, as well as previous official histories. Careful analysis reveals much about the current political climate in post-genocide Rwanda: most notably, that Rwandans continue to see their nation's past through vastly different lenses, demonstrating the enormous challenges facing the Rwandan government as it seeks to reconcile its population using current methods. It also highlights the ongoing need on the part of historians to approach contemporary sources critically, informed by sources produced and debated in the pre-genocide period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

269 Kagaba, Mediatrice

Women's experiences of gender equality laws in rural Rwanda : the case of Kamonyi District / Mediatrice Kagaba - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 574-592.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; women's rights; constitutions; 2003; gender inequality.

This article analyses how women in the rural district of Kamonyi experience gender equality laws and policies in their everyday lives. Traditional Rwandan society had a patriarchal social structure that accepted unequal power relations between men and women. The 2003 new constitution, adopted after the 1994 Tutsi genocide, recognizes the importance of gender equality and includes specific legal provisions to ensure women's equal protection under the law. Drawing on focus group discussions with women in Kamonyi, it emerges that women's experiences are mixed with regard to the new laws: they enjoy the right of access to family assets, inheritance, and work opportunities; yet they also experience a "gender dilemma" of whether to exercise rights enshrined in the constitution even though that may lead to marital difficulties in their households. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Matfess, Hilary

Rwanda and Ethiopia : developmental authoritarianism and the new politics of African strong men / Hilary Matfess - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 02, p. 181-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Ethiopia; authoritarianism; democracy; governance; political conditions.

Current classification systems create typologies of authoritarian regimes that may overlook the importance of national policies. Rwanda and Ethiopia in particular are perplexing case studies of post-1990s governance. Both nations are characterized by high growth economies with significant state involvement and the formal institutions of democracy, but deeply troubling patterns of domestic governance. This article proposes a new category of authoritarianism called "developmental authoritarianism", which refers to nominally democratic governments that provide significant public works and services while exerting control over nearly every facet of society. The article then reflects upon the durability and implications of this form of governance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

271 Ngom, Issa

Nouveaux paradigmes narratifs dans les récits du génocide rwandais du fest'Africa / Issa Ngom - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 90, p. 73-96.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; novels; genocide.

On est tenté de dire que le roman africain de ces dernières décennies se construit à l'image du chaos qui se trouve être le lot quasi général du continent. Les écrits littéraires sur le génocide rwandais sont marqués du sceau du devoir de mémoire et du témoignage. Dans cet article sont étudiés les récits suivants : 'Murambi. Le livre des ossements' de

Boubacar Boris Diop, 'L'aîné des orphelins' de Tierno Monémbo, 'La phalène des collines' de Koulsy Lamko, 'L'ombre d'Imana. Voyages jusqu'au bout du Rwanda' de Véronique Tadjo et 'Moisson de crânes' d'Abdourahman Wabéri. Ces romans s'inscrivent dans l'événementiel et évoquent de façon plus ou moins directe la situation politique et sociale du Rwanda. Il ne s'agit plus ici de raconter des "histoires", mais de fixer dans les mémoires intellectuelles et affectives les atrocités commises et les dysfonctionnements qui y ont conduit. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

272 Nkomo, Marumo

The trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) - pharmaceuticals transitional period: can it help build capacity in African least developed countries (LDCs)? / Marumo Nkomo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 48-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Africa; intellectual property; international agreements; pharmaceutical industry.

African least developed countries LDCs face unique challenges in the implementation of minimum standards for the protection of IPRs, most poignantly illustrated in the field of pharmaceuticals. This was to an extent recognised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in providing a transitional period during which LDCs are not obliged to implement the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement in order to afford them an opportunity to develop a viable technological base in the pharmaceutical sector before being required to provide patent protection for pharmaceuticals. This article explores some options available to African least developed countries LDCs to use the transitional period in a manner that could help develop their pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity. Rwanda has already shown itself to be a pioneer in the use of policy flexibility available in the TRIPS Agreement and related instruments to fulfil the country's demand for essential pharmaceutical products. Therefore, much of the analysis draws on Rwanda for illustrative purposes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Tembo, Nick Mdika

Paranoia, 'chosen trauma' and forgiveness in Leah Chishugi's 'A long way from paradise' / Nick Mdika Tembo - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 70-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; novels; genocide.

This article reads Leah Chishugi's 'A long way from paradise' (2010. London:Virago) in the light of its portrayal of the traumatic aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, and how this genocide almost irreparably damaged the traumatized survivors' personalities. Of particular interest is Chishugi's heightened sense of suspicion of her adopted environs as being full of 'human landmines' (a euphemism for the insensate interahamwe Hutu militia who

mercilessly carried out the 1994 genocide in Rwanda) and, therefore, as places not safe to stay in. The article argues that a sense of insecurity, and one's inability to cope with a traumatic past, often reinforce such paranoia. It also argues that the path to genuine reconciliation and true reconstruction in the contested world of post-genocide Rwanda requires all Rwandans to deal with such paranoia and related ethnic (post)memories. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

274 Bbaale, Edward

Prenatal care and childbirth weight in Uganda and Tanzania / Edward Bbaale and Faisal Buyinza - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 46-66 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Tanzania; child health; maternal and child health care; pregnancy; health education.

About 20 million (17%) children, 95% of which are in less developed countries, are born with low birth weight. Prenatal care is widely accepted as a channel for reducing the hazard of delivering preterm or a low birth weight baby. This study set out to investigate the relationship between prenatal care components and childbirth weight for children born in the five years preceding the survey in Uganda and Tanzania. The key explanatory variables included prenatal visits, prenatal care delay, tetanus immunization, and prenatal care content. The findings reveal that the average childbirth weight is 3,4 kg in Uganda and 3,2 kg in Tanzania. The average number of prenatal care visits is 3.7 and 4.1 for Uganda and Tanzania, respectively. On average, women in the two countries initiate first prenatal visits at about 5 months of pregnancy. On average, Tanzanian women outperformed Ugandan counterparts in the utilization of antenatal care content. Quantitative findings reveal that tetanus immunization, antenatal visits, antenatal care delay, and antenatal care content are significantly associated with childbirth weight. The authors argue that mass dissemination of health information would close knowledge gaps existing amongst prospective mothers concerning the importance of prenatal visits, timing and content. They see a need to standardize the health information disseminated to women across regions and locations in order to ensure that all receive the same reproductive knowledge. Establishment of village outreach clinics with qualified staff would help to attract the hard-to-reach women. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

275 Bersaglio, Brock

Farmers at the edge : property formalisation and urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Brock Bersaglio and Themabela Kepe - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 389-405.

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ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; urban agriculture; landownership; property rights.

In light of the recent debate on the merits of formalising property rights in developing countries, this article explores recent efforts to combine property formalisation and urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The article is based on a close examination of the formalisation consultation process that was carried out by a "western" NGO in Dar es Salaam between 2010 and 2012. It uses discursive analysis of documents produced by relevant parties, including the NGO, governments and others. Additional insights were gained through attending the consultation workshops among stakeholders, conducted by the NGO in 2011. The article argues that formalisation in Dar es Salaam was not conducted in the democratic, pro-poor manner envisioned by many of its advocates. Instead, the process was largely driven from the top-down, with the vast majority of urban farmers excluded from the consultation process. While poor urban farmers could benefit from having their land rights clarified and secured in places like Dar es Salaam, formalisation seems to have reinforced their relegation to the edge of society, physically and ideologically. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Bisschoff, Lizelle

Special issue : Cinema in East Africa / [ed. by Lizelle Bisschoff]. - Bristol : Intellect, 2015. - p. 71-201. : illustrations. ; .. cm. - (Journal of African cinemas, ISSN 1754-923X ; vol. 7, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Ethiopia; cinema; films; film history.

This special issue explores the ways in which the emerging local film industries in East Africa are overcoming the burden of colonial and foreign film-making in order to establish film-making practices with distinct approaches and characteristics. The topics, films, and theoretical and analytical approaches included are diverse and wide ranging, despite the limited geographical scope. Contents: Cinema in East Africa: introduction (Lizelle Bisschoff); A feminist approach to contemporary female Kenyan cinema: women and nation in 'From a Whisper' (Kahiu, 2008) and 'Something Necessary' (Kibinge, 2013) (Clara Giruzzi); Kenya's Riverwood: market structure, power relations, and future outlooks (Ann Overbergh); Film production as a "mirror of society": the history of a video film art group in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Claudia Böhme); Innovation and its obstacles in Tanzania's Bongowood (Ann Overbergh); The Slum Film Festival in Nairobi: exploring cinematic representation from the urban margins (Federico Olivieri, Joshua Michael Wong); Screening Ethiopia: a preliminary study of the history and contemporary developments of film production in Ethiopia (Alessandro Jedlowski); Cinematographic techniques in three Kenyan films (Rachael Diang'a). [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 Brown, Hannah

ASR Focus on volunteer labor in East Africa / Hannah Brown and Ruth J. Prince, guest eds - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 29-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Kenya; popular participation; volunteers; civil society; community development.

Across the globe, voluntary labor is a prominent mode of engagement within development, humanitarian, and philanthropic activities, political activism, social justice movements, and religious organizations, and it is increasingly being used in welfare and health care provision. Volunteerism, defined as the free giving of an individual's labor, time, and energy to a larger cause, collective goal, or public good, carries assumptions about altruism, freedom, and a "politics of virtue", underscoring the political and social significance of volunteering. It has been tied to political and social projects, and promoted by state and non-state institutions for various ends. The power of volunteerism is particularly apparent in East Africa, the subject of this ASR Focus, where volunteering has a long and rich history and voluntary labor has been reinterpreted through various citizenship and political projects since the colonial period. Articles included in this ASR Focus: Introduction: volunteer labor - pasts and futures of work, development, and citizenship in East Africa (Hannah Brown and Ruth J. Prince); Voluntarism, virtuous citizenship, and nation-building in late colonial and early postcolonial Tanzania (Emma Hunter); At the service of community development: the professionalization of volunteer work in Kenya and Tanzania (Hannah Brown and Maia Green); Seeking incorporation? Voluntary labor and the ambiguities of work, identity, and social value in contemporary Kenya (Ruth J. Prince); Obscuring and revealing: Muslim engagement with volunteering and the aid sector in Tanzania (Felicitas Becker). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

278 Gastorn, Kennedy

The emerging constitutional indigenous peoples' land rights in Tanzania / Kennedy Gastorn - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 216-243.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; indigenous peoples; group rights; land rights; legislation.

The pastoralists and hunter-gatherer indigenous peoples in Tanzania continue lobbying their recognition as such and protection of their land rights. This article discusses the extent to which the indigenous peoples are legally recognized and the state of their security of land tenure. With the hindsight of the UN declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 and the 2003 Report of the African Commission Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Population, this article probes the emerging indigenous land rights within the broader understating of the minority rights in the Draft Constitution of Tanzania 2014 as well as the Draft Policy Framework on Indigenous Persons 2011 of the Tanzania Social

Action Fund. It is submitted that the provision on rights of minorities in the Draft Constitution is a commendable milestone upon which further actions may be pursued towards a specific recognition and the protection of indigenous land rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

279 Mapunda, Gastor

Borrowing in Tanzanian Ngoni lexicon: some semantic trends in a language contact situation / Gastor Mapunda and Tove Rosendal - In: *Language Matters: (2015)*, vol. 46, no. 2, p. 180-194 : graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Ngoni language; Swahili language; loan words; semantics.

The Tanzanian language Ngoni has interacted for long with Swahili, which is the more prestigious and dominant lingua franca in Tanzania. This language contact situation affects Ngoni, which frequently borrows terms from Swahili, both for concepts which are new to the Ngoni speakers, but also terms which replace existing Ngoni vocabulary. This paper investigates how borrowed words are integrated, based on a framework including semantic generalisation, specialisation and shift. The study is based on fieldwork conducted in the Songea District in the Ruvuma Region of Tanzania, in the three villages of Peramiho, Kilagano and Mhepai. It was found that borrowing was most frequent in the semantic fields 'modern world', 'food and drink' and 'clothing and grooming'. Additive borrowing was found to be more frequent than substitutive. Only semantic widening of borrowed terms was attested. However, combined with a tendency of replacement of old Ngoni terms with both Swahili and Ngoni hypernyms, it indicates that speakers' competence of the language is waning. This loss of competence may additionally be linked to a more general attrition of Ngoni culture and traditions, which may affect language maintenance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Marijani, Ramadhani

Fight against corruption in Tanzania : the positives and challenges / Ramadhani Marijani - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies: (2012)*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 132-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; corruption; civil service reform.

Combating and overcoming corruption in public service is one of the most important challenges facing 21st century public services in most countries. Tanzania is not an exception. This article is about the successes and challenges pertaining to Tanzania's efforts in combating the malaise of corruption in its public service. The article is based on a review of existing literature and is thus theoretical. It examines the nature of corruption in Tanzania's public service, and re-visits the measures that have been put in place to fight corruption. The article then looks at the success attained and challenges faced in the fight against corruption. It concludes that corruption cannot be completely defeated, but efforts to

minimize it are possible if there is the necessary political will and commitment. However, the article suggests that any measure to combat corruption must take a holistic and unified approach and it must be implemented parallel at all levels of government based on the principles of legality, transparency, political neutrality, morality and psychological convincing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Mutahaba, Gelase R.

Managing elections in Africa : the case of the 2010 general elections in Tanzania / Gelase R. Mutahaba and Audax B. Kweyamba - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; elections; 2010; election management bodies.

This article assesses the management of the 2010 general elections in Tanzania. The assessment specifically dwells on four dimensions namely the independence and impartiality of the National Electoral Commission (NEC), logistics and resources capacity, new managerial inventions for improving elections management, and the role and performance of both the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and the office of Registrar of Political Parties (RPP) in managing the elections. Overall, the article demonstrates that the 2010 elections were better managed in comparison to the first three multiparty elections held in 1995, 2000 and 2005. In spite of the overall impressive performance, the article shows that there are a number of limitations. These include: contentious legal and institutional framework, questionable independence of the NEC, absence of permanent NEC permanent staff at regional and lower levels, and logistics and infrastructure capacity limitations. The article identifies issues and areas that need further research and intervention in the context of the noted constraints in managing future elections in Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

282 Nerman, Måns

Households' income-generating activities and marginal returns to labour in rural Tanzania / Måns Nerman - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 367-389 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; household income; rural households; livelihoods; economic models.

This study uses detailed household-level data to assess whether rural Tanzanian households seem able to allocate labour so as to maximise their incomes, and what factors determine if they do. In contrast to much earlier work on income diversification the author uses crop-level data to explicitly evaluate marginal returns within agriculture. The integrated household survey used allows him to then link these returns to household characteristics and broader labour supply decisions and consumption behaviour. In line with expectations agricultural wage work seems to be a last resort option, as agricultural wage labourers have

lower marginal returns than others due to a higher labour allocation to own agricultural production. Furthermore, wage rates are much higher than the agricultural shadow wages, implying that there are gains to be made from expanding the non-farm side of the rural economy. However, there is no evidence that households are stuck in agriculture due to being constrained from entering the existing labour market, and neither does the author find preferences for own crops being important for labour allocation. Work preferences seem to play a role though, and the findings are consistent with both credit and social networks being important determinants of a household's marginal productivity in agriculture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Tiberti, Luca

Rural policies, price change and poverty in Tanzania : an agricultural household model-based assessment / Luca Tiberti and Marco Tiberti - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 193-229 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; rural households; food prices; agricultural policy; economic models.

Exogenous shocks to farmers' consumption, production and labour market decisions are rarely considered accurately. For farm households, under labour market imperfections, such decisions are often interlinked. This calls for non-separable agricultural household models. According to this framework, second-order (or behavioural) effects include a direct (i.e., supply or demand reactions due to an exogenous shock) and an indirect (i.e., supply or demand adjustments to the endogenous variations in the shadow wage generated by the exogenous shock) component. Under large price changes or following structural interventions, such as those concerning land redistribution or mechanisation practices, neglecting such second-order effects on consumption and production can bias the final impact on household welfare. The main objective of this study is thus to develop a robust and comprehensive tool to evaluate the effect on household welfare of different agricultural policies in Tanzania and food price changes. A two-stage estimation strategy is adopted: the shadow price of labour is first estimated and then used to estimate production and demand systems as well as labour market functions. These models are subsequently used to simulate the effect on household welfare of a hypothetical 40% increase in the price of cereals and other crops and a hypothetical 10% increase in the hectares of arable land and in the use of ox-ploughs. The results are finally compared with the case in which a separable model is adopted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Van Campenhout, Bjorn

Inter-temporal and spatial price dispersion patterns and the well-being of maize producers in southern Tanzania / Bjorn Van Campenhout, Els Lecoutere, and Ben D'Exelle - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 230-253 : graf. tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; agricultural prices; pricing; maize; small farms; economic models.

The authors revisit a methodology to gauge the short-term effect of price changes on smallholder farmer's welfare that is popular amongst policy makers and academia. Realising that farmers face substantial seasonal price volatility over the course of an agricultural year, the authors pay particular attention to the timing of sales and purchases. In addition they depart from the implicit assumption that all farmers scattered across rural areas face the same prices when interacting with markets. Using maize marketing during the 2007-2008 agricultural season in a sample of smallholders in Tanzania as an illustration, the authors find that especially poor farmers face greater losses than what a standard analysis would suggest. They also relate their methodology to factors that are likely to affect potential benefits or costs from inter-temporal and spatial price dispersion, such as means of transport, access to price information and credit. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

285 Williams, Christian A.

Practising pan-Africanism : an anthropological perspective on exile-host relations at Kongwa, Tanzania / Christian A. Williams - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 223-238.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; pan-Africanism; communities; national liberation movements; SWAPO; African National Congress (South Africa).

This paper explores exile-host relations at Kongwa, where southern Africa's first guerrilla soldiers lived alongside villagers in rural, central Tanzania between 1964 and 1978. Drawing from the author's previous research on SWAPO's exile camps, recent publications about the ANC in exile and fieldwork conducted at Kongwa, the paper argues that Kongwa became a 'pan-African community' in which inhabitants originating from eastern and southern African countries developed complex and meaningful relationships across national borders. Nevertheless, this community was vulnerable to the narrow interests of national elites and the frameworks of national histories, which have undermined subsequent recognition of the international relations which formed at Kongwa. In highlighting these points, the paper identifies tensions inherent to Pan-Africanism as discourse and practice and models an ethnographic approach to studying southern Africa's liberation struggles and their aftermath. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

286 Arnould, Valérie

Transitional justice and democracy in Uganda : between impetus and instrumentalisation / Valérie Arnould - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 354-374.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; transitional justice; democratization; empowerment; legal reform.

While claims abound regarding transitional justice's importance for democracy building in transitioning countries, empirical investigations of these remain limited or have produced contradictory findings. This article seeks to contribute to these debates by investigating the relationship between transitional justice and democratic institution building in Uganda - looking in particular at the rule of law, the security forces and participation. It does so by exploring the causal mechanisms linking transitional justice to democracy, that is, the means through which transitional justice exerts its impact. Transitional justice is widely expected to impact democratic institution building through three mechanisms: (de)legitimation, reform, and empowerment. However, this article finds that in Uganda, transitional justice's impact through these is more circumscribed than has so far been assumed, and that it sometimes impacts democratic institution building negatively. The Ugandan experience furthermore suggests that in contexts of armed conflict and a hybrid regime, expectations about the extent to which transitional justice can support democratic institution building should be lowered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Awich Ochen, Eric

Traditional Acholi mechanisms for reintegrating Ugandan child abductees / Eric Awich Ochen - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 239-251.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Acholi; child soldiers; reintegration; children's rights.

Using a mainly qualitative approach, this paper analyses the presence, significance and efficacy of traditional mechanisms for the protection of children from conflicts and other adverse situations. Contemporary child protection debates seem to put emphasis on the western construction of childhood and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as instruments of child protection. Taking a traditional-modernistic approach this paper argues that in many cases African communities practised and developed very strong and elaborate mechanisms for the observance and preservation of the welfare of children. It examines some of the enduring socio-cultural practices among the Acholi tribe in northern Uganda and their implications for the rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict in the region. Findings suggest that there is strong potential for utilizing traditional systems and practices to address rehabilitation and reintegration dynamics among children and young people, but complementary initiatives also need to be implemented to enhance the efficacy and, in some cases, adaptability of these institutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Ayele, Gashaw Tsegaye

Microfinance institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda : loan outreach to the poor and the quest for financial viability / Gashaw Tsegaye Ayele - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 117-129 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; microfinance; loans.

Microfinance institutions' (MFIs') loan service outreach to the poor (depth) and the ensuing institutional viability concern is an unsettled issue in the literature. Can MFIs increase the depth of their outreach whilst achieving financial viability (viability)? Answering this question is exceedingly relevant to countries that opt for right policies towards financial inclusion. In their microfinance operations, Kenya and Uganda ranked first and second in Africa; fifth and eighth in the world, respectively; and Ethiopia is an emerging MFI destination. Yet, the loan outreach in these countries falls short of the uncontested huge demand. The study introduces an approach that disintegrates the overall effect of depth on viability into direct and indirect effects. Hausman-Taylor and Generalized Structural Equation Models are employed on unbalanced panel dataset of 31 MFIs (2003-12) drawn from the three countries. The result implied a direct-positive effect and an indirect-negative effect running from depth to viability. Under contained operational-expenses-per-loan-portfolio, depth could be pro-viability. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio relate inversely with viability whereas 'real-yield' relates directly. The paper concludes that support to MFIs should be aligned to ensure efficiency through reduced operational costs and thereby complementary depth-viability nexus can prevail. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Bbaale, Edward

Prenatal care and childbirth weight in Uganda and Tanzania / Edward Bbaale and Faisal Buyinza - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 46-66 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Tanzania; child health; maternal and child health care; pregnancy; health education.

About 20 million (17%) children, 95% of which are in less developed countries, are born with low birth weight. Prenatal care is widely accepted as a channel for reducing the hazard of delivering preterm or a low birth weight baby. This study set out to investigate the relationship between prenatal care components and childbirth weight for children born in the five years preceding the survey in Uganda and Tanzania. The key explanatory variables included prenatal visits, prenatal care delay, tetanus immunization, and prenatal care content. The findings reveal that the average childbirth weight is 3,4 kg in Uganda and 3,2 kg in Tanzania. The average number of prenatal care visits is 3.7 and 4.1 for Uganda and Tanzania, respectively. On average, women in the two countries initiate first prenatal visits at about 5 months of pregnancy. On average, Tanzanian women outperformed Ugandan

counterparts in the utilization of antenatal care content. Quantitative findings reveal that tetanus immunization, antenatal visits, antenatal care delay, and antenatal care content are significantly associated with childbirth weight. The authors argue that mass dissemination of health information would close knowledge gaps existing amongst prospective mothers concerning the importance of prenatal visits, timing and content. They see a need to standardize the health information disseminated to women across regions and locations in order to ensure that all receive the same reproductive knowledge. Establishment of village outreach clinics with qualified staff would help to attract the hard-to-reach women. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Chalin, Victoire

Land titling in Uganda crowds out local farmers / Victoire Chalin, Valérie Golaz and Claire Médard - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 559-573 : fig., graf. ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; land tenure; agricultural land; farmers; livelihoods; urbanization.

A boom in land titling has hit the outskirts of Kampala in Uganda, with the development of housing projects and new types of investments in the farm sector. Most of the new title-holders are not the tenants who used to be at the basis of the local agricultural system despite legislation officially intended to protect them. Tenant families are progressively losing their rights and trapped with insufficient land for farming. Most are today involved in both farm and non-farm activities, linking up agrarian and urban spaces, side to side with absentee urban investors. The current dynamics of the land market around Kampala contributes to deep changes in both agricultural production and social composition of the population, leading to new forms of marginalisation and rising inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Conte, Christopher

Crossroads : women coming of age in today's Uganda / ed. by Christopher Conte. - North Charleston, NC : Create Space, 2015. - 172 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN 1507680228

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; women writers; personal narratives (form); autobiographies (form).

This book is a collection of autobiographical stories by Ugandan women writers, assembled by the editor with the intention of illuminating culture through autobiography. Topics addressed range from religion and politics to sports and health. Contributions by Nakisanze Segawa, Caroline Ariba, Rosey Sembatya, Shifa Mwesigye, Lydia Namubiru, Peace Twine, Harriet Anena, Lydia Namubiru, Elvania M. Bazaala, Sophie Bamwoyeraki, Grace Namazzi, Hilda Twongyeirwe, Julia Musiime and Laura Walusimbi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Kaguhangire-Barifaijo, Maria

Admission policy of students with disability in Uganda : is it a hoax? / Maria Kaguhangire-Barifaijo and Gerald K. Karyeija - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 104-117 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; disabled; universities; access to education; government policy.

This article discusses the inequalities disabled students grapple with in higher education in terms of access and participation. This comes in the wake of Uganda's 2005 government policy that granted 64 slots in public universities to persons with disabilities. This is also supported by numerous laws that have attempted to guard against discrimination of (prospective) disabled students in accessing university education. The article first appreciates the government's efforts and also critiques its failure to vigorously investigate challenges faced by students at a lower level to be able to address issues of equity and equality. It also challenges the government's reluctance to make follow-ups to address challenges faced by these students in their participation. The author concludes that, though a brilliant idea, sufficient research was not carried out to address access and participation challenges of students with disabilities. The article recommends that for such a policy, workable monitoring and evaluation plans are in place to address the numerous equity challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Kakungulu-Mayambala, R.

Reinvigorating the struggle for the Batwa in Uganda : a case for the domestication of international indigenous peoples rights and standards / R. Kakungulu-Mayambala - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 301-337.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; indigenous peoples; group rights; government policy.

Over the years, there has been marginalization of Batwa indigenous peoples in Uganda, despite numerous policy pronouncements and development programs targeting the Batwa as an indigenous group. This group continues to suffer social, economic and political exclusion. The assumption is that poorly targeted policies and lack of focused programs to address their situation, brought about by, among others, historical injustices and economic deprivation, have been the major setback for the development of the Batwa community. This article reviews the policy prescriptions and explores the circumstances that have perpetuated the underdevelopment of the Batwa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

294 Kampumure, Joseph

Leasing competence, structure and performance of SMEs in Uganda / Joseph Kampumure, Nkote Nabeta and Arthur Sserwanga - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 36-45 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; small enterprises; business financing; managers; management.

This study examines leasing competence, lease structure and perceived performance among SMEs in Uganda. The authors analyzed the current utilization of lease financing by SMEs as an alternative financing source for their business activities especially where the leasing competences of SME managers have been enhanced. They found that lease reviews are usually done after a long period. Furthermore, there was a significant positive relationship between leasing competence and lease structure and perceived performance while the lease structure was the most significant predictor of SME performance. The authors conclude that the performance of the lessee depends very much on the competence of the SME managers and the lease structure and thus recommend continued enhancement of the competence of SME managers manage the leased assets effectively. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

295 Kiwanuka, Micheal

Service delivery : the clash between elected and appointed public officials / Micheal Kiwanuka - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 77-87 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; decentralization; local government; central-local government relations; public services.

Developing countries, especially in Africa, have in the last two decades enhanced decentralization as an administrative-political reform strategy believed to accelerate effective public service delivery and thus salvage the states' credibility. Uganda has since 1993, been implementing an ambitious devolution form of decentralization through which planning and decision-making power, administrative authority, and a sizable amount of resources were evolved to local governments. One of the biggest challenges of Uganda's decentralization system is the conflicting interface between the elected and appointed public officials in local governments. This paper adopts a documentary review approach to explore the interface between the elected and appointed officials in local governments in Uganda. It then analyses the implications of this conflicting interaction for service delivery in local governments of Uganda. The paper concludes that this conflicting interface threatens service delivery by suffocating public participation, undermining accountability, eroding public trust and, consequently, defeating the whole essence of decentralization. The paper recommends that the interface be strengthened through operationalizing the legal and institutional structures and the nurturing of centre-periphery relationships. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Lyytinen, Eveliina

Congolese refugees' 'right to the city' and urban (in)security in Kampala, Uganda / Eveliina Lyytinen - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 593-611.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; refugees; Congolese (Democratic Republic of Congo); group rights; urban life.

The concept of the 'right to the city' (RTC), originally developed by Lefebvre, refers to the idea that justice is embedded in social and spatial processes, and accordingly cities are spaces of inequality and resistance. In this article, Congolese refugees' RTC is examined with regard to their city of exile, Kampala, Uganda. The analysis is based on extensive qualitative research conducted during 2010-2011. The notion of RTC is understood to signify refugees' right to access and occupy urban space. The study also acknowledges and reinterprets the essentially Lefebvrian elements of appropriation and participation. Appropriation of space is featured in refugees' discourses on how to transform insecure urban areas into protective spaces. Refugees' participation in decision-making regarding their formal protection is analysed as a collective, community-based right argued for in different forms of resistance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Manasseh, Tumuhimbise

Heightening leadership effectiveness in local governments of Uganda: 'challenge the process' for organisational support / Tumuhimbise Manasseh - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 143-155 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; local government; leadership; management.

Leadership effectiveness is an enviable characteristic in public as well as in private organisations. This article presents a discussion of the leadership practice known as 'challenge the process'; within the context of Bushenyi district local government administration in Uganda. The discussion reveals that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' influences the organisational climate and can be influential in generating change within an organisation. The study also demonstrates that Bushenyi district employees associate the behaviour patterns of their leaders and supervisors with the organisation. Based on data collected, the argument is that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' positively influences employees' perceived organisational support in Bushenyi local government of Uganda. The conclusions are in agreement with Kouzes and Posner (2002) that leaders who 'challenge the process' can achieve extraordinary results and improve employees' perceived organisational support. The article recommends that in the current environment of local government administration in Uganda be characterised by a democratic political dispensation and private-public sector initiatives; leaders should consider not merely being mindful of the rules and standing instructions in public administration; must be innovative, willing to take risks, and challenge assumptions about the way things have always been done in order to increase employees' perceived organisational support. As stressed by Kouzes and Posner (2002), leaders in local

governments can promote the resourcefulness of employees at work through the practice of 'challenge the process'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Nalinya, Adron Naggayi

Environmental impact assessment as a tool for enforcing environmental law in the oil and gas industry in Uganda / Adron Naggayi Nalinya - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 395-413.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; petroleum industry; environmental law.

The discovery and exploration of oil has led to the legal and practical development of the oil and gas industry in Uganda. Exploration and production of oil however entails various environmental risks. Consequently, there is the dire need for the environmental impact assessment in the oil and gas industry as one of the tools to enforce environmental law in harmony with the existing laws. This article begins by providing a brief background of the oil and gas industry in Uganda. It identifies the potential environmental risks that exist in the sector. It reviews the legal and policy framework of the sector in the light of environmental standard requirements. It then discusses how the practice of environmental impact assessment can be used as a tool to enforce environmental law in the oil and gas industry and concludes with an analysis of environmental impact assessment in relation to the current status in the industry. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Tindifa, Sam

Gender and property relations among pastoral communities of Karamoja / Sam Tindifa - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 368-394.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; pastoralists; gender inequality; government policy.

Pastoralist women in Karamoja fall in the category of indigenous people. Before pastoralism was disrupted by colonialism, pastoralist communities were predominantly matriarchal and derived their livelihoods from a natural economy, which defined the division of labour. There was gender equality and women just like men had economic and political power. They were the custodians of knowledge, tradition and culture. However, patriarchally dominated colonial political economy changed the social, economic and political relations and set up of pastoralist communities, which transformed the nature and scope of duties and tasks for women and men. This resulted in the marginalization of women. Uganda has a gender policy which among others is to mainstream gender in policies and legislation. However, the focus of gender mainstreaming is on women in general, which leaves pastoralist women in a peripheral position. The author argues that development policies should be disaggregated to ensure that those on the margins are taken care of. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Uregu Ile, Isioma

Advancing the role of citizen participation for good governance and sustainable livelihoods in selected African countries / Isioma Uregu Ile and Betty Mubangizi - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 18-35 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; South Africa; popular participation.

This paper examines citizen participation in governance and resource management in South Africa and Uganda. The authors argue that citizen participation remains in the policy papers and at best at local electoral processes. The paper highlights the successes and failures of citizen participation in the selected countries. It asserts that decentralisation in the two case studies has provided citizens with invited and invented spaces to carve their destiny through participation. The authors argue that citizens should be encouraged to participate and that government should not mask participation to benefit the elite but all citizens. The authors offer recommendations and lessons that could help governments to improve citizen participation for sustainable governance and resource management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

301 Balchin, Neil

A disaggregated analysis of product price integration in the Southern African Development Community / Neil Balchin, Lawrence Edwards, and Asha Sundaram - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 390-415 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; SADC; economic integration; food prices; consumer prices; economic models.

Price-based empirical evidence on the extent to which product markets are integrated in developing regions is noticeably limited, particularly in Africa. This article uses highly disaggregated retail price data for twenty-four narrowly defined products collected at the district level in four Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries (Botswana, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) to assess the extent to which product prices are integrated within and between these countries. The authors find evidence of large and persistent absolute deviations from the law of one price both within and between each of the four countries. Price dispersion is found to be higher between SADC countries than within the individual countries. On average, absolute price deviations between country pairs are smaller for countries adjacent to each other and for countries that share common membership in the Southern African Customs Union. Simple econometric estimates show that absolute price deviations between district pairs in the region increase the further apart

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the districts are from each other and are higher in the case of districts separated by a national border. Overall, the authors find no clear evidence that product markets in the SADC region have become more integrated between 2006 and 2009 (although product prices between the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa countries did become more integrated over this period), despite the liberalisation of tariffs under the SADC Protocol on Trade. Trade liberalisation alone appears not to be sufficient in generating greater product market integration within the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Balistreri, Edward J.

Deep integration in Eastern and Southern Africa : what are the stakes? / Edward J. Balistreri, David G. Tarr, and Hidemichi Yonezawa - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 5, p. 677-706 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; East Africa; tariffs; free trade areas; economic integration; trade agreements; East African Community; COMESA; SADC.

Evidence indicates that trade costs are a much more substantial barrier to trade than tariffs, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors decompose trade costs into (a) trade facilitation; (b) non-tariff barriers and (c) the costs of business services. They develop a conceptually innovative model and new dataset to assess deep integration to reduce these three types of trade costs in the East African Community, the Common Market of East and Southern Africa and South African Development Community (EAC-COMESA-SADC) "Tripartite" Free Trade Area (FTA), within the EAC alone and unilaterally by the EAC. They find that there are substantial gains for all six of the African regions from deep integration in the Tripartite FTA or comparable unilateral reforms by the EAC; but the estimated gains vary considerably across countries and depend on the reform. Thus, countries would have an interest in negotiating for different reforms in different agreements. Tariff removal in the Tripartite FTA would produce only small losses or gains, depending on the country. Interestingly, they estimate that Kenya gains less from comparable unilateral liberalisation by the EAC than from the Tripartite FTA, due in part to an umbrella of protection in services markets in the Tripartite region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

303 Ashforth, Adam

Narratives of death in rural Malawi in the time of AIDS / Adam Ashforth and Susan Watkins - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 245-268.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; AIDS; death; attitudes; rural areas.

The key to understanding the experience of AIDS mortality lies in the stories that people tell each other about those they know who are suspected to have died from AIDS. The authors use a unique set of texts produced by rural Malawians reporting everyday conversations in their communities. These texts, drawn from the online archive of the Malawi Journals Project, consist of several thousand instances of ordinary people telling each other stories in the ordinary course of their lives. They are a form of insider ethnography, accounts of everyday life written by people immersed in the lives of their communities. Through analysis of these texts, the authors show that narratives of death are predicated upon the question 'Who is to blame?' They argue that a micropolitics of blame arises from practices of narrating death and shapes individual and collective responses to the epidemic. It is shown that the fact that narratives of death are predicated upon the question of blame both expresses and produces a desire for justice, both for the righting of wrongs through retributive punishment and for the restoration of harmonious social relations among the living. This desire for justice, the authors argue, is a central feature of the social impact of AIDS. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

304 Coffey, Rosalind

'Does the daily paper rule Britannia' : British press coverage of a Malawi Youth League demonstration in Blantyre, Nyasaland, in January 1960 / Rosalind Coffey - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1255-1277 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Great Britain; youth organizations; protest; press.

The British press, public and parliament are not generally thought to have played a significant role in the process of Britain's decolonisation in Africa. Neither do most studies of the broad British metropolitan experience foreground the importance of African nationalism. This article begins to challenge both of these views by providing an assessment of the significance of the British press's rather sensational treatment of an incident of late-colonial violence in the context of an African demonstration in Blantyre, Nyasaland, in 1960. African activists exploited the British press presence in Blantyre as a means of advancing the nationalist cause and fighting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. British correspondents responded positively for a variety of ideological, political, personal, situational and institutional reasons. In addition, by 1960, the British press recognised the strength of African nationalism in the context of African violence and agitation across that continent in preceding months and years. Its critical articles, which interlocked with British parliamentary proceedings and specific sets of historical concerns, had important effects among two core readerships: sections of the white settler communities of the Federation, and the British Government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Lwanda, John

Diaspora, domicile and debate : a preliminary artistic and cultural search for a Malawi identity from pre-colonial times to 2014 / John Lwanda - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2014), vol. 67, no. 1, p. 16-45 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; diasporas; identity; citizenship; political opposition; arts; music.

The paper traces representations and contestations of colonial and postcolonial Malawian identities through artistic and cultural discourses. The author argues that the relevant identities were produced in several phases: first by pre-colonial dynamics; second by the colonizing process producing an economic migrant population; third, by the post-independence Cabinet Crisis of 1964 and Dr Banda's dictatorship producing marginalized exiled dissidents and, by association, a marginalized Malawi Diaspora. The final phase was the post-1994 largely economic migration, which was facilitated by globalization and the freedom of movement. The author contends that a significant section of domiciled elite, as opposed to rural Malawians, consider that 'Malawians' in the sense of citizenship rights, are only those residing in Malawi. Most Diaspora Malawians, however, consider themselves Malawian but face marginalization through distance, through the denial of their Malawi political and cultural rights, as well as others questioning their Malawian identity. The denial of rights, with aspects traceable to the colonial period, became more focused with the end of the Federation (the attainment of independence). Dr Banda used it as a way of excluding troublesome political elements. This pattern of marginalizing Diaspora Malawians has persisted despite economic ties and the 'unity of purpose' between domiciled and Diaspora opposition elements during the 1991-1994 transition to multiparty rule. Political, poetic, linguistic, musical, artistic, and other cultural discourses are used to define and perpetuate the marginalization. Even though they are former long-term exiles, Dr Banda and Dr Mutharika recruited cultural discourses to marginalize external opponents. Paradoxically, any Diaspora Malawian who distinguishes themselves in the arts, business, sport, or other activities abroad is accorded 'Malawian-ness.' The most significant relationship between domiciled and Diaspora Malawians remains economic as well as intellectual. Malawians in the Diaspora remit significant amount of financial and intellectual resources and those residing in Malawi control all access to citizenship rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Mhagama, Peter

Expanding access and participation through a combination of community radio and mobile phones : the experience of Malawi / Peter Mhagama - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 267-280 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; community radio; mobile telephone; audiences; public opinion.

Community radio is one of the resources that can give ordinary or disenfranchised people a voice. This opportunity can be increased through the combination of community radio and mobile phones. Using focus group discussions, face-to-face interviews and observations, this article examines how this combination can improve ordinary people's participation in media production and in public life in Malawi. It also examines the extent to which marginalized people are using mobile phones to voice their concerns through community radio in Malawi. The author argues that the proliferation of mobile phones can accord community radio stations increased ability to give people a voice through use of text messaging and phone-in programmes. It can also expand the resources with which ordinary people have a voice. When people are accorded the right to voice their concerns and be heard, they can remove a major communication barrier that prevents them from enjoying the life they value. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Mhagama, Peter

Donor funding to community radio stations in Malawi and its impact on their performance / Peter Mhagama - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1301-1314 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; community radio; financing; broadcasting.

Many community radio stations in developing countries rely on donor funding for their sustainability. This raises some questions with regard to how they fulfil their social mission of promoting the participation of the community in the activities of the radio. This article examines how donor funding to community radio stations can affect the performance of the stations, because it has potential to divert the attention of the stations from serving the community to broadcasting externally produced programmes. Based on a case study of Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi, data were collected through face-to-face interviews with key informants and focus-group discussions with the listeners of the station. The article argues that donor funding, though important for the sustainability of the stations, can erode their identity, because they start concentrating on attracting donors to sponsor programmes. These donors also start to influence the agendas of community radio stations. The article concludes that, overall, the participation of ordinary people in the media is negatively affected. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Welsh, Marc

Repositioning the Shire Valley Project : a retrospective (part 2) / Marc Welsh - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2014), vol. 67, no. 1, p. 46-56 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; hydroelectricity; lakes; colonial period.

In this paper, the author continues his consideration of the role of the Shire Valley Project (SVP) in the history of Malawi. The SVP emerged in the 1940s as a major integrated

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development scheme of the colonial government of Nyasaland. It sought to combine the twin objectives of regulating the level of Lake Nyasa with the control of waters flowing through the Shire Valley for use as a source of hydro-electricity and waters for irrigation. With the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 the scheme became embroiled in on-going power politics between the Federal government, the Nyasaland territorial government and the Nyasaland African Congress. The behaviour of the lake and the weight attached by all actors to this project as a basis for the economic development of Nyasaland led to the Nkula Falls HEP element of the SVP becoming a key geopolitical pivot point upon which President Banda and the MCP were able to lever Nyasaland out of the Federation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

309 Castiano, Jose P.

Towards an argumentative dialogue between local knowledge and official school curriculum : a case of local curriculum in Mozambique / Jose P. Castiano and Queeneth Mkabela - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 28-40 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; basic education; curriculum; indigenous knowledge.

Across Africa, there is an ongoing process of articulation and integration of two kinds of knowledge systems: the local and the universal/formal. In developing a 'local curriculum' the Mozambican Ministry of Education aims at integrating local knowledge in basic education programmes, so that future citizens will be able to make use not only of universal/formal knowlegde but also of local knowledge in their communities and families. The article explains the term 'local curriculum' and describes the process of integration of local/traditional knowledge into the curriculum. It addresses educational practices and underlying values, and also mentions points of criticism on the current process of integrating local knowledge. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

310 Kaarsholm, Preben

Islam, secularist government, and state-civil society interaction in Mozambique and South Africa since 1994 / Preben Kaarsholm - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 468-487.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; State-society relationship; civil society; Islamic movements; Muslim brotherhoods.

This article explores state-civil society interactions in Mozambique and South Africa with a focus on Islamic groupings, and places the two countries within an Indian Ocean coastal continuum of links to East Africa, India, and the Arab world. Contrasting the histories of

dominant-party rule since the transitions in 1994 to multiparty-ism in Mozambique and to democracy in South Africa, the article discusses the development of Islamic organisations including both transnational Sufi orders and modernist reform movements as important components in local civil societies. The article contrasts the spaces for accommodation of Islamic groups that have been created in South Africa with the more radical secularism that has been in place in post-Independence Mozambique. Finally, the article discusses the effects of this contrast on possibilities for stability and democratic consolidation in the context of the 2014 elections in South Africa and Mozambique. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Wiegink, Nikkie

'It will be our time to eat' : former Renamo combatants and big-man dynamics in central Mozambique / Nikkie Wiegink - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 869-885.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Renamo; veterans; interpersonal relations; leadership.

This article aims to contribute to the debate about the recent remobilisation of Resistência Nacional Moçambicano (Renamo), by presenting an analysis of its low- and mid-ranked veterans' post-war relationships with fellow veterans and with the Renamo leadership. It argues that former Renamo combatants' participation in post-war Renamo networks has been central for their re-integration into Mozambican politics but, at the same time, may be regarded as a source of frustration and political discontent. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Maringue, central Mozambique, the article shows that, in scholarship on armed groups, these relationships are characterised by dependency, loyalty and expectations, often referred to as 'big-man dynamics'. The article engages critically with this concept, showing how Renamo veterans' position vis-à-vis the Renamo leadership is largely characterised by 'waiting'. It demonstrates that Renamo veterans regard the Renamo party and the state as 'exclusive caretakers', which are expected to take care of the ex-combatants. However, Renamo's leaders have largely failed to meet their followers' expectations, resulting in frustration, several (though rare) cases of 'defection' to other political parties, but more generally a status of 'waitthood'. This analysis provides a critical exploration of the post-war dynamics of former armed groups, and sheds some light on Renamo's recent remobilisation from the perspective of the former Renamo combatants. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

312 Gordon, David M.

Debating the rediscovery of liberalism in Zambia : responses to Harri Englund / David M. Gordon ... [et al.] - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 04, p. 658-667.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; research.

In *Africa*, volume 83 number 4 (November 2013), Harri Englund discussed several recent books on Zambia published preceding the country's fiftieth independence anniversary. His article explored the ways in which recent publications by Zambian and Zambianist authors have launched a fresh research agenda, and he focused in particular on the scholarly engagement with liberalism. In this article, responses are published from David M. Gordon, Bizeck Jube Phiri and Giacomo Macola, whose work was discussed in the article, and a comment by James Ferguson on more scholarly directions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Haller, Tobias

Making businesses in the open : coping with economic and institutional risk and insecurity in the Kafue Flats, Zambia / Tobias Haller - In: *Journal des Africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 60-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; risk; livelihoods; enterprises; market economy.

This paper deals with the difference between risk and insecurity from an anthropological perspective using a critical New Institutional approach. Risk refers to the ability to reduce undesirable outcomes, based on a range of information actors have on possible outcomes; insecurity refers to the lack of this information. With regard to the neo-liberal setting of a resource rich area in Zambia, Central Africa, local actors, men and women, face risk and insecurity in market constellations between rural and urban areas. They attempt to cope with risk using technical means and diversification of livelihood strategies. But as common-pool resources have been transformed from common property institutions to open access, also leading to unpredictability of competitors and partners in 'free' markets, actors rely on magic options to reduce insecurity and transform it into risk-assessing strategies as an adaptation to modern times. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

314 Ross, Robert

The objects of life in Central Africa : the history of consumption and social change, 1840-1980 / edited by Robert Ross, Marja Hinfelaar and Iva Pesa. - Leiden : Brill, 2013. - VIII, 283 p. : photographs. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; 30) - Includes index, notes..

ISBN 9004256245

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; consumption; mobility; retail trade; advertising; rail transport; economic history.

This collection brings together a set of essays on the history of consumption in central Africa, with a special focus on Zambia. The circulation of people, goods and ideas throughout the area is one of the main concerns of the book. The first part, dealing with the precolonial period, takes a stand on the role of long-distance trade: chapters by David M. Gordon on the effects of imported goods on the local political economy of south central Africa, and Donatien Dibwe Dia Mwembu on the role of firearms in the Songye region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The second part examines issues of migration, mobility and innovation: chapters by J. Jeffrey Hoover on international migratory flow as it appears in the life stories of early Methodist adepts in Katanga (DRC) and Zambia, Michael Barrett on consumption and social status among labour migrants from Barotseland (1935-1965), and Kenneth P. Vickery on railways and railway culture in the Rhodesias. Part three investigates advertising and entrepreneurship: chapters by Walima T. Kalusa on the advertising of manufactured goods on the Zambian Copperbelt after the Second World War, and Karen Tranberg Hansen on imported sewing machines and the small-scale tailoring sector in Zambia. The final part focuses on traders: chapters by Friday Mufuzi on Indian traders in Livingstone, notably the Sharma Brothers' Trading Store (1950s-1964), Bizeck J. Phiri on Indian traders in Chipata District, Eastern Province of Zambia, Marja Hinfelaar on the success and decline of Robinson Nabulyato's trading enterprises, and Iva Peša on trading stores in Mwinilunga District from 1940 to 1970. [ASC Leiden abstract]

315 Shaik-Peremanov, Nazreen

The Zambian copperbelt : the need for international regulation / Nazreen Shaik-Peremanov - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 47-59.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; copper mining; licences.

Natural resources in Africa have increasingly become a cause for concern. Not only do natural resources and the extractive industry need to be wary of conflicts which arise from their production processes, but the need for regulation becomes crucial. As one of the biggest producers of copper in the world, Zambia announced its decision to suspend the renewal of copper mining licences, and so the need for regulation of the industry became more important. Consequently, there is a need to examine the immediate effect of copper mining. Ultimately, the need to examine the possibility of regulating the copper industry which may have lessons in other extractive industries is proactively equally important. Thus, this article discusses the Zambian Copperbelt, copper mining in and its impact for Zambia as a case study to illustrate the need for an international regulatory framework. Finally, the article examines best practices which have been utilised in the diamond

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - ZAMBIA

industry in the hopes of using these best practices in the copper mining industry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

316 Chennells, Anthony

Doris Lessing's versions of Zimbabwe from 'The golden notebook' to 'Alfred and Emily' / Anthony Chennells - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 53-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; novels; autobiography; literary criticism.

Throughout her long career, Doris Lessing frequently wrote about Rhodesia or Zimbabwe, often giving the country fictional names, including Anna Wulf's Central Africa in 'The golden notebook'. Anna dismisses her account of the country as falsified by nostalgia, but her 'Black notebook' contains energetic debates about what the country would be like if blacks emerged victorious from an anti-colonial war. 'African laughter', her account of her visits to Zimbabwe in the 1980s and early 1990s, allows Lessing to consider how accurately these debates anticipated what the country became. Her narrative moves through delight at the new nation to disillusionment with the opportunities that are being wasted. Disillusionment is also the dominant mood of 'The sweetest dream', a novel partly set in the newly independent Zimlia, and Zimbabwe is explicitly discussed in an influential article called 'The tragedy of Zimbabwe'. In the 1990s Lessing wrote the two volumes of her autobiography, 'Under my skin' and 'Walking in the shade'; several episodes of the Rhodesian section of the first of these are re-worked in sketches in her final book, 'Alfred and Emily', part novella and part memoir of a Rhodesia that her parents experienced as an extension of the trauma of the First World War. In each of these different types of narrative Lessing assumes a different subjective point of view, and there is no single objective account of the country. Her narrative choices require that Lessing's versions of Zimbabwe are nearly always provisional. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Chirimambowa, Tamuka Charles

Civil society's contested role in the 2013 elections in Zimbabwe / Tamuka Charles Chirimambowa and Tinashe Lukas Chimedza - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 71-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; civil society; elections; 2013; authoritarianism; democratization.

This article is a critical and historical assessment of the contribution of Zimbabwe's burgeoning civil society to the restructuring of political and social relations in post-colonial Zimbabwe. The general objective is to contribute to the debate about how Zimbabwe's post-colonial civil society has theorized about change and, importantly, the deeply contested nature of the agency that this has generated. The article concentrates on how

civil society structured itself and acted before the elections on 31 July 2013, which the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF) 'won resoundingly'. What emerges is that while the economic despair of the 1990s and the breakdown in the national consensus mobilized an almost 'popular democratic front' this changed course in the subsequent decade, weakening the 'popular' and 'democratic' nature of civil society agency. The foundation of 'liberal rights' and 'democracy' and 'good governance' powerfully amalgamated in the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) and the 'No Vote' in 2000 became theoretically feeble and revealed a debilitating post-colonial impasse - an interregnum during which an urban-based intelligentsia-led theorization and agency was momentarily checkmated by a violent nationalist authoritarianism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Fraenkel, Jon

'Equality of rights for every civilised man south of the Zambezi' : electoral engineering in Southern Rhodesia, 1957-65 / Jon Fraenkel - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1167-1180 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; electoral systems; reform; voting; elections; political history.

The Southern Rhodesian experiment with the alternative vote (AV) is not well known among electoral specialists. Yet this was the origin of the better known claim that such a preferential voting system might ameliorate ethnic tensions in deeply divided societies. AV was one among several institutional innovations deployed by a reformist white settler government in Southern Rhodesia in response to the emergence of the African nationalist movement. Despite its usage with a highly restrictive franchise, the system delivered a preference transfer-dependent victory for a centrist government that aimed to accommodate African political aspirations in 1958. Yet that outcome was not repeated in 1962 or 1965, when Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front instead obtained office, declared independence from the United Kingdom and - once freed of restraints from London - dismantled electoral devices aimed at encouraging inter-communal vote transfers. This article examines the debates about Southern Rhodesian electoral reform in the late 1950s and early 1960s, explores the working of accommodation-oriented devices at the elections of 1958, 1962 and 1965, and contests whether viable political settlements can be assembled in such contexts simply by institutional reform aimed at encouraging 'moderation'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Hodzi, Obert

The youth factor in Zimbabwe's 2013 harmonised elections / Obert Hodzi - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 48-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; elections; 2013; urban youth; political participation; political parties.

The youth in Zimbabwe have often been described as disenfranchized, corruptible and susceptible to manipulation by politicians. This narrative assumes that the youth are a homogenous group, uniform in their grievances and consensual about strategies to resolve them. Analysing the case of youth participation in the 2013 harmonized elections in Zimbabwe, this article challenges that assumption by arguing that the youth are polarized and struggling to articulate a national objective that might be able to shift the country's political discourse. It contends that the majority of Zimbabwean youth act as loosely affiliated individuals seeking personal rather than group benefits. At the same time, by assessing the engagement of youth within political parties either as supporters or officials, the article further argues that the structural dynamics of these political parties deny the youth agency and make them conform. It therefore concludes that participation by the youth in the 2013 elections was mainly driven by individual interests rather than collective grievances or political identity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Linington, Greg

Zimbabwe's 2013 elections : two constitutional controversies and comments on some structural matters / Greg Linington - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 1-16.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; elections; constitutions; 2013; legislation.

Zimbabwe's 2013 elections were tainted with illegality. This article focuses on two constitutional issues: the election date controversy and the use of the Presidential Powers (Temporary) Measures Act to effect amendments to the Electoral Act. It is argued that the language of the Constitution was not followed. An artificial interpretation of the relevant constitutional provisions undermined the rule of law and the separation of powers. This is disturbing, since the meaning of the constitutional provisions concerned is not obscure. The article also describes some of the 'structures' under which the election was conducted. The powers and composition of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, the impact of proportional representation on the legislature and the rules governing the election of the president are therefore outlined and explained. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Machineripi, Gwarinda

Constructing nationalist masculine identities: heroism and legitimacy in Joshua Nkomo's 'The Story of my Life' / Gwarinda Machineripi and Khatija Khan - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 190-203.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; autobiography; politicians; masculinity; memory.

The aim of this article is to use the issues of legitimacy and heroic identities as a focus to demonstrate the inextricability of the form and content of a text. First, the article briefly outlines Joshua Nkomo's biography, then it examines the self-narration in his memoir, *The story of my life* (2001). To a lesser extent and for comparative purposes, Edgar Tekere's, *A lifetime of struggle* (2007) is discussed. Both writers were instrumental in building an independent Africa. In this article, the interplay between the imagination of the public and the imagination of the narrators, resulting in complicity with or rejection of the masculine identity created in the narration, is interrogated. Secondly, the workings and role of memory in life narratives are analysed. Characterisation in autobiography is also examined by interrogating motives in political action and self-report, setting, relationships, embodiment, genealogy and heredity, socio- economic background and historical forces, educational background, individual will and self-assertion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Mafa, Onias

Gender, politics and land use in Zimbabwe: 1980–2012 / Onias Mafa ... [et al.]. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015. - XVI, 233 p.

ISBN 9782869785908

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; gender; land use; land tenure; land reform; agricultural policy; 1980-1989; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

The purpose of this study is to compare the Pre-Fast Track phase and the Fast Track Phase of the agrarian reforms in Zimbabwe. The Fast Track Phase is referred to as Jambanja in this study. Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the study, contextualises it, highlights current issues in land reform, and illuminates the gap in literature the study intends to fill. Chapter 2 discusses research method and design, describing the research site, population and sample. Chapter 3 highlights the importance of land as an essential resource for national development in Zimbabwe. Chapter 4 discusses the basis for land reform in Southern Africa in general and Zimbabwe in particular. Chapter 5 discusses the importance of gender as a concept in any land reform programme. The study ends with conclusions and recommendations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Magure, Booker

Land, indigenisation and empowerment : narratives that made a difference in Zimbabwe's 2013 elections / Booker Magure - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 17-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; elections; 2013; political parties; populism.

The 2013 harmonized elections held in Zimbabwe after the termination of the SADC-facilitated Government of National Unity elicited unprecedented comment following another resounding 'win' by the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front

(Zanu-PF). This article reflects on the election and argues that while competitive authoritarianism contributed significantly to the party's 'landslide victory', it is slipshod to ignore the centrality to its electoral success of Zanu-PF's populist stance with respect to land, indigenization and empowerment. The article also examines the significance of hate speech as a negative campaign strategy employed by Zanu-PF to portray the main opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) in the most negative light. It concludes that the election was reduced to 'fantasies of salvation' by President Robert Mugabe as a charismatic leader, primarily because the electorate was seduced into viewing Zanu-PF as the most credible party to pull the country out of the economic quagmire through its land, indigenization, empowerment, 'pro-poor' and anti-Western policies. These policies resonated well with the growing numbers of wage-less youthful voters, who constitute more than 60% of the country's population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Mamukwa, Elizabeth

Integral green Zimbabwe : an African phoenix rising / ed. by Elizabeth Mamukwa, Ronnie Lessem and Alexander Schieffer. - Farnham : Ashgate Publishing Ltd, 2014. - XXXVIII, 267 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Integral green society and economy series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 9781472438195

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; sustainable development; environmental policy; community participation; world view.

This book marks the debut of the Integral Green Society and Economy series, which links the philosophical "integral" age with the practical "green" movement. The series blends elements of nature and community, culture and spirituality, science and technology, politics and economics, with the aim of formulating an "integral green" vision. This particular volume focuses on Zimbabwe, as well as Southern Africa, drawing on the specific issues and capacities that this country and region represent. Contents: Part I Renewing a nation: the Zimbabwean phoenix is rising, with contributions by Elizabeth Sarudzai Mamukwa and Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni. Part II Activating nature and community: establishing community-based economic self-sufficiency, with contributions by Paul Chidara J. Muchineripi & Steve Hwesa Masango Kada, Samuel Muchineripi Kundishora and Kennedy Mukuruwambwa Mandevani. Part III Catalysing renewal via culture and spirituality: towards a culture-based developmental economy, with contributions by Cont Mhlanga, Kariamu Welsh, Ezekiah Chasamhuka Benjamin and Tapuwa Sherekete Rushesha & Winfrida Ndakaiteyi Mhaka. Part IV Enabling innovation-driven research: conceiving of a socially-based knowledge economy, with contributions by Passmore Musungwa Matupire, Elizabeth Sarudzai Mamukwa, Joshua Mazorodze Chinyuku and Allan Savory. Part V Transforming education, learning and enterprise: sustainable development via a living life-based economy, with contributions by Mark Kenneth 'Kudakwashe' Marombedza and

Jimmy 'Mukundi' Shindi. Part VI Co-evolving integral green Zimbabwe: the Zimbabwean eagle, flying in the sky, by Alexander 'Mukanya' Schieffer & Ronnie 'Samanyanga' Lessem. [ASC Leiden abstract]

325 Mangena, Tendai

Rethinking African sexualities in the context of HIV and AIDS : the life and death discourse of 'modernised polygamy' in Sue Nyathi's *The polygamist* / Tendai Mangena - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 181-190.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; novels; polygamy; AIDS; Shona; masculinity.

This article is a study of Sue Nyathi's novel 'The polygamist' as a cultural production dealing with African 'modern polygamy' in the context of HIV and AIDS. What is termed modern polygamy in this article is a practice where men have several 'wives' but not in the African traditional sense, especially within the Shona culture, but in the sense of what is popularised as a 'small house' phenomenon. Nyathi's novel is discussed within the following frameworks corresponding to the three distinct parts of the article. In the first part of the discussion, the dichotomy between economic / social status and modern polygamy is explored. The second part of the discussion is a gendered perspective of modern polygamy and particularly highlights gender constructions in Nyathi's representation of modern polygamy. In the last section, multiple sexual relations and HIV and AIDS are discussed. Significantly, the article demonstrates that imaginative literature is a cultural site that can help us understand human behaviour and HIV and AIDS; particularly in what in religious terms would be referred to as 'old testament' polygamy that poses a danger to health and the social fabric in its new form in modern Zimbabwean society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Maringira, Godfrey

When the war de-professionalises soldiers : wartime stories in exile / Godfrey Maringira - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1315-1329.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; Democratic Republic of Congo; veterans; memory; war; armed forces.

The narratives of Zimbabwean soldiers who fought in the Democratic Republic of Congo war (1998-2002) have received scant attention, particularly at a time when the professionalisation of the Zimbabwean National Army (ZNA) is questioned by scholars and, largely, by the private media, in and outside Zimbabwe. This article explores accounts of soldiers who joined the ZNA in post-independence Zimbabwe: those without a liberation history. The article reveals these ex-soldiers' accounts of their profound disappointment about the way in which the Zimbabwean army was 'de-professionalised' in its deployment in the DRC war. They felt that the army, particularly the commanders, became unprofessional

in their practice. The men's disappointment ranged from the poor conduct in war, lack of food and clothing, and the inability of the army to repatriate soldiers' dead bodies from the war terrain. The author argues that the accounts of de-professionalisation provide a vantage point from which to analyse the current politicisation of the Zimbabwe defence forces. The article is based on 44 life histories. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Masunungure, Eldred V.

The 'menu of manipulation' and the 2013 elections : towards explaining the 'technical knockout' / Eldred V. Masunungure - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 94-121 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political parties; elections; 2013; corruption.

A year after Zimbabwe's July 2013 elections some are still mystified by the results, especially the overwhelming triumph of incumbent President Robert Mugabe and his Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF). The outcome seemed to go against the grain. Zanu-PF achieved a supermajority, capturing more than two-thirds of the parliamentary seats. The party's chief rival, the Morgan Tsvangirai-led Movement for Democratic Change (MDC-T) was fighting between themselves and left themselves open to being rigged. The author discusses the possibility of manipulation by the Zanu-PF and why the opposition forces and their 'pro-democracy' allies in civil society failed to win the elections. This paper analyses the evidence to deduce what might have taken place within the two parties. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Mawere, Munyaradzi

African museums in the making : reflections on the politics of material and public culture in Zimbabwe / ed. by Munyaradzi Mawere, Henry Chiwaura & Thomas Panganayi Thondhlana. - Mankon : Langaa Research and Publishing CIG, cop. 2015. - X, 337 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 9956792829

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; museums.

This collective volume presents 13 essays on museums and museology in Zimbabwe. Contributions: Capturing the fading past and making nous of the present-future of African Museums: an introduction; 'Old wine in new bottles': a critical historiographical survey of Zimbabwean museum institutions; Community museums in Zimbabwe as a means of engagement and empowerment: challenges and prospects; 'Orphans in a strange land': controversies and challenges in the repatriation of African cultural property from European museums; Museum practices as perpetuators of an ideology: a Zimbabwean perspective; 'A shadow that refuses to leave': the enduring legacy of colonialism in Zimbabwean museum governance; Museums objects, relics and counter - heritage practices in

postcolonial Zimbabwe; Africanising museums on the African soil: a critique of the Western concept of keeping human remains in Zimbabwean museums; Developing sustainable museums through 'greening': a case study of the Zimbabwe Military Museum; Zimbabwean museums in the digital age: a quest to increase museum visibility in public space through social media; Representation, reproduction and transmission of public culture in Zimbabwean museums, commemorations and festivals; Museums, sites and the limits of representation in Africa - a case study of 'traditional villages' at archaeological monuments and sites in Zimbabwe; Museums and formal education curriculum: the utilisation of museums by rural primary school pupils in Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Miruka, Collins O.

Indigenous social capital in women-led small businesses in rural Zimbabwe / Collins O. Miruka and Patience Zonge - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 140-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; rural women; women entrepreneurs; social networks; norms; gender division of labour; gender inequality.

Social capital has relevance for rural women businesses as it addresses the relational dimensions of enterprises. The presence of social networks is indicative of the social capital in a business; indigenous knowledge and values are shared within these networks and attest to the type of social capital that is formed. This article discusses manifestations of social capital among women in business in rural Zimbabwe: women's positions within such networks; if they are able to access the relevant networks that can enhance their entrepreneurial activities; the quality of their participation in these networks; and also the ability of these women to tap into indigenous knowledge resources. Social capital is not gender neutral; the subordinate role of women in a patriarchal system will influence the experiences and outcomes of women led businesses with social capital. Amongst others, dependence on the permission of their husbands to participate in business ventures limits women's activities; the belief that women will cease to be obedient to their husbands if they have money discourages female enterprising; and gendered indigenous knowledge and values that discourage the mingling of women with men not their husbands or relatives constrain women's freedom of choice in associational life. Women are generally less educated than men in Zimbabwe; have fewer chances of exposure outside their community and less access to productive and economic resources; and tend to have networks that support the emphasis on the domestic duties of women. The authors recommend that women entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in networks that benefit their enterprises, regardless of men belonging to these networks as well. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

330 Mthatiwa, Syned

Nature and identity in the poetry of Bart Wolffe / Syned Mthatiwa - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 70-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; poetry; Whites; literary criticism.

The poetry of Bart Wolffe, the self-exiled white Zimbabwean writer, exposes the role of the environment and life experiences in the shaping of identity. For Wolffe, nature signifies refuge, tranquility, and harmony; it is a sanctuary, more accommodating than the violent and harsh human society. In this paper, the author advances the argument that a reading of Wolffe's poetry shows that he uses nature to construct his identity and belonging and as a means of self-definition, that is, of trying to make sense of himself. But his project of belonging and identity construction in postcolonial Zimbabwe is somehow complicated by his whiteness or positionality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Muchadenyika, Davison

Land for housing : a political resource reflections from Zimbabwe's urban areas / Davison Muchadenyika - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1219-1238 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; land use; urban housing.

When the Zimbabwean government launched the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) in 1999, an international outcry followed, with Zimbabwe described as an international pariah state. Zimbabwe entered a prolonged socio-economic and political crisis. While conventional opposition attacks the FTLRP for its negative impacts on agriculture, food security and economic growth, this article argues that the programme has also had widespread impacts on access to housing land. Over the years, the main political tool used by the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) (ZANU[PF]) was land, especially in rural areas. Later, especially in urban and peri-urban areas, ZANU(PF) used peri-urban farms to bolster its waning support in the urban constituencies. Through ZANU(PF)-aligned co-operatives and land barons, the party became a major player in deciding who had access to land for housing. On the other hand, the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) tried to use its majority control of urban areas to give its supporters land for housing, albeit with limited success. MDC-controlled urban administrations were incapacitated, as most urban land was under a de facto ZANU(PF) administration. This article focuses in particular on the allocation of housing land between 2000 and 2012 in Zimbabwe's major cities. The ZANU(PF) approach to housing bypassed urban planning regulations, with catastrophic effects on urban infrastructure planning. Further, the article explains developments in council-led housing and the role of non-council actors in housing provision. The Zimbabwean experience shows that it is not enough for a

political party to be voted into power; rather, controlling resources such as land is a vital consideration in urban governance and development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Mudyiwa, Misheck

Light of Life Christian Group as a new religion movement in Zimbabwe : essential steps towards eucharistic intercommunion / Misheck Mudyiwa - In: *Exchange*: (2015), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 144-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; ecumenism; Christianity; religious movements.

The birth and rapid growth of new religious movements in Zimbabwe is a marked phenomenon in the history of Christianity in Africa. Ever since the Reformation that split the Western Church in the 16th century, a number of efforts have been made by various new religious movements to try and foster ecumenism amongst the deeply divided ecclesiastical communities. Whilst great strides have since been made in critical areas such as common witnessing, inter-religious dialogue, common prayers, mixed marriages, ecumenism in faculties of theology, among other areas, one key element of ecumenism, namely, the common celebration of the eucharist has always remained a no go area. The Roman Catholic authorities in particular have been accused of dragging their feet or taking a 'distant and detached' approach here. This article specifically examines the Light of Life Christian Group's (LLCG) vision of ecumenism, particularly its practice of eucharistic intercommunion that dates back to the early 1970s. The main argument developed in this article is that, whilst LLCG may stand in sharp opposition to the traditional Christian (particularly Catholic) view with regard to sharing the eucharist with non-Catholics and norms governing the formation of public associations, it has made a breakthrough in the realization of the highest goal of ecumenism. It has also been more succesful in uniting the various denominations that for centuries had been separated by doctrine, history and practice. The article further argues that whilst LLCG's breakthrough is of pinnacle importance in the history of Christianity in Zimbabwe in particular, it is also unique in the sense that, instead of starting from above, from popes and bishops as is always expected and canonically constituted, the breakthrough has started from below. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Mutsvairo, Bruce

Examining the contribution of social media in reinforcing political participation in Zimbabwe / Bruce Mutsvairo and Lys-Anne Sirks - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 329-344 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; social media; political opposition; democratization.

It normally is assumed that new media activism, in the wake of the 'Arab Spring' political protests in the Middle East, has the potential to promote and effectively enable social and

political changes in contemporary societies. However, nowhere does the influence of the digital explosion appear somehow exaggerated as in the case of Africa, where lack of empirical evidence has seen policy-makers, commentators and journalists making extraordinary conclusions justifying the Internet's perceived potential to shape political processes on the continent. This article questions this notion through an online ethnographic assessment of Zimbabwean blogger Baba Jukwa's Facebook webpage, which became a prominent platform for the anti-Robert Mugabe establishment up until its sudden withdrawal from the web in August 2014. At its peak, the webpage became a meeting point for activists opposed to Zimbabwe's long-time president as the anonymous blogger shared what he (assuming he was a man) claimed were juicy state secrets with the rest of the world. His pronouncements especially ahead of the 2013 elections gave hope to opposition campaigners that the era of a man, who has ruled Zimbabwe since 1980, was coming to an abrupt end. Calls were then made suggesting that the presence of the historic page was buttressing democratic participation as Zimbabweans from across the world converged on the blog discussing issues of mutual interest. The findings of this research, however, give a different picture, concluding rather that in spite of the page's ability to encourage Zimbabweans to openly discuss and share thoughts, there simply is no evidence that Baba Jukwa had helped facilitate increased democratic participation in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Ravengai, Samuel

Subversion of socialist theatre and the rise of post-realist theatre in Zimbabwe / Samuel Ravengai - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 276-292.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; theatre.

This article takes a theatre historiography approach by scrutinising key developments in Zimbabwean theatre between 1980 and 1996. While theatre historiography often deals with critiquing source materials, theatre reconstruction and theatre iconography, in this article my emphasis is on historical periodisation, with a particular interest in intellectual and artistic change. At independence in 1980, the Ministry of Education and Culture sought to decolonise theatre by challenging the dominance of Western illusionistic theatre through sponsoring, advocating and creating an alternative theatre characterised by speech, mime, song and dance, with a socialist ideological leaning. However, from 1991 the cultural context of Zimbabwe shifted from socialism to neo-liberal policies. The officially admired socialist realist aesthetic began to decline, giving way to a new modernist theatre. This article accounts for the decline of socialist realist theatre through the lens of one of the elements of Willmar Sauter's theatrical events theory - cultural context. The author argues that the new Zimbabwean cultural context that obtained after the adoption of the IMF/World Bank-backed Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) reversed the socialist gains of the first ten years after independence and affected socialist revolutionary theatre

by altering the taste of the audience and reducing spending on social services like theatre. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Shaw, Drew

Dambudzo Marechera's Amelia love poems : innovative or overrated? / Drew Shaw, John Eppel - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 50-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; poetry; relations; literary criticism.

In this debate concerning Marechera's Amelia love poems, Drew Shaw argues they are innovative, especially in their adaptation of the traditional European sonnet and their exploration of an intercultural love relationship. He commends Marechera's uncensored psychosexual investigation and his imaginative fusions of Western (Greco-Roman) mythology with late twentieth-century African realities. By contrast, John Eppel finds Marechera is not the innovative master of the English language he claims to be, at least not in this poetry. Identifying structural inadequacies, he argues there is little to distinguish it from plain prose. For Eppel, Marechera is archaically Eurocentric (in his use of metaphor, myth, and turn of phrase) to the detriment of his poetry. Shaw and Eppel clash on their choice of evaluative criteria and use significantly different interpretive methods, but converge to some extent in advocating close critical readings, which have long been neglected in studies of Marechera's poetry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Sibanda, Nkululeko

Seeking an alternative approach to teaching scenographic theory and practice : the university of Zimbabwe theatre legacy / Nkululeko Sibanda - In: *African Performance Review*: (2013), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 35-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; performing arts; theatre; education; pedagogy.

The teaching of scenographic practice and theory in Zimbabwe was introduced in 1984 by Robert McLaren (formerly Robert Mshengu Kavanagh) in the Departments of English Literature and Africa Languages. The programme is set to teach and train young black Zimbabweans in practical theatre courses so that they could replace the established white designers in the performing arts industry. Built on the premise of 'Zimbabweanization, Africanization and socialist transformation', the theatre programme sought to challenge the colonial legacy and domination of Repertory theatres and the National Theatre Organization. In this regard, the Theatre Arts programme was a postcolonial response that sought to dismantle the British theatre style while developing young trained and able technical personnel and a new Zimbabwean theatre trend conversant with the aspirations and dreams of the majority populace. Through engaging the University of Zimbabwe's thirty year static scenographic teaching methodology and theoretical approaches, this paper argues that an alternative approach is now needed to enable graduates to be relevant and

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positively contribute to the practice of scenography in contemporary Zimbabwe. This paper will review and challenge the founding assumptions and legacy of the University of Zimbabwe's Department of Theatre Arts's scenography pedagogy. The paper will pay particular attention to the available learning and performance spaces and influence thereof on the practice and teaching of scenography. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

337 Kunene-Ngubane, Phumelele

Potential for organic beef production by communal farmers in Southern Africa : a review / Phumelele Kunene-Ngubane, Michael Chimonyo, and Unathi Kolanisi - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 153-163 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; meat; cattle; sustainable agriculture; food production; indigenous knowledge.

In recent years there has been an increased demand for sustainably raised beef. Consumers perceive organic beef as healthier and safer than conventional beef, due to production processes in which the use of chemicals is avoided. Southern African communal farmers are in a good position to produce organic beef from their indigenous cattle breeds, which are reared under natural conditions. The small 'Nguni cattle' are adapted to harsh circumstances such as inadequate and poor-quality feed due to erratic rainfall and a high incident of droughts. In addition, the Nguni cow skin is highly appropriate for producing leather products. Civic engagement amongst all stakeholders through efficient management of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and science is required for the establishment and maintenance of an organic beef niche market in Southern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

338 Saurombe, Amos

Land reform: unfulfilled obligation in southern Africa and beyond / Amos Saurombe - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 156-170.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; land reform; land rights; SADC.

Land reform remains a relevant but contentious issue in southern Africa. It nearly caused the collapse of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) after its tribunal ruled against the Zimbabwe land reform programme (which resulted in the removal of white settlers from land they had occupied for decades and, in some cases, for over a century). The major challenge for southern Africa and most of the African continent is to untangle

itself from the provocative and salient legacy of social, economic and psychological apartheid on its territory for almost a century without disrupting development endeavours (Chigara 2012). This article exposes the theoretical foundations influencing the powers at play that compromise most of the efforts that have been directed at trying to facilitate transitions from colonialism and its legacies to egalitarian societies. Land rights have suddenly become very important and it appears that these rights only apply to those whose ownership of land has been legitimised by colonialism. The article recommends the application of already existing legal frameworks at domestic, regional, continental and global levels to meaningfully engage land reform challenges that confront SADC and the continent of Africa as whole as a consequence of the general non-compliance to the rule of law and justice itself. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Sheldon, Kathleen

ASR Forum on women and gender in Africa: part 1 / Kathleen Sheldon and Judith Van Allen, guest eds - In: *African Studies Review*: (2015), vol. 58, no. 03, p. 93-170.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; South Africa; Mozambique; women; women's rights; sexuality; gender relations.

The co-editors of this ASR Forum highlight some of the new research on African women. The articles in this issue, as well as a second set forthcoming in the next issue in April 2016, demonstrate new insights on the subjects of marriage and sexuality, ideas about motherhood, advances in women's rights, and theoretical complexities of southern African feminism. Part 1 of the forum, in this issue, focuses on southern Africa, with an introduction and three articles. Contributions: Introduction: forty years of African women's studies (Kathleen Sheldon and Judith Van Allen); What are women's rights good for? Contesting and negotiating gender cultures in southern Africa (Judith Van Allen); Virginity testing, history, and the nostalgia for custom in contemporary South Africa (Elizabeth Thornberry); Female sexuality as capacity and power? Reconceptualizing sexualities in Africa (Signe Arnfred). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

340 Temu, A.J.

Southern African liberation struggles : contemporaneous documents, 1960-1994 / ed. by Arnold J. Temu and Joel das N. Tembe. - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, Ltd., cop. 2014. - 9 vols (XX, 73, V, 541, V, 749, V, 762, V, 591, V, 561, V, 713, V, 561, V, 481 p.). ; 25 cm - 30 articles in English, 2 articles in Portuguese, 1 article in French, 1 article in Spanish. - SADC Hashim Mbita Project. - Met noten.

ISBN 9987753280

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; national liberation struggles; national liberation movements; anti-apartheid resistance; international relations; political history; personal narratives (form).

SOUTHERN AFRICA - GENERAL

At a summit held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in 2004, the leadership of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) gave its approval for an extensive research project to document the liberation struggles in southern Africa. Between 2006 and 2010, participants in the liberation struggles were interviewed in 11 countries. These 9 volumes present the results of the project in the form of historical-analytic chapters and collections of personal stories. Contents: Vol. 1: Introduction. - Vol. 2: Liberation war countries: Angola and Mozambique. -- Vol. 3: Liberation war countries (continued): Namibia and South Africa. - Vol. 4: Liberation war countries (continued): South Africa. - Vol. 5: Liberation war countries (continued): Zimbabwe. Frontline states: Botswana. - Vol. 6: Frontline states (continued): Tanzania. - Vol. 7: Frontline states (continued): Zambia. Extension countries: Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland - Vol. 8: Countries and regions outside SADC. - Vol. 9: Countries and regions outside SADC (continued). International organisations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Zajontz, Tim

Civil society in Southern Africa - transformers from below? / Tim Zajontz and Anthony Leysens - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 887-904.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; civil society; economic integration.

This article assesses the potential of civil society in the region of southern Africa to act as a catalyst for transformation towards broader inclusivity and a people-centred approach to regional integration and socio-economic development. This is done through an empirical case study which focuses on four regional civil society organisations (CSOs), namely the Council of NGOs (CNGO) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC), the Economic Justice Network (EJN) of the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), and the Southern African People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN). The authors found that the organisations are constrained by a lack of financial autonomy, and dependency on donor funding. Capacity is further hampered because the CSOs are managed by a small number of professional activists. Moreover, the organisations' representativeness and legitimacy among the regional populace is limited. There are also important ideological and strategic differences between them, and a lack of effective (strategic) co-ordination has so far inhibited the creation of a broader, transformative regional civil society alliance. Yet the authors could also identify an awareness of the necessity to strengthen organisational capacity, to increase popular support and to enhance collaboration, using a strategy that combines the technocratic development of an alternative regionalism and meaningfully incorporates social movements and grassroots initiatives. Furthermore, there is evidence that regional civil society plays an increasingly important role in articulating popular contestation to neoliberal modes of governance in southern Africa, as well as in linking localised, nationalised and regionalised struggles in the region. Finally, the dynamics of regional civil society investigated here show that regionalism is anything but a 'states only'

domain. Civil society regionalisation constitutes a crucial feature of the southern African region. Regional civil society as a force for transformation is constrained and must overcome some serious challenges, yet it remains a possibility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

342 Letsholo, Rose

A comparison of the interaction of pronominals and word order in Naro and G//ana / Rose Letsholo and Isaac Saul - In: *Language Matters: (2015)*, vol. 46, no. 2, p. 222-248 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; grammar; Naro language; Gxana language.

This article compares Person-Gender-Number (PGN) markers, the pronoun system and word order in declaratives in Naro and G//ana, two languages of Botswana. These languages are similar in that (a) nouns are marked for person, gender and number; (b) both have complex pronoun systems; (c) the plural and dual categories distinguish inclusive from exclusive pronouns; (d) main lexical items in both languages can be focused through fronting. They differ in that G//ana NPs are marked for nominative and oblique case through the PGN marker, while in Naro this is not so. In Naro if constituents are re-ordered, the PGN marker of the fronted constituent hosts the PGN marker of the subject NP, thus identifying the subject. The use of pronouns in a sentence impacts word order at sentential level in Naro but not in G//ana. PGN markers are obligatory for subjects only in G//ana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Malila, Ikanyeng S.

Codified law and the changing normative context of disputes in traditional settings in Botswana / Ikanyeng S. Malila - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2015)*, vol. 49, no. 2, p. 267-283.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; criminal law; customary law; unification of law; punishment.

At independence, Botswana, like many other countries in Anglophone Africa, inherited a dual legal system that was undergoing a significant shift towards convergence in the areas of criminal law and procedure. In Botswana's case, convergence was driven by a desire to minimise or, more speculatively, to gradually eliminate the gap between the normative standards of common law/general and customary courts in criminal trials. The country chose to follow a route that involved the universalisation of a penal code based on English common law, and the partial standardisation of procedure rules for customary courts. The present article considers how codified law and written procedure rules have transformed the substance and classification of legal wrongs, disputes and dispute processes, as well

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as the context and meaning of punishment in traditional settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

344 Chinsemu, Kazhila C.

Indigenous knowledge of Namibia / ed. by Kazhila C. Chinsemu ... [et al.]. - Windhoek : University of Namibia Press, 2015. - VIII,406 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss.

ISBN 9991642056

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; indigenous knowledge; medicinal plants; edible plants; food preservation; education; AIDS.

The 17 chapters of this collective volume examine the indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants for treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, cancer, and other microbial infections of humans and livestock; indigenous foods; coping and response strategies in dealing with human-wildlife conflicts, floods, gender, climate change and the management of natural resources. A new rationalisation of adolescent customary and initiation ceremonies is recommended in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic; and a case study of the San people of Namibia speaks to the challenges of harmonising modern education with that of indigenous people. Titles: 1 Bioprospecting for 'green diamonds': medicinal plants used in the management of HIV/AIDS-related conditions (Kazhila C. Chinsemu); 2 Indigenous use of plants to treat malaria and associated symptoms (Iwanette du Preez, Sylvia Nafuka, Davis R. Mumbengegwi & Ronnie Böck); 3 Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants used for the treatment of cancer (Florence Dushimemaria, Davis R. Mumbengegwi & Ronnie Böck); 4 The use of traditional medicinal plants as antimicrobial treatments (Davis R. Mumbengegwi, Iwanette du Preez, Florence Dushimemaria, Joyce Auala & Sylvia Nafuka); 5 Indigenous knowledge and antimicrobial properties of plants used in ethnoveterinary medicine (Kazhila C. Chinsemu); 6 School learners' knowledge and views of traditional medicinal plant use in two regions in Namibia (Choshi Darius Kasanda & Hileni Magano Kapenda); 7 Namibian leafy vegetables: from traditional to scientific knowledge, current status and applications (Lynatte F. Mushabati, Gladys K. Kahaka & Ahmad Cheikhoussef); 8 Traditionally fermented milk products (Lusia Heita & Ahmad Cheikhoussef); 9. 'Oshikundu': an indigenous fermented beverage (Werner Embashu, Ahmad Cheikhoussef & Gladys Kahaka); 10 Harvesting and consumption of the giant African bullfrog, a delicacy in northern Namibia (Daniel O. Okeyo, Lineekela Kandjengo & Martha M. Kashea); 11 Indigenous knowledge used in the management of human-wildlife conflict along the borders of the Etosha National Park (Selma M. Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula & John Kazgeba E. Mfunu); 12 Understanding indigenous coping strategies of the Basubiya on the flooded plains of the Zambezi River (Nchindo Richardson Mbukusa); 13 Indigenous knowledge and climate change in rural Namibia: a gendered approach (Nguza Siyambango, Alex T.

Kanyimba & Pempelani Mufune);¹⁴ Reclaiming indigenous knowledge in Namibia's post-colonial curriculum: the case of the Mafwe people (John Makala Lilemba & Yonah Hisbon Matemba); ¹⁵ Developmental issues facing the San people of Namibia: road to de-marginalization in formal education (Anthony Brown & Cynthy K. Haihambo); ¹⁶ Messages given to adolescents and young adults during initiation ceremonies and their relation to HIV/AIDS (Cynthy K. Haihambo); ¹⁷ To integrate or not: exploring the prospects and challenges of integrating indigenous knowledge at the University of Namibia (Grace M. Mukumbo Chinsembu & Miriam Hamunyela). [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Malaba, Mbongeni

Literature and social justice: poetic voices and the quest for a just society in Namibia / Ken Barris - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 54-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; poetry; English language; social justice; anticolonialism; national liberation struggles; anthologies.

This article analyses six anthologies of Namibian poetry dating from 1982 until 2005. It first discusses the role of poetry as a means of raising the political consciousness of participants in the Namibian war of liberation, and the tension between party-political propaganda and aesthetic merit. Due cognizance is taken of SWAPO's resolution to declare English as the official language at Independence, and the article explores the use of the English language in early and contemporary black Namibian poetry. The central focus is on evaluating the representation of issues relating to the quest for social justice in South West Africa/Namibia. This focus highlights the presence of 'the five faces of oppression' identified by Iris Young (in Sharon Gewirtz. 1998. Conceptualising social justice in education: mapping the territory. *Journal of Educational Policy* 13 (4): 469-470) in both the colonial and neo-colonial eras. Selected poems from the chosen anthologies representing the SWAPO cadres are analysed in relation to the colonial era. These deal with the motivations of various recruits, who were propelled by the desire to fight colonial injustice, which was manifested in the exploitation and marginalization of the black people of Namibia. Their sense of powerlessness led to the adoption of military force in the battle against imperialism, as violence seemed the only means through which political freedom could be attained. However, the defeat of the South African forces did not lead to an end to the exploitation: the new ruling elite seemed determined to preserve political privileges, rather than to pursue the original goals of the revolution. Selected poems from the more recent anthologies express the ongoing need to fight for equality, freedom and an end to exploitation in the political, economic and domestic spheres. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

346 Alsheh, Yehonatan

The art of becoming a minority : Afrikaner re-politicisation and Afrikaans political ethnicity / Yehonatan Alsheh and Florian Elliker - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 429-448.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Afrikaners; Afrikaans language; ethnicity; nationalism.

The accord to formally end apartheid did not bring an end to efforts advocating the preservation and promotion of Afrikaans as a language, a culture and a family of identities and communities. One strand of recent studies treats these efforts analytically as nationalist projects, implying that any preoccupation with power to protect cultural and linguistic practices constitutes a revival of Afrikaner nationalism. In this conceptual article, the authors propose to distinguish between political ethnicity and nationalism, arguing that the notion of political ethnicity is better suited to analyse contemporary ethnopolitical demands than nationalism. Whether there is a (hidden) long-term intent of creating a self-determined Afrikaner nation should not be presupposed but be an empirical question in each case studied. Departing from a discussion of Mariana Kriel's perspective on Afrikaner nationalism, the authors develop an understanding of political ethnicity and discuss its relation to race and nationalism. As current ethnopolitical efforts are entangled with the past, the authors analyse the conceptual legacy of the former hegemonic Afrikaner nationalism with regard to what they call its bicameral ontology and propose a different understanding of social entities, questioning the adequacy of sustaining split ontologies in what appears to be a more diverse social environment than ever. Empirical research, the authors suggest, should also consider the innovative, creative and exploratory aspects of what we think should be studied as one of the more intriguing and politically puzzling contemporary attempts at becoming a minority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Amoateng, Acheampong

The end of politics by the youth? : higher education, youth identity and recession of political participation by South Africa's 'born-frees': the case of undergraduate students at a public university / Acheampong Amoateng - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 102-119 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political participation; political consciousness; students; youth.

The aim of the study is to examine the effects of political socialisation by the family and significant others on the political participation by South Africa's born-frees using a sample of undergraduate students at a public university in a metropolitan area. Overall, political participation is relatively low among the born-frees even though political awareness is very high. Political socialisation in the form of discussion of politics with parents, other relatives

and peers is found to be an important predictor of youth participation in political activities. The youth of mothers with school leaving certificates or undergraduate education are more likely to be politically engaged compared to those of mothers with either no education or postgraduate education. Finally, older youth are more likely than younger ones to be politically engaged. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Ballim, Faeza

The pre-history of South African neo-liberalism : the rise and fall of co-operative farming on the Highveld / Faeza Ballim - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1239-1254.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; agricultural cooperatives; tobacco; agricultural history.

A striking insight of analyses of neoliberalism has been the extent of elite continuity throughout. But there have also been significant changes. While, in the agricultural sector, much of the literature on agricultural co-operatives has highlighted their continued market dominance, this article focuses on the case of an unsuccessfully transformed tobacco co-operative in the small South African town of Mokopane. While state deregulation of the agricultural sector did not mean that all forms of associational support for farmers were lost, farmers there faced a more precarious position. A general decline in farming has resulted in significant changes in the nature of land utilisation. Mining and game farming have become the district's economic mainstay. This article also highlights shifts away from communal, inter-personal forms of organisation within co-operatives well before the official coming of the neo-liberal epoch. None the less, the scope of decision-making by co-operative management was limited by the oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, which functioned as a safety net of sorts, but also considered that the interests of ordinary farmers were best upheld by co-operatives remaining non-profit entities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Banda, Felix

African renaissance and negotiation of Yoruba identity in the diaspora : a case study of Nigerian students in Cape Town / Felix Banda and Idowu Adetomokun - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 83-101.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Nigeria; Nigerians; Yoruba; students; diasporas; identity.

Drawing on poststructuralist discourse analysis and Hall's (1990) notion of diaspora cultural identities, this article explores the discontinuation and maintenance of Yoruba identity options by students at three Western Cape Province universities. Interviews and observations data are used to consider how different forms of representations and cultural practices associated with Yoruba in Nigeria lead to equally fragmented and hybrid lifestyles and identity options in the Diaspora due to the changed socio-cultural conditions. The argument shows the ruptures and fragmentation of Yoruba cultural elements as students try

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to fit into the South African socio-cultural contexts while trying to live 'home' life away from home. It also shows cultural appropriation by local South Africans who claim Nigerian [Yoruba] affiliation through wearing Yoruba attire and partaking in Nigerian [Yoruba] cuisine. The authors argue that identities are produced across national and ethnic boundaries not only through language choices, but also through dress, food and other semiotic resources, and that to promote the ideals of an African renaissance, there is need to recognise that Africa is a consequence of not just similarities, but more so of various critical points of profound difference and discontinuity. The article concludes that African renaissance entails embracing shared African cultural heritage and differences as the norm; and transnational competition, interdependency and interconnectedness are critical ingredients for the technological and socio- economic development of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Barends, Heidi

Olive Schreiner's 'The story of an African farm': Lyndall as transnational and transracial feminist / Heidi Barends - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 101-114.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; feminism.

Olive Schreiner's 'The story of an African farm' is well known for its feminist aspirations, particularly epitomized through its main female protagonist, Lyndall. Despite the novel's arguably ground-breaking and revolutionary feminist politics, Schreiner's first full-length work has often been criticized for explicit racism and exclusionary tactics. Using Lyndall as a springboard, the author counteracts these claims. Analysing Lyndall's own engagements with feminist discourses in the novel - love and marriage, motherhood, empire and processes of racialization - this article argues that the novel's feminism is both transracially and transnationally applicable. Such a reading is furthermore indicative of a need to expand Schreiner scholarship beyond the traditional placement of her work within First Wave feminist discourse, and to situate 'The story of an African farm' within a broader, on-going debate on transnational and transracial female politics, already evident at the end of the nineteenth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Barris, Ken

That loose canon: rumours of South African writing / Ken Barris - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 41-53.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literature; literary criticism; novels; social justice.

The case has been made that through the post-apartheid transition, notions such as 'South African literature' have come to outlive their usefulness. Transnationality, the global knowledge economy, and the influence of poststructural and postcolonial theory are cited as factors which have diminished the analytic worth of a nationally defined canon. Critics

have also pointed to an emergent cultural heteroglossia associated with the loss of the anti-apartheid project. Since 1994, many literary and popular texts written within or about South Africa, or by South African authors, have explored a wide range of themes and genres, lending support to this view. The author argues, however, that growing instability around matters of social justice will continue to impose itself on the attention of writers, and that the conventions of South African writing will be modified rather than abandoned. He argues further that a case can be made for a criticism that is cognisant of the conversation between local and global, but is equally cognisant of how the national space itself both concentrates and splinters the material with which it engages by more cross-cutting forms of theory. The argument is related to 'post-transition' narratives that show elements of continuity and rupture: 'Rumours' by Mongane Wally Serote (2013. Auckland Park: Jacana Media); 'Wall of days' by Alastair Bruce (2012. Cape Town: Umuzi); The 'smell of apples' by Mark Behr (1995. London: Abacus); and 'Bad sex' by Leon de Kock (2011. Johannesburg: Umuzi). Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Behraves, Justin

"That gear stick is not your husband's p----." : why the dissent in "Vance v. Ball State University" got it right, and a comparison of the law of employer vicarious liability for sexual harassment in the United States and South Africa / Justin Behraves - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 338-367.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; United States; trials; jurisprudence; sexual offences.

The quote in this article's title was allegedly said to a female truck driver by her male lead driver during a training he was conducting with her. Under the United States Supreme Court's June 2013 decision of "Vance v. Ball State University" the woman driver's employer could not be held vicariously liable for the trainer's actions, as he would not qualify as her "supervisor". This article argues why this case was incorrectly decided and then proposes an alternative, based in part on recent law developments in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

353 Biyela, Ntandoni G.

The traditional 'Zulu valentine' / Ntandoni G. Biyela - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-10.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zulu; courtship; rituals; beadwork; communication; traditional society.

In traditional Zulu society, the national 'ukweshwama' (annual ceremony of the first fresh produce) was celebrated in January. The 'izinsizwa' (unmarried young men) had to abstain from sexual relationships in order to prepare with undivided hearts and minds for this ritual, in which they had to take lead roles, such as offering the sacrificial bull. During the festival,

the king would grant courtship freedom to the youth regiments of both genders of marriageable age. This article associates the celebration of giving 'love-beads' to loved ones with 'uNhlolanja' (February) in the beginning of what is, traditionally a month of relaxation and abundant fresh produce. Beaded messages in red and white colours also dominated the February courtship milieu, which this article calls a traditional 'Zulu Valentine'. The Zulu name of February is also traditionally linked to the mating of dogs, suggesting that, in traditional Zulu society, February was a 'love in the air' month not only for humans. Based on first-hand interviews with local informants of KwaZulu-Natal, the present investigation attempted to examine the as yet insufficiently explored deeper meaning of indigenous beads called 'imibambanhliziyoy' (heart-holders) through which Zulu girls of yesteryear communicated their experiences, anxieties and attitudes to promote better relationships with their romantic partners, after 'ukweshwama' abstinences. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Breier, Mignonne

The death that dare(d) not speak its name : the killing of Sister Aidan Quinlan in the East London Riots of 1952 / Mignonne Breier - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1151-1165.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homicide; Christian orders; missions; rebellions; 1952.

The killing and cannibalising of Irish nun Sister Aidan Quinlan in the South African township of Duncan Village, East London, at the height of the African National Congress's (ANC) 1952 Defiance Campaign, is an event that has long been difficult in the telling. Although widely reported in the media at the time, it has been largely downplayed in the historiography of that period. However, recent anniversaries have revived narratives of her death and invited considerations of what it means for South Africa today. This article seeks to extend that trajectory by providing an account of events surrounding her death, considering the way in which they have been recorded (or not recorded) in historical texts, and suggesting reasons for the silences. These reasons include sensitivities around the topic of cannibalism, reluctance to obscure the deaths of scores of other people who were shot by police that day, and fear of sullyng the ANC's heroic narratives of the liberation struggle, and of perpetuating racist stereotypes. Yet the events have the potential to throw light on important but under-researched features of South Africa's path to democracy, not least the role of missions and of nuns, and perceptions of that role among the people they serve. They remind us of potential effects of intolerable poverty, political oppression and police violence, and of the importance of remembering the pasts if we are to determine our futures. Political anxieties should not be allowed to prevent the telling of Sister Aidan's story nor stand in the way of reasoned re-analysis of the events that led to her death. By confronting the painful facts of her death one should consider other silences that surround

it, including the role of the East London chapter of the Defiance Campaign and its leaders. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Buhlungu, Sakhela

COSATU's contested legacy : South African trade unions in the second decade of democracy / edited by Sakhela Buhlungu, Malehoko Tshoaedi. - Leiden : Brill, 2013. - XIV, 314 pages. : ill. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; 28) - Back of the book: SAVUSA. - Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 9004214607

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; labour history; attitudes; politics.

This volume about the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, highlights the successes and opportunities, setbacks and failures faced by South Africa's largest trade union federation in recent times. Drawing on quantitative data from four time series surveys of union members conducted since 1994, the authors analyse trends in workers' perceptions of workplace democracy, union politics and South African politics in general. Contributions: A contested legacy: organisational and political challenges facing COSATU (Sakhela Buhlungu and Malehoko Tshoaedi); The experience of conducting a longitudinal study: the COSATU Workers' Survey, 2008 (Christine Bischoff and Malehoko Tshoaedi); COSATU, oligarchy and the consolidation of democracy in an African context (Johann Maree); Making sense of unionised workers' political attitudes: the (un)representation of women's voices in COSATU (Malehoko Tshoaedi); The sociology of upward mobility among COSATU shop stewards (Themba Masondo); COSATU, the '2010 Class Project' and the contest for 'the soul' of the ANC (Ari Sitas); 'What would you do if the government fails to deliver?': COSATU members' attitudes towards service delivery (Sarah Mosoetsa); COSATU's influence on policy-making in post-apartheid South Africa: fact and fiction (Grace Khunou); COSATU members and strike violence: what we learn from quantitative and qualitative data (Karl von Holdt); COSATU and internal migrant workers: old fault lines, new dilemmas (Nomkhosi Xulu); COSATU's attitudes and policies towards external migrants (Mondli Hlatshwayo); The trade union movement and the Tripartite Alliance: a tangled history (Sakhela Buhlungu and Stephen Ellis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

356 Burger, Mariekie

Special issue: the participatory turn and self-expression / ed.: Mariekie Burger. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2015. - p. 259-403. ; 22 cm. - (Communicatio, ISSN 1753-5379 ; vol. 41, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; self-concept; attitudes; social media; Internet; ethics.

This issue of 'Communicatio' took shape against the backdrop of global debate on the participatory turn and public participation. The articles in this edition are positioned to

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investigate the question of what it is that the public are participating in. It investigates 'public self-expressions' - that is, ordinary people expressing their self-identities in public, where 'public' refers to both ordinary people and to the fact that they share their identities in the public sphere. Contributions on Africa: From self-expression to social aggression: cyberbullying culture among South African youth on Facebook (Matjorie Rachoene, Toks Oyedemi); Burning to consume? 'Izikhothane' in Daveyton as aspirational consumers (Jabulani Mnisi); Public self-expression: decolonising researcher- researched relationships (Keyan Tomaselli, Lauren Dyll-Myklebust); 'Ubuntu' and the value of self-expression in the mass media (Thaddeus Metz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Burger, Rulof P.

The effect of schooling on worker productivity : evidence from a South African industry panel / Rulof P. Burger and Francis J. Teal - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 5, p. 629-644 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; labour productivity; schooling; workers.

Schooling is typically found to be highly correlated with individual earnings in African countries. However, African firm- or sector-level studies have failed to identify a similarly strong effect for average worker schooling levels on productivity. This has been interpreted as evidence that schooling does not increase productivity levels, but may also indicate that the schooling effect cannot be identified when using a schooling measure with limited variation. Using a novel industry-level dataset from South Africa, that spans a longer period than typical firm-level panels, this article identifies a large and significant schooling effect. This result is highly robust across different estimators that allow for correlated industry effects, measurement error, heterogeneous production technologies and cross-sectional dependence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Caporale, Guglielmo Maria

Testing PPP for the South African rand/US dollar real exchange rate at different data frequencies / Guglielmo Maria Caporale and Luis A. Gil-Alana - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 161-170 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: exchange rates; South Africa; econometrics.

This paper tests the PPP hypothesis for the South African rand/US dollar real exchange rate using a fractional integration framework. The results suggest that the real exchange rate of the South African rand with respect to the US dollar is a highly dependent variable with an order of integration very close to 1. This finding is not affected by the data frequency considered (daily, weekly or monthly). Also, there appears to be a single break in December 2001 (possibly corresponding to a change in the monetary policy framework), with the unit root null being rejected in favour of $d > 1$ for the periods before the break, but

not afterwards. Thus, our results strongly reject the PPP hypothesis for the South African rand/US dollar rate across data frequencies, since shocks are found to affect the exchange rate forever. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Capps, Gavin

Special issue: white gold: new class and community struggles on the South African platinum belt / issue ed: Gavin Capps. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015. - P. 185. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 1740-1720 ; vol. 42, no. 146) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; platinum mining; labour relations; trade unions; strikes.

The August 2012 massacre of 34 striking mineworkers at Lonmin's platinum mine in Marikana was for many the event that has defined post-apartheid South Africa. In that single moment, the last, tattered vestiges of the political 'miracle' were torn aside, and the essential continuity of the old system of racialised exploitation laid bare, in all its stark violence. Yet, in the great outpouring of analysis that followed, remarkably little attention was paid to the changes that had been set in motion by the phenomenal growth of the platinum industry itself, and how these had generated entirely new tensions and struggles at the very core of the national mining economy. The genesis of this special issue was an international colloquium that sought to address this lacuna. Convened a year after the massacre by the Society, Work and Development Institute (SWOP) at the University of the Witwatersrand, the colloquium brought together new and ongoing research on the subterranean reconfigurations of mine labour regimes, settlement patterns and worker organisation engendered by the 'platinum revolution', and their wider implications for the historic compromise between capital and labour that had underpinned the political order since 1994. Contributions: Rustenburg's labour recruitment regime: shifts and new meanings (Kally Forrest); Enclave Rustenburg: platinum mining and the post-apartheid social order (Andries Bezuidenhout, Sakhela Buhlungu); The invisible hands: women in Marikana (Asanda Benya); 'Igneous' means fire from below: the tumultuous history of the National Union of Mineworkers on the South African platinum mines (T. Dunbar Moodie); The unmaking and remaking of industrial relations: the case of Impala Platinum and the 2012-2013 platinum strike wave (Crispen Chinguno); 'AMCU by day, workers' committee by night': Insurgent Trade Unionism at Anglo Platinum (Amplats) mine, 2012-2014 (Luke Sinwell); Claims from below: platinum and the politics of land in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela traditional authority area (Gavin Capps, Sonwabile Mnwana); Striking together: women workers in the 2012 platinum dispute (Nyonde Ntswana); Accelerated mechanisation and the demise of a mass-based labour force? Platinum mines in South Africa (Paul Stewart); The 2014 platinum strike: narratives and numbers (Andrew Bowman, Gilad Isaacs); Briefing on the report 'The Bermuda connection: profit shifting, inequality and unaffordability at

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Lonmin 1999-2012' (Dick Forslund); What about the workers? The demise of COSATU and the emergence of a new movement (Leonard Gentle). [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Chari, Sharad

An "Indian commons" in Durban? : limits to mutuality, or the city to come / Sharad Chari - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 149-159 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Blacks; Indians; memory; desegregation.

This paper explores the ways in which memories of Black South Africans in Durban, identified by racial discourse and often by themselves as Indian and Coloured, reach back to early twentieth century processes of dispossession and occupation. Through historical and ethnographic research in (formerly Coloured) Wentworth and (formerly Indian) Merebank in South Durban, the author shows how some people from Merebank imagine their past and present in relation to a still-recognisable and creolized 'Indian commons' forged a century back, while their neighbours in Wentworth recall constant change and dislocation. These distinct modes of reckoning with the past, with questions of land and landscape, and with practices of racialized mutuality, point to the limits of a subaltern 'Indian commons' but also to the possibility of a different mutuality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Cirolia, Liza Rose

(W)Escaping the challenges of the city : a critique of Cape Town's proposed satellite town / Liza Rose Cirolia - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 295-312.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban planning.

Much of the current planning discourse has come to reject master planned "new cities" as both unrealistic and undesirable. However, with growing urbanisation challenges in the Global South, master planned cities, suburbs and communities have come back on the agenda driven by both public and private interests. This article explores the WesCape Development (WD), a proposed satellite suburb to be located north-west of Cape Town, South Africa. Situating the WD in a longer lineage of utopian and new city planning approaches, the author argues that the proposal is deeply flawed. Rather than being the solution to the urban ills facing Cape Town, it is an "anti-urban" strategy which supports suburbanisation and assumes a particular and problematic urban growth scenario. It relies on "environmentally deterministic" assumptions and depoliticised and deinstitutionalised designs. Ultimately, it tries to escape, rather than confront, the operational, political and social challenges of the city leading to the devaluation of planning instruments and citizenship engagement. The WD highlights the importance and power of radical and utopian thinking as well as the necessity of grounding and situating these impulses in the specificities and complexities of the city. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Conradie, Marthinus

Winning the audience: a relevance theoretic analysis of us-them relationships in a text on HIV/AIDS / Marthinus Conradie - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 159-179 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; students; AIDS; sexuality; information dissemination; communication; linguistics.

South Africa faces the greatest HIV infection rate among adolescents on the globe. Most university students are part of this age cohort, and are treated as an essential audience for campaigns aimed at curbing the infection rate. This investigation departs from the observation that the texts disseminated among students may benefit from critical reflection on the discourse through which the sexuality of target audiences is constructed. A pragmatic and metadiscursive analysis is conducted of the devices used in a particular text. This text was selected because in working to directly address the sexuality of the target audience, and by explicitly expounding the communicators' stance toward it, the text assumes a unique approach among those currently designed specifically for the student population. Analysing its construction of the audience's sexuality may therefore yield insights into the way specific pragmatic and metadiscursive devices are used to enhance the relevance of their HIV/AIDS messages. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Crush, Jonathan

The third wave: mixed migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa / Jonathan Crush, Abel Chikanda, and Godfrey Tawodzera - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 363-382 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabweans; immigrants; refugees.

Migration from Zimbabwe has recently been described as an archetypal form of 'mixed migration' in which refugees and migrants are indistinguishable from one another. This paper argues that such a state-centred understanding of mixed migration oversimplifies a far more complex reality and fails to adequately account for the changing nature of Zimbabwean out-migration. Based on data from three separate Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP) surveys undertaken in 1997, 2005 and 2010 at key moments of transition, the paper shows how the form and character of mixed migration from the country has changed over time. The country's emigration experience since 1990 is divided into three periods or 'waves'. The third wave (roughly from 2005 onwards) has seen a major shift away from circular, temporary migration of individual working-age adults towards greater permanence and more family and child migration to South Africa. Zimbabwean migrants no longer see South Africa as a place of temporary economic opportunity for

survival but rather as a place to stay and build a future for themselves and their families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

364 Duncan, Jane

Rethinking media diversity policy on the community press in South Africa / Jane Duncan - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 423-443.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; media policy; press; African National Congress (South Africa); cultural pluralism.

It has been well acknowledged by media historians that South Africa had a vibrant grassroots community press under apartheid, which declined with the advent of democracy. The ruling African National Congress (ANC) has supported media diversity in its media policy and has also criticised the supposedly anti-transformative nature of mainstream agenda-setting press. It has called for a range of measures to counteract this problem, including media diversity and intensified support for community media. However, apart from the establishment of the Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA), in its practices in government, the ANC has adopted a market-driven approach to the development of the sector, leaving questions of market structure to the Competition Commission and Tribunal. Evidence from the community press suggests that this approach, which amounts to an adaptation to neoliberalism, but with a public service top-up, is inadequate to the task of realising diversity. As a result, the community press is facing deep crisis. The article considers why the ANC has adopted an incoherent, even contradictory approach to press diversity, and what policy measures are needed to encourage the sorts of vibrant community press that a democratic South Africa needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

365 Farber, Leora

Special issue : archival addresses: photographs, practices, positionalities / [ed. by Leora Farber]. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015. - p. 1-181. : ill., foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Critical arts, ISSN 1992-6049 ; vol. 29, no. S1).

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Mozambique; archives; photography; films.

The articles in this special edition parallel, and in instances are extensions of, the papers, panel discussions and artists' presentations comprising the VIADUCT 2015 platform, hosted by the Visual Identities in Art and Design Research Centre (VIAD), University of Johannesburg, 18–20 March 2015. Presenters are engaged with the complexities of contemporary archival practices, and how these play out using lens-based and new media technologies (hereafter termed 'photographies'). In this edition, authors consider contemporary possibilities for, and practices of, addressing (primarily visual) archives; how these possibilities might impact on how archives are collated, disseminated, accessed and

received; and what implications they may have for understanding the functions, meanings and significance of archives in diverse contexts. Contributions: Editorial : archival addresses: photographs, practices, positionalities (Leora Farber); Hauntology, archivy and banditry: an engagement with Derrida and Zapiro (Verne Harris); Unseaming images: the limits and possibilities for reconfiguring albums of complicity (Heidi Grunebaum); Being called to 'By the Rivers of Birminam': the relational choreography of white looking (Shona Hunter); '...?and death I think is no parenthesis': the aged, the ill and the dying in contemporary photographic practice (Ruth Rosengarten); 'Empathic unsettlement' in the field of vision: Jo Ractliffe's Vlakplaas in photographs and video (Yvette Greslé); Beyond a clinical narrative: casebook photographs from the Grahamstown Lunatic Asylum, c. 1890s (Rory du Plessis); Photographing a South African form of sudden death (James Sey); A poetics of redemption: Keith Dietrich's reinvention of the colonial archive (Lize van Robbroeck); Between the open and the hidden: clothing, segregation, and the feminine counter-archive in the photographs of Gordon Parks (Kimberly Lamm); Rhodes Must Fall: archives and counter-archives (Cynthia Kros); Autoethnographic interventions and 'intimate exposures' in Ricardo Rangel's Portuguese Mozambique (Pamila Gupta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

366 Faris, John Andrew

African customary law and common law in South Africa: reconciling contending legal systems / John Andrew Faris - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 171-189.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; legal systems; common law systems; Africanization; customary law.

The multicultural fabric of contemporary South African society is the result of the interaction between various and differing historical narratives, each with their own knowledge system, which led to the emergence of legal pluralism. The common law and African customary law are the major legal systems. A historical-political construction of the common law indicates that it has been influenced by the dominant political power. From an historical perspective, the contraction and expansion of the common law is due to its continuous deconstruction, whereby new knowledge is introduced into the existing system. Section 173 of the Constitution of 1996 provides that the judiciary is now responsible for developing the common law. However, under the new constitutional dispensation, the reconstruction of African customary law that is now on an equal footing with the common law indicates that it is being remodelled to fit the mould of Western legal values. In order to achieve jurisprudential parity between the two systems, the humanistic values of ubuntu should be adopted to infuse African equity into the common law. The realisation of this objective is possible if an interpretative paradigm is recognised as a means of ameliorating the legalistic consequences of the prevalent positivist paradigm. Within an African Renaissance

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model, adherence to an interpretative paradigm would advance restorative justice, and curriculum transformation along with research and development that resonate African/South African values. This would instil new vigour into the law and the Constitution that is seemingly becoming stulted due to its adherence to Western values. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Fitchett, Anne

Adaptive co-management in the context of informal settlements / Anne Fitchett - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 355-374 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; informal settlements; community participation; housing policy; environmental management.

Adaptive co-management is an approach to the management of ecosystems that is founded on the collaboration of a diverse set of actors as a means of addressing complexity and uncertainty. A key feature is the appreciation of local knowledge systems and social structures which are given equivalent value to conventional scientific and managerial knowledge. This is contrasted with participatory approaches used when confronting the challenges of informal settlements. A demonstration project for the improvement of a street in the informal part of Diepsloot, a settlement on the northern periphery of the City of Johannesburg, South Africa, was used as a case study to explore aspects of adaptive co-management. A more inclusive approach in urban contexts can nurture initiative and thereby self-respect of marginalised and vulnerable citizens. At the same time, professionals can learn environmental "good practice" from those most knowledgeable about re-use and recycling, and develop an understanding of real urban dynamics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Fombad, Madeleine C.

Governance in public-private partnerships in South Africa : some lessons from the Gautrain / Madeleine C. Fombad - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1199-1217.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public transport; public sector; private sector.

This article explores the application of principles governing public-private partnerships (PPPs) to a particular case in South Africa and suggests ways in which governance principles could be incorporated more effectively within its designated objectives. Despite an increasing recognition of the need for active research into the effectiveness of governance principles within PPPs, there remains very little research about the effectiveness of PPP governance as a developmental project. The Gautrain Rapid Rail Link is a project by the Gauteng provincial government (GPG) to provide efficient public transport options and good governance, using the build, operate and transfer type of PPP.

This article draws on both a background case study of the Gautrain and the conceptual framework of governance to evaluate the extent to which effective governance has been achieved through the Gautrain. It sheds light on some governance issues and on the lessons learned that might be useful in enhancing governance in PPPs in South Africa. If the PPP mega-rail transportation system is to provide a new approach to delivering goods and services to citizens in post-apartheid South Africa, PPPs will need to be viewed as governance tools, promoting transparency, accountability, risk allocation, responsiveness, collaboration, mutual commitment, social and community obligations and proper strategic representation of costs in their planning and implementation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Gillespie, Kelly

Murder and the city / Kelly Gillespie - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 203-212.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban areas; violence; homicide; inequality.

Henri Lefebvre's 'The Urban Revolution' makes a claim for the importance of seeing the whole urban form in our analyses of cities. He argues that we too often get trapped into a view of the urban that prioritizes 'fragments' of the city to the detriment of their critical understanding in terms of the whole urban condition. This essay takes the technique of the 'murder rate' as one such fragmentary reading of the urban, a technique which has the potential to see the city as a whole, but which most often works reductively to particularise violent neighbourhoods for correction and intervention. Taking the city of Cape Town in South Africa as its example, the essay argues that for murder to be properly understood, the murder rate should be the starting point of accounting for the distribution of violence across the whole city, including the histories of the production of that distribution, and not as a way to pathologise the township as a place of particular and specific violence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Gordon, Steven Lawrence

Individual trust and distrust in South African trade unions : a quantitative analysis, 2011-2013 / Steven Lawrence Gordon - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 325-343 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; public opinion.

The South African organized labour movement is one of the most powerful on the African continent. A central actor in the democratic struggle, the movement continues to play a crucial role in the post-apartheid period. However, public opinion data collected by the South African Social Attitudes Survey for the period 2011-2013 suggest that only a minority of the public currently trust the organized labour movement. No cleavage in individual trust

in trade unions was noted between age cohorts and labour market status. Distrust among the lower and working class has expanded significantly between 2011 and 2013. Findings suggest that trade unions in the country are increasingly associated with the unpopular political establishment. More research on public attitudes towards unions is required. There is a need for trade unions to intensify their engagement with working-class communities in order to build greater levels of individual trust. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Govender, Doraval

The management of security incidents by private security / Doraval Govender - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 291-306.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; private security services; management.

This article is about the management of security incidents in organisations and companies which are under the protection of private security personnel, whether in-house or contracted. Incidents can be defined as accidental or anecdotal (bird flies into a camera) to a violation of law or company policy. Managing security incidents is one of the key functions of a private security service provider. The purpose of this study is to explore the management of security incidents and the information related thereto, identify shortcomings and find solutions for managing these shortcomings. Interviews were conducted with security managers, security officials and stakeholders serving various organisations as security service providers in Gauteng, South Africa. It was found that security incidents are handled in a routine way by organisations from the different sectors. One major shortcoming is that security incidents and the information related thereto are not managed by security service providers according to an operational framework or model with the required infrastructure and resources. The significance of this study is for security incidents to be managed correctly, so that the information related thereto may be captured accurately, analysed and used proactively and reactively to improve physical protection systems, develop preventative strategies and provide actionable information products in order to reduce crime, increase detection rates and prevent losses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

372 Govender, Suria

Successful access at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa through 'Ubuntu': the student voice / Suria Govender - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-27 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; universities; access to education; academic achievement.

This article assesses whether access programmes are a productive method of identifying potentially successful students in the Higher Education sector in South Africa. It presents the voices of successful students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, who did not go directly

into the mainstream programme but had to commence university education through an access programme. The interest of this investigation lies in the area of the broader academic and social discourses that they, as successful access students, inhabit and through which they produce and perform their success in undergraduate studies. The philosophy of Ubuntu and its relationship to epistemological access, the role of agency and self-regulation and student-institution reciprocity are examined using an adaptation of Tinto's student integration model as a starting point. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Henrichsen, Dag

Special issue: the South African Empire / [ed. by Dag Henrichsen ... et al.]. - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2015. - P. 895-1130. : ill., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 1465-3893 ; vol. 41, no. 3) - Met bijl., noten, samenvattingen.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Namibia; Malawi; colonialism; historiography.

This special issue on the 'South African empire' evolved from the South African empire research project, the origins of which lie in the discomfort of a number of historians of Namibia with dominant characteristics of the treatment of Namibia within the main lines of South African historiography. South African historians, they felt, failed to understand the importance of South Africa's only colony, South West Africa/Namibia, and that this was an expression of the reproduction of what seemed like the codes and conventions of a continuing imperial repertoire of South Africa itself. The South African empire project, conducted through a series of workshops and forums held in Basel, Cape Town, Windhoek and Uppsala between 2009 and 2013, and an international conference, 'Re-Figuring the South African Empire', confirmed a deeply felt predicament about the audacity of de facto and conceptual neglect (one would almost call it denialism) on part of the South African historiography of South Africa's 75-year-long colonial rule over Namibia. Contributions: Rethinking empire in Southern Africa (Dag Henrichsen, Giorgio Miescher, Ciraj Rassool, Lorena Rizzo); Empire and nation (Premesh Lalu); Air power in South Africa, 1914-1939 (Tilman Dederling); Nature, war and development: South Africa's Caprivi Strip, 1960-1980 (Luregn Lenggenhager); An empire of rivers: the scheme to flood the Kalahari, 1919-1945 (Meredith McKittrick); Forging the fifth province (Jeremy Silvester); The rise of the compound-hostel-location assemblage as infrastructure of South African colonial power: the case of Walvis Bay 1915-1960 (Andrew Byerley); Extending South Africa's tentacles of empire: the deterritorialisation of Cahora Bassa Dam (Allen F. Isaacman, Barbara S. Isaacman); The NE 51 Series Frontier: the grand narrative of apartheid planning and the small town (Giorgio Miescher); Regional and local dynamics in the shaping of the Centre for African Studies in Maputo, 1976-1986 (Carlos Fernandes); The empire writes back: African challenges to the British (South African) Empire in the early 20th century (Peter Limb); The graves of Dimbaza and the empire of liberation (Helena Pohlandt-McCormick, Gary Minkley); Personal circuits: official tours and South Africa's colony (Marion Wallace);

Re-storing the skeletons of empire: return, reburial and rehumanisation in Southern Africa (Ciraj Rassool); Hunting for museums (Leslie Witz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

374 Hentschel, Christine

The infrastructural passions of urban mutuality / Christine Hentschel - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 161-173 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; infrastructure; urban renewal; urban planning.

The article suggests an 'infrastructural' approach to mutuality in the city. What organizes mutuality is less a matter of the common urban horizon or the grown community than of 'enabling conditions' (Calhoun) we would call infrastructures: their makeup shapes how urbanites live together, share, partake, cooperate or make deals. Concretely, the article looks at three infrastructural experiments in Durban, South Africa, in recent years, all intervening into a crisis of urban insecurity: first, the Priority Zone in downtown Durban with its passion for clean urban surfaces and with its imaginary of being itself an infrastructural creature; second, the commercial and traffic hub of Warwick Junction with its slow infrastructure of building trust, ownership and responsibility; and, third, the less place-bound instant infrastructures organizing the sharing of safety-relevant information between responsible urbanites on their way through the city. The author argues that an infrastructural inquiry into mutuality of the urban necessitates a curiosity for those infrastructures that seem chaotic, lagging, in crisis, or messy and it needs to grasp the city 'at large'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

375 Hodes, Rebecca

Part special issue : science and scandal in South Africa / [introd. by Rebecca Hodes and Lyn Schumaker] - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 707-833 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; science; public opinion; rumours; medical research; medical history; AIDS.

South African cases in which science has become scandalous, conceived as a threat to the common good, necessitating exposure, censure and prohibition, are the focus of this part special issue which is based on the 'Science and Scandal' seminar series, hosted by the Institute for Humanities in Africa (Huma), University of Cape Town, in 2013. Articles explore the circumstances under which scientific authority has been contested, during times of public concern and professional scepticism. They engage with the conditions under which scientific research or claims to knowledge become controversial, even scandalous; the forms the controversies take; and their wider effects. They document how science, medicine and technologies have shaped popular imaginations, political agendas and public responses within the spheres of health, welfare and the environment. Contributions:

Science and scandal in South Africa: introduction (Rebecca Hodes, Lyn Schumaker); Kink and the colony: sexual deviance in the medical history of South Africa, c. 1893-1939 (Rebecca Hodes); 'Are we going to stand by and let these children come into the world?': the impact of the 'Thalidomide disaster' in South Africa, 1960-1977 (Susanne M. Klausen, Julie Parle); Jackal narratives: predator control and contested ecologies in the Karoo, South Africa (Nicoli Natrass, Beatrice Conradie); From 'dark country' to 'dark continent': AIDS, 'race', and medical research in the South African Medical Journal, 1980-1995 (Carla Tsampiras); Mobilising AID(S)? Contesting HIV as a social and economic resource among youth in South Africa's Eastern Cape (Beth Vale, Mildred Thabeng); The biometric imaginary: bureaucratic technopolitics in post-apartheid welfare (Kevin P. Donovan). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

376 Hunter, Mark

The intimate politics of the education market : high-stakes schooling and the making of kinship in Umlazi Township, South Africa / Mark Hunter - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1279-1300 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; education; schooling; education fees; inequality.

After decades of entrenched racial discrimination, virtually all South African children today enter the schooling system, and many progress further than did their parents. Yet the increased importance of fees at the best schools means that a child's schooling and subsequent life chances depend, in new ways, on the efforts of others, usually family members. These efforts are indicated in isiZulu by the term 'ukufundisa', which means 'to cause to learn', in addition to its more common translation of 'to teach'. Based on research in and around Umlazi township, Durban, this article illustrates how South Africa's increasingly marketised education system reworks the social bonds mediated by schooling. Although many kin contribute to a child's upbringing, the high cost of gaining access to the upper end of the education market places great demands on mothers and fathers to 'fundisa' a child. For mothers with the means, a child's attendance at a prestigious 'multiracial' school continues the long-standing educational efforts that have tied mothers to their children. But for poorer women there is a painful sense that this bond is weakening when they are unable to navigate a high-stakes schooling system. Moreover, in the context of a low marriage rate and a so-called 'crisis in masculinity', schooling can help to link children to their fathers in meaningful ways. The article concludes that educational inequalities are felt not only in school dropout rates or failed exams but also in the everyday social bonds that are made and broken in a sometimes painful manner. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Iqani, Mehita

Special issue : Consumption, media and culture in South Africa: perspectives on freedom and the public / [ed. by Mehita Iqani & Bridget Kenny]. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015. - p. 95-259. : ill., foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Critical arts, ISSN 1992-6049 ; vol. 29, no. 2).

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; consumption; consumers; middle class; homosexuality; marriage.

In November 2012, the newly established Critical Research in Consumer Culture (CRiCC) network hosted a two-day symposium at the University of the Witwatersrand titled 'Consumer Practices, Media and Landscapes in South Africa: Empirical and Theoretical Perspectives'. The symposium examined and critically questioned the so-called rise of consumerism in South Africa after the demise of apartheid. This special issue emerges from that symposium and the ongoing seminars of the CRiCC network, but also further develops this work to make an argument for the importance of 'critical consumption studies' as a pressing field of research in South Africa. Contributions: Critical consumption studies in South Africa: roots and routes (Editorial by Mehita Iqani, Bridget Kenny); Chewing on Japan: consumption, diplomacy and Kenny Kunene's 'nyotaimori' scandal (Cobus van Staden); Agency and affordability: being black and 'middle class' in South Africa in 1989 (Mehita Iqani); Sartorial excess in Mary Sibande's 'Sophie' (Mary Corrigan); Queer skin, straight masks: same-sex weddings and the discursive construction of identities and affects on a South African website (Tommaso M. Milani, Brandon Wolff); The promise of happiness: desire, attachment and freedom in post/apartheid South Africa (Danai Mupotsa); Retail, the service worker and the polity: attaching labour and consumption (Bridget Kenny); Contradictions in consumer credit: innovations in South African super-exploitation (Patrick Bond); Trading in freedom: rethinking conspicuous consumption in post-apartheid political economy (Ulrike Kistner). [ASC Leiden abstract]

378 Irwin, Ronald

Santam and Nando's : an advertising narrative of local humour, local conflict, local co-branding / Ronald Irwin - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 506-522 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; advertising; insurance; restaurants; humour; mass media; social media.

In 2011 in South Africa short term insurer Santam (Santam Ltd.) put in place an advertising initiative that illustrates the power of a humorous brand narrative effected in conjunction with another brand. In this case, it is the South African arm of Nando's (Nando's Chickenland Ltd.), a fast food restaurant chain specialising in Portuguese-themed chicken dishes that rely heavily on peri-peri spices. The two well-known brands aired a series of five commercials on television and the Internet, trading good-humoured jibes centred around the value proposition of each company's offering. The resultant rise in social media

viewership and consumer engagement was notable and illustrates the efficacy of a cobranded narrative run over numerous media platforms, in this case radio, television, social media, print and the Internet. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Isaacs-Martin, Wendy

Issues of race, ethnicity, socio-economic position and spatial acknowledgement in South Africa : how spatial access and expression still perpetuate notions of difference, separation and uncertainty amongst the South African coloured population / Wendy Isaacs-Martin - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 120-140 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Coloureds; ethnicity; social status; race relations; legislation; national identity.

While the Native Land Act [Act 27 of 1913] and the Native Trust and Land Act [Act 18 of 1936] dispossessed black South Africans of their land physically, the insidious Group Areas Act [Act 41 of 1950] and the Population Registration Act [Act 30 of 1950] reified perceptions of race and ethnicity in the context of phenotype, culture, language and even religion. Although these Acts were repealed, the legacy remains part of the South African psyche still. Such perceptions are evident in the Coloured communities where the Population Registration Act classified and defined the group as a singular unit while the Group Areas Act segregated and confined them, and restricted their association within the group almost exclusively. This meant that education, access to information, socialising, and religious assembly and to a limited extent employment were restricted mostly to these designated segregated areas. Limited interaction between various legislated groups, even within the Coloured group itself reinforced the socio-economic racial hierarchy and the prejudices linked to economics. The combination of these Acts created an 'us' versus 'them' hostility further (re)enforcing notions of separateness and difference. The article seeks to examine social and racial interpretation (based on income and spatial realities) of the Coloured population in the Eastern Cape and how the group perceives its primary identity and allegiance in terms of ethnicity or national identity as salient in the current socio-political environment. The objectives are first to assert that legislated segregation created rigid jingoist structures of ethnic and racial identities that will take longer to dismantle than the Acts of separation had and secondly that national identity can be salient amongst a minority group irrespective of socio-economic position. The conclusion highlights that the social and identity Acts, spatial acts, regarded once as a legislated absolute, reduced the Coloured communities specifically, to regard themselves as different yet the same, inferior and superior, marginalised yet included, but that this is not incompatible with nation building. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Ismail, Zaakirah

Youth unemployment duration and competing exit states : what hides behind long spells of black youth unemployment in South Africa? / Zaakirah Ismail and Umakrishnan Kollamparambil - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 301-314 : tab.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; youth unemployment; economic models.

The paper examines the role of personal characteristics in not only determining the unemployment duration but also the probability of unemployment terminating with transitions into wage-employment, self-employment or higher education. Formulated within the survival analysis framework using the Labour Market Entry Survey, this study provides the first empirical evidence on black youth unemployment duration in South Africa. The results of the analysis indicate non-monotonic duration dependence with other individual, household and locational covariates exerting very different impacts on the state-specific exit rates from unemployment for both young men and women. The scarring impact evident in negative duration dependence and gender-specific findings point to the need for more informed policy formulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Jensen, Steffen

Special issue: homelands as frontiers : apartheid's loose ends / [ed. by Steffen Jensen & Olaf Zenker]. - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2015. - P. 937-1097. : ill., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 1465-3893 ; vol. 41, no. 5) - Met bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; bantustans; social life; football; land tenure; migration; informal savings and credit associations.

The contributions to this special issue of the 'Journal of Southern African studies' cover many of the former South African homelands - KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. In different ways, they interrogate both how life is lived in the former homelands today and the events that led to the present day; they bring to light the enormous differences between the homelands and they seek to explore the multiple imaginaries and social realities of being within and belonging to former homelands. Contributions: Homelands as frontiers: apartheid's loose ends – an introduction (Steffen Jensen, Olaf Zenker); Fragments of the past: homeland politics and the South African transition, 1990-2014 (Jason Robinson); Material remains: artifice versus artefact(s) in the archive of Bantustan rule (Shireen Ally); This house is not my own ...! Temporalities in a South African homeland (Steffen Jensen); Custom, normativity and authority in South Africa (Hylton White); South African land restitution, white claimants and the fateful frontier of former KwaNdebele (Olaf Zenker); 'Women use their strength in the house': savings clubs in an Mpumalanga Village (Deborah James); Moralising magic? A brief history of football potions in a South African Homeland Area, 1958 -2010 (Isak Niehaus); City slums,

rural homesteads: migrant culture, displaced urbanism and the citizenship of the serviced house (Leslie Bank); 'Keeping land for their children': generation, migration and land in South Africa's Transkei (Derick A. Fay). [ASC Leiden abstract]

382 Jiyane, Veli

Prevalence of use of indigenous social networks among women and girl children in a rural community in KwaZulu-Natal / Veli Jiyane and Patrick Ngulube - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 126-139 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women; girls; social networks.

Women and girl children regard indigenous social networks as important in their lives as they facilitate speedy awareness and announcements of urgent issues and sharing and transfer of information, knowledge and skills. This article is informed by feminist theory and investigates the use of indigenous social networks among women and girl children in the Mfekayi community, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Face-to-face interviews and observations were used to collect qualitative data from a purposive sample of 63 participants. The findings indicate that although modern social networks are extensively used for information and knowledge sharing and transfer, indigenous social networks remain rooted and highly regarded in some indigenous communities such as Mfekayi, especially among women and girls. However, it is also noted that modern social networks are making aggressive inroads forcing the indigenous social networks to take a back seat. It is recommended that indigenous social networks are promoted among women and girls as they revive the spirit of communalism and togetherness, transfer information, knowledge and skills, sharpen the minds, and support physical training and fitness, as opposed to modern social networks which promote individualism and isolation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

383 Kaarsholm, Preben

Islam, secularist government, and state-civil society interaction in Mozambique and South Africa since 1994 / Preben Kaarsholm - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 468-487.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; State-society relationship; civil society; Islamic movements; Muslim brotherhoods.

This article explores state-civil society interactions in Mozambique and South Africa with a focus on Islamic groupings, and places the two countries within an Indian Ocean coastal continuum of links to East Africa, India, and the Arab world. Contrasting the histories of dominant-party rule since the transitions in 1994 to multiparty-ism in Mozambique and to democracy in South Africa, the article discusses the development of Islamic organisations including both transnational Sufi orders and modernist reform movements as important

components in local civil societies. The article contrasts the spaces for accommodation of Islamic groups that have been created in South Africa with the more radical secularism that has been in place in post-Independence Mozambique. Finally, the article discusses the effects of this contrast on possibilities for stability and democratic consolidation in the context of the 2014 elections in South Africa and Mozambique. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

384 Kerr, Andrew

The determinants of earnings inequalities : panel data evidence from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Andrew Kerr and Francis Teal - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 530-558 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; wage differentials; wages.

In this article the authors analyse the relative importance of individual ability and labour market institutions, including public sector wage setting and trade unions, in determining earnings differences across different types of employment. To do this they use the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study panel data from South Africa, which show extremely large average earnings differentials across different types of employment. The results suggest that human capital and individual ability explain much of the earnings differentials within the private sector, but cannot explain the very large premiums for public sector workers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

385 Kibuka-Sebitosi, Esther

Towards a model for international collaboration and partnerships in teacher education in Africa: education for sustainable development in South Africa / Esther Kibuka-Sebitosi - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 104-124 : fig., foto, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; teacher education; sustainable development; international cooperation.

Education for sustainable development allows all to acquire the skills, attitudes, knowledge and values essential for a sustainable future. This article argues that there is an urgent need to include sustainable development aspects in teaching and learning at all levels of education. Implementing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) poses a new challenge for teachers and teacher educators. The role of international collaboration, partnerships and networking is increasingly becoming important in creating sustainable solutions towards green economies and programmes. The post-2015 global agenda for sustainable development should recognise the need for regional and international collaborations in forging lasting strategies for a sustainable future where education for all is relevant, reliable and accessible. This article proposes a model for collaboration based on

analyses conducted on a project on education for sustainable development programme involving key success factors for collaboration and focussing on the local and global stakeholders and their role in enhancing ESD among teachers. For this purpose, the four partner countries: South Africa, India, Mexico and India were examined to understand how ESD is implemented; how experiences are shared; and best practices incorporated into the programme. Local and global experts (ESD-Expert-net members) who developed an international core curriculum for teachers were involved. From the pilot, four country programmes, a conceptual model of seven levels of collaboration and partnerships for education for sustainable development to enhance teacher development among local and international partners was developed. This model is proposed to serve as a framework for education for sustainable development implementation in multinational collaborations and is discussed in relation to the post-2015 sustainable development perspective. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Kramm, Neil

We are different now? : the effect of military service on youth reintegration and employment in South Africa / Neil Kramm and Lindy Heinecken - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 122-137.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; military service; veterans; reintegration; employment.

This study examines how young people who have joined the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) on the two-year Military Skills Development System (MSDS) contract experience military service, and the effect this has on their ability to readapt to civilian life. The first part of the study examines the theoretical debates associated with military socialisation and reintegration into civilian life. Hereafter, the findings are presented in terms of the experiences of MSDS privates serving in the infantry, those that have left, and the perceptions of employment agencies in terms of the marketability of military skills. The conclusion is reached that MSDS members experience their two years in the SANDF as life-changing, that this affects their ability to reintegrate back into civilian society, and that the skills acquired during military training is of limited market value. The conclusion is reached that more needs to be done to assist these young military veterans to adapt to civilian life and to augment their military experience with more marketable skills to enable them to find gainful employment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Kwinana-Mandindi, T. N.

An ethnobotanical survey of wild vegetables in the Amathole District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa / T. N. Kwinana-Mandindi - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 63-83 : graf., krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; edible plants; vegetables; ethnobotany; plant names; indigenous knowledge.

As the world population is increasing, there is a need to diversify food plant resource in order to fulfil the growing demand for both nutritional and health care needs. This includes diversification of crops and crop varieties. Sustenance, genetic resource management and use of agrobiodiversity depend intensely on the extensive indigenous knowledge systems. This article, therefore, presents an inventory of the wild plants used as food as well as their socio-cultural profile, namely: vernacular names, their utility by the local communities with respect to the part of the plant consumed, frequency of consumption, mode of preparation, form of consumption and seasonal abundance. An ethnobotanical survey of indigenous wild leafy vegetables (IWLTV) was carried out in ten villages and five peri-urban settlements in the Amathole District within the Eastern Cape of South Africa. Samples of these plants were identified and collected in the presence of the informants. During a workshop with key informants application of triangulation-validation technique was done to ensure validation and verification of the data. A total of 25 different IWLTV species belonging to 16 families were identified and recorded. Nine edible plants were identified as frequently consumed. While it was evident in some communities that edible plants still play an important role, in other communities only few utilise the wild vegetables. Knowledge impartation of the plants to the youth tends to be lacking yet, the freely available resource is generally essential for all communities, particularly the growing and poorly resourced ones. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

388 Macmillan, Hugh

Debating the ANC's external links during the struggle against Apartheid / Hugh Macmillan ... [et al.] - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 1, p. 154-162.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zambia; African National Congress (South Africa); exile; international politics.

Several recent publications have explored the African National Congress's (ANC's) external links during South Africa's apartheid years. The four texts included offer an insight into the very different personal and methodological approaches that have so far shaped attempts to understand this aspect of the ANC's struggle. The section starts with a review of Stephen Ellis's recent book "External mission: the ANC in exile, 1960–1990" by Hugh Macmillan, who argues that Ellis overemphasizes the relationship between the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP). In a response to this review, Stephen Ellis justifies his approach by pointing to the importance of interpretation for the production of history, but also by referring to the different networks and resources, both in South Africa and beyond, on which he and Macmillan were able to draw. A review of Hugh Macmillan's new book "The Lusaka years: the ANC in exile in Zambia, 1963 to 1994" by Arianna Lissoni follows. Lissoni agrees with the author that the debate about the ANC in exile must be understood in the context of contemporary disaffection with South Africa's ruling party. Emphasizing the

specificity of the Zambian experience, she welcomes Macmillan's focus on the multiplicity of experiences in exile as potentially opening new avenues for further study and reflection on the ANC. Finally, Mariya Kurbak's consideration of Irina Filatova and Apollon Davidson's "The hidden thread: Russia and South Africa in the Soviet era" explains that the authors' close understanding of Russian-South African relations enables them to illuminate the previously hidden importance of the Soviet Union in the history of South Africa and the ANC. [ASC Leiden abstract]

389 Magi, Lindisizwe M.

Tourism-related skills development practices for the disadvantaged indigenous communities in the Umhlathuze Municipal area / Lindisizwe M. Magi - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 84-105 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; community development.

The South African tourism industry has previously been seen as dominated by the (white) elite. Previously disadvantaged indigenous communities (PDICs) have not benefited significantly from the tourism industry. In an attempt to reverse this situation, the government has designed a variety of new tourism policies and strategies, including skills development of PDICs. This article reports on such tourism skills development practices in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality. It explores how stakeholders understand the importance of tourism skills development practices; shows how the uMhlathuze authorities attempt to facilitate tourism skills development practices; reveals respondents' perceptions of the implementation of the tourism skills development policies and practices; and establishes whether there are any tourism skills development practice-benefits for the PDICs in the area. The majority of respondents understand the meaning and importance of tourism and tourism skills development practices. The respondents felt, however, that skills development opportunities were not accessible to them. The article concludes that implementation of tourism skills development practices is poorly executed and does not adequately benefit the local indigenous communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

390 Maithufi, Sope

Worn like an amulet: black exorcisms of whiteness in recent South African fiction / Sope Maithufi - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 70-82.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; literary criticism; Whites; Blacks.

This article considers black reflections on whiteness in some recent South African fiction, Julian de Wette's novel 'A Case of Knives' (2010. Cape Town: Umuzi) and Zoë Wicomb's 'Playing in the Light' (2006. Johannesburg: Umuzi). Central to these texts are elaborations on the idea of the quotidian. In these novels, everyday life appears through focalizing

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agents, which suggest how to intellectualize black people's dealings with the ethical dilemmas created by whiteness as a concept generated by apartheid's social engineering. The selected novels archive these accounts within the act of storytelling, especially as this is foregrounded in fantasy as a confidential 'return' to and an exorcizing of episodes of black depersonalization. Commenting on this type of reversion to the history of humiliation, the article relies on the image of the 'return to the harbour' - drawn from *A Case of Knives*. The suggestion is also that each relapse highlights 'fantasy' as ritual which manifests itself in those discourses in which black people are heard or seen, in private, revealing claims about how they outmanoeuvred whiteness. *A Case of Knives* depicts these tactics in tragi-comic tones inclining towards satirical representations of apartheid's delineation of whiteness. By contrast, *Playing in the Light*, which also reflects upon these machinations, explores in a nuanced way the sense of devastation that afflicts black people upon discovering the long-term consequences of European colonialism on black women and their nuclear families. Throughout this article, emphasis is placed on showing that, as seen through the ideas of the 'return' and of 'fantasy', the concept of ritual is fragile and paradoxical. This is because the selected novels intimate that ritual is destined to be retold in the terms that present blackness as a quintessential nervous condition. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

391 Maithufi, Sopelekae

Of fire and rejuvenation: in search of the 'post' in 'post-apartheid' / Sopelekae Maithufi - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 170-180.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; apartheid; death; symbols.

In the novels 'Scatter the ashes and go' (2002) and *Rumours* (2013), Mongane Wally Serote depicts post-apartheid through a leitmotif central to which the soldier of the African National Congress military wing, 'Umkhonto We Sizwe', is ostensibly caught in an interrupted odyssey. In 'Scatter the ashes and go', this soldier has returned from exile in various Southern African countries to a South Africa that is on the threshold of the post-apartheid era. By contrast, in *Rumours*, the soldier, having arrived from exile in 1990, then goes away to Mali in search of a solution for his post-traumatic stress disorder. The article imputes these disruptions on to the failure to 'properly' mourn the victims of apartheid's extra-judicial killing squads, and goes on to note that, as a result of Serote's attention to the subsequent angst, post-apartheid appears as a continuum of trauma. The discussion then proceeds to posit that the resolutions to these diversions are hinted at in these novels' elaborate motifs of fire, and proposes that the depictions of this pattern recall how Batswana suture the spiritual, psychological and social fractures consequent upon death - especially the death that occurs unnaturally, and upon the breadwinner's return home from a long absence. The bulk of the exploration pays attention to the nuances of this

symbol of fire, recognising it as an integral component of a social rite populated by a dynamic interplay between poetry and music. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

392 Majova, Vikelwa Judith

The rural-urban linkage in the use of traditional foods by peri-urban households in Nompumelelo community in East London, Eastern Cape / Vikelwa Judith Majova - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 164-174 : graf, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; food; food supply; nutrition; indigenous knowledge.

This article looks at ways of reducing malnutrition amongst the inhabitants of South Africa through traditional foods. The study examined the availability of traditional foods to peri-urban households in the Xhosa community of Nompumelelo, in the Eastern Cape Province. It was found that traditional foods produced in the community, in particular leafy vegetables, are accessible to the whole community. Communities often think that food is not readily available to them, but do not pay attention to locally produced traditional foods. Traditional foods can be employed to lessen the problem of food shortage and malnutrition in the community of Nompumelelo. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

393 Makalela, Leketi

Narrative interpretation of HIV/AIDS messages : the effects of storytelling prompts among rural university students / Leketi Makalela - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 400-418 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; health education; AIDS; storytelling; students.

This study examined the use of a locally developed storytelling prompt as an alternative medium for HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention messages among rural university students in Limpopo Province, South Africa. An assessment of first-year students' (n=21) response to a storytelling stimulus with local and familiar content shows a high uptake of the content messages in six persuasive narrative mediators: recall, narrative interest, absorption, identification with the main character, intention to commit to at least one health behaviour and self-efficacy. There were statistically significant correlations between narrative interest and recall, as well as between absorption and intention to commit to at least one health behaviour. Within the narrative theory framework, the author argues for differentiated and culturally sensitive strategies and modes on HIV and AIDS communication to broaden the scope of focus to marginal areas where educational entertainment (EE) programmes may be inaccessible and ineffective. Finally, the author discusses opportunities for further research that assess the effectiveness of local stories on a larger scale. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

394 Makalela, Leketi

Breaking African language boundaries: student teachers' reflections on translanguaging practices / Leketi Makalela - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 275-292 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; multilingualism; language instruction; teaching methods.

The notion of translanguaging has recently attracted attention in bilingual educational contexts worldwide. Noteworthy, however, is a paucity of studies that have assessed its effectiveness as a teachable strategy in complex African multilingual classrooms. This study investigated metacognitive reflections of 15 (n=15) student teachers towards their use of discursive language practices in learning Sepedi as an additional language in a teacher education programme. During classroom interactions, the participants' community (home) languages were permitted to offset linguistic fixity often experienced in monolingual classroom contexts. The results of the study revealed a heightened cross-fertilisation of transcultural identities and fluid communicative repertoires that extend beyond traditional linguistic codes. Using a translanguaging framework, the author extends its scope as an effective strategy to renegotiate African language boundaries based on an ubuntu worldview (i.e., one being incomplete without the other) and highlight cognitive, pedagogical and social advantages of the languaging phenomenon. Pedagogical implications and areas of further research on translanguaging are considered at the end of the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

395 Maringe, Felix

Twenty years of education : transformation in Gauteng 1994-2014 : an independent review / ed. by Felix Maringe and Martin Prew. - Somerset West : African Minds, 2014. - XXII, 334 p. : ill. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9780621429152

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regional government; educational policy; educational systems; educational financing; teacher education; adult education; preschool education; access to education; educational quality.

This book presents a collection of fifteen essays on different aspects of education in Gauteng, South Africa, since the advent of democracy in 1994. The essays shed light on aspects of how a provincial department operates and why and with what consequences certain decisions have been made in education over the last twenty years, both nationally and provincially. Each essay is written by one or more specialists in the relevant focus area. The book consists of four parts: Policy and planning, with contributions by Shireen Motala, Seán Morrow and Yusuf Sayed; Implementation frameworks and systems, with contributions by Felix Maringe, AD Padayachee, Anusha Naidu and Tom Waspe, Raj Mestry, Gugu Nyanda, Zakhele Mbokazi, and Francine de Clercq and Yael Shalem; Implementation processes, with contributions by Tony Bush, Lorayne Excell, Elizabeth

Walton, Edward French and Barbara Dale-Jones, Anthony Gewer and Makano Morojele, and Jane Hofmeyr; Interventions to improve schools, their measurement and assessment of impact, with contributions by Nicholas Spaull, and Veerle Dieltiens and Brian Mandipaza. [ASC Leiden abstract]

396 Masipa, Makgoshi P.

Poverty eradication project on indigenous agro food processing in Molemole Local Municipality of Limpopo Province, South Africa / Makgoshi P. Masipa and Afam I. O. Jideani - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 51-62.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; food production; indigenous knowledge; cooperatives; poverty reduction.

This article highlights the importance of skills development and training for empowering unemployed men, women and youth in entrepreneurial activities, based on experience gained from the Molemole Indigenous Food Processing Cooperative (MIFPC), established in 2006 in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. The establishment of this cooperative was propelled by the availability of indigenous prickly pears and marula wild fruits, which can be utilised for commercial purposes. The objective is to improve people's livelihoods in an area which is characterised by high rates of unemployment and semi-skilled labourers. The MIFPC establishment is also in accordance with the policy on recognition and promotion of indigenous knowledge systems launched by the Department of Science and Technology in South Africa. The policy emphasizes the use of people centred pedagogy as it maximises locally available skills, and aims at empowering the poor to learn by themselves. The MIFPC consists of eight women and two men and produces marula jelly, prickly pear jam, juice and peanut butter. Orders for these product come from the government, the private sector and local community members. The project encourages the development of entrepreneurial skills, which are seen as important for the eradiction of poverty in the area. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

397 Mboti, Nyasha

New political economies of film distribution for South Africa's townships? : a critical survey of the 'ReaGilè' concept / Nyasha Mboti and Keyan Tomaselli - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 5, p. 621-643 : ill., foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cinema; films; townships.

'ReaGilès' are pre-fabricated, self-contained, education and entertainment complexes situated on 400m² sites at local schools or public open spaces consisting of a 60-seat cinema, 30- seat computer and Internet facility, community care and policing centre. These complexes are intended to service historically underserved peri-urban black dormitory

townships of South Africa and to help create jobs, especially amongst the youth, women and the disabled. The 'ReaGilè' concept, on roll-out, has the potential to revolutionise exhibition and distribution in local film industries in ways mirroring the ground-breaking Nollywood straight-to-DVD model. The article discusses the potential of the 'ReaGilè' concept to offer solutions to the twin crises of 1) representation stemming from existing film distribution networks that limit micro- budget filmmakers, and 2) of government departments and local municipalities' tendency towards dividing practices that objectivise the subject through frustrating development via delays, paperwork, never-ending meetings, fees, endless formalities and legalities, and red tape. The authors posit that 'ReaGilè' has the potential to creatively disrupt and redesign formal distribution models and to fracture the narrow modernisation paradigm they deploy, replacing them with a responsive communication re/ordering and flexible distribution that restore subjectivity to the disenfranchised South African subject (the filmmaker and audience from the township). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 McCormick, Tracey Lee

Queering discourses of coming out in South Africa / Tracey Lee McCormick - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 327-345.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homosexuality; LGBT.

The performative act of 'coming out' authenticates a homosexual identity and, in the South African context, the progressive gay and lesbian movement, the Lesbian and Gay Equality Project (LGEP), considers it to be the right thing to do for closeted homosexuals. However, coming out has been critiqued by post-structural and queer theorists such as Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Karen Kopelson who argue that coming out is problematic because it forces a person into an already established identity category, strengthens the regulation of sexual categories, and is complicit in the reconstitution of these categories. Following these theorists, in this article the author argues that when a person comes out as a homosexual in South Africa, they enter a fixed system which makes it difficult to question those norms that govern the binary heterosexual / homosexual. Key to the author's argument is that the term 'homosexual' is unstable; however, coming out stabilises it and, thus, forces a person into a category that undermines the fluidity of all sexual identities. The data for this exploration is drawn from three non-fiction gay and lesbian books and the findings in all three show how coming out is seen as a progressive step not only to resolve an identity crisis, but also to combat homophobia, and conservative family and social norms. At no point are those norms that govern the homosexual / heterosexual binary and which give rise to the crises of homosexuality in the first place questioned. This article argues that, as long as it is embedded in the positive discourses of progress, health and enlightenment, the coming out narrative will remain immune to critique of the role that it

plays in strengthening the homosexual / heterosexual binary. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

399 McGaffin, Robert

Value capture in South Africa : conditions for their successful use in the current legal context / Robert McGaffin, Mark Napier, and Lucille Gavera - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 375-387.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public investments; public revenue; public expenditure; legislation.

This is the second article in a two-part series on value capture in South Africa. Value capture is a broad term used to describe the process of extracting the additional value that accrues to a property following specific public investment. As the increased value results from public action, the value capture is usually undertaken by a public agency to bring about or pay for a public purpose. The value capture process comprises four key elements, namely, the creation of the value, the calculation of the additional value created, the capturing of this value and finally the use of the funds resulting from the captured value. While the previous article addressed the first two components, this paper focuses on the last two, namely the capture and use of value in the current legal context. The article concludes that legally, value capture is possible in South Africa, but that the legislation is vague and inconsistent at times. Furthermore, the article finds that value capture is most successful when the policy objectives are clear, the mechanisms are correctly defined, favourable market conditions prevail and solid administrative systems are in place. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

400 McGranaghan, Mark

'Hunters-with-sheep': the /Xam Bushmen of South Africa between pastoralism and foraging / Mark McGranaghan - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 521-545 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; San; pastoralists; livestock; wild animals; attitudes; 1800-1899.

The ability of hunting and gathering populations to adopt herding forms of subsistence constitutes the crux of a long-standing debate in southern African archaeological and anthropological scholarship concerning the spread of livestock to the subcontinent. This article takes as a detailed case study the subsistence strategies of the nineteenth-century /Xam Bushmen of the Northern Cape (South Africa), extracted from a transcription of the entirety of the Bleek-Lloyd Archive. It focuses on /Xam characterization of and relationships with the various domesticated species that shared their Karoo landscape, and asks whether these relationships differ markedly from their conceptions of non-domesticated animals. Turning to the wider context of hunter-gatherer engagements with domesticates, the article

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concludes by proposing that, for the /Xam, domesticated fauna were part of a spectrum of differentiated resources, and did not entail an interaction with a wholly alien suite of new demands. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

401 McGranaghan, Mark

'My name did float along the road' : naming practices and /Xam Bushman identities in the 19th-century Karoo (South Africa) / Mark McGranaghan - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 270-289 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; San; personal names; nicknames; identity; 1800-1899.

Naming practices have the potential to inform on a whole series of socio-cultural phenomena, often being deeply embedded in identity-formation at a variety of scales - from the personal to the construction of 'kin', as well as in larger-scale group memberships. For this reason, ethnographers of southern African 'San' or 'Bushman' populations in the Kalahari have long been interested in the significance of naming practices in the production of universalised kin categories amongst these hunter-gatherer societies. This article looks at the evidence for personal names among the Southern Bushmen of the Karoo, drawing on the Bleek-Lloyd archive to explore the relevance of onomastic data for understanding the construction of /Xam identities. In particular, the article explores the variety of ways in which /Xam names intersected with their subsistence practices and ontological orientations, key elements emphasised in emic definitions of 'personhood'. The article then moves on to examine the ways in which these practices were maintained during the 19th century, a time in which /Xam societies were undergoing dramatic changes as they attempted to deal with colonial encroachment of their territories. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

402 Milton, Viola Candice

Screening culture, tweeting politics¹ : media citizenship and the politics of representation on SABC2 / Milton, Viola Candice - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 245-265.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; television; social media; audiences; group identity.

This article considers the concept of media and citizenship in relation to the politics of representation on the South African Broadcasting Corporation's channel 2 (SABC2). It examines the ways in which a group of audience members negotiate and reflect upon issues of representation on SABC2's flagship soap opera '7de Laan', which professes to be a multicultural soap opera, paying reverence to the diverse cultural, ethnic and linguistic make-up of South Africa. In previous work, the author argued that the soap opera presents a utopian view of community and citizenship in contemporary South Africa. Building on this observation, this article explores audience engagement with '7de Laan' utopian construction of South African citizenship through a social networking site, Twitter. It

examines the ways in which a group of audience members negotiate and reflect upon issues of representation on '7de Laan' through the Twitter hashtag '#7delaan', arguing that Twitter provides a platform for viewer fans engaged in a love/hate relationship with television to "bamboozle back". The primary interest in the '#7delaan' community is therefore centred not only on what the community members tweet but more so on how their tweets frame the soap opera and their perceptions thereof, and to try to understand what these discourses might reveal about their perceptions of place, race and citizenship in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

403 Mkhize, Mbekezeli C.

Is South Africa's 20 years of democracy in crisis? : examining the impact of unrest incidents in local protests in the post-apartheid South Africa / Mbekezeli C. Mkhize - In: *African Security Review*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 190-206 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; protest; police; local politics.

This article assesses South Africa's 20 years of democracy, which has frequently been bedevilled by local protests. This article is particularly interested in those unrest incidents that have been distinct for one reason or another. In South Africa, the surge in local unrest incidents is often linked to police behaviour, which has become increasingly militant and brutal when quelling protests. While the right to protest is constitutional, the damage caused during protest action can be immense owing to acts of violence. Protestors' resorting to violent protest action is often linked to increased frustrations as a result of the government's inability to live up to the expectations of marginalised and poor communities. While this article draws primarily on existing scholarly debates focusing on social protests, the primary objective is to examine the impact of unrest incidents on local protests in post-apartheid South Africa. The article further argues that 'spaces' for participation in local governance should be created so that citizens can become architects of development and their own future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

404 Moolman, Kobus

Special issue : teaching creative writing / Kobus Moolman, guest ed. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015. - p. 81-208. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Current writing, ISSN 2159-9130 ; vol. 27, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literary education; writing; higher education.

This special issue of 'Current writing' is devoted entirely to the teaching of Creative Writing mainly (but not exclusively) in South African higher education institutions. The essays here reflect upon the current position of Creative Writing pedagogy in South Africa, whether in a stand-alone course or as part of an English, Afrikaans or isiXhosa (or inter-)departmental programme. The essays examine the theoretical and empirical issues thrown up by the

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emergent discipline, as well as some of the pedagogic challenges and the methodologies which various programmes have devised in order to address such challenges. Contributors: Robert Berold, Vonani Bila, Sindiswa Busuku-Mathese, Angifi Proctor Dladla, Stacy Hardy, Denis Hirson, Noy Holland, Anton Krueger, Julia Martin, Jean McNeil, Kobus Moolman, Paul Munden, Henning Pieterse, Lesego Rampolokeng, Consuelo Roland, Meg Vandermerwe, Paul Wessels. [ASC Leiden abstract]

405 Motsaathebe, Gilbert

The rise of film production and the politics of the star system in South Africa / Gilbert Motsaathebe - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 444-458 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; films; cinema; actors; foreigners.

The rise of film production and the ubiquitous presence of the "new wave" of films from South Africa on the international scene in recent years have raised expectations amongst local film stars hoping to get their biggest break by taking leading roles in major South African productions. However, most of these films, particularly co-productions, have continuously used foreign stars in leading roles. As a result, local stars have constantly voiced concerns about the proliferation of foreign artists in leading roles in South African productions. Many explanations have been offered in trying to understand why filmmakers tend to cast a foreign star when a local one could probably do a better job (in, for example, portraying a local icon like Nelson Mandela) and still command a lesser fee. However, this article puts forward that most of these arguments are based on intuition rather than on the real dynamics and externalities governing this practice. The article attempts to make sense of the issue by arguing that the rationale for this practice stems from a film being a high-risk investment that it is driven by the broader financial imperatives of film production. The article offers empirical evidence to suggest that stars do not add economic value to the film, but to themselves (see Elberse 2005), since the bulk of the money goes towards their appearance fees. It is concluded that the traditional model guiding film finance and the logic behind it need to be looked at afresh, given the fact that several films have failed at the box office, both locally and internationally, despite featuring major foreign stars, compared to the massive success of some local films (e.g., *Jerusalema*, *Tsotsi* and *Yesterday*) with local stars in the leading roles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

406 Mubangizi, John

African indigenous knowledge systems and human rights: implications for higher education, based on the South African experience / John Mubangizi and Hassan Kaya - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 125-142.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; indigenous knowledge; values; human rights; higher education.

Africa has rich traditions and knowledge systems founded on the principles of caring for one another and the spirit of mutual support embedded in the African philosophy of Ubuntu. These collective values tend to be marginalised in international human rights standards built on western values. The standards were developed without broad-based consultation of the different value systems in Africa. Therefore, in order to inspire sustainable implementation among diverse cultures, dialogue to develop universal human rights and obligations based on the diversity of cultures and ways of knowing is needed. Using South Africa's experience at two universities, the extent to which these institutions have attempted to incorporate African indigenous knowledge systems (AIKS) and human rights into the higher education curriculum is investigated. The implications for higher education and the human rights and development paradigms built on western knowledge systems are investigated. North-West University has been the pioneer of integrating AIKS into higher education in South Africa and is the only higher education institution in South Africa with an accredited IKS Teaching Programme at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels - which has been notably successful, albeit with some challenges. AIKS has also been integrated into research and teaching at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and has registered significant successes since 2012. The need to embed AIKS in the curriculum of higher education institutions is affirmed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

407 Naidoo, Vinothan

Implementing the National Development Plan? : lessons from co-ordinating grand economic policies in South Africa / Vinothan Naidoo and Annelie Maré - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 407-427 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic planning; national plans; economic policy.

The formulation of grand economic policy strategies to promote growth, job creation, and industrial development has been a regular feature in South Africa's democratic transformation. The National Development Plan (NDP) is the latest in a line of such strategies dating back to the Reconstruction and Development Programme in 1994. While the creation of these strategies at various points in the country's transition has been indicative of the state's commitment to economic progress, implementing this commitment has been severely tested by the locus of authority, cohesion among and capacity of state institutions. In this paper, the authors critically examine the institutional arrangements behind the implementation of grand economic policy strategies in South Africa, observe how these produced variable implementation effectiveness across these initiatives, and consider the lessons for the implementation of the NDP. The authors will specifically focus on how 'co-ordination' was configured through the institutional arrangements, and look at how this shaped implementation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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408 Nevin, Alice

Instant mutuality : the development of Maboneng in inner-city Johannesburg / Alice Nevin - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 187-201 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban renewal; urban planning; living conditions.

In the context of strategies of urban renewal and gentrification in Johannesburg in a time of rapid urbanization, the question of how urban renewal and gentrification affect people and their everyday lives must be considered. At present there are numerous locations in Johannesburg where spatial change is taking place, mainly in the inner city. This paper examines the urban renewal taking place in an area in the eastern part of the Johannesburg CBD, the newly named and 'rejuvenated' Maboneng Precinct as the author's field site. The paper discusses the limits of gentrification by considering the work of the 'island' in thinking about the Maboneng Precinct as a place where stark differences and contrasts are created, even as the space is more shared, more 'mutual.' The discussion illuminates the contemporary state of mutuality, of living together in a South African city. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

409 New

New sources for South African history / African Studies Association - In: *History in Africa*: (2014), vol. 41, p. 147-248 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history; historical sources; Zulu; civil registration.

Southern Africa has an abundance of source materials, but this evidential base does not mean that our ideas and impressions on Southern African history have reached broad consensus or even a generally accepted outline. The contributions to the section 'New Sources for South African History' illustrate the methodological challenges for those who work in this field. Contributions: A note on Gluckman's 1930s fieldwork in Natal (Bruce Kapferer); On burning one's bridge : the context of Gluckman's Zulu fieldwork : with the previously unpublished chapter 'the research situation' (1946) (Robert J. Gordon); A critical analysis of James Stuart's 'A history of the Zulu Rebellion 1906' (Paul S. Thompson); Visual impersonation : population registration, reference books and Identification in the Eastern Cape, 1950s-1960s (Lorena Rizzo). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

410 Noomé, Idette

Justice for all? : accountable translations of texts on indigenous law / Idette Noomé - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 69-86.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; customary law; legislation.

This article addresses challenges arising from the guarantee in South Africa's Constitution (1996) of continued use of indigenous law. This law has been handed down in oral form, but increasingly, written sources are needed when cases relating to indigenous law are heard in South Africa's higher courts. Although access to this kind of information is vital to empowerment and justice in Africa, wider access is hampered by different literacy levels and language differences. This article examines accountable translation into English of legal anthropological texts, referring to a case study on law practised among the Nkuna of Ritavi to demonstrate some of the complexities. The article considers the Anglo-American translation tradition's preference for idiomatic translation (paraphrasis) rather than word-for-word faithfulness (metaphrasis). It advocates focusing on the Skopos (purpose) of texts negotiated with the author. It also proposes foregrounding the hermeneutic engagement of translators as readers. For the text in the case study, it suggests two translations, for two audiences: one into an academic register (for academics, legal experts, and educated members of the Nkuna community), and one into 'plain' English (mainly for members of the Nkuna community for whom English is a second language). To address political dimensions of responsible translation, metatextual strategies espoused by feminist translators to increase translators' visibility and accountability can be used, and postcolonial translation theory should be considered. App., bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

411 Ntui, Charles

Hearted efforts by the Mogogelo community to protect traditional sites by means of public participation forums: a review report / Charles Ntui and Isaac Rampedi - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 153-169 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; community participation; solar energy; conservation of cultural heritage; cemeteries.

Traditional values, especially those regarding ancestral graves, crafts, beliefs, songs, dances and languages, are part of Africa's oldest heritage. These existed prior to knowledge of sustainable development or any legal framework to enforce conservation. Development was, in the past, community-centred without constraints to these antiquities. Current legislation acknowledges the necessity of stakeholders' consent, that is, the consent of community residents. This was the case with the development of a photovoltaic solar energy project in the Mogogelo community in the North West province in South Africa, where environmental practitioners were required as legislated to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Among these specialist studies was the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). This article is based on the interest shown by the community and the standoff that arose over the allocation of the project site and the conservation of traditional values. Using a public participation process as a social forum, this report highlights the degree of traditional knowledge and legislative awareness within the community about its right to protect heritage resources. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

412 Nzewi, Ogochukwu

The renaissance factor in South Africa and the changing landscape of African regional governance (1999-2008) / Ogochukwu Nzewi - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 25-46 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; foreign policy; regionalism; governance.

This article examines a likely South African hegemony in Africa between 1999 and 2008. Hegemony is admittedly difficult to define in African regionalism studies, as it is counter intuitive to Pan-Africanism discourse. However, this article aims to show that hegemony can be a credible argument in explaining the South African driven changes that occurred in African regionalism between 1999 and 2008. The article locates key characteristics which underpin arguments of South African hegemony during the study timeline. It argues that Thabo Mbeki's governance philosophy of African renaissance was the central piece of South African Africa foreign policy that distinguishes this period from any other before or after it. By establishing hegemonic credibility in South Africa's interaction with Africa in this period, the article demonstrates how South Africa was able to contribute to transformational governance changes in Africa. This also holds lessons for South African regional ascendancy in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

413 Ogunnubi, Olusola

Recalibrating Africa's geo-political calculus : a critique of South Africa's hegemonic status / Olusola Ogunnubi - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 387-406 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; international relations; leadership; power.

This article critiques the increasing claims in scholarly and diplomatic circles of a putative South African hegemony in Africa. On the backdrop of the recalibration of Nigeria's GDP making it Africa's largest economy, there have been counter arguments that South Africa's regional influence is dwindling as a result of its staggering economy among other domestic impediments. In this paper, the author takes the position that although South Africa's capacity to fulfil a hegemonic role may be hindered by internal and external ambivalences, these factors do not in any way disqualify the country from playing a hegemonic role. He concludes by making the assertion that our regional understanding of hegemony in the African context must be one that operates beyond the realm of the preponderant material capabilities of a state into reasonable measures of ideational characteristics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

414 Paret, Marcel

Failed redistribution or failed administration? : official union narratives of community protest in South Africa / Marcel Paret - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 345-366.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; protest; townships; trade unions; images.

How do unions relate to struggles being waged by those who are poor and lack secure employment? Drawing on a content analysis of 176 press releases, this article examines how two South African unions, the private manufacturing union NUMSA (National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa) and the public services union SAMWU (South African Municipal Workers Union), officially responded to protests in township communities ravaged by unemployment. Both unions recognize the importance of the protests, but they situate them within different narratives. Revolving around a notion of failed redistribution, the NUMSA narrative is more left leaning but also more hostile to community protests, viewing them as lacking in political direction. Revolving around a notion of failed administration, the SAMWU narrative is less radical but expresses greater sympathy with and understanding of the protests. The two narratives suggest that union solidarity with more insecure layers of the working class will depend on their relation to the state and ruling party, and the extent to which they view themselves as privileged actors in working-class struggle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

415 Penfold, Tom

Volume, power, originality : reassessing the complexities of Soweto poetry / Tom Penfold - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 905-923.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poetry; black consciousness.

This article aims to reassess recent and continuing analyses of Soweto poetry that merely confirm it as a product and expression of a Black Consciousness vogue. Discussing works by Mongane Serote, Sipho Sepamla, James Matthews and Njabulo Ndebele, the author argues that although Black Consciousness ideas of self-respect and self-assertion are unmistakably included, this canon is situated within a profoundly complex historical and social context. Adopting Steve Biko's alternative definition of a 'national culture', the author argues that Soweto poetry is a medial literature. This 'oeuvre' creates a dialogue between common binary constructions of race, agency, culture and locale, and therefore becomes a factor in the creation of Black Consciousness and not simply its reflection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

416 Ranchod, Rushil

Crafting dominance : political power and the marketing of the African National Congress / Rushil Ranchod - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 367-385.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress (South Africa); power; marketing boards.

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Recent analyses of the continued dominance of the African National Congress (ANC) have centred on its organizational, electoral, governmental and popular bases of power. This paper extends this analysis by arguing that the ANC derives significant political power through its political communications, and particularly its political marketing. Through the lens of the latter, it examines the ANC's strategic political behaviour over time. It extends its analytical purview beyond election campaigns to include the process of creating the symbolic bases of the South African state through the discursive continuity of economic policy. This paper roots the ANC's political marketing within a wider historical, cultural, representational and political setting. It demonstrates the recursive practices and effects of the ANC's communications and the deep entanglement of politics with marketing. This paper makes an initial contribution to reconceptualizing the bases of the ANC's political dominance and sheds light on an understudied aspect of its political and cultural orientation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

417 Rendal, K.T.

The role of grandmothers as the primary caregivers in poor households and their own right to adequate food : examining two communities in the Breede valley, Western Cape Province, South Africa / K.T. Rendal ... [et al.] - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 414-436.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elderly; food consumption; households.

South Africa's elderly are experiencing serious challenges affecting household food security. There are concerns about their use of the older persons grant regarding their right to adequate food. The aim of this study is to understand if and how the role of grandmothers as primary caregivers in poor households living in two communities in the Western Cape province of South Africa, affected the realization of their own right to adequate food. The grandmothers were the primary caregivers in the households and their grant money could not facilitate them in meeting their basic needs. Their realization of the right to adequate food was greatly affected by living with grandchildren. They reported sacrificing their own basic needs including food, to feed their grandchildren. Living with grandchildren was the biggest constraint to their access to adequate food for themselves and was identified as a major barrier to realizing their right to food and nutrition. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

418 Ridge, Stanley G. M.

Reflections on transformation and the role of the intellectual: a critical essay / Stanley G. M. Ridge - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 132-144.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social change; terminology; political terminology; intellectuals.

'Transformation' and 'intellectual' are often terms of debased usage in political discourse. This has implications for conceptualizing and directing desirable socio-political development. In South Africa, the terms are often used in ways which intentionally or unintentionally avoid fundamental change by emphasizing superficial markers of progress and downplaying critical engagement. By analysing several recent texts in which the term transformation is used in different ways in South Africa, and by exploring the history of the word in socio-political discourse, this article suggests some of the challenges which a rich sense of the word might have for the project of socio-political change. It then establishes the importance of the intellectual and of intellectual engagement for transformation. It refers to and explores briefly the work of some prominent intellectuals in post-colonial situations, with a particular focus on recent instances in South Africa concerning justice and ubuntu. Against this background, the article then sketches something of the transformation necessary in South African universities if they are to fulfil their function as institutions both promoting intellectual engagement and fostering the ability to undertake that engagement. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

419 Rogerson, Christian

Special issue : urban tourism / guest eds.: Christian Rogerson and Jonathan Crush. - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2014. - p. 407-545. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 1015-3802 ; vol. 25 (2014), no. 4 (December)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; towns; urban areas; geography; informal settlements; townships; LGBT; volunteers; cultural heritage; environmental management; information technology.

This is a theme issue of Urban Forum on the topic of urban tourism in Africa. The issue offers a set of new and original contributions on urban tourism in Africa. Among the issues under scrutiny in this collection are inter alia, the application of new technologies by tourism enterprises, the environmental impacts of tourism accommodation, revisiting township tourism, new inner-city frontiers in slum tourism, volunteer tourism in cities, authenticity in heritage tourism attractions and neighborhood change linked to urban tourism consumption. In addition, the new challenges posed for urban tourism research by scholarship in evolutionary economic geography are profiled. Taken together, the articles in this theme issue raise new agendas for contemporary urban tourism research in Africa and for furthering a distinctive urban tourism scholarship of the global South. Contributions: A decade of progress in African urban tourism scholarship (Christian M. Rogerson, Gustav Visser); Urban tourism and evolutionary economic geography: complexity and co-evolution in contested spaces (Patrick Brouder, Dimitri Ioannides); Slum tourism and urban regeneration: touring inner Johannesburg (Fabian Frenzel); Township tourism demand: tourists' perceptions of safety and security (Richard George, Irma Booyens); Urban tourism and the de-gaying of Cape Town's De Waterkant (Gustav Visser); Urban volunteer tourism:

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orphanages in Johannesburg (Jayne M. Rogerson, David Slater); The perceived authenticity of iconic heritage sites in urban tourism: the case of Constitutional Hill, Johannesburg, South Africa (Milena Ivanovic); Second home owner perceptions of their environmental impacts: the case of Hartbeespoort (Dianne Long, Gijsbert Hoogendoorn); The diffusion and impacts of information and communication technology on tourism in the western Cape, South Africa (Mohammad Amir Anwar, Pádraig Carmody, Björn Surborg, Adrian Corcoran). [ASC Leiden abstract]

420 Rossmann, Jean

Quest, chaos, creativity: 'Memorandum: a story with paintings' / Jean Rossmann - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 38-52 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; painting; hospitals.

This article explores chaos or 'mania' as a leitmotif in 'Memorandum: a story with paintings' by Marlene van Niekerk and Adriaan van Zyl (2006. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau). The author argues that 'mania' is an evocation of the Dionysian forces in life and art: what Friedrich Nietzsche relates to the destructive-transformative power of primordial creative energy, and the urge to cosmic interconnectedness. The tale of Johannes Frekerikus Wiid is a Nietzschean quest in which the protagonist's reconstruction of an overheard conversation - a 'word and allusion mania' (2006, 35) - unexpectedly becomes the catalyst for his transformation into a creator and artist. This article focusses on the death of Wiid's interlocutors (Messrs X and Y) and how their breaths become divine 'afflatus' for Wiid's imagined conclusion to their conversation: an allusive and enigmatic dialogue of their final passage across a personalized river Styx to their cosmic nest. This dialogue is intermediated by Van Zyl's 'Hospital Diptych III', a painting of an empty hospital bed alongside a painting of a tempestuous sea. This visual text is positioned at a critical point in the written narrative and invites a discussion of the relationship between image and text. The mutual interdependence of image and text in *Memorandum* is exemplary of Peter Wagner's notion of the 'iconotext': 'an artefact in which the verbal and visual signs mingle to produce rhetoric that depends on the copresence of words and images' (1996. *Icons, texts, iconotexts: essays on ekphrasis and intermediality*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 16). In conclusion, the author considers the reciprocity between image and text, and how this contributes to the significance of Wiid's quest. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

421 Rueedi, Franziska

The politics of difference and the forging of a political 'community' : discourses and practices of the Charterist civic movement in the Vaal Triangle, South Africa, 1980-84 / Franziska Rueedi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 6, p. 1181-1198.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; action groups; political action; rebellions; 1984; political history.

The period 1984-86 has been widely recognised as a watershed in South Africa's history, leading to the most sustained challenge to the apartheid regime and eventually contributing to the demise of white minority rule. The Vaal Uprising of September 1984, triggered by dissatisfaction over rent increases and an illegitimate and defunct local government, heralded the beginning of the insurrectionary period. However, while the uprisings of the mid 1980s have attracted sustained scholarly interest, the processes that underwrote the rebellious momentum and the discourses and practices shaping civic politics warrant greater attention. Based on a large body of archival material and life history interviews, this article examines the roots of the emerging Charterist civic movement in the Vaal Triangle. It seeks to show that civic politics emerged along multiple fault lines, which reflected complex processes of inclusion and exclusion. Antagonism towards community councillors increased in the years before the uprising, and led to the defining of collective identities and the forging of a political 'community' that excluded them. These processes of inclusion and exclusion reflected not only contestations over the political order but multiple cleavages rooted in a failure on the part of councillors to honour the social contract. With the formation of underground units of the African National Congress in 1982 and the establishment of the Vaal Civic Association in 1983, localised processes of conflict and discourses of contestation began to intersect with anti-apartheid politics. The article argues that these layers of contestation finally led to a politics of difference that provided the matrix for rebellion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

422 Rueedi, Franziska

'Siyayinyova!': patterns of violence in the African townships of the Vaal Triangle, South Africa, 1980-86 / Franziska Rueedi - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 3, p. 395-416.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; anti-apartheid resistance; protest; youth; townships; political violence; 1980-1989.

Between 1984 and 1986, South Africa was engulfed in widespread uprisings in the townships across the country. State repression, aimed at curbing popular protests, had the detrimental effect of radicalizing sections of black youth who were at the forefront of the struggle against the apartheid regime. While the insurrectionary period was marked by non-violent repertoires of protest including boycotts, strikes and protest marches, violent strategies gained momentum as well. One area that saw the proliferation of popular protest was the Vaal Triangle, a highly industrialized complex south of Johannesburg. It was in this area where protests against an illegitimate and defunct local government, poor service delivery and rent increases turned into a popular uprising in September 1984. This uprising not only signified the redrawing of boundaries of community but also a shift towards more militant and violent strategies among sections of politicized youth. Based on life history

interviews and archival research, this article argues that political violence aimed to forge a new political and social order. Strategies of violence emerged out of the intersection between localized conflicts and broader ideologies and strategies of the African National Congress, including its call for 'ungovernability' in 1984 and its promotion of a People's War in 1985. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

423 Rwafa, Urther

(Re)inventing African oral traditions and national heritage(s) through film images : the case of "Keita! The Heritage of the Griot" [1995] and "Kare Kare Zvako: Mother's Day" [2004] / Urther Rwafa - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 459-470.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Mali; Zimbabwe; films; oral traditions.

The aim of this article is to explore how African films such as "Keita! The Heritage of the Griot" (Mali, 1995) and "Kare Kare Zvako: Mother's Day" (Zimbabwe, 2004) reinvent oral traditions on-screen, so that the traditions are revitalised and given new life in a contemporary world where visual and literary narratives have tended to dominate the collection and dissemination of information. The ontological and cosmological dimensions of African oral traditions provide the cultural humus that continues to feed the narrative structures of most African films. It is argued that the films' conscious refusal to be totally submerged in European modernism or their capacity to merge some traditional aspects with modern values is what constructs the multiple subjectivities that most African filmmakers strive to bring out. By using oral narrative structures embedded in songs, storytelling, myths, legends, poems, riddles, anecdotes and proverbs, the selected African films recreate traditions and heritage; they help to preserve African values that face a Western onslaught, promoted through European languages. Oral narratives carry a freight of cultural meanings infused in different modes of expression, while articulating the philosophies and beliefs of African people. It is important to recognise and [re]discover the critical role played by oral narratives in order to understand the epistemologies and ontologies that inform the construction of African films. A study of this nature is critical in that it builds on the existing indigenous knowledge systems embedded in orature (oral literature) that remain threatened by European cultural imperialism, which is promoted through the Hollywood film paradigm. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

424 Sarkin, Jeremy

Understanding the journey to reconciliation in transitional societies: using the metaphor of a motor vehicle road trip to understand South Africa's path (process) to political reconciliation / Jeremy Sarkin - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 87-103.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; peacebuilding; political change.

This article, using the metaphor of a motor vehicle road trip, explores South Africa's much-lauded and deftly exported transitional experiment. It explores how the journey, and process of reconciliation, was a prominent feature of the post-1994 transition. It is argued that the journey did not begin in 1994. It began way before. While the main journey began after the democratic elections, many preparations were done before that. Thus, the time period, the route chosen, those in the vehicle, those on the pavement and their role as well as issues such as places visited, the way the journey was eventually accepted, and how various people and institutions, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, assisted in the process will be examined. The article argues that nation building and reconciliation in South Africa were processes or journeys; not events. The journey had many facets, all of which contributed to the project as a whole. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

425 Shange, Jean

Integration of indigenous knowledge and skills for the development of rural women in KwaZulu-Natal / Jean Shange - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 106-125.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rural women; indigenous knowledge; community participation; development.

The participation of rural women in development opportunities continues to be a challenge facing many rural communities in KwaZulu-Natal. Recent writings on indigenous knowledge systems question the value of framing development planning in terms of the traditional knowledge and skills of indigenous people. Such thinking has brought about the notion of using indigenous knowledge as a significant resource, which could contribute to the increased participation of indigenous communities in the development process. While this article supports the integration of indigenous knowledge and skills for development, it proposes that a deeper understanding of indigenous culture and history of indigenous people is an integral component, which could aid effective development. Specifically, this article suggests that an in-depth understanding and integration of culture, gender and HIV/AIDS issues is important for the empowerment of rural women in development efforts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

426 Simbanegavi, Witness

Testing for competition in the South African banking sector / Witness Simbanegavi, Joshua B. Greenberg, and Tendai Gwatidzo - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 303-324 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; banks; competition; economic models.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

The authors employ both the Panzar and Rosse (1987) and the Bresnahan (1982) models to test for competition in the South African banking sector. They find evidence consistent with monopolistic competition in the South African banking sector. While this may be considered relatively good news for consumers that South African banks are not acting as a cartel, there is need for policies and other interventions to enhance contestability in the banking sector and thus improve efficiency. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

427 Simpson, Deborah

David and two Goliaths : the prophetic church as civil society in South Africa / Deborah Simpson - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 249-266.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Church; civil society; 1980-1989; 1990-1999.

This article explores how and why the church in South Africa became an important civil society space and actor at the height of the anti-apartheid struggle and yet its civil society role declined following the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and the release of political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela. It does this by engaging in a discussion of the nature of the South African church as civil society, followed by a consideration of the church's role at various points during the democratic transition. Specifically, it explores the church as a 'site of struggle' during the late stages of the anti-apartheid struggle, as engaging in mediation and negotiation during the democratic transition, and as returning to a predominantly religious organisation in the post-apartheid era. It concludes with a discussion of the reasons for and implications of the church's decreased role in public and political life following the transition from apartheid to non-racial democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

428 Sinclair-Smith, Ken

Methods and considerations for determining urban growth boundaries : an evaluation of the Cape Town experience / Ken Sinclair-Smith - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 313-333 : graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban planning; urbanization; land use.

Urban growth boundaries (UGBs), or "urban edges" as they are known in South Africa, have been widely implemented by cities internationally with the intention of curbing urban sprawl. However, technical complexities and high levels of contestation frequently present challenges for their implementation. In particular, it is important to ensure that their demarcation includes appropriate land reserves to accommodate urban growth. Drawing the boundary too tightly can stifle economic growth and lead to land price increases, while including too much land within the UGB may result in unchecked urban sprawl and its associated environmental, social and financial costs. The aims of this article are firstly to review international and local literature with reference to the merits and appropriateness of

UGB policies, and secondly to consider methods used by cities internationally to determine UGBs and describe the method used by the City of Cape Town to review its UGB in 2010. The Cape Town method evaluates land reserves against urban growth forecasts and is consistent with methods generally used by US cities. However, a number of adaptations for local and rapidly urbanising third world environments are outlined. The Cape Town method is evaluated with reference to the literature and lessons learnt are discussed. Key findings include the value of rigorous, defensible methods and clear policy guidelines in a contested environment, the value of integrating UGB reviews within broader land-use planning processes, the usefulness of information generated for broader urban planning processes and the utility of accurate information on past trends in moderating growth expectations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

429 Steele, John

Some reflections on two rural potter's cooperatives in the Port St Johns region of the Eastern Cape, South Africa / John Steele - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 41-50.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; pottery; indigenous technology; cooperatives; sustainable development.

Two potters in the Port St Johns region of the Eastern Cape province of South Africa have been founder members of different visual arts producer's cooperatives during the 1980s as part of development initiatives aimed at sustainable economic empowerment. These potters are Debora Nomathamsanqa Ntloya of Qhaka village in the Caguba area and Alice Gqa Nongebeza of Nkonxeni village in the Tombo area. They both engaged in zero electricity, using ceramics praxis and used variants of open bonfiring techniques to finish off their works. This article looks at aspects of formation and administration of such potter's cooperatives, as well as at types of ceramics technology used and resulting works, and also at some marketing strategies and outcomes. It will be seen that these are factors that impact directly on why some such cooperatives are successful for long stretches of time, and others become defunct or dormant. Furthermore, Debora Nomathamsanqa Ntloya is now largely retired from clayworking, and Alice Gqa Nongebeza passed away in 2012, so a question arises as to whether their ceramic traditions will be continued in the years to come. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

430 Steenkamp, Lorryn

Linking spatial planning and land use management in the city of Cape Town : the case of the package of plans / Lorryn Steenkamp and Tanja Winkler - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 335-353 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; physical planning; urban planning; land use.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

Spatial planning has been the subject of critique in South Africa, particularly the disconnection between the intentions of spatial plans and land use decision-making. The City of Cape Town uses a land use assessment mechanism called the Package of Plans, originally developed for the assessment of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development. Based on the hierarchical nature of the approach, it can provide a link between strategic spatial planning and land use decision-making. Although the mechanism was developed for a specific purpose over 20 years ago, it has not been reviewed within the current spatial planning and land use legislative context. This article reviews the Package of Plans within this current context and discusses the role it can play in linking spatial planning and land use management within the Cape Town context, and perhaps elsewhere. In doing so, it raises particular questions regarding the role of the mechanism within the City of Cape Town and ways its implementation could be improved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

431 Suriano, Maria

"Afrikaners is plesierig!" : 'Voëlvry' music, anti-apartheid identities and Rockey Street nightclubs in Yeoville (Johannesburg), 1980s-90s / Maria Suriano and Clara Lewis - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 404-428.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Afrikaners; popular music; anti-apartheid resistance; identity.

In the 1980s, Afrikaans-speaking young South Africans increasingly disassociated themselves from the dominant institutions, i.e., the Calvinist church, the state and the parental generation. Their oppositional ideas could be partly conveyed through 'Voëlvry', rock-punkish music at the time labelled 'Boerepunk' and 'Alternative Afrikaans Music Movement', which lasted for a short span of time, between the 1980s and the early 1990s. 'Voëlvry' contributed to some extent to changing the widespread images of Afrikaners as inherently conformist. Drawing on novel oral sources, newspapers and secondary literature, this article argues that Yeoville (Johannesburg) - Rockey Street in particular - as a space of cross-cultural interaction facilitated the expression and popularisation of anti-apartheid identities through music. Two popular nightclubs on Rockey Street were Rumours, a jazz club started in 1979, and the Black Sun. Rumours became the central meeting place for the Anglophone Yeoville residents and habitués, while the Afrikaans-speaking 'Voëlvry' fans rotated around the latter. The different spaces chosen, along with the diverse types of music produced and consumed, hint at the existence of lines of division and issues of contention among the English- and Afrikaans-speaking counterculture white South Africans. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

432 Sutherland, Ewan

MTN : a South African mobile telecommunications group in Africa and Asia / Ewan Sutherland - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 471-505 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Asia; multinational enterprises; telecommunications industry; corruption; governance.

The MTN Group, based in South Africa, is a multinational enterprise from an emerging economy (EE-MNE), operating mobile telecommunications networks in Asia and Africa. It was built up by negotiating licences and by acquiring operators, notably Investcom, a Lebanese-owned firm with operations in Asia, Africa and Cyprus. Such opportunities arose from the liberalisation of national markets and the financialisation of the sector. MTN now has licences from some very unattractive governments, to which it pays taxes, provides wire-tapping, collects metadata and censors content. Its business partners have included political parties, cronies of political leaders and individuals on a United Nations asset freeze list. It denies allegations it displaced a rival in Iran by corrupt means. It successfully became a major international operator, but acquisitions have stopped, forcing it to rely on organic growth and new technologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

433 Tishken, Joel E.

The Nazareth Baptist Church as subordinationist Christianity / Joel E. Tishken - In: *African Studies*: (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 449-469.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zionist churches; Christianity; historiography.

In response to earlier syncretic and nationalist approaches, recent scholarship has avoided questions of how African Zionist churches fit within Christendom. This article contends that one should not abandon such comparative questions, even though the first and second generation of attempts produced results one now find objectionable. An examination of the theology of Isaiah Shembe and the early Nazareth Baptist Church reveals both a soteriology and a concept of Godhead that was subordinationist. This article illustrates that when contextualised within Christian history Shembe and the Nazareth Baptist Church would best be understood as an alternative and latent form of Christianity that has surfaced at multiple points in Christian history. The early Nazareth Baptist Church, as previous scholarship insisted, represents neither a syncretic deviation from orthodoxy nor an oasis of indigenous cultural preservation, but was rather an alternative form of Christianity. However, unlike neighbouring churches in colonial-era South Africa, the early Nazareth Baptist Church has much in common with other forms of Christianity that do not follow the orthodox consensus. Thinking of Shembe and the Nazareth Baptist Church in this comparative manner enhances the appreciation of their Christianness and more closely resembles how the members of the church wished to be understood. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

434 Titlestad, Michael

Moribund whiteness in Nadine Gordimer's 'A guest of honour' and 'Get a life' / Michael Titlestad - In: *English Academy Review*: (2015), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 8-21.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; literary criticism; Whites.

In the 1980s, the criticism of Nadine Gordimer's fiction was dominated by symptomatic historicist readings, despite the obvious modernist provenance of her novels. Using Stephen Clingman's scholarship as a point of departure, this article seeks to clarify some of the ways in which this contradiction has compromised commentary on her work. It also demonstrates that Gordimer's oeuvre, essays and public pronouncements contributed to the scholarly confusion. The author argues that, among its other consequences, her dual commitment to Marxist teleology and high-cultural modernism forecloses on the future she can imagine for white (South) Africans living in postcolonial contexts or in the post-apartheid dispensation. This limitation is examined through an analysis of two of her novels, *A guest of honour* (1971) and *Get a life* (2005). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

435 Tomaselli, Keyan

Griots, satirical columns, and the micro-public sphere / Keyan Tomaselli and Phebbie Sakarombe - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 315-327.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; satire; newspapers; public opinion.

This reflexive study examines the idea of African storytelling. It sheds light on a specific university newspaper column, The UKZN Griot. A critique of neoliberal managerialism backgrounds the discussion of the satirical column that examines the local in relation to global issues of academic governance. The Habermasian theory of the public sphere frames the discussion. Responses to the column are analysed in terms of power relations, resistance and democracy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

436 Uregu Ile, Isioma

Advancing the role of citizen participation for good governance and sustainable livelihoods in selected African countries / Isioma Uregu Ile and Betty Mubangizi - In: *The Ugandan Journal of Management and Public Policy Studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 18-35 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; South Africa; popular participation.

This paper examines citizen participation in governance and resource management in South Africa and Uganda. The authors argue that citizen participation remains in the policy papers and at best at local electoral processes. The paper highlights the successes and failures of citizen participation in the selected countries. It asserts that decentralisation in the two case studies has provided citizens with invited and invented spaces to carve their destiny through participation. The authors argue that citizens should be encouraged to

participate and that government should not mask participation to benefit the elite but all citizens. The authors offer recommendations and lessons that could help governments to improve citizen participation for sustainable governance and resource management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

437 Vale, Peter

Intellectual traditions in South Africa : ideas, individuals and institutions / ed. by Peter Vale, Lawrence Hamilton and Estelle H. Prinsloo. - Pietermaritzburg : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2014. - XII, 364 pagina's. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1869142586

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; intellectual history; political philosophy; religion.

This collective volume about intellectual traditions in South Africa covers political, religious as well as communal intellectual practices, including African nationalism, Afrikaner thought, Black Consciousness, Christianity, feminism, Gandhian ways, Hinduism, Jewish responses, liberalism, Marxism, Muslim voices, Pan Africanism and positivism. Contents: Introduction: Of ships, bedraggled crews and the miscegenation of ideas: interpreting intellectual traditions in South Africa (Peter Vale). Part 1: Inherited ideas, transplanted institutions and local critique. 1. The ambiguous legacy of liberalism: less a theory of society more a state of mind? (Steven Friedman); 2. The double lives of South African Marxism (Andrew Nash); 3. Afrikaner intellectual history: an interpretation (Pieter Duvenage); 4. A genealogy of South African positivism (Christopher John Allsobrook). Part 2: Resistance to domination, African and Asian alternatives. 5. African nationalism (Raymond Suttner); 6. Pan Africanism in South Africa: a confluence of local origin and diasporic inspiration (Mcebisi Ndletyana); 7. The intellectual foundations of the Black Consciousness Movement (Mabogo P. More); 8. Gandhian ways: the South African experience and its legacy (Uma Duphelia-Mesthrie) 9. Feminism and the South African polity: a failed marriage (Helen Moffett). Part 3: Religious dogma and emancipatory potential. 10. Christianity as an intellectual tradition in South Africa: 'les trahisons des clercs?' (Anthony Egan); 11. The Hindu intellectual tradition in South Africa: the importation and adaptation of Hindu universalism (Vashna Jagarnath); 12. Jewish responses: "Neither the same nor different" (Sally Gross); 13. Islam, intellectuals and the South African question (Muhammed Haron). Conclusion: The power of the past: the future of intellectual history in South Africa (Lawrence Hamilton).

438 Van der Walt, Christa

Language of learning and teaching in a multilingual school environment: what do teachers think? / Christa van der Walt and Nanda Klapwijk - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 293-318 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; languages of instruction; language policy; educational policy; teachers.

One of the enduring problems of South African educational policy changes in the past 20 years is the fact that curricula, legislation and policies have changed radically while the staff complement has remained relatively stable. Despite a progressive national language policy, schools have increasingly introduced English as the sole language of learning and teaching (LoLT), preferably from the earliest grades. In all the debate about the 'best' language of learning and teaching, however, there seems to be a missing voice: that of the teacher. Using an analytical framework developed by Richard Baldauf, this study shows how a focus on micro level language planning activities is important for teacher development and language policy implementation. When debating language issues, particularly the language of learning and teaching, teachers do not have a big enough say or may not be fully aware of alternative models for multilingual classes. This study brings the teacher's voice to the language policy debate. The results show that teachers are keenly aware of the multilingual context and their views and decision-making processes reflect this awareness. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

439 van der Westhuizen, Janis

Pragmatic internationalism : public opinion on South Africa's role in the world / Janis van der Westhuizen and Karen Smith - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 318-347 : graf., atb.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; foreign policy; public opinion.

This report of a public opinion survey on South Africa's foreign policy did not attempt to gauge South Africans' knowledge about specific issues in international politics, but rather their underlying attitudes, specifically their foreign policy postures. After providing a brief overview of the scholarly debates about the role of public opinion in foreign policy analysis, the authors contextualise the nature and methodological approach of the survey. Thereafter they organise the article according to three key themes that illuminate 'ordinary' South Africans' foreign policy postures and how South Africans view their country's international identity. These themes include, first, debates about what the purpose of our foreign policy should be; second, the country's international role; and third, who South Africans consider to be their allies and role models. Finally, they distil possible patterns emerging from the survey into a posture that they relate to two concepts: 'pragmatic internationalism', and a 'middle power role'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]