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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

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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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Vol. 6, no. 1 (2016)
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Vol. 5, no. 2 (2015)
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Vol. 28, no. 1 (2016); vol. 28, no. 2 (2016)
- African diaspora* = ISSN 1872-5457. - Leiden [etc.]
Vol. 8, no. 2 (2015)
- African journal on conflict resolution*. - Umhlanga Rocks
Vol. 15, no. 2 (2015)
- African security* = ISSN 1939-2214 (verbeterd). - Abingdon
Vol. 9, no. 1 (2016)
- African security review* = ISSN 1024-6029. - Pretoria
Vol. 25, no. 1 (2016); vol. 25, no. 2 (2016)
- African sociological review* = ISSN 1027-4332. - Dakar
Vol. 17, no. 2 (2013); vol. 18, no. 1 (2014); vol. 18, no. 2 (2014); vol. 19, no. 1 (2015); vol. 19, no. 2 (2015)
- African studies* = ISSN 1469-2872. - Abingdon
Vol. 75, no. 1 (2016); vol. 75, no. 2 (2016)
- African studies review* = ISSN 1555-2462. - Cambridge
Vol. 59, no. 1 (2016)
- Afrique contemporaine* = ISSN 0002-0478. - Bruxelles
No. 253 (2015); no. 254 (2015); no. 255 (2015)
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No. 12 (2015)
- Autrepart* = ISSN 1278-3986. - Paris
No. 72 (2014)
- Cahiers d'études africaines* = ISSN 0008-0055. - Paris
Vol. 55, cah. 219 (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220 (2015)

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Vol. 67, no. 265 (2014); vol. 67, no. 266 (2014)

Canadian journal of African studies = ISSN 0008-3968. - Montreal

Vol. 50, no. 1 (2016)

Communicatio = ISSN 1753-5379. - Pretoria

Vol. 42, no. 1 (2016)

Contemporary journal of African studies = ISSN 0855-4412. - Legon

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2014); Vol. 2, no. 2 (2014); Vol. 3, no. 1 (2015)

Current writing = ISSN 1013-929x. - Abingdon

Vol. 28, no. 1 (2016)

Ethiopian journal of the social sciences and humanities = ISSN 1810-4487. - Addis Ababa

Vol. 9, no. 2 (2013)

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Vol. 43 (2016)

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Vol. 48, no. 1 (2015); vol. 48, no. 2 (2015); vol. 48, no. 3 (2015)

Journal of African cinemas = ISSN 1754-923X. - Bristol

Vol. 8, no. 1 (2016)

Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1469-9346. - London

Vol. 28, no. 1 (2016); vol. 28, no. 2 (2016); vol. 28, no. 3 (2016)

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

Vol. 34, no. 1 (2016)

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

Vol. 10, no. 1 (2016); vol. 10, no. 2 (2016)

Journal of higher education in Africa = ISSN 0851-7762. - Dakar

Vol. 12, no. 2 (2014); vol. 13, no. 1/2 (2015)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 1469-7777. - Cambridge

Vol. 54, no. 1 (2016)

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

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Vol. 21, no. 1 (2016)

Kronos = ISSN 0259-0190. - Bellville

No. 41 (2015)

Lagos historical review = ISSN 1596-5031. - Lagos

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Language matters = ISSN 1753-5395. - Pretoria

Vol. 47, no. 1 (2016)

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No. 12 (2016)

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria

Vol. 34, no. 2 (2015)

Politikon = ISSN 0258-9346. - Abingdon

Vol. 43, no. 1 (2016)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

No. 140 (2015); no. 141 (2016)

Quest = ISSN 1011-226X. - Leiden

Vol. 25, no. 1/2 (2014)

Research in African literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind. [etc.]

Vol. 46, no. 1 (2015); vol. 46, no. 2 (2015)

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

Vol. 43, no. 147 (2016)

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

Vol. 28, no. 1-2 (2015)

South African journal of international affairs = ISSN 1938-0275. - London [etc.]

Vol. 23, no. 1 (2016); vol. 23, no. 2 (2016)

South African journal on human rights = ISSN 0258-7203. - Lansdowne

Vol. 30, pt. 3 (2014)

Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien. - Wien

Jg. 16, Nr. 30 (2016)

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana = ISSN 0855-191X (new series). - Legon

N.s., no. 16 (2014)

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

Vol. 7, no. 1 (2014)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht

Vol. 26, no. 1 (2015); vol. 26, no. 2 (2015); vol. 26, no. 3 (2015)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Cissé, Hadj Bangali

Communication et sociétés en crise : savoir y entrer, pouvoir en sortir / Hadj Bangali Cissé ; André-A. Lafrance, Linda Saadaoui. - Paris : Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 331 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Collection communication et civilisation) - Bibliogr.: p. 309-326.

ISBN 2343070067

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Tunisia; Kenya; Mali; communication; conflict; ethnic conflicts; enterprises.

Dans cet ouvrage collectif vingt-huit auteurs issus du monde des sciences de l'information et de la communication et des champs disciplinaires liés, vont se pencher sur la communication de différentes crises à l'international. Face à l'explosion de l'information documentaire reçue au quotidien, il est primordial de se prémunir contre les éventuels dangers que pourrait engendrer une mauvaise communication en temps de crise. Comment éviter des erreurs dans un temps de réaction très court? Le livre est divisé en quatre parties: I. Préludes à la communication de crise et aux relations publiques; II. Communication de crise dans les entreprises; III Des crises et des frontières; IV. Médiations traditionnelles et numériques en temps de crise. Contributions sur l'Afrique: Pratique de la communication de crise des mini-crisis ordinaires. Étude contextualisée d'une entreprise de gaz en Algérie (Yamine Boudhane, Aïssa Merah); Jusqu'où ira la crise malienne? (Omar Traoré); 'La Tunisie en phase de transition: polémiques, déclarations contradictoires. Quelle forme de communication adopter? (Mohamed Haddad, Syrine Ben Sylmen); Crises environnementales et conflits inter-ethniques au Kenya et au Mali (Omar Traoré, Philip Oburu Onguny). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Spensky, Martine

Le contrôle du corps des femmes dans les Empires coloniaux : empires, genre et biopolitiques / sous la dir. de Martine Spensky. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2015. - 264 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811113438

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Madagascar; Maghreb; Cameroon; world; women; body; mothers; sexuality; marriage; Creoles; colonial administration; religious policy.

Les contributions de cet ouvrage examinent la mondialisation du contrôle du corps des femmes dans les Empires coloniaux par les pays francophones dans l'Afrique (le Maghreb, Congo-Belge et Madagascar) et dans des autres parties du monde comme l'Amérique du Sud. Les contributeurs analysent les mécanismes de contrôle et domination avec l'aide de

la théorie biopolitique à travers les domaines de la politique, religion et administration et du privé. Tant que la domination est centrale, les contributeurs regardent aussi comment les femmes ont résisté l'oppression. Les contributions sont regroupées en cinq parties: Premiers contacts, Esclavages, Prostitution, Produire une main-d'œuvre de qualité en quantité, et Métissages et concubinages. Chapitres généraux et traitant de l'Afrique: Empires, genre et biopolitiques (Martine Spensky); Sexe, esclavage et biopolitique : approche comparée (David Richardson, Judith Spicksley); ; Le réglementarisme colonial au Maghreb de 1830 à 1962. Une biopolitique de genre, de classe et de race? (Christelle Taraud); L'enfant du Congo belge, une main-d'œuvre en devenir ? Ou comment civiliser la mère africaine (Valérie Piette); Régulation du mariage et politiques sexuelles au Congo belge (1908-1940) (Amandine Lauro); La politique à l'égard du métissage à Madagascar (1896-1945) (Violaine Tisseau); De l'adaptabilité des lois françaises dans les colonies, à travers le destin d'une jeune métisse camerounaise dans les années 1920 (Claude Grimmer); Empires et biopolitiques vus du Royaume-Uni (Martine Spensky). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 Zondi, Siphamandla

'Ubuntu' and 'sumak kawsay': the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the search for a global South humanist paradigm of development / Siphamandla Zondi - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 107-120.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; parliament; geopolitics; philosophy; development.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) continuously seeks to assert itself as a voice of the peoples of the world in global debates, where geopolitical interests of states, often representing political and economic elites, dominate. This article critically analyses one of the latest contributions to norm setting and idea-generation by the IPU: the southern African humanist concept of ubuntu and the Ecuadorian concept of sumak kawsay (also known as buen vivir in Spanish and living well in English) as the basis for the international response to the challenge of failed development strategies globally. This proposal from the IPU arises from the exhaustion of the dominant discourses and concepts underpinning international development. These discourses are based on the colonial model of power and are increasingly being challenged by calls from subaltern voices for 'unthinking, rethinking and delinking' from hegemonic illusions. Further, the article argues, the proposed ideals of 'living well' and 'human solidarity' cannot be implemented within the current colonially inspired humanist paradigm, but require a 'decolonial' orientation of global humanism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

4 Bahi, Aghi

Médias et droits de l'homme en Afrique = Mídias e direitos humanos em África / Aghi Bahi - In: *The Africa Media Review*: Dakar : Codesria, (2012), 148 p. - (Africa media review, ISSN 0258-4913 ; vol. 20, no. 1/2).

ASC Subject Headings: Portuguese-speaking Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; human rights; mass media.

Ce numéro de la 'revue africaine des médias' est construit autour d'un dossier sur les médias et les droits de l'homme en Afrique. Les articles lusophones sont issus d'un projet de recherche comparative appuyé et financé par le CODESRIA. Contributions: Editorial : Mídias e Direitos Humanos em África = Editorial : Médias et Droits de l'Homme en Afrique (Aghi Bahi); La presse écrite à l'épreuve des Droits de l'Homme en Côte d'Ivoire: De l'originelle protection aux paradoxales violations des droits humains (André Banhouman Kamaté); Mídia e Direitos Humanos: os casos do Jornal de Angola e do Semanário Angolense (Gilson Lazaro); As questões dos Direitos Humanos na imprensa escrita cabo-verdiana entre 2008 e 2009: os casos dos jornais A Semana e Expresso das Ilhas (Redy Wilson Lima); Os Mídia e os Direitos Humanos na Guiné-Bissau: os casos dos jornais Nô Pintcha, Diário de Bissau e Gazeta de Notícias (Miguel de Barros); Moçambique: os casos dos jornais Notícias e O País na cobertura das violações dos Direitos Humanos (Luca Bussotti); Reflexões finais: Mídia africana quebra a 'cultura do silêncio' Jornalistas esforçam-se por soltar a voz e expandir liberdades (Kwame Karikarl). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

5 Abatan, Ella

African solutions to African problems? The AU, R2P and Côte d'Ivoire / Ella Abatan and Yolanda Spies - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 21-38.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; political violence; African Union; foreign intervention; responsibility to protect.

The African continent is inextricably linked to the development of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm and the latter's ethical interpretation of the duties associated with state sovereignty. With the African Union (AU) having institutionalised R2P in its legal-institutional foundation of 2000, the stage seemed set for the new African Peace and Security Architecture to demonstrate the continent's ramped-up interventionist approach to security. One of the first cases that presented an opportunity to do so was the humanitarian crisis that erupted after the 2010 elections in Côte d'Ivoire. As the crisis unfolded, however,

it became clear that the AU was not only unable to operationalise its institutionalised R2P mechanisms, but indeed reluctant to invoke R2P explicitly. This raises serious concerns about the AU's willingness to intervene in its member states when humanitarian atrocities are perpetrated by governments against their own people, and throws into serious doubt the AU's promise to provide 'African solutions to African problems'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

6 Achieng', Roseline M.

Can we speak of African agency?: APRM and Africa's agenda 2063 / Roseline M. Achieng - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 49-64.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; African Peer Review Mechanism.

In marking the golden jubilee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) now the African Union (AU), the African Union Commission announced its intended objective of having a document that would be a vision for Africa's integration, peace and development in the coming 50 years. Currently, a draft AU Agenda 2063 is in circulation with an invitation to key stakeholders to input into its objectives of outlining a broad framework of transformation of the continent. This paper is borne with this in mind. The main argument that is advanced is that the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), adopted as a programme of the African Union in March 2003, demonstrates African agency in tackling political, economic, corporate and social economic governance deficiencies. Through exploring 'best practices' in certain select countries the main thrust of the paper will be to showcase this African agency. It is argued that the AU's Agenda 2063 would certainly hold greater legitimacy in strategically positioning itself in global geopolitics by demonstrating that existing African initiated institutions aimed at the transformation of society, for example the APRM, have indeed provided 'African solutions to Africa's problems'. The processes that have brought about progress thus far should not only be reflected in the AU's Agenda 2063, these should further be supported both regionally and internationally as Africa continues to pursue its vision of an African Renaissance and show casing African agency in regional and global transformations. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

7 Adejumobi, Said

Democratic renewal in Africa : trends and discourses / edited by Said Adejumobi. - New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, cop. 2015. - XV, 237 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 215-233. - Met index.

ISBN 1137484330

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; democracy; politics; constitutionalism; corruption; ECOWAS.

From the late 1980s to the early years of the twenty-first century, African politics were defined by a concerted struggle for democratization and the clamor for good governance.

Motivated and legitimized by the bitter experiences of structural adjustment programs and entrenched, repressive regimes, these democratic struggles triggered constitutional reforms, elections, new civil freedoms, and a variety of other forms of political progress. Yet the scope and success of these reforms have varied widely among different nations, and some scholars have even argued that responsible governance and democratic progress have even contracted in the intervening two decades. This comprehensive volume provides both retrospective and forward-looking perspectives on the current state of democracy and governance across the African continent. Synthesizing the latest research the various nation-level democratization initiatives, it offers an invaluable survey of this latest chapter in Africa's postcolonial history. Contributions: Democratic renewal in Africa: trends and lessons learned (Said Adejumobi); Assessing trends in African democratization: methods and challenges (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); Beyond authoritarianism: elections and the changing dynamics of state-society relations in Africa (Said Adejumobi); The origin of African constitutions, elusive constitutionalism, and the crisis of liberal democracy (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo); Africa's long and hard road to constitutionalism and democracy: two decades on (André Mbata B. Mangu); Toward a people-driven constitution: opportunities, constraints, and challenges of the Kenyan example (Kibet A. Ngetich); The political economy of corruption in Africa: a theoretical discourse (Said Adejumobi); Regional organizations and democratization in Africa: the ECOWAS experience (Kehinde A. Bolaji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Adusei, Michael

Does entrepreneurship promote economic growth in Africa? / Michael Adusei - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 201-214 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; entrepreneurs; economic development.

There seems to be a cloud of scepticism hanging over the value of entrepreneurship to the growth processes of developing economies. This haze of scepticism is fuelled by the reverberating mantra by a section of the extant literature that replicative entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship which is generally considered not to be growth-supporting) is pervasive in developing economies including Africa. The authors take motivation from this postulation to investigate whether entrepreneurship is of any relevance to the growth processes of twelve African countries. The results show that entrepreneurship positively explains the variations in the growth of the study countries. It is, thus, reasonable to contend that entrepreneurship in developing economies including Africa even if replicative is instrumental to economic growth. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

9 Antia, Bassey

Theorising terminology development: frames from language acquisition and the philosophy of science / Bassey Antia, Bem Ianna - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 61-83 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; terminology; translation; African languages.

The manner in which our conceptualisation and practice of terminology development can be informed by processes of knowledge change in child language development and a paradigm shift in disciplines, has been relatively underexplored. As a result, insights into what appears to be fundamental processes of knowledge change have not been employed to reflect on terminology development, its dynamics, requirements and relationship to related fields. In this article, frames of knowledge change in child language development and the philosophy of science are used to examine terminology development as knowledge growth that is signalled lexico-semantically through a range of transformations: addition, deletion, redefinition and reorganisation. The analysis is shown to have implications for work procedures, expertise types, critique, and for the relationships between terminology development and translating. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

10 Anyanwu, John C.

Accounting for gender equality in secondary school enrollment in Africa / John C. Anyanwu - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 170-191 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; women's education; secondary education; gender inequality; gross national product; social conditions.

In addition to analyzing the characteristics of gender equality in secondary education enrollment in Africa, this article empirically studies the key drivers of gender equality in secondary education enrollment, using cross-sectional time series data from 1970 to 2010. The results show that the coefficient associated with the level of real GDP per capita is positive and statistically significant in both the overall Africa sample and in the sub-Saharan and North African samples. But the quadratic term of real GDP per capita is negative in sign and significant in the overall Africa and sub-Saharan African estimates. These provide evidence of a hump-shaped relationship between real GDP per capita and gender equality in secondary education enrollment in Africa. The results also suggest that higher share of female teachers in secondary schools, increased democracy (at a decreasing rate), higher female share of the labor force, Christian dominance in a country, higher domestic investment rate, and being an oil-exporting country increase gender equality in secondary education enrollment in the continent. However, higher population growth tends to lower it. The policy implications and lessons of these results are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

11 Apter, Andrew

Beyond Négritude : black cultural citizenship and the Arab question in FESTAC 77 / Andrew Apter - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 312-326 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; festivals; Negritude.

When Nigeria hosted the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC 77) to celebrate the cultural foundations of the 'Black and African World', it was fashioned after Senghor's festival mondial des arts nègres (FESMAN 66) held in Dakar 11 years earlier. What began as an alliance between festival co-patrons, however, soon developed into a divisive debate over the meanings and horizons of black cultural citizenship. At issue were competing Afrocentric frameworks that clashed over the North African or 'Arab' question. Should North Africans fully participate, as Lt-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo maintained, or should they merely observe as second-class citizens, as Leopold Sédar Senghor resolutely insisted? If Nigeria's expansive and inclusive vision of blackness was motivated and underwritten by its enormous oil wealth, Senghor refused to compromise his position, precipitating a face-off that ultimately lowered Senegal's prestige. To understand why North Africa became the focus of these competing definitions of blackness, the author turns to the 1969 Pan-African Cultural Festival in Algiers, where Négritude was disclaimed as counter-revolutionary. Placed within a genealogy of postcolonial Afrocentric festivals, the struggle over North Africa in FESTAC 77 shows that the political stakes of black cultural citizenship were neither trivial nor ephemeral, but emerged within a transnational field of symbolic capital accumulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

12 Aterianus-Owanga, Alice

Le dossier : polyphonies du rap / coordonné par Alice Aterianus-Owanga et Sophie Moulard - In: *Politique africaine*: (2016), no. 141, p. 5-145 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Angola; Cameroon; Tunisia; Uganda; hip hop; politics.

À rebours des présupposés réduisant le rap à son image contestataire, ce dossier s'attache à dépasser l'idée d'une simple dichotomie entre résistance et allégeance dans les relations que les artistes entretiennent avec le politique. En mobilisant la notion de polyphonie, il s'agit de comprendre les multiples ressorts stratégiques dont les rappeurs usent pour négocier une marge d'individuation et d'émancipation dans des espaces verrouillés. Les contributions se penchent sur des scènes rap jusqu'à présent peu documentées (Angola, Cameroun, Kenya, Ouganda, Tunisie) et mettent en évidence les modes pluriels d'imbrication et d'adaptation de ce genre musical en Afrique, en fonction des situations politiques de différents États ou de moments historiques particuliers. Contrinutions: Cherchez le politique... : polyphonies, agencité et stratégies du rap en Afrique (Alice

Aterianus-Owanga, Sophie Moulard); 'On n'est pas à vendre' : l'économie politique du rap dans la Tunisie post-révolution (Elham Golpushnezhad, Stefano Barone, Alioune Dia); L'hégémonie politique à l'épreuve des musiques urbaines à Luanda, Angola (Chloé Buire); 'L'entrepreneur de lui-même' et les polyphonies politiques du rap kenyan (Daniel Künzler, Sandrine Perrot); 'Qui cuisine, qui mange ?' : les artistes, courtiers culturels des campagnes électorales en Ouganda (Nanna Schneidermann, Rozenn Diallo); 'Devenir rappeur engagé' : l'émergence controversée du rap dans l'espace public camerounais (Patrick Awondo, Jean-Marcellin Manga). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

13 Bush, Ruth

La littérature africaine de langue française, à quel(s) prix? : histoire d'une instance de légitimation littéraire méconnue (1924-2012) / Ruth Bush and Claire Ducournau - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 219, p. 535-568 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; literary prizes; literature; French language.

L'article retrace l'histoire sociale du plus ancien prix littéraire octroyé aux écrivains de langue française issus d'Afrique : le Grand Prix littéraire d'Afrique noire. Cette marque de prestige, régulièrement mentionnée dans le champ littéraire africain, n'a encore fait l'objet d'aucune enquête empirique approfondie. Elle est remise chaque année depuis 1961 par l'Association des écrivains de langue française dont la création remonte à 1924, à destination, initialement, des écrivains coloniaux. Le fonctionnement et le positionnement de cette institution sont analysés sur la longue durée, ainsi que la place structurante de ce prix pour la littérature africaine, et son déclin relatif depuis une vingtaine d'années. Cette évolution est replacée au sein des reconfigurations plus générales des instances littéraires transnationales ayant légitimé les auteurs issus d'Afrique subsaharienne francophone au XXe siècle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

14 Calargé, Carla

Clandestine or conquistadores? : beyond sensational headlines, or a literature of urgency / Carla Calargé - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 1-14 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; literature; illegal migration; novels.

Looking at works that deal with clandestine immigration, including *Les Clandestins* (Youssef Amine Elalamy), *Cannibales* (Mahi Binebine), *Clandestins en Méditerranée* (Fawzi Mellah), *Partir* (Tahal Ben Jelloun), *Celles qui attendent* (Fatou Diome), and *Le Paradis du Nord* (Essomba), the author examines the way literature describes the dream that immigrants have of Europe in general, and of France in particular, as an El Dorado they look to conquer. The El Dorado is, as we know, a myth, but in the context of this literature, it is also a cultural myth—as Barthes defines it in *Mythologies*—the ultimate

function of which is to "transform history into nature." This study explores how the "culture industry" shapes the myth of the "European El Dorado" in the migrants' minds and analyzes the mechanisms used to construct this myth as it is suggested in the various novels. The author also discusses the ideological foundations on which this myth is based, or the "vol de langage" through which it is articulated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Chin-Yee, Simon

Africa and the Paris climate change agreement / Simon Chin-Yee - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 359-368.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; international agreements; climate change.

On 12 December 2015, the 195 member states party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) formally adopted the Paris Agreement. This agreement, replaces the failed Copenhagen Accord. The Copenhagen Accord showed deep splits amongst African countries. South Africa was part of the coalition that drafted the final text behind closed doors (with Brazil, India, China, and the USA) and Ethiopia publicly supportive of the Accord, while many other African countries agreed that it produced a disastrous outcome for the continent. This briefing considers African influence at the twenty-first conference of the parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) and asks whether the final deal is a good one from an African perspective. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Cisse, Hadj Bangali

Communication et sociétés en crise : savoir y entrer, pouvoir en sortir / Hadj Bangali Cissé ; André-A. Lafrance, Linda Saadaoui. - Paris : Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 331 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Collection communication et civilisation) - Bibliogr.: p. 309-326.

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ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Tunisia; Kenya; Mali; communication; conflict; ethnic conflicts; enterprises.

Dans cet ouvrage collectif vingt-huit auteurs issus du monde des sciences de l'information et de la communication et des champs disciplinaires liés, vont se pencher sur la communication de différentes crises à l'international. Face à l'explosion de l'information documentaire reçue au quotidien, il est primordial de se prémunir contre les éventuel dangers que pourrait engendrer une mauvaise communication en temps de crise. Comment éviter des erreurs dans un temps de réaction très court? Le livre est divisé en quatre parties: I. Préludes à la communication de crise et aux relations publiques; II. Communication de crise dans les entreprises; III Des crises et des frontières; IV. Médiations traditionnelles et numériques en temps de crise. Contributions sur l'Afrique: Pratique de la communication de crise des mini-crisis ordinaires. Étude contextualisée d'une entreprise de gaz en Algérie (Yamine Boudhane, Aïssa Merah); Jusqu'où ira la crise

maliennne? (Omar Traoré); 'La Tunisie en phase de transition: polémiques, déclarations contradictoires. Quelle forme de communication adopter? (Mohamed Haddad, Syrine Ben Sylmen); Crises environnementales et conflits inter-ethniques au Kenya et au Mali (Omar Traoré, Philip Oburu Onguny). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Cocodia, Jude

Achieving stability in African conflicts : the role of contingent size and force integrity / Jude Cocodia and Fidelis Paki - In: *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 45-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peacekeeping forces; peacekeeping operations; African Union.

Many conflict scholars argue for the salience of large peacekeeping contingents to the success of peacekeeping. The argument for a large force borders on the provision of effective deterrence and containment of spoilers if the need arises to enforce peace. While this paper recognizes the need for robust peace support operations in achieving stability in mission areas, it also extends its focus to the issue of force integrity, which argues for less diversity within contingents. Force integrity facilitates greater bonding among troops and heightens the determination to achieve mission objectives. Using the six peace support operations undertaken by the African Union, the article argues that force integrity enhances a contingent's ability to achieve mission goals. This article goes beyond the common argument that the mere provision of a large and well-equipped contingent is sufficient for maintaining stability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Coetzee, Carli

Contemporary conversations: Afropolitanism : reboot / Carli Coetzee - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 101-126.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African identity; diasporas.

At the Bayreuth meeting of the African Literature Association, in the northern summer of 2015, a series of panels was convened by the Journal of African Cultural Studies. A number of speakers were invited to respond to the challenge to 'reboot' the term 'Afropolitan', to see whether they could re-invigorate understandings of the origins (misspelt, mis-ascribed, lost, deleted, haunted, spectral), in order to find new and activist futures for it. Amongst the speakers in the roundtable discussion were Emma Dabiri, Chielozone Eze, Grace A. Musila, and Stephanie Bosch Santana. The papers published in this special section grew out of that conversation. Contributions: Introduction (Carli Coetzee); 'Why I am (still) not an Afropolitan' (Emma Dabiri); Part-Time Africans, Euroropolitans and 'Africa lite' (Grace A. Musila); 'We, Afropolitans' (Chielozone Eze); Exorcizing the future: Afropolitanism's spectral origins (Stephanie Bosch Santana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Coetzee, Carli

Afro-Superheroes / guest ed.: Carli Coetzee. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2016. - p. 241-312. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1469-9346 ; vol. 28, no.3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; heroes; literature; films.

The increasing visibility of African superheroes (or what Adilifu Nama has termed so memorably 'Super Blacks') might look, from a certain point of view, like evidence of the increasing infiltration of transnational consumerism into youth cultural forms in African contexts. The papers in this collection on Afro-superheroes argue the opposite: Afro-superheroes, the authors show in their analysis of their often arresting material, are embedded in contemporary political and social contexts and provide us with ways of understanding the emergent present. Contributions: Akpos 'don' come again: Nigerian cyberpop hero as trickster (James Yékú); 'Akokhan returns' : Kenyan newspaper comics and the making of an 'African' superhero (Duncan Omanga); 'Naija' Halloween or 'wetin'? : 'Naija' superheroes and a time-traveling performance (Ying Cheng); 'Arugba': superwoman, power and agency (Rotimi Fasan); Amani Abeid and Paul Ndunguru: the archaeology of a superhero (Gus Casely-Hayford); Interpreting the fantastic: video-film as intervention (Nomusa Makhubu). [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 Tieku);

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 Coulibaly, Adama

Les écritures migrantes : de l'exil à la migration littéraire dans le roman francophone / sous la dir. de Adama Coulibaly et Yao Louis Konan. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 250 p. ; 22 cm. - (Espaces littéraires) - Met bibliogr., indices, noten.

ISBN 234305567X

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Maghreb; West Africa; literature; migrants; novels; identity.

Les contributions dans cet ouvrage examinent comment l'exil et la migration sont imaginés dans les romans francophones. La plupart des auteurs discutés sont des migrants de l'Afrique francophone émigrés à l'Europe et des autres parties du monde. Contributions: Introduction (A. Coulibaly, Y. L. Konan); Esquisses d'une problématique de l'écriture migrante dans le roman... ivoirien (A. Coulibaly); Poétique des écritures migrantes dans "Le Roi de Kahel" de Tierno Monénembo (D. B. Anoh); Écritures migrantes de quelques pieds-noirs d'Algérie : le cas de Marie Cardinal et d'Alain Vircondelet (E. Bevilacqua); "Le ventre de l'Atlantique" et "La préférence nationale" de Fatou Diome: deux œuvres paradigmatiques de l'écriture migrante (A. Zigoli); L'écriture migrante comme poétique de l'"oikos": une lecture de "Rift routes rails" et "Transit" d'Abdourahman Waberi (R. Tro Dého); Au-delà des lisières: mobilité et problématique identitaire dans les romans de Nancy Huston (A. Lapetina); Écriture migrante et quête identitaire dans les œuvres de Gisèle Pineau (Y. Lemki); D'un débat... autour de l'écriture migrante dans "Le ventre de l'Atlantique" de Fatou Diome et "Le paradis français" de Maurice Bandaman (Y. L. Konan); Lettres parisiennes: de l'exil à la migration (S. Bouamer). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

22 Deltenre, Damien

Filling a leaking bathtub? : peacekeeping in Africa and the challenge of transnational armed rebellions / Damien Deltenre and Michel Michel Liégeois - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-20 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; UN; peacekeeping operations; civil wars.

This research addresses the issue of transnational civil wars and United Nations peace operations in Africa and seeks to understand what is wrong with the current practices of international peacekeeping and why they underperform when confronted to transnational non-state actors. Based on a dynamic approach to armed conflicts and quantitative data, this paper finds that the current international peacekeeping practices are inadequate in the African context where porous borders and competing weak states dominate. It argues that border control should become a primary concern of every peace operation deployed in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

23 Derroitte, Henri

Les églises d'Afrique face aux enjeux de la justice et de la paix : les leçons du deuxième synode africain / Henri Derroitte, Francois Yumba (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2015. - 203 p. ; 22 cm. - (Chrétiens en liberté, Essais) - Met noten.

ISBN 9782811114817

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Catholic Church; peacebuilding; interreligious relations; globalization; violence; environment; synods; conference papers (form); 2009.

Cet ouvrage contient les leçons du deuxième synode de l'Église catholique, tenu à Rome en 2009 concernant les églises en Afrique et leur rôle dans la promotion de la justice et la paix dans le continent. Les contributeurs touchent à des thèmes divers comme la violence, la mondialisation et l'environnement. Contributions: Introduction (H. Derroitte, F. Yumba); L'Église et l'avenir de l'Afrique (P. Poucouta); Un synode pour l'Afrique : quels enjeux de justice, de paix et de réconciliation? (A. Fischer); La réception du deuxième synode africain dans les pays africains francophones (Congo) (C. Kalonji); La réception du deuxième synode africain dans les pays africains anglophones (Nigeria) (O. Anike); La réception du deuxième synode africain dans les pays africains lusophones (Mozambique) (V. Conala); Les chantiers pour la réconciliation, la justice et la paix d'après "Africae munus" – débat et perspectives (L. Santedi); Relecture du processus synodal (P. Poucouta); Atelier 1: Les communautés ecclésiales de base (M. N'Guessan, J. Morouba); Atelier 2: Politique et gouvernance (E. Chomé); Atelier 3: La réconciliation, la justice et la paix (A. Fisher); Atelier 4: Santé, sida et enjeux moraux à partir de la 11e assemblée spéciale du synode des évêques pour l'Afrique (M. Bou); Atelier 5: Transmission, éducation, catéchèse, formation (P. Kiabelo, T. Kisalu); Atelier 5: Dialogue interreligieux (G.-J. Muluku); Atelier 7: Ministères – les défis prioritaires pour l'Église en Afrique (F. Bisimwa, F. Mujike); Atelier 8: Les

migrants dans le processus synodal de la IIe Assemblée spéciale pour l'Afrique (G Banyangira). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Dobler, Gregor

The green, the grey and the blue : a typology of cross-border trade in Africa / Gregor Dobler - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 145-169 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; boundaries; international trade; infrastructure.

What are the reasons for the extraordinary dynamism of many African border regions? Are there specificities to African borderlands? The article provides answers to these questions by analysing the historical development of African state borders' social and economic relevance. It presents a typology of cross-border trade in Africa, differentiating trade across the "green" border of bush paths and villages, the "grey" border of roads, railways and border towns, and the "blue" border of transport corridors to oceans and airports. The three groups of actors associated with these types of trade have competing visions of the ideal border regime, to which many dynamics in African cross-border politics can be traced back. The article contributes to African studies by analysing diverging political and economic developments in African countries through the lens of the border, and to border theory by distilling general features of borders and borderlands from African case studies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

25 Ede, Amatoritsero

The politics of Afropolitanism / Amatoritsero Ede - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 88-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African identity; diasporas.

Afropolitanism has evolved over the past 10 years as a rubric for describing transnational African identity. This piece develops a cultural-materialist analysis of that phenomenon as a metropolitan instrument of self-affirmation, in the first instance. The author argues that the phenomenon of Afropolitanism is to some extent a subjective and cultivated condition, and has become a cultural instrument of black political agency in the Metropolis. However, the resultant self-affirmation accrues only to the Afropolitan cultural producer, who acquires symbolic capital towards that goal. A larger black migrant population and diaspora, which does not possess symbolic capital and therefore lacks this same social and class mobility, is still marginalized. This creates a division between the culture of Afropolitanism and the politics it aims to engender. The author concludes that a dialectical interaction between culture and politics is necessary and important in order for the condition of Afropolitanism to jettison its elitist tendency and to enable rich theoretical, and more progressive, ideological gains. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

26 Edwin, Shirin

(Un)solving global challenges : African short stories, literary awards and the question of audience / Shirin Edwin - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 359-371.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; short stories; literary prizes.

Recent discussions on the African short story tend to focus on the efforts to promote short-story writing, especially through literary prizes. Critics sceptical of such prizes argue that writers may be tempted to write only on topics that the audience hosting the prize is eager to read about. Only rarely do such conversations on the African short story critically engage with the stories. Doing so would reveal that four recent award-winning African short stories, Folarin's 'Miracle', Bulawayo's 'Hitting Budapest', Osondus' 'Waiting', and Owuor's 'The Weight of Whispers', set into relief global problems such as poverty, hunger, political strife and immigration to carry a caustic critique of the very audience to whose tastes they are believed to pander. The author locates this critique in examples of refusals of assistance, roundabout comments and misconstruals of meaning as the ways in which the solutions are deferred. He calls these examples gaps between problems and solutions that all four authors use to point out the failure of largely Western-based aid agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other organizations in solving global challenges. This accusation of Western-based agencies, folded into a surprising critique of the audience who crowns the fiction of these writers, becomes obvious when these stories are read in opposition to iterations that theorize the world as independent of national boundaries. The short stories, the author argues, thus develop a supplementary critique. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Emmanuel, Nikolas

Peace incentives : economic aid and peace processes in Africa - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 1-32 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peacebuilding; peace; economic aid.

How does economic assistance influence the success or failure of peace processes in Africa? Can economic assistance act as an incentive to facilitate an end to conflict? The literature largely ignores aid as a factor supporting peace processes. In addressing this topic, the current study tries to assess the impact of donor economic aid on recent African peace processes. This research points to the conclusion that international assistance can be a positive incentive for lasting peace. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

28 Esselborn, Karl

Neuere deutschsprachige Afrikaromane als Thema afrikanischer Germanistik / Karl Esselborn - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2016), no. 12, p. 99-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Germany; literature; German language; language instruction.

Afrikanische Germanistik versteht sich als eine Interkulturelle Literaturwissenschaft, die eine fremde Sprache, Kultur und Literatur mit der Eigenen in Vergleich setzt und dabei vor allem bestehende historische und aktuelle Beziehungen, Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede ins Auge fasst. Diese werden besonders in der deutschen Afrikaliteratur greifbar, in ihren (post)kolonialen Traditionen bzw. in der gegenwärtigen breiten Unterhaltungsliteratur zum exotischen Sehnsuchtsland 'Afrika', die deshalb einen idealen Ansatzpunkt zur Untersuchung der wechselseitigen Wahrnehmung in klischeehaften Bildern, Phantasien und Wünschen bieten. Ein orientierender Überblick (für eher didaktische Zwecke) über die ganz unterschiedlichen Bereiche der deutschsprachigen Afrikaliteratur, von der Informations- und Reiseliteratur, der Kolonialgeschichte, den unterhaltsamen Frauen- und Liebesromanen bis zu einem postmodernen Umgang mit Afrikathemen in freieren literarischen Formen, soll dabei helfen. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

29 Fombad, Charles Manga

Separation of powers in African constitutionalism / edited by Charles M. Fombad. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2016. - XXIV, 415 pages. ; 26 cm. - (Stellenbosch handbooks in African constitutional law ; 1) - Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0198759797

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Angola; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Namibia; Nigeria; constitutional law; separation of powers; constitutionalism; constitutions.

Taking a critical look at the different ways in which attempts have been made to separate the different branches of government, this handbook examines the impact this is having on transparent and accountable governance. Beginning with an overview of constitutionalism in Africa and the different influences on modern African constitutional developments, it looks at the relationship between the legislature and the executive as well as the relationship between the judiciary and the political branches. Despite differences in approaches between the different constitutional cultures that have influenced developments in Africa, there remain common problems. One of these problems is the constant friction in the relationship between the three branches and the resurgent threats of authoritarianism which clearly suggest that there remain serious problems in both constitutional design and implementation. The book also studies the increasing role being played by independent constitutional institutions and how they complement the checks and balances associated with the traditional three branches of government. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Gadzekpo, Audrey

Special issue on gender and media = numéro spécial sur genre et médias / Audrey Gadzekpo - In: *The Africa Media Review*: Dakar : Codesria, (2013), 192 p. - (Africa media review, ISSN 0258-4913 ; vol. 21, no. 1/2).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; Togo; Zimbabwe; mass media; gender; information technology.

The articles contained in this special issue build on the conversations initiated at the Cairo Symposium on 'Gender and Media in Africa'. The papers analyse the shifts and transformations in media and gender relations in Africa. Introduction: Why we go gender in media studies = Introduction : Pourquoi le genre dans les études sur les médias (Audrey Gadzekpo); TIC et genre : domination ou innovation? (Joëlle Palmieri); Les TIC ont-elles un sexe ? Les perspectives africaines en TIC et genre à la lumière des approches théoriques en communication (Oumar Kane); Le capital technologique et accès aux métiers techniques des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) au Burkina Faso (Mahamadi Rouamba); Busted cultural myths and Nairobi nights: a critical analysis of gendered social media spaces in Kenya (Wanjiru G. Mbure); Représentations de la féminité et de la masculinité dans la presse togolaise : étude de la caricature dans Sika'a, Viva et Pipo magazine (Kouméalo Anat); Locating Kenyan media in anti-rape discourse: a feminist critique (Lyn Ossome); Gendered portrayal of political actors in Nigerian print media: what impact on women's political participation? (Idongesit Eshiet); 'Ndezve Varume Izvi': hegemonic masculinities and misogyny in popular music in Zimbabwe (Manase Kudzai Chiweshe and Sandra Bhatasara); An exploration of the 'gendered' dimensions of women's success in Ghana's media/communication industry (Abena Animwaa Yeboah and Esi Eduwaa Thompson). Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Gaulier, Armelle

Dossier : musique et pouvoir, pouvoirs des musiques dans les Afriques / [coordonné par Armelle Gaulier et Daouda Gary-Tounkara] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 254, p. 13-102 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; West Africa; Tunisia; Mozambique; Southern Africa; Burkina Faso; Cuba; France; music; musicians; migration; politics.

Création, fait social et objet politique, la musique permet une réflexion sur des sociétés de plus en plus marquées par les frontières et les murs 'ici et là-bas'. Afrique contemporaine met au jour dans ce numéro les relations entre créations musicales, mobilités spatiales et rapports de pouvoir dans les Afriques, sur le continent et parmi les diasporas. Des chansons de l'exil aux chants de la migration, des circulations artistiques transcontinentales aux médiateurs d'échanges culturels, en passant par la production de discours alternatifs d'émancipation, les liens entre musique, migration et politique sont décryptés par Anna

Cuomo, Elina Djebbari, Daouda Gary-Tounkara, Armelle Gaulier, Simon Mastrangelo, Didier Nativel, Monika Salzbrunn et Farida Souiah. Tous confirment la nécessité d'étudier les créations musicales dans leurs contextes politiques et économiques et d'analyser les différents assemblages textuels et musicaux produits dans les migrations. Les musiques 'africaines' sont avant tout des créations, en constante redéfinition, comme le rappelle dans un entretien Sébastien Lagrave, directeur du festival Africolor. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

32 Gehrman, Susanne

Cosmopolitanism with African roots : Afropolitanism's ambivalent mobilities / Susanne Gehrman - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 61-72.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African identity; ethics; mobility; diasporas; prose.

This paper explores some aspects of the controversy which is now surrounding Afropolitanism, and examines the philosophical and literary output in relation to the concept. Mobility between spaces, in the cosmopolitan tradition, as well as digital mobility and visibility through the use of social media, are considered as key elements of Afropolitanism as a diasporic movement. So Afropolitanism can be described as a form of cosmopolitanism with African roots. However, the commodification of the term as a brand, and the class bias of Afropolitan lifestyle are more problematic. In the second part of the paper, the positions of African intellectuals are shown to convey more philosophical depth and moral relevance to Afropolitanism. In this vision of the concept, as it was initiated by Achille Mbembe, Afropolitanism is relevant for both the diaspora and for Africa. Afropolitanism in this understanding of it decentres, de-essentializes and valorizes the continent. The paper closes with readings of two novels of celebrated writers of the Afropolitan generation, namely Taiye Selasi's 'Ghana Must Go' and Teju Cole's 'Open City'. These novels feature complex Afropolitan characters and create a dense literary landscape through which to explore contemporary Afro-diasporic identity politics. The spatial and cultural mobilities expressed in this literature confirm Mbembe's repositioning of Africa as a philosophical locus of passage and mobility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

33 Gordon, Robert

Special issue : hunting in contemporary Africa / guest ed.: Robert Gordon. - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2016. - p. 1-181. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of contemporary African studies, ISSN 1469-9397 ; vol. 34, no. 1).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania; hunting.

This special issue on 'hunting in contemporary Africa' draws on material from across sub-Saharan Africa, both Anglophone and Francophone. Most of the papers were first presented at a workshop held in Cologne at the end of March 2015. Hunting is defined

flexibly in order to draw out the parallels between a diverse set of practices that involve the tracking and capture of prey - whether that prey is 'wildlife' or human. Contributions: Moving targets: hunting in contemporary Africa (Robert Gordon); Animals, prey, and enemies: hunting and killing in an African counter-insurgency (Luise White); Enacting and stabilising the nature of colonial history through hunting in the South African Highveld (André Goodrich); Turbulent times: fighting history today in Tanzania's trophy hunting spaces (V. Corey Wright); The political ecology of hunting in Namibia's Kaokoveld: from Dorsland Trekkers' elephant hunts to trophy-hunting in contemporary conservancies (Michael Bollig, Elsemi Olwage); The dankun network: the donso hunters of Burkina Faso between ecological change and new associations (Lorenzo Ferrarini); The universal hunter? (Thomas Widlok); Routinising genocide: the politics and practice of vermin extermination in the Cape Province c.1889-1994 (Lance van Sittert); Habits of the hunters: the biopolitics of combatting predation amongst small stock farmers in southern Namibia (Janie Swanepoel); Camouflage: the hunting origins of worlding in Africa (Louisa Lombard); Power battles on South African trophy-hunting farms: farm workers, resistance and mobility in the Karoo (Femke Brandt). [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Hannoum, Abdelmajid

Practicing Sufism : Sufi politics and performance in Africa / edited by Abdelmajid Hannoum. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge, 2016. - XIII, 254 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (RoutledgeCurzon Sufi series ; v. 20) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 113864918X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Morocco; Algeria; Egypt; Sudan; Senegal; Mali; Nigeria; Sufism; Islam; saints.

What is often called popular Islam in Africa is mostly Sufism, with its variety of cultural forms. Some historians argue that the history of Islam in Africa is mostly a history of Sufism, and that Sufism in Africa differs in practices as well as in doctrines from Sufism elsewhere. This collective volume is more about African Sufism than about Sufism in Africa, and concentrates on two main aspects: politics and performance. The aspect of politics highlights paradigms of sanctity on the basis of historical and textual analysis. The aspect of performance rather takes an ethnographic approach, focusing on interactions between performance and audience, and discussing Sufi performances in terms of transformation of the self. Contributions: Semiotics of sufism; or how to become a saint (Abdelmajid Hannoum); The path of sainthood: structure and danger (Abdallah Hammoudi); Sufi eschatology and hagiography as responses to colonial repression (Cheikh A. Babou); Gender and agency in the history of a West African Sufi community: the followers of Yacouba Sylla (Sean Hanretta); Historical perspectives on the domed shrine in the Nilotic Sudan (Neil McHugh); Genealogies of "orthodox" Islam: the Moroccan 'gnawa' religious brotherhood, "blackness" and the figure of Bilal ibn Rabah (Amanda E. Rogers); The

promise of sonic translation: performing the festive sacred in Morocco (Deborah A. Kapchan); The visual performative of Senegalese Sufism (Allen F. Roberts and Mary Nooter Roberts); A Darfur-Doha encounter and a Sufi mystic's whirling for peace (Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf); Rethinking the distinction between popular and reform sufism in Egypt: an examination of the 'mawlid' of Muhammad Mitwalli Sha'rawi (Jacqueline Brinton). [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Jerven, Morten

Africa by numbers : reviewing the database approach to studying African economies / Morten Jerven - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 342-358 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; statistics; African studies; research.

We know less about growth and poverty based on numbers in African economies than we would like to think. Numbers are soft, and data availability is sparse, sporadic, and uneven. For researchers and data users, whether engaged in inferential or descriptive statistics, the message is that studying Africa by numbers can be misleading. This research note surveys the knowledge gap and provides guidance on how to and how not to study Africa by numbers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Kamau, Kiarie

Coming of age : strides in African publishing : essays in honour of dr Henry Chakava at 70 / edited by Kiarie Kamau and Kirimi Mitambo. - Nairobi : East African Educational Publishers, 2016. - XXVII, 288 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9966561846

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Africa; publishing; book industry; festschrifts (form).

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, this book honours Henry Chakava, Kenyan publisher and key figure in the development of the African book industry for over forty years. In sixteen chapters the book addresses such issues as publishing in African languages; publishing African orature; the place of textbooks in African publishing; popular fiction publishing; academic publishing; publishing in the digital age; internationalizing African books and lobbying; training of African publishers, and issues of copyright. Amongst the contributors are Kenyan writers Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Simon Gikandi, Micere Githae Mugo and David G. Maillu, and African and non-African academics and colleagues from the book trade world, including Walter Bgoya (Foreword), Kiarie Kamau, James Currey, Ayo Ojeniyi, Emilia Ilieva, Masaya Hillary Chakava, James Tumusiime, Hans M. Zell, Francis B. Nyamnjoh, Roger Stringer, Mary Jay, Lily Nyariki, Richard A.B. Crabbe and Marisella Ouma. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Kamdem, Pierre

Migrations et développement dans les Afriques de l'Ouest et du Centre / sous la dir. de Pierre Kamdem. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 305 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Collected essays. - Texts in English and French. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343075409

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Central Africa; Senegal; Togo; Ghana; Burkina Faso; Mali; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; Europe; migration; migrants; economic development; return migration; remittances; conference papers (form); 2012.

Ce volume est consacré aux actes du colloque tenu à Dschang (Cameroun) les 4-6 janvier 2012 et intitulé "Comment questionner les liens Migrations et Développement dans les Afriques de l'Ouest et du Centre ?" Les actes s'articulent sur deux axes: 1) le rôle des acteurs majeurs dans le façonnement des liens migrations et développement, y compris le thème de la 'fuite des cerveaux', la migration clandestine et l'influence des expériences familiales et pratiques réticulaires, et 2) les effets des retours et remises de migrants sur la dynamisation de ces liens. Contributeurs: J. R. Essombe Edimo, A. Tchoupie, S.D.B. Diallo, P. Kadouza, R. Oura Kouadio, G.-S. Bignoumba, A. Phongi, C. Makiba Makiba, P. Cissé, J. Keutcheu, L.A. Lem, P. Kamdem, J.-M. Nkenne, B. Keita, J. Boger.

38 Labuschagne, Pieter

Development, politics and the feasibility of hosting the olympic games in Africa / Pieter Labuschagne - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 24-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; sports; costs.

The Olympic Games are a mega-sport event of unparalleled prestige and status on a global scale. The host city is not only rewarded with fame, but since the commercialisation of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, also with the substantial financial benefits, which accrue from staging the Games. The Olympic Games in the modern era have become highly commercialised and generate substantial sums of money. Apart from Africa, all the continents of the world have already had the opportunity to host the Olympic Games. However, the host cities were without exception situated in developed countries that could absorb the substantial costs that staging the Olympic Games entail. This article investigates the feasibility and desirability of hosting the Games in an African city from a developmental perspective and attempts to answer the following question: 'Is the staging justifiable in light of the continent's developmental problem? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Lafay, Marina

Regards scientifiques sur l'Afrique depuis les Indépendances / sous la dir. de Marina Lafay, Françoise Le Guennec-Copens, Elisabeth Coulibaly. - Paris : Karthala [etc.], 2016. - 486 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811115595

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; science; literature; anthropology; African studies; conference papers (form); 2011.

Cet ouvrage est issu du colloque international 'Quels regards scientifiques sur l'Afrique depuis les Indépendances', organisé les 17 et 18 novembre 2011 à Paris (France). Le livre aborde des thématiques aussi diverses que la méthodologie de la recherche de terrain, les littératures et les langues, les techniques et savoirs locaux et leur transmission, les structures anciennes et la transformation des modes d'organisation sociale, les sociétés préhistoriques et protohistoriques, l'aide internationale et le développement, le foncier et les ressources naturelles. Contributions: Être et avoir un assistant de recherche. Réflexion méthodologique sur le positionnement social de l'assistant (Sascha Kessler); Réécrire l'hégémonie dans l'histoire. Historiographie, domination et résistance au Soudan colonial et postcolonial (Elena Vezzadini); Déglobaliser l'analyse anthropologique des mobilités africaines postcoloniales (Ange Bergson Lendja Ngnemzué); Un exemple d'Internet au service de la science : l'essor et le fonctionnement du réseau Méga-Tchad (Cathérine Baroin); Histoire d'une approche ethnolinguistique, pragmatique et énonciative de la littérature orale (Sandra Bornand); Approches ethnolinguistiques des rapports entre hommes et femmes. Un objet en filigrane dans les recherches sur la parole en Afrique (Alice Degorce); État des recherches sur les langues et les littératures africaines cinquante ans après les indépendances (Musanyi Ngalasso-Mwatha); Quand une innovation relance la tradition. Tressage des vanneries dans les oasis sahariennes (Tatiana Benfoughal); Transmission des savoirs au Koutammakou (Togo) (Myriam Dominique Sewane); Recherches et science sociales sur les pastoralismes africains (1950-2000) (Jean Boutrais); Les religions au Mali, cent vingt ans de regard ethnographique (Tal Tamari); Les communautés de base face à la modernisation démocratique : un enjeu décisif des stratégies politiques et sociales postcoloniales. La chaîne des "animations participatives" en Afrique, comme objet de recherche (Roland Colin); Gestion de bois dans le cadre d'une production sidérurgique intensive : le district de Fiko (Pays dogon, Mali); "Toloy", "Tellem", "Dogon" : une réévaluation de l'histoire du peuplement en pays dogon (Mali). Regards scientifiques, mais à quel prix? (Alain Marliac); L'Afrique noire a-t-elle besoin du développement (de l'anthropologie) ou au contraire d'une anthropologie (du développement)? (Jean Copans); L'école en Afrique : principales thématiques de recherche depuis 40 ans (Nathalie Bonini et Marie-France Lange); Cinquante ans de réformes foncières en Afrique : échecs et défis (Moustapha Diop); Les politiques de formalisation des droit coutumiers en Afrique rurale subsaharienne et les recherches de terrain en sciences sociales. Une mise en perspective historique (Jean-Pierre Chaveau). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Lecocq, Baz

Special issue: Exploring post-slavery in contemporary Africa / guest eds.: Baz Lecocq and Éric Komlavi Hahonou. - Boston, MA : Boston University, 2015. - p. 181-386. ; 23 cm. - (international journal of African historical studies, ISSN 0361-7882 ; vol. 48, no. 2) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ethiopia; Sierra Leone; Benin; Senegal; Tanzania; Mauritania; abolition of slavery; slaves; social history.

This special issue examines the impacts and legacies of the slave trade, domestic slavery, and slave emancipation on social, political, and culturally constructed inequalities in Africa from the late nineteenth to the early twenty-first century. Post-slavery usually refers to studies of the Americas and the Caribbean where slavery continued to have a deep impact on a variety of societies long after its legal abolition. Could this term be relevant to discuss the legacies of slavery on the African continent? American and African forms of slavery were certainly different and the translation of "post-slavery" from the American into the African context cannot be done uncritically. The contributors to this issue address both the relevance of the notion of post-slavery as well as its limitations in African contexts. Contributions: Introduction: exploring post-slavery in contemporary Africa (Baz Lecocq and Éric Komlavi Hahonou); Awad El Djouh and the dynamics of post-slavery (Baz Lecocq); Female seclusion in the aftermath of slavery on the southern Swahili coast: transformations of slavery in unexpected places (Felicitas Becker); "Freedom but nothing else": the legacies of slavery and abolition in post-slavery Sierra Leone, 1928-1956 (Christine Whyte); Hidden in plain sight: haratine in Nouakchott's "niche-settlements" (E. Ann McDougall); Stereotypes of past-slavery and "stereo-styles" in post-slavery : a multidimensional, interactionist perspective on contemporary hierarchies (Lotte Pelckmans); African post-slavery: a history of the future (Benedetta Rossi); The quest for honor and citizenship in post-slavery Borgu (Benin) (Éric Komlavi Hahonou); Slavery, emancipation, and memory: exploratory notes on western Ethiopia (Alexander Meckelburg); Escaping slavery and building diasporic communities in French Soudan and Senegal, ca. 1880-1940 (Marie Rodet). [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Lisakafu, Jacob

Exploring the role and place of the Permanent Representative Committee within the African Union / Jacob Lisakafu - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 225-241 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union.

It can be confidently stated that, since its constitutive act came into effect in July, 2001, the African Union (AU) has enjoyed increasing attention at the administrative level from a number of scholars. Most of these scholars focus, however, on the evolution of the AU in

general or on the Peace and Security Council and its components and how it links with regional organisations and the United Nations. This article adds to the existing literature by looking closely at the role and place of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) in the decision-making framework of the AU. It also critically analyses the potential of the PRC and the challenges facing it as one of the most important decision-making committees of the AU. Lastly, it examines the evolution of the PRC and its functions. Finally, among other things, the article questions the lack of transparency practised by the PRC and proposes new approaches. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Machrafi, Mustapha

Renouveau du développement africain : regards croisés / coordination: Mustapha Machrafi, Khadija Boutkhili. - Rabat : Institut des Études Africaines, Université Mohammed V-Souissi, 2014. - 280, 24 p. : ill., krt. ; 27 cm. - (Publications de l'Institut des Études Africaines, Série: cahiers de la recherche ; no. 4) - Teksten hoofdzakelijk in het Frans; één in het Engels en één in het Arabisch. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9981370568

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic development; economic integration; information technology.

Sommaire de ce cahier pour ce qui concerne les contributions en français: Introduction (Mustapha Machrafi & Khadija Boutkhili) - Circuits de transfert des fonds des migrants transnationaux, creneaux d'investissement et acteurs relais au sein du village soninke de Gory-Djeol (Gorgol, sud de la Mauritanie) (Ousmane Wagué) - Développement, tribus et gouvernement en Mauritanie: paradoxe des ressources (Alaoui Ismaili Mamoun) -Pour un concept de développement intégré en Afrique: cas du secteur localisé de la santé (Joachim Tchéro) - Crise post-électorale et Côte d'Ivoire: défis sécuritaires et humanitaires (Fry Kouame André) - TIC et gouvernance public en Afrique: enjeux et perspectives (Fatima Zohra Sossi Alaoui) - L'initiative africaine dans le cycle de Doha pour le renforcement des règles de l'OMC dans le commerce du coton (Jermie Coulibaly) - Les accords de partenariat économique en débat dans la région africaine (N'drinh Edwige Paule Angèle Beugre) - Économie de la connaissance, éducation et développement humain: cas de la Tunisie (Tejeddine Gmati) - Pôles de compétitivité et développement territorial: cas des technopôles au Maroc et en Tunisie (Omar Ouhejjou) - ICT, digital divide and development in Africa (Fatima Zohra Sossi Alaoui & Mustapha Machrafi) - Institutionalizing youth-to-youth platform for stronger Sino-Africa partnership (Hicham Erfiki & Hassan Akhssass) - Le Maroc à l'assaut de l'Afrique subsaharienne: contribution de la diplomatie économique (Amine Dafir) - L'accord de partenariat économique UE/Afrique de l'Ouest: intégration régionale ou désintégration de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest? (N'drinh Edwige Paule Angèle Beugre).

43 Machrafi, Mustapha

Régionalisation, gouvernance et développement local en Afrique : expériences comparées / sous la dir. de Mustapha Machrafi. - Rabat : Institut des Études Africaines, Université Mohammed V-Souissi, 2014. - 201, 14 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Publications de l'Institut des Études Africaines, Série: Colloques ; no. 18) - Teksten in het Frans, Engels en Arabisch. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9981370703

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Morocco; Algeria; Tanzania; Malawi; Nigeria; Côte d'Ivoire; Cameroon; Senegal; Mauritania; Tunisia; decentralization; local government; regional development.

Ce livre collectif retrace des interactions entre la notion du développement local, de la gouvernance et la régionalisation. Les contributions soulignent également la diversité des chemins suivis par les États africains dans leur réformes administratives, économiques et juridiques. Introduction générale (Mustapha Machrafi); Review on implementation of decentralization by devolution in Sub-saharan countries as compared to Tanzania: its level and successes (R.W. Kisusu, A.L. Mwambambale and D.M. Bahati); Promoting fiscal planning in the local government administration for sustainable development in Nigeria (A. Salihu Abdelwaheed & Samihah Khalil); Défis de la décentralisation au Sénégal : la décentralisation piégée par l'élite bureaucratique ou quand le local sert de prétexte (Yakham Diop); La réforme de la décentralisation au Malawi: exemple pratique du secteur de la santé (Agnes Wiedemann); Régionalisation et développement local au Maroc (Sonia Boushaba et Taoufik Daghri); Le contrôle des concentrations en Tunisie : analyse empirique des avis du conseil de la concurrence (Fekih-Soussi Bouthaina & Chouayet Lamia); Collectivité territoriale et réduction de la pauvreté en milieu rural au Cameroun : le cas de la commune de Monatélé 1964-2010 (Célestin Christian Tsala Tsala); La violation des droits culturels comme obstacle à la bonne gouvernance et au développement : le cas de la Mauritanie (Abdoulaye Sow); Une gouvernance locale agitée: le comité de gestion du quartier (CGQ) d'Adjamé Mairie II entre reconnaissance et contestations (Diabaté Alassane); Gouvernance locale, gouvernance territoriale et développement en Mauritanie : étude de cas (Racine Oumar N'Diaye); Le développement rural en Algérie à l'heure du Renouveau (Chaib Baghdad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

44 Mahlomaholo, Sechaba

Special issue on sustainable rural learning ecologies : border crossing / guest edited by Sechaba Mahlomaholo & Milton M. Nkoane - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: Dakar : Codesria, (2015), 246 p. - (Journal of higher education in Africa, ISSN 0851-7762 ; vol. 13, no. 1/2).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Lesotho; South Africa; primary education; secondary education; rural areas; teacher education; indigenous knowledge; mathematics education.

This special issue of the Journal of Higher Education in Africa brings together a number of the papers presented at the 6th International Colloquium on Sustainable Rural Learning Ecologies (SuRLEC)/Sustainable Learning Environment (SuLE) which was held from 29-31 October 2014 at the University of the Free State, South Africa. Focus and discourse at the colloquium was on rurality and rural education. Contributions: Surpassing the spectre of impossibility: ideational impoverishment and the quest for sustainable rural learning ecologies in Africa (Ato Kwamena Onoma); Using indigenous games to teach problem-solving in mathematics in rural learning ecologies (Tshele John Moloi); Sustainable rural learning ecologies: a pathway to acknowledging African knowledge systems in the arena of mainstream of knowledge production? (Milton M. Nkoane); Exploring strategies to strengthen continuing professional development of teachers in rural South Africa (Cias T. Tsotetsi and Sechaba Mahlomaholo); An investigation into the effectiveness of the university curriculum in preparing pre-service technology teachers (Sylvia M. Ramaligela, Ugorji I. Ogbonnaya and Andile Mji); 'From cradle to grave': transforming South Africa's learning ecologies (Lebusa Monyooe); Improving the quality of education among rural learners through the use of open and flexible approaches in Lesotho's secondary schools (Thabiso Nyabanyaba); Transformative autonomy: mixed notes from teachers to higher education (Willy Nel); School-university partnerships for professional development of teachers: a case of lesson study intervention in mathematics (Maleho D. Letloenyane and Loyiso C. Jita); Strategies and outcomes of involving university students in community engagement: an adaptive leadership perspective (Dipane Hlalele, Desiree Manicom, Julia Preece and Cias T. Tsotetsi); Creating sustainable learning environments for professional curriculum leadership through information and communication technologies (Molaodi Tshelane and Sechaba Mahlomaholo); Accounting teacher preparation: a critical accounting perspective (Makeresemese R. Qhosola); Creating effective postgraduate learning environments: an analysis of an intervention from realist social theory (Sechaba Mahlomaholo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Manga-Bihina, Antoine

Philosophie et développement : de la philosophie de questionnement du développement aux perspectives de l'émergence / sous la dir. de Antoine Manga Bihina et Issoufou Soulé Mouchili Njimom. - Paris : Éditions l'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 178 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines, Série philosophie) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343063850

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; development; sustainable development; modernization.

Penser le développement, aujourd'hui, c'est avoir le souci d'une Afrique émergente, dans un contexte où tout est concurrentiel, compétitif, mercantilisé, laïcisé. Les textes rassemblés ici vont constituer des points de vue de jeunes enseignants-chercheurs africains conscients des devoirs qui s'imposent: repenser l'Afrique, adapter l'Afrique au

monde d'aujourd'hui, ouvrir des cercles de réflexion pour que l'Afrique porte sa côte part à l'humanité de l'avenir. Contributions: Le devoir de penser (A. Manga Bihina); L'idée d'une signification sociale de la technoscience (I. Soule Mouchili Njimom); La théorie stoïcienne de la nature (J. Za'abe); Croissance et développement durable. Comment sortir du leurre d'un concept 'greenwashing'? (A.A. Gwoda); La philosophie, amour de la science seul fondement du développement durable pour améliorer la qualité de vie quotidienne (A.S. Ngah Ateba); Technoscience et philosophie : la question du développement de l'Afrique chez Marcién Towa (T. Minkoulou); Towa et le procès de la tradition (E. Menyomo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

46 Martins, Catarina

Polyphonic disconcert around polygyny : 'Riwan ou le chemin de sable' by Ken Bugul (Senegal) and 'Niketché : a story of polygamy' by Paulina Chiziane (Mozambique) / Catarina Martins - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220, p. 787-810.

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

This article intends to offer a feminist reading of two novels written by African women on the subject of polygyny. Other novels will be drawn into the discussion, in order to demonstrate how polyphony as an aesthetical strategy corresponds to a political intention of making as many voices of women as possible heard on the subject. A simplistic reading of polygyny as always merely oppressive to women, as opposed to monogamy as a desirable norm, is contradicted by an accent on complex power constellations, not to be defined through the parameter of gender alone, and by intersectional regards that discover invisible forms of agency and semantics of freedom and empowerment that feminist conceptual frameworks cannot account for so far. The enlargement of perspectives leads to an epistemological questioning of the possible Eurocentrism and colonial semantics of some central concepts of feminist theory, such as power and emancipation. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. in English and French [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Mendes, Ana Paula Coutinho

Nos & leurs Afriques : constructions littéraires des identités africaines cinquante ans après les décolonisations = Áfricas de uns e de outros : construções literárias das identidades africanas cinquenta anos após as descolonizações / Ana Paula Coutinho, Matia de Fátima Outeirinho & José Domingues de Almeida (dir.). - Bruxelles [etc.] : Peter Lang, cop. 2012. - 249 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Documents pour l'Histoire des Francophonies, ISSN 1379-4108 ; 34) - Textes en Portugues et Français. - Textes en français et en portugais. - Notes bibliogr. ISBN 2875742183

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Portuguese-speaking Africa; literature; images; African identity; migration.

Les contributeurs de cet ouvrage examinent les questionnements identitaires et les images de "l'Autre africain/européen" dans les littératures africaines francophones et lusophones (et à un moindre égard, anglophones). Contributions: Como Lobos (P. de Medeiros); littérature, culture et développement au Festival mondial des arts nègres de Dakar (1966 et 2010) (D. Murphy); Historicités singulières et émergences du Soi dans les Francophonies d'Afrique (M. Quaghebeur); O olhar devolvido: cinema anti-colonial, leituras pós-coloniais? Algumas notas e convite à reflexão (M. R. Sanches); Ahmadou Kourouma: "Soleils" et zones d'ombres. Une scénographie postcoloniale (J. Domingues de Almeida); Image de l'Afrique en contexte de migration dans "Trois femmes puissantes" de Marie Ndiaye (V. Cakeljic); Leurs Afriques revisitées par la voix exilique des enfants du postcolonial. Alain Mabankou et Ondjaki (A. P. Coutinho); Histórias de regressos, memórias de partidas. Imagens do eu e do outro em narrativas pós-coloniais (A. M. Fonseca); Declinação da língua de uns e de outros. O caso de Agualusa (I. P. de Lima); Tempos coloniais e pós-coloniais. "Praia Lisboa" de Henrique Levy (M. do Carmo Mendes); À la rencontre de la différence. Fiction africaine en portugais (I. Moutinho); Figures mythique dans la littérature africaine. Vers une reconquête de l'identité (R. Sechele-Nthapelelang); Images de l'Afrique dans quelques textes de voyage contemporains (M. de Fátima Outeirinho); "As visitas do Dr. Valdez": modos ficcionais de escrever o real (L. Simas-Almeida); O ensino e o estudo da África e dos africanos: os "curricula" (L. Geraldine Xavier). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Metz, Thaddeus

Engaging with the philosophy of Dismas A. Masolo / guest ed.: Thaddeus Metz in collab. with Wim van Binsbergen. - Haarlem : Shikanda Press, cop. 2014. - 236 p. : ill. ; 20 cm. - (Quest, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 25, no. 1-2 (2014)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9789078382232

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; African identity; ethics; indigenous knowledge.

This special issue is devoted to Kenyan philosopher D.A. Masolo's recent monograph 'Self and community in a changing world'. 'Self and community in a changing world' focuses on philosophical anthropology, ethics and politics. It also deals with methodological issues of African philosophy. In this special issue South African philosophers reflect and critically comment on Masolo's book. Contents: Editorial (by Wim M.J. van Binsbergen); Introduction: engaging with the philosophy of D.A. Masolo (by T. Metz); The concept of identity in Masolo (by M.B. Ramose); Therapeutic African philosophy (by P.A. Tabensky); Some doubts about "indigenous knowledge" and the argument from epistemic injustice (by K. Horsthemke); On being an African (by A. Olivier); Two "normative" conceptions of personhood (by K. Behrens); Personhood: social approval or a unique identity? (by M. Tshivhase); Two conceptions of African ethics (by T. Metz); Exorcising the communitarian

ghost: D.A. Masolo's contribution (by B. Matolino); The case for communitarianism: a reply to critics (by Dismas A. Masolo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Morelle, Marie

Pour une pensée pluridisciplinaire de la prison en Afrique / Marie Morelle, Frederic Le Marcis - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 253, p. 117-129.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; prisons; bibliographies (form).

Ce texte dresse un panorama des études carcérales en Afrique en langue française. Les auteurs soulignent la relative rareté des travaux dans un champ finalement presque du seul ressort des historiens, au regard des dynamiques de recherche anglophones contemporaines. Ils invitent à multiplier les études sur la prison en Afrique, plus particulièrement les ethnographies de prison en vue de saisir l'économie de la peine et de la prison dans la diversité des contextes socioculturels, politiques et géographiques. L'objectif est notamment de comprendre comment la prison fait sienne les modèles punitifs en présence, internationaux, nationaux et locaux. Ce faisant, à travers la prison en Afrique, il est possible d'interroger les logiques globales relatives aux politiques d'enfermement, en faisant entendre la voix du continent. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

50 Ogbonnaya, Ufiem Maurice

Terrorism, Agenda 2063 and the challenges of development in Africa / Ufiem Maurice Ogbonnaya - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 185-199 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; terrorism; international relations.

The nobility of the objectives and aspiration of the African Union's Agenda 2063 towards the developmental needs of the African people are laudable, as are the attempts being made to ensure collective action, despite the 'shield of sovereignty behind which too many corrupt leaders have hidden'. However, these noble objectives and aspirations may be undermined and threatened by the upsurge in militant Islamism and the spread of terrorism within and outside Africa, a fact not being addressed by Agenda 2063. Yet while Agenda 2063 does not seek to address the challenges posed by terrorist networks within the continent, which are threatening human security as well as the sovereignty, territoriality, legitimacy and stability of political regimes, these issues are at the core of the agenda. This article argues for Agenda 2063 to step up its efforts to combat both the roots of terrorism and the threat to development that terrorism itself poses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

51 Okpotor, Faith I.

The political economy of US security assistance to Africa : a research agenda / Faith I. Okpotor - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 89-104.

ASC Subject Headings: United States; Africa; Uganda; foreign policy; military assistance; national security; Lord's Resistance Army.

Much of the literature on US security assistance focuses on national/strategic/international security interests, but little attention is paid to economic incentives driving this aspect of US foreign policy. This briefing paper aims to fill that gap by proposing a research agenda that draws connections between economic and security interests and seeks to explain economic determinants of US security assistance to Africa. The author's methodological approach involves examining US national economic interests, recipient country economic interests, and the interests of industry groups doing business in Africa. Such an approach reveals connections not immediately obvious without viewing security relations through a political economy lens. The US's twin interests of global peace and security and uninterrupted oil supply align with those of the oil industry and private security contractors. Applying this approach could help us understand puzzling US-Africa relationships, such as the US-Uganda security relationship, which is heavily influenced by the need to root out the recalcitrant rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

52 Olukoju, Ayodeji

Sit-tight syndrome and tenure elongation in African politics / Ayodeji Olukoju - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 117-134.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; heads of State; political conditions; democracy.

The post-independence politics of African countries have been dominated by the phenomenon of sit-tight African heads of State who acceded into office by election or coup d'etat. This article examines this recurring problem by examining its general and specific causation, features and consequences. It presents reflections on the sit-tight syndrome and tenure elongation as two strands of the subversion of the constitution and the political process. The author concludes with suggestions for transcending this major challenge to the political and economic development of Africa. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

53 Omeje, Kenneth

Strengthening peace research and peace education in African universities / Kenneth Omeje - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 16-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; basic education; peace; higher education.

This paper explores the problems and challenges of promoting and embedding conflict-sensitive peace education in African higher education, especially in the universities. The paper also proffers some constructive policy recommendations and intervention strategies. Universities have traditionally been concerned with imparting specialized knowledge and skills in various fields of study capable of helping beneficiaries to make useful contributions to societal development and also earn meaningful livelihood from a legitimate occupation. There is increasing interest in the role of higher education in promoting peace and security at all levels of society, particularly in volatile conflict-prone and war-affected societies. This research has been mainly conceived to help strengthen the growing body of policy-relevant knowledge on the functional application of peace research and peace education in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

54 Omeje, Kenneth

Promoting peace and conflict-sensitive higher education in Sub-Saharan Africa / Kenneth Omeje - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 33-56 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peace; basic education; higher education.

One of the most effective ways universities in war-affected countries can be functionally relevant to the everyday needs and challenges of their immediate environment is by promoting peacebuilding through peace education. This paper explores the role of universities in fostering peace education in diverse post-conflict and conflict-prone countries of sub-Saharan Africa and further investigates the contending models and strategies (notably the Bradford Model and the Centralized Unitary Model) of conflict-sensitive peace education in universities in the countries concerned. It also analyzes the problems associated with promoting peace education in sub-Saharan Africa and recommends policy-relevant measures designed to strengthen the process. The data was generated from secondary sources, as well as a raft of conflict intervention, regional security, and peacebuilding projects of which the researcher took part in countries such as Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, and South Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

55 Onditi, Francis

The quest for a multidimensional African standby force / Francis Onditi, Pontian Godfrey Okoth, and Frank K. Matanga - In: *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 69-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peacekeeping forces; civil-military relations.

One of the most novel ideas within the emerging African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) was the creation and adoption of the African Standby Force (ASF) policy

framework in 2003-04. Since its adoption by the African Chiefs of Defense in May 2004, the focus has been on developing a multidimensional peace support operation platform. However, more than a decade after the adoption of the African common defense policy, the ASF's plan to achieve multidimensional capacities by 2015 or beyond remains elusive. This delay has been attributed to several factors, including civil-military tensions. While the ASF structures have made significant efforts in training peacekeepers, the possibility for a multidimensional force in the foreseeable future has not only been delayed, but also significantly undermined. This article points to the need for greater focus on developing civilian and police personnel in order to equip the ASF with the right mix of capacities to respond to the unprecedented asymmetric conflicts in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

56 Owoahene-Acheampong, Stephen

African Studies : knowledge production and beyond / Stephen Owoahene-Acheampong and Jacob U. Gordon - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 93-119.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African studies; science; information dissemination.

The field of African Studies has emerged in recent years (1960s and 1970s) from obscurity to global recognition as an intellectual area of inquiry. It offers academic and career opportunities in advanced studies, ranging from certificates and diplomas to the bachelors, masters, and doctorate degrees and post-doctorate work. Like other disciplines, African Studies as a multi-disciplinary area is engaged in research, knowledge production, teaching and public service. Yet a review of related literature in the field suggests that many critical challenges remain. It is hypothesized in this article that until African Studies extends beyond knowledge production the field is unlikely to have significant and meaningful impact on African sustainable development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

57 Pahl, Miriam

Afropolitanism as critical consciousness : Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's and Teju Cole's internet presence / Miriam Pahl - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 73-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; writers; diasporas; Internet; social media; prose.

Critiques of Afropolitanism that dismiss the concept because of its links to consumerism and commodification assume an unchallenging compliance of those considered as Afropolitans with dominant ideologies of consumption and the rule of capital. Considering Taiye Selasi's article 'Bye-Bye Babar', this seems plausible, but it is also a reductive interpretation that effaces the transformative potential of Afropolitanism. The literary works and online presence in public discourses of writers labelled Afropolitan show that they

challenge and revise the present world order in the way that Walter Mignolo and other theorists of decoloniality envisage in their concept of 'critical cosmopolitanism'. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and Teju Cole, for example, implement Afropolitanism as a critical assessment of global culture that defies a reduction of the concept simply to its commercial dimension. In their own ways, Adichie and Cole explore the affordances and the limitations of the internet, mobility and globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Pelckmans, Lotte

Le dossier : post-esclavage et mobilisations / coordonné par Lotte Pelckmans et Christine Hardung - In: *Politique africaine*: (2015), no. 140, p. 5-98.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Madagascar; Kenya; Tunisia; slaves; slavery; political action.

La question de l'esclavage et de ses héritages est un élément incontournable de la vie politique de nombreux pays d'Afrique. Ce dossier s'interroge sur les mobilisations collectives portées par différents groupes de descendants d'esclaves et sur la façon dont ce statut peut constituer aujourd'hui non seulement une matrice d'exclusion, mais aussi un vecteur de lutte contre différentes formes de domination. Il met en lumière la grande diversité de stratégies et de modalités sur lesquelles se construisent les revendications contre les inégalités des sociétés 'post-esclavagistes' et en révèle les ambiguïtés. Alors que la recherche sur le continent s'est concentrée jusqu'à ce jour sur l'espace sahélo-saharien, ce dossier étend la problématique vers d'autres terrains africains (Madagascar, Kenya, Tunisie), tout en ouvrant une fenêtre comparative sur les Amériques. Contributions: La question de l'esclavage en Afrique : politisation et mobilisations (introduction du thème) (Lotte Pelckmans, Christine Hardung); L'activisme politique des descendants d'esclaves à Antananarivo : les héritages de Zoam (Marco Gardini); L'esclavage en héritage et l'émergence d'une mobilisation sociopolitique au Kenya (Marie Pierre Ballarin); Les mobilisations des 'Noirs tunisiens' au lendemain de la révolte de 2011 : entre affirmation d'une identité historique et défense d'une 'cause noire' (Inès Mrad Dali); Postface : une perspective comparative sur les 'sociétés post-esclavagistes' (Elisabeth Cunin). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

59 Rettová, Alena

African philosophy / guest ed.: Alena Rettová. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2016. - 113 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1469-9346 ; vol. 28, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; political philosophy; literature; Swahili language.

African philosophy constitutes a rich intellectual field with a great inner diversity. It presents original perspectives on humanity, on knowledge and truth, and on the world as such. To

understand and develop especially these trends of African philosophy which are independent of Western philosophy, it is important to understand how African traditions of thought are anchored in African cultures, histories, literatures, and internal power dynamics. This special issue contains contributions to several areas of African philosophy: the history of African philosophy (Graness); political philosophy (Kasanda, Marzagora, and Žák); and the intersection between philosophy and literature (Coughlin, Rettová, and Vierke). Contributions: Writing the history of philosophy in Africa: where to begin? (Anke Graness); Applying the weapon of theory: comparing the philosophy of Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Kwame Nkrumah (Tomáš František Žák); The humanism of reconstruction: African intellectuals, decolonial critical theory and the opposition to the 'posts' (postmodernism, poststructuralism, postcolonialism) (Sara Marzagora); Exploring Pan-Africanism's theories: from race-based solidarity to political unity and beyond (Albert Kasanda); Dancing in their own style? Philosophy in Euphrase Kezilahabi's *Nagona/Mzingile* and the uses of postcolonial discourse in its analysis (David Coughlin); A solitary war? Genre, community and philosophy in Swahili culture (Alena Rettová); From across the ocean: considering travelling literary figurations as part of Swahili intellectual history (Clarissa Vierke). [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Rotte, Ralph

Western drones and African security / Ralph Rotte - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 85-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; national security; regional security; defence policy; weapons.

While unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have become a standard element of modern armed forces, African countries have been reluctant to acquire remotely piloted aircraft for military purposes until recently. This is mainly due to a lack of industrial capabilities and, for military purposes so far, procurement policies that have concentrated on small arms and light weapons, more prestigious armoured vehicles and combat aircraft. Moreover, counter-insurgency strategies in Africa tend to focus on manoeuvre warfare, co-opting rebels or fighting them using armed proxies. As a consequence, international counterterrorism operations against fanatical and reckless groups like al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Boko Haram in sub-Saharan Africa are characterised by a strong dependence on Western forces providing UAV-based reconnaissance and, in some cases for the United States, military strikes by drones. This essay reviews some of the incentives and problems of the use of UAVs in the African context. Given the geographical and military conditions of asymmetric warfare in Africa, and potential problems concerning international law, ethical aspects of the use of arms, and civil–military relations notwithstanding, it is argued that African security forces should develop their own UAV capabilities by intensifying their cooperation with Western armed forces. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

61 Sherwood, Marika

The African Students Association of America and Canada, 1941-1945 / Marika Sherwood - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 23-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; Nigeria; educational exchanges; foreign students; student movements; political history.

In 1943 African-American Roi Ottley noted in his 1943 book "New World A-Coming", that it was "the African Students Association [who] are keeping the issue [of the importance of Africa to the world economy] alive among American Negroes" (p.326). Some twenty years later, historian James Coleman in his book "Nigeria: Background to Nationalism" (1986) argued that "...developments outside Nigeria had important repercussions upon the growth of postwar nationalism. These centred mainly around the activities of Nigerian students abroad." (p.239). He then noted that the "twenty-eight African wartime students in America, with one or two exceptions, became leaders in the nationalist movement of their respective countries" (p.244). Though the work of the West African Students Union (WASU) in London has been chronicled, there is still no full write-up of the African Students Association of America and Canada (ASA) formed in 1942 by these students. In fact, Coleman minimizes the numbers of Africans studying in the USA during the 1930s and 1940s. Who were these students? What were they studying in in the USA, and when? Did they influence the USA or was the influence reciprocal? Is there any linkage between those early years and the increasing interest of the USA in Africa? Did their experiences in the USA influence the students' subsequent political activism for self-government, and perhaps even for Ibo independence? Did the students influence the newly established United Nations? This article is a chronological introduction to the activities of the African Students Association. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Special

Special issue on academic freedom in Africa = Numéro spécial sur liberté académique en Afrique / [CODESRIA] - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: Dakar : Codesria, (2014), 160 p. - (Journal of higher education in Africa, ISSN 0851-7762 ; vol. 12, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ethiopia; South Africa; higher education; universities; language policy; educational quality.

This special issue of the 'Journal of Higher Education' is entitled 'academic freedom in Africa'. Contributions: The shifting landscape of development cooperation: repercussions for African higher education (Damtew Teferra); Universities and regional development: lessons from the OECD regional assessment of the Free State, South Africa (Samuel Fongwa, Lochner Marais and Doreen Atkinson); African languages policy in education of

South Africa: 20 years of freedom or subjugation? (Neo Lekgotla laga Ramoupi); Revitalising higher education for Africa's future (Ebrima Sall & Ibrahim Oanda); Neoliberalism and the changing role of universities in Sub-Saharan Africa: the case of research and development (Daniel N. Sifuna); Quality assurance in Ethiopian higher education: boon or bandwagon in light of quality improvement? (Tefera Tadesse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Suremain, Charles-Édouard de

L'enfant du développement / éd. scientif. Charles-Édouard de Suremain et Doris Bonnet. - Paris : IRD, 2014. - 244 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Autrepart, ISSN 1278-3986 ; no. 72).

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Benin; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; children; economic aid; child soldiers; orphans; street children; child labour; AIDS.

À partir d'études de terrain réalisées dans les Caraïbes, en Afrique subsaharienne, en Amérique latine et en Asie du Sud-est, ce numéro d'Autrepart questionne à la fois la construction locale de l'enfant et les particularités éthiques de l'aide internationale. Au coeur de cette réflexion se dessinent des figures d'enfants - enfant travailleur, de la rue, orphelin, malade du sida, etc - qui renvoient à la notion plus générale d'enfant vulnérable. L'enfant apparaît comme un véritable acteur social, à la fois sujet et partenaire des interventions de l'aide internationale, et non plus uniquement comme objet de la protection de l'enfance. Contributions sur l'Afrique: La concurrence des souffrances. Genèse et usages électifs de la catégorie des orphelins et enfants vulnérables au temps du sida (Fabienne Hejoaka); À l'écoute des 'victimes' : les défis de la protection des 'vidomègon' au Bénin (Simona Morganti); Vulnerability and agency: figures of child soldiers within the narratives of child protection practitioners in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Sylvie Bodineau); 'La rue ne peut pas avoir d'enfants !' : Retour sur les projets de réinsertion des enfants vivant dans la rue (Burkina Faso) (Muriel Champy); De l'enfant-victime à l'enfant-acteur : le Samusocial Sénégal et la prise en charge de l'enfant en situation de rue à Dakar (Véronique Gilbert); Droits de l'enfant et libéralisation du secteur minier au Ghana (Géraldine André); L'évangélisation des enfants par les ONG confessionnelles en Côte d'Ivoire : entre aide humanitaire et développement moral (Marie Nathalie LeBlanc, Boris Koenig). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

64 Taylor, Ian

Dependency redux : why Africa is not rising / Ian Taylor - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 8-25 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international economic relations; global economy; economic development.

Whilst numerous accounts claim that the continent is on the rise, driven by high growth rates and supposed better governance and economic policies, Africa's dependent position in the global economy is being reified. This article seeks to analyse the dynamics which are accompanying a notional "rise" of Africa but which are actually contributing to the continent being pushed further and further into underdevelopment and dependency. It calls into question the superficial accounts of a continent on the move or that declare that the continent has somehow turned a definitive page in its history. A "rise" based on an intensification of resource extraction whilst dependency deepens, inequality increases and de-industrialisation continues apace, cannot be taken seriously. A model based on growth-for-growth's sake has replaced development and the agenda of industrialisation and moving Africa up the global production chain has been discarded. Instead, Africa's current "comparative advantage" as a primary commodity exporter is celebrated and reinforced. History repeats itself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

65 Tella, Oluwaseun

A declining or stable image? : an assessment of the United States' soft power in Africa / Oluwaseun Tella - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 151-166 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; international economic relations; development cooperation.

While the concept of soft power was coined by US scholar Joseph Nye in the early 1990s, the scholarly analysis of the US soft power in Africa remains scarce. This article seeks to engage with the question of soft power arising from US policies, political values and cultural exports in Africa. It employs both primary and secondary data, and focuses on the soft power impact of AGOA and PEPFAR on African perspectives on the US, as well as the impact of US popular culture, brands and educational exchange. The article found that, despite surveys pointing to increasing anti-US sentiments globally in the 21st century, Washington still wields significant soft power in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Walker-Said, Charlotte

Special issue: Wealth in pluralities : intersections of money, gender, and multiple values across African societies / guest eds.: Charlotte Walker-Said and Andrea Felber Seligman. - Boston, MA : Boston University, 2015. - p. 387-499. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (international journal of African historical studies, ISSN 0361-7882 ; vol. 48, no. 3) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Mali; Uganda; money; income; livelihoods; migration; marriage; marriage law; Catholic Church.

This special issue brings together four case studies that examine the pluralities of wealth and its movement in many forms and in different times throughout and between African

societies. The papers emphasize the varied strategies employed by Africans to manage wealth and risk in impermanent political, social and economic systems. On the one hand, new ways of securing property and prosperity shaped and were shaped while on the other hand, relationships and human interdependencies with longstanding value kept alive vibrant alternative types of currency or exchange in moments of pressure. The details of wealth management differ greatly in each case study, yet common strategies are found in distinctive regions and eras in African history. Contributions: Introduction. Wealth in pluralities: intersections of money, gender, and multiple values across African societies (Charlotte Walker-Said and Andrea Felber Seligman); Wealth, law, and moral authority: marriage and Christian mobilization in interwar Cameroon (Charlotte Walker-Said); Emigration and notions of wealth: cosmopolitanism and its limits in the Malian trade diaspora (Lagos 1960-2010) (Bennett Eason Cross); Wealth not by any other name: inland African material aesthetics in expanding commercial times, ca. 16th-20th centuries (Andrea Felber Seligman); "The African native has no pocket": monetary practices and currency transitions in early colonial Uganda (Karin Pallaver). [ASC Leiden abstract]

67 Zhang, Xiaoling

China's media and soft power in Africa : promotion and perceptions / edited by Xiaoling Zhang, Herman Wasserman, and Winston Mano. - New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. - XI, 237 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Palgrave series in Asia and Pacific studies) - Bibliogr.: p. 205-230. - Met index.

ISBN 1137545658

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; Ethiopia; Zimbabwe; Sudan; communication; mass media; journalism; international relations; conference papers (form); 2014.

This collective volume considers the concept of soft power and its relevance for Chinese-African relations and communications. It addresses questions such as: Why are Chinese media in Africa? How much soft power does China have in Africa? How is China's engagement represented in African countries' media? The contributions are based on papers presented at a conference titled, "China's soft power in Africa: emerging media and cultural relations between China and Africa", held in the University of Nottingham's Ningbo Campus in China (UNNC) in September 2014. After an introductory chapter, the contributions are organized in three sections: I. Theoretical, historical, and global; II. China's promotion, and III. Perceptions in Africa. A concluding chapter forms the last part of the book. Titles of the chapters: A world of shared influence (Xiaoling Zhang); Reflections of a soft power agnostic (Gary D. Rawnsley); The scramble for Asian soft power in Africa (Daya Kishan Thussu); Evolving media interactions between China and Africa (Ran Jijun); How much "soft power" does China have in Africa? (Helge Rønning); Why are Chinese media in Africa? evidence from three decades of Xinhua's news coverage of Africa (Dani Madrid-Morales); Constructive journalism: a new journalistic paradigm of Chinese media in

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Africa (Zhang Yanqiu and Simon Matingwina); Chinese perception of soft power: the role of the media in shaping Chinese views and discourses of foreign aid to Africa (May Tan-Mullins); Journalists and public perceptions of the politics of China's soft power in Kenya under the "look East" foreign policy (Jacinta Mwendu Maweu); Building blocks and themes in Chinese soft power towards Africa (Bob Wekesa); Positive portrayal of Sino-African relations in the Ethiopian press (Terje Skjerdal and Fufa Gusu); Engaging with China's soft power in Zimbabwe: Harare citizens' perception of China-Zimbabwe relations (Winston Mano); China's soft power in Sudan: increasing activity but how effective? (Daniel Johanson); Chinese soft power in Africa: findings, perspectives, and more questions (Herman Wasserman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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69 Amouri, Hamid El

Le "Printemps arabe", quels effets sur les relations intermaghrébines? : actes du colloque international organisé à la Faculté des Sciences juridiques, économiques et sociales de Salé en partenariat avec la REMALD et avec le concours de la Fondation Hanns-Seidel, les 28 et 29 mars 2013 / sous la dir. de Hamid El Amouri. - Rabat : REMALD, cop. 2014. - 180 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Thèmes actuels ; 89) - Publication de la revue marocaine d'administration locale et de développement (REMALD). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789954339497

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Arab Spring; economic integration; civil society; international relations; conference papers (form); 2013.

L'unité du Maghreb a fait l'objet de nombreux travaux scientifiques. Elle a été formulée en tant que projet politique par les chefs d'États maghrébins lors de création de l'UMA en 1989. Ce dessein, exclusivement institutionnel, paraît aujourd'hui révolu et le nouveau paradigme politique, en œuvre dans la région, est probablement porteur d'une nouvelle conception quant à l'avenir géopolitique de cet espace régional. Les auteurs de ces contributions s'inscrivent dans le cadre de ce nouveau paradigme en analysant la question de reconfiguration du champ politique dans chacun des pays du Maghreb en s'interrogeant sur ces nouvelles perspectives géopolitiques dans l'ensemble de la région. En même temps, le rôle des sociétés civiles dans ces processus est de plus en plus souligné. Contributeurs: Hamid El Amouri, Noureddine Jallal, Didier Baisset, Aicha Abounai, Sofiane Bouhdiba, Smail Kouttroub, Hosna Abdelhamid, Bassem Karray, André Cabanis, Azzouz Kerdoun, Kalthoum Saafi Hamda, Younés Zakkari, Adil Moussaoui, Abderrahman Belgourch. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

70 Belguidoum, Saïd

Dossier : villes et urbanités au Maghreb / sous la dir. de Saïd Belguidoum, Raffaele Cattedra et Aziz Iraki - In: *L'année du Maghreb*: (2015), no. 12, p. 11-210 - Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en arabe (p. 221), en français (p. 211) et en anglais (p. 217)..

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia; towns; urbanization; urban life; mural art; cinema.

Cette livraison du premier semestre de l'année 2015 de 'L'Année du Maghreb' est tout entière consacrée aux problèmes posés par la transition urbaine en cours au Maghreb. Contributions: Villes et urbanités au Maghreb (Saïd Belguidoum, Raffaele Cattedra et Aziz Iraki); Rôle des habitants dans l'invention de nouvelles formes d'urbanité dans la périphérie de Constantine (Algérie). Le cas de la ville nouvelle Ali Mendjeli (Ahcène Lakehal); 'Villes nouvelles' et urbanités émergentes dans les périphéries de Constantine et Marrakech (Jean-Marie Ballout); L'arrivée des centres commerciaux dans les marges urbaines de Rabat : Des lieux inédits de sociabilité et de déambulation urbaine (Tarik Harroud); La mobilisation des acteurs locaux en réaction aux projets d'aménagement des fronts d'eau de Rabat : Émergence de nouveaux acteurs et évolution des répertoires de l'action collective (Hicham Mouloudi); Évolution des registres de l'action, de la ruse à la mobilisation de la notion 'droit' par les habitants des bidonvilles au Maroc (Habiba Essahel); Les mobilisations sociales dans les territoires périphériques de Casablanca pendant les années 1990 (Wafae Belarbi); L'espace urbain algérois à l'épreuve de ses graffiti (Karim Ouaras); Cinéma et urbanité à Tunis sous le protectorat français (Morgan Corriou); Les territoires de l'alcool à Tunis et à Casablanca sous la période des Protectorats (1912-1956) : Des destins parallèles? (Nessim Znaïen). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

71 Graioud, Said

Migration, human rights and the politics of identity in a globalized world / [editors] Said Graioud & Taieb Belghazi. - Rabat : Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université Mohammed V, cop. 2014. - 257 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Colloquia and seminars, ISSN 1113-0377 ; no. 183) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789981593008

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Maghreb; migration; human rights; democratization; Arab Spring; identity; boundaries; national identity; conference papers (form); 2012.

This edited volume contains papers presented at the conference on "Migration, Human Rights, and the Politics of Identity in a Globalized World", organized in Rabat, Morocco, on 20-21 April 2012. The contributions examine migration, human rights, systems of exclusion, boundaries, (transnational) identities and notions of the nation-state in the wake of the Arab Spring in several countries in the Maghreb, especially Morocco. Contributions: Introduction (S. Graioud, T. Belghazi); Uprisings in North Africa & the Middle-East:

universalism & transnational nomadism (S. Graioud, T. Belghazi); Remembrance, political action, and ethics: reflections on the MENA uprisings (F. Laoudiyi); Calamities, refugees, and the global mobility regime (A. R. Smith); Language-related issues in a refugee context: linguistic human rights, a Baker's dozen (F. Z. Blila, S. Blila); Muslim immigrants' associations and the quest for identity and integration (M. Ennaji); Human rights, migration, and legal reforms in Morocco (K. Elmadmad); La nouvelle constitution du 1er Juillet 2011 et la politique migratoire au Maroc: atouts et défis en 2012 (A. Belguendouz); Between global financial crisis and the Arab Spring: a paradox in the vision of migration (O. Moumni); Framing Maghrebi women in France: exceptional bodies (M. El Fahli); Racism and the representations of sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco (Y. El Kirat El Allame, M. Hajjam, Y. Dguidegue); Rerouting corruption and reading culture: the story of Balram Halwai (Aparajita De); Arab Spring and hip hop 'cool' (C. Almeida); Some notes on festivity and power in the context of uprising (M. D. El-Maarouf). [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Nadir, Bouchra

L'environnement et le développement durable : les nouvelles alternatives / textes réunis par Bouchra Nadir. - [Rabat] : Université Mohammed V, Souissi, [2014]. - 272, 69 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Teksten in het Frans en Arabisch. - Texts from the international conference held in Rabat, November 12-13, 2012, organized by l'Équipe de recherche sur l'environnement et le développement durable, in partnership with the Société d'environnement et du génie urbain (SEGU)--Page 5. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9954916385

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Morocco; environmental management; sustainable development; climate change; energy resources; natural resource management; multinational enterprises; innovations; conference papers (form); 2012.

Cet ouvrage contient les textes présentés à la conférence internationale qui a eu lieu à Rabat en Novembre 2012. Les contributions examinent des innovations dans le développement durable et environnementale dans le Maghreb (spécialement le Maroc) dans le contexte des changements climatiques. Contributeurs: K. Berjaoui, B. Nadir, N. Talbi, B. Cheikh, K. Abdelsadok, P. Vaesken, M. Ndende, M. Azouagh, M. Felix, L. Garcia, L. Hamou, F. Bergès, S. Monier-Dilhan, A. Serhouchni, A. Maaninou, N. Marouane, M. Kacimi, M. Ziyad, A. Ghali, N. Madani, A. El Idrissi, L. Kabiri, P. Minoia, A. Ettayebi, F. Machmachi, A. Algayar, Y. Benaceur, C. Mzougui, Y. Lakhdar. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Peer, Stefanie Van de

Special issue : the North in African cinemas / [ed. by Stefanie Van de Peer]. - Bristol : Intellect, 2016. - p. 3-128. : illustrations. - (Journal of African cinemas, ISSN 1754-923X ; vol. 8, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; Maghreb; Morocco; Algeria; Egypt; Tunisia; cinema; films; filmmakers; women artists; gender; sexuality; Jews.

This special issue of *Journal of African Cinemas* is dedicated to the region north of the Sahara. It defines the region along geographical lines, and highlights the transnational nature of cinema from this region, while also recognizing an interest in national cinema in the individual countries under scrutiny. The approach is geographically and linguistically transnational in the sense that the issue includes chapters from the extreme east and west of North Africa, where dialects of the Arabic language share linguistic traits but also vary greatly. The order of the articles, which is not geographical but thematic, contributes to a transnational reading of topics and issues of concern to filmmakers and their audiences. Contents: Introduction to the special issue: the North in African cinemas (Stefanie Van De Peer); Golden age divas on the silver screen: challenging or conforming to dominant gender norms? (Mona Abdel-Fadil); Resistance and reinvention: representations of the belly dancing body in Raja Amari's "Satin rouge/Red Satin" (2002) (Kaya Davies Hayon); Constructions of sexuality in recent Maghrebi films by women film-makers (Patricia Caillé); The sacrificial sheep in three French-North African films: displacements and reappropriations (Dora Carpenter-Latiri); Religion and individual civil rights: Moroccan Jewish citizens in "Where are you going Moshe?" (Charles Elkabas); Algerian cinema between commercial and political pressures: the double distortion (Walid Benkhaled); Accented Algerian documentary: Jean-Pierre Lledo's "Trilogy of exile" (Sophie Bélot); Documenting defiance: women film-makers in Tahrir Square (May Telmissany). [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Zghidi, Nahed

Does economic freedom enhance the impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth in north African countries? : a panel data analysis / Nahed Zghidi, Imen Mohamed Sghaier, and Zouheir Abida - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 64-74 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; foreign investments; economic policy.

This article investigates the causal interactions between foreign direct investment (FDI), economic freedom and economic growth on a panel of four North African countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt), over a 5-year period from 1980 to 2013. Using the System Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) in a panel data analysis, the authors found strong evidence of a positive link between FDI and economic growth. They also found that economic freedom appears to be working as a complement to FDI and that the effect of FDI is more pronounced in the presence of the economic freedom variable. This means that the countries which promote greater freedom of economic activities benefit

more from the presence of multinational corporations (MNCs). Bibliogr., notes, sum.
[Journal abstract]

ALGERIA

75 Hachemaoui, Mohammed

Changement institutionnel 'vs' durabilité autoritaire : la trajectoire algérienne en perspective comparée / Mohammed Hachemaoui - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55., cah. 220, p. 649-686.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; political conditions; institutional change; authoritarianism.

Si l'étude des régimes autoritaires connaît depuis quelques années un regain d'intérêt considérable, l'examen du problème du changement institutionnel dans le cadre de la durabilité autoritaire demeure une énigme peu ou prou étudiée. Le présent article entend étudier ce problème dans le cas algérien. L'élection présidentielle d'avril 2014, qui aurait, selon l'interprétation dominante, imprimé la prééminence du raïs sur l'armée et les services de sécurité, constitue à ce titre un analyseur pertinent pour aborder ce puzzle. L'analyse, qui entend saisir les 'effets combinés' des institutions et du processus, distingue entre 'pouvoir despotique' et 'pouvoir infrastructurel', 'real politics' et 'pseudopolitics'. Partant de ce socle théorique, l'article démontre, à l'inverse de la narration conventionnelle, que la longévité de Bouteflika permet : d'accréditer le récit du 'tournant autocratique' du régime pour mieux simuler le simulacre du déclin de la police politique; d'offrir un portefeuille de temps à l'État profond pour lui permettre d'achever la préparation de la 'version 4.0' du prétorianisme algérien; de canaliser, en cas de montée de la contestation, le mécontentement populaire dans le rejet de la figure du raïs afin de mieux préserver les secteurs stratégiques du système que sont l'armée et l'État profond; de vendre l'après-Bouteflika comme étant un 'changement de régime'. Le parcours analytique déployé dans ce texte, en repérant la métamorphose souterraine de l'appareil de la police politique, permet d'élucider l'énigme du changement institutionnel dans le cadre de la durabilité autoritaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

76 Hadibi, Mohand Akli

Les jeunes filles en Kabylie dans les années 2000 : ces absentes omniprésentes / coord. par Mohand Akli Hadibi. - Oran : Centre de Recherche en Anthropologie Sociale et Culturelle (CRASC), cop. 2014. - 247, 8 p. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers du CRASC, ISSN 1112-3451 ; 31) - Tekst in Frans ; inhoudsopg. en inleiding ook in Arabisch. - Bibliogr.: p. 239-247. - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; girls; women; single persons; rural society; gender inequality; social change; women's education; family.

Ce livre présente les résultats d'une recherche autour de l'intégration sociale des jeunes filles par la voie économique, en examinant les conditions sociales dans le monde villageois en Kabylie. Les contributions focusent sur 1. Des jeunes filles ayant arrêté leur scolarité et/ou leur formation en raison d'échecs, de retrait d'ordre personnel, familial, social, 2. Des jeunes filles / jeunes femmes de 16 à 35 ans qui ne sont pas intégrées dans le système matrimonial (mariée, divorcée ou fiancée), 3. Des jeunes filles n'ayant aucune activité professionnelle mais qui exercent des activités informelles en évolution. Contributions: I) Modes de visibilité des jeunes filles à Djenane dans la Kabylie de la Soummam (L'enquête et son déroulement ; Sociologie des activités lucratives et domestiques ; Les stratégies des filles dans leurs dépoulements ; Réalisation des projets et leurs retombées matérielles et symboliques) (Mohand Akli Hadibi); II) Les jeunes filles d'Azzeffoun : activités et stratégies (L'enquête à Azzeffoun ; Entre activités lucratives et domestique ; Logique de formation et d'aide ; La réalisation) (Nadia Tabellout); III) Les jeunes filles de la localité d'Azazga : entre aspirations et contraintes sociales (L'enquête ; La maison : premier centre de formation ; La formation et les stages ; Sur les formes de négociation ; Le dedans et le dehors : un équilibre sur une corde raide ; Les formes de mobilisation des moyens matériels ; Le regard porté sur l'autre ; "Mon père m'a gâchée ma vie") (Karim Salhi); IV. Les formes d'insertion sociale des jeunes filles de la localité de Labâa Nat Iraten en Kabylie : entre les opportunités et les difficultés (Le déroulement de l'enquête ; Des activités domestiques et/ou lucratives ; Stratégies : formation et solidarité féminine et familiale ; Réalisation du projet : la mise en œuvre des activités des filles) (Azzedine Kinzi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

77 Sini, Chérif

La promotion du berbère en Algérie : de la prise de conscience intellectuelle au projet de société citoyenne / Chérif Sini - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 219, p. 445-466.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Kabyle; ethnic identity; Kabyle language; sociolinguistics.

Les réalités sociohistoriques à l'origine de la prise de conscience identitaire dans le milieu kabyle, de son évolution puis son émergence à la fin du XXe siècle en tant que force sociale et politique diamétralement opposée à l'arabisation ainsi que la gestion par les pouvoirs publics algériens de ce dossier, montrent que la revendication kabylophone est, en fait, le versant linguistique du projet de société hérité de l'aile radicale de la génération de militants pour l'indépendance de l'Algérie. Cette revendication est portée par les populations de jeunes générations aspirant à récupérer/défendre/promouvoir leur langue et à participer à la gestion de leur pays par l'instauration d'une démocratie participative. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBYA

78 Zambakari, Christopher

The misguided and mismanaged intervention in Libya : consequences for peace / Christopher Zambakari - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 44-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Libya; NATO; foreign intervention; responsibility to protect; African Union.

In this paper, the author critically analyses the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP), as it relates to the responsibility of intervening forces towards the people they claim to protect and the challenges that the situation in Libya now poses in the region and for the African Union (AU). The author focuses most of his attention on the coercive elements of the RtoP framework (Pillar III). This is the most contested element in the framework. Three questions guide this article: were there legitimate grounds to justify an external intervention in Libya? In the words of Hugh Roberts in 'Who Said Gaddafi Had to Go', '[w]hat if anything has Libya got in exchange for all the death and destruction that have been visited on it' since 2011? What are the practical implications and consequences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention, led by the United States (US), for regional peace? The author discusses the problems surrounding the US-NATO intervention, followed by an analysis of the various positions and narratives leading up to the intervention, the framing and justifications provided for the intervention, and an analysis of the AU's proposal for the resolution of the Libyan crisis. He analyses the various debates that took place in the US (Pentagon/White House), at the United Nations, among scholars in the West and in Africa, and among various actors who tried to broker a ceasefire in Libya before and during the intervention. The author concludes with a discussion of the implications for regional peace. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOROCCO

79 Aïdouni, Hamid

Mélanges / volume coordonné par Hamid Aïdouni. - Tétouan : Département de Langue et de Littérature Françaises, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de Tétouan, Université Abdelmalek Essaad, cop. 2014. - 233 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789954330241

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; literature; Berber languages; Arabization; in memoriams (form).

La première partie de cet ouvrage rend hommage à Boubkeur El Kouche en se penchant sur son œuvre littéraire et ses essais. Contributeurs: Daniel Aranjó, Abdelhamid Benajiba, Mohammed Saâd Zemmouri, Abdelilah El Khalifi, Moktar Chaoui, Sidi Mohamed El Yamlahi Ouazzani. Les contributions de la seconde partie touchent à des thèmes divers de langue, littérature et historiographie. Titres: La 'Rivière aux Grenades' de Michel Jobert

(Daniel Arango); Un aspect de la modernité de Mohamed Khaïr-Eddine: le traitement de l'histoire (Mohammed Saâd Zemmouri); La bohème tangéroise dans 'Zoco Chico' de Mohamed Choukri (Abdelilah El Khalifi); De quelques problèmes d'application des règles d'assignation des fonctions sémantiques nucléaires en français (Abdelkhalek Razky); Sémantique et logique (Abdelhamid Benajiba); Arabisation, mondialisation et langue amazighe (Mohammed Serhoual); Les 'Milles et une Nuits' ou la féminisation du récit (Hamid Aïdouni). [Résumé ASC Leiden].

80 Bendourou, Omar

La nouvelle Constitution marocaine a l'épreuve de la pratique : actes du colloque organisé les 18 et 19 avril 2013 / coordonné par Omar Bendourou, Rkia El Mossadeq, Mohammed Madani. - Casablanca : Éditions la Croisée des Chemins [etc.], 2015, cop. 2014. - 367 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 995410478X

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; democratization; constitutions; 2011; conference papers (form); 2013.

Ce livre regroupe les actes du colloque organisé les 18 et 19 avril 2013 à Rabat - Souissi autour de la thématique "La nouvelle Constitution marocaine a l'épreuve de la pratique". Les études concourent à montrer que le débat sur la nouvelle Constitution issue de la réforme constitutionnelle de 2011, ainsi que sa mise en œuvre ne sont pas encore achevés. Les contributeurs examinent le contexte politique de la genèse de la Constitution et réfléchissent sur les articulations, les agencements et les rapports réciproques entre Constitution et démocratie, Constitution et élections, Constitution et gouvernance. Contributions: Les dérives du pouvoir constituant (Rkia El Mossadeq); Constitutionnalisme sans démocratie : la fabrication et la mise en œuvre de la Constitution marocaine de 2011 (Mohammed Madani); Révolutions arabes et renouveau constitutionnel : une démocratisation inachevée (Malik Boumédiène); Réflexions sur la Constitution du 29 juillet 2011 et la démocratie (Omar Bendourou); Le Conseil constitutionnel marocain et le contrôle du législateur organique (Youssef Fassi Fihri); Le mouvement du 20 février entre essoufflement et mort politique (Abdeslam Bekkali); France/Maroc : deux Constitutions formellement révisées et marketées ... mais matériellement inchangées (Mathieu Touzeil-Divina); La dimension économique de la nouvelle Constitution, à l'épreuve des faits (Najib Akesbi); Constitution de 2011, dépenses publiques et exigences du développement durable : cas du Maroc (Abdelkader Berrada); La Constitution et sa mise en œuvre : gouvernance, responsabilité et (non) redevabilité (Azzedine Akesbi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

81 El Maarouf, Moulay Driss

Po(o)pular culture: measuring the 'shit' in Moroccan music festivals / Moulay Driss El Maarouf - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 327-342 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; festivals; bodily wastes; wastes.

Marginalized groups and individuals in Morocco are subject to modes of representation, in which the images and symbols of dirt used to describe/treat them as 'bouzebal' ('Bouzebal' is derived from the Standard Arabic word 'Azbal' (trash) and the darija term 'zbal' (also trash). 'Azbal' is a plural word for 'zibala'. It is usually used to refer to literal waste and things that are no longer needed. 'Zbal' is polysemic in that it can also be employed to indicate junky beings (no longer needed in society) or people with low moral standards. 'Bouzebal', however, is a strictly pejorative word used to denote a person with a lowly social status. It is also used to label members from the same social class whom one deems to be inferior to oneself. The label 'bouzebal' (meaning social junky) is a complex term that was initially meant to pin down socially disadvantaged people as trashy types that are deeply entrenched in filth. This article studies these and similar modes of representation in relation to the culture of festivalization in Morocco. The underrating of local artists at the expense of Western superstars, for instance, has prompted heated debates in Morocco about how festivals are maintainers of such unhealthy acts of separation. Festival agents are young and active festival practitioners who find in the festival an opportunity to negotiate power and make hints at 'tabouzabalit' (the state of being 'bouzebal') by way of discussing serious local plights (i.e. corruption, poverty, unemployment, and tyranny). The author will also show how cartoonists articulate this lowliness through images of dirt, waste, and excrement to underline the decadence underneath the images of majesty promoted by the state's 'spectacles of joy'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Graioud, Said

Migration, human rights and the politics of identity in a globalized world / [editors] Said Graioud & Taieb Belghazi. - Rabat : Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université Mohammed V, cop. 2014. - 257 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Colloquia and seminars, ISSN 1113-0377 ; no. 183) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789981593008

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Maghreb; migration; human rights; democratization; Arab Spring; identity; boundaries; national identity; conference papers (form); 2012.

This edited volume contains papers presented at the conference on "Migration, Human Rights, and the Politics of Identity in a Globalized World", organized in Rabat, Morocco, on 20-21 April 2012. The contributions examine migration, human rights, systems of exclusion, boundaries, (transnational) identities and notions of the nation-state in the wake of the Arab Spring in several countries in the Maghreb, especially Morocco. Contributions: Introduction (S. Graioud, T. Belghazi); Uprisings in North Africa & the Middle-East: universalism & transnational nomadism (S. Graioud, T. Belghazi); Remembrance, political action, and ethics: reflections on the MENA uprisings (F. Laoudiyi); Calamities, refugees,

and the global mobility regime (A. R. Smith); Language-related issues in a refugee context: linguistic human rights, a Baker's dozen (F. Z. Blila, S. Blila); Muslim immigrants' associations and the quest for identity and integration (M. Ennaji); Human rights, migration, and legal reforms in Morocco (K. Elmadmad); La nouvelle constitution du 1er Juillet 2011 et la politique migratoire au Maroc: atouts et défis en 2012 (A. Belguendouz); Between global financial crisis and the Arab Spring: a paradox in the vision of migration (O. Moumni); Framing Maghrebi women in France: exceptional bodies (M. El Fahli); Racism and the representations of sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco (Y. El Kirat El Allame, M. Hajjam, Y. Dguidegue); Rerouting corruption and reading culture: the story of Balram Halwai (Aparajita De); Arab Spring and hip hop 'cool' (C. Almeida); Some notes on festivity and power in the context of uprising (M. D. El-Maarouf). [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Haddy, Mohamed

La ville marocaine : regards croisés / sous la dir. Mohamed Haddy. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2015. - 202 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Sans frontieres) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343069123

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; urbanization; urban history; mining; urban sociology; coastal management; risk.

Cet ouvrage collectif explore le thème de l'urbanisation au Maroc sous trois angles: 1) Historicité de la ville; 2) Ville et modernité; 3) Ville et vivre-ensemble. Contributions: Introduction générale (Mohamed Haddy); De l'urbanisation au Maroc, depuis l'époque préromaine jusqu'à la première moitié du XX siècle (Hassan Zouhal); Processus d'urbanisation d'un territoire (Bouchra Sidi Hida); Regard sur la relation urbanisation/développement économique dans le contexte des pays en développement (PED) : cas du Maroc (Adil Zabadi et Anas Hattabou); Les mines et les villes minières marocaines : une mémoire collective et un patrimoine urbanistique à préserver (Abdelaziz Adidi); Dynamique urbaine et risques naturels côtiers : cas de la ville de Salé (Mohamed Mastère et Bouchta El Fellah); La ville et le lien social (Khadija Qesmoun); La ville et son devenir : quelles perspectives ? (Mohamed Haddy). [Résumé ASC Leiden].

84 Komat, Abdellatif

Entrepreneuriat et gestion des ressources humaines dans les P.M.E. : quelles pratiques pour la performance? / coordonné par Abdellatif Komat, Noureddine Charkaoui, Salah Koubaas. - Casablanca : Faculté des sciences juridiques, économiques et sociales, Université Hassan II, cop. 2015. - 599 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten, bibliogr.

ISBN 9789954956502

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; small enterprises; entrepreneurs; financial management; human resources; conference papers (form); 2012; 2013.

La présente publication est le fruit de deux colloques organisés à Casablanca (Maroc) en décembre 2012 et en mars 2013. Ces deux manifestations ont abordé des thèmes de la petite et moyenne entreprise (PME) suivant six axes : 1) Entrepreneuriat et gestion des ressources humaines : vision et cadre conceptuel; 2) Entrepreneuriat et gestion des ressources humaines : culture d'entreprise, accompagnement et enjeux face aux transformations locales et mondiales; 3) Responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise; 4) Financement des PME, décision d'investissement et contraintes normatives; 5) Enseignement et formation continue, leviers de la dynamique entrepreneuriale et de GRH (gestion des ressources humaines); 6) Entrepreneuriat et GRH : quelles pratiques et quelles mesures de la performance ? Contributeurs: M. Oubrich, N. Rih, M. El Yousfi, N. Khouri, N.-E. Soussi, S. Mekkaoui, A. Bourahla, L. Azouaou, X. Richet, I. Dekhissi, S. Mouaffak, H. Bellihi, M. El Agy, T. Amara, T. Ben Ali, R. Chroqui, F. Akotat, H. Ameziane, H. Boujettou, S. Yassine, F.Z. Alami, L. Fahssis, A. Ejbari, R. Edjbari, H. Hossari, D. Allam, A. Komat, A. Scouarnec, D. Ferar, Y. Alami. I. Sani, J. Arlotto, J.-M. Sahut, F. Teulon, M. Abbo [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Laachir, Karima

Special Issue : the aesthetics and politics of contemporary cultural production in Morocco / Karima Laachir [ed.]. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2016. - p. 7-147. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (journal of North African studies, ISSN 1743-9345 ; vol. 21, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; literature; films; popular culture; aesthetics; politics.

This special issue of 'The journal of North African studies' is based on the papers delivered at a international conference organised at School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, on 21 March 2014. The papers that came out of that conference explore the role played by contemporary Moroccan literature, cinema and popular culture - among other genres of cultural production - in revealing the complex social and political tensions in a society aspiring to freedom. Contributions: Creativity as a political choice (Mohammed Achaar); The aesthetics and politics of 'reading together' Moroccan novels in Arabic and French (Karima Laachir); 'Ihbat': disillusionment and the Arab Spring in Morocco (Taieb Belghazi & Abdelhay Moudden); The legacy of dissent: Mohamed Khair-Eddine and the ongoing cultural diversity debate in Morocco (Larbi Touaf); 'Flower Freak': how things fall apart in Mohamed Choukri's short stories (Abdellatif Akbib); Playing the 'Berber': the performance of Amazigh identities in contemporary Morocco (Cleo Jay); In their front yard: deconstructing masculinities in Bahaa Trabelsi's novels (Soumia Boutkhil); Women, madness, myth and film: exploring Moroccan psychological trauma and postmemory in 'Pegase' (Mohamed Mouftakir, 2010) (Valérie K. Orlando); Mapping Moroccan neoliberalism: melodrama and realist aesthetics in the films of Hakim Noury (Jamal Bahmad); The politics of 'taqlidi' rap: reimagining Moroccanness in the era of global flows

(Cristina Moreno Almeida); Defining Moroccaness: the aesthetics and politics of contemporary Moroccan fashion design (M. Angela Jansen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Labari, Brahim

Le rural au prisme des changements sociaux : regards sociologiques / Brahim Labari, Abderrahim Anbi (dir.). - Agadir : Faculté des Lettres des Sciences Humaines, Université Ibn Zohr, [2014]. - 165 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 160-161. - Met noten.

ISBN 9954508074

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; rural sociology; tourism; migration; gender; rural women; social change.

Cet ouvrage présente les recherches du département de sociologie de l'Université Ibn Zohr (Agadir, Maroc). Les contributions examinent la sociologie rurale du Maroc avec un focus sur le tourisme, la position de la femme et la migration. Plus que l'homme, la femme rurale est victime des changements socio-économiques. Contributions: Le rural au prisme des changements sociaux – regards sociologiques (B. Labari); Y-a-t-il une sociologie rurale sans Paul Pascon? Essai d'un état des lieux (A. Elkebir); La famille rurale face aux transformations socio-économiques: le cas des Beni Amir-Est-Provence Fquih Ben Salah (A. Anbi); La femme rurale et le développement durable au Maroc – constats et perspectives d'évolution (A. Alaoui, N. Gmira, S. Laaribya); Les femmes rurales au travail – l'affirmation problématique d'une identité (B. Labari); Les enjeux du développement touristique dans les oasis du sud marocain: le cas de l'oasis de Toudgha (M. Mahdane); La forêt marocaine et le monde rural – une relation de cause à effet (S. Laaribya, N. Gmira, A. Alaoui); Pour ne pas conclure (B. Labari, A. Anbi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SAHARA

87 Outram-Leman, Sven D.

Alexander Scott: constructing a legitimate geography of the Sahara from a captivity narrative, 1821 / Sven D. Outram-Leman - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 63-94 : ill. ASC Subject Headings: Sahara; Great Britain; geography; historical sources; expeditions; historiography; 1900-1949.

Alexander Scott's narrative of his captivity in the Sahara in the early nineteenth century presents a curious example of how information of foreign lands was received and legitimized in Britain. Through the input of individuals such as Joseph Banks and James Rennell, Scott's tale was presented as an authoritative account of the inaccessible West African interior. This article pursues this process of authentication and demonstrates how elements of the editors' preconceived notion of the region colored the subsequent text and associated cartography. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

TUNISIA

88 Hashshad, Farah

Révolution tunisienne et défis sécuritaires / sous la dir. de Farah Hached et Wahid Ferchichi ; en coll. avec Hana Ben Abda, Khansa Ben Tarjem, Khaled Mejri. - Sfax : Med Ali Édition (CAEU), cop. 2014. - 3 vol. in omslag. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 9973334337

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; intelligence services; archives; freedom of information; right to privacy; democratization.

La stabilité et la caractère répressif de l'État autoritaire tunisien ont longtemps été garantis par l'efficacité de sa police politique et par le contrôle systématique de ses citoyens au détriment de leurs libertés fondamentales. Tome 1, "Les archives de la dictature : entre justice transitionnelle et sécurité" réfléchit sur la question du traitement des archives de la police politique dans un contexte de transition démocratique et de justice transitionnelle. Sont proposés des outils conceptuels et juridiques pour la mise en place d'un cadre politique et juridique en conformité avec les standards internationaux. Tome 2, "Protection de la vie privée et transparence : dans le secteur de la sécurité" répond aux questions suivantes et cruciales dans la Tunisie d'aujourd'hui: Quelle protection de la vie privée des individus et des données à caractère personnel ? Quelles garanties relatives au traitement des données personnelles ? Quel droit d'accès à l'information détenue par les services de sécurité ? Tome 3, "Les services de renseignements tunisiens : quel contrôle?" traite de la réforme et le contrôle des services de renseignements, dans un temps où les incertitudes et les inquiétudes inhérentes à la situation de la transition politique (menaces sécuritaires, assassinats politiques, actes terroristes) réactivent les vieilles peurs concernant le retour du régime policier et de son lot d'actions arbitraires. Sont proposés des axes de réformes pour instituer un contrôle démocratique des services de renseignement, clarifier les compétences et les chaînes de responsabilité et trouver un équilibre entre, d'une part, les principes de protection des droits humains et, d'autre part, les contraintes sécuritaires. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Lahmar, Mouldi

Donner un sens au nom du festival de la ville : les enjeux de la reconstruction des liens d'appartenance dans une ville tunisienne naissante / Mouldi Lahmar - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 71-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; festivals; communities; identity.

L'objet de ce papier est d'analyser, à partir de l'observation d'un festival local (le festival d'Essalhi à El Hencha en Tunisie), les enjeux multiples de la reconstruction des liens

d'appartenance pour des populations rurales, qui se trouvent engagées -du fait de leur urbanisation récente- dans un processus de réorganisation et de renégociation de ces liens et des représentations qui leurs correspondent. Les conflits qui ont accompagné et accompagnent actuellement le processus décrit s'expriment parfois en termes de luttes communautaires identitaires, mobilisant des ruraux, alors que l'enjeu concerne essentiellement l'accès et l'appartenance au petit espace urbain en formation. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

90 Zghal, Abdelkader

Révolution tunisienne : compromis historique et citoyenneté politique : actes du colloque international organisé par le laboratoire Diraset et l'ATASC, 2-3-4 mai 2013 / sous la direction de Abdelkader Zghal, Abdelhamid Hénia, Fatma Ben Slimane. - Tunis : Laboratoire de recherche Diraset [etc.], cop. 2015. - 224 p. : foto. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 9789938071405

ASC Subject Headings: Tunisia; Algeria; political change; Arab Spring; citizenship; Islam; conference papers (form); 2013.

Citation d'Abdelkader Zghal, à qui cet ouvrage collectif est dédié: "Dans le contexte actuel, l'imaginaire général est ainsi fait que l'espace politique tunisien est structuré entre islamistes et "modernes". C'est le réel qui parle, se dit-on. En fait, nous projetons nos points de vue particuliers sur le réel et nous lisons ce réel. Mais ce "réel" qui reflète la polarisation évoquée n'est pas pertinent pour comprendre ce qui est en train de se passer et ne permet pas de voir la dynamique profonde de la société tunisienne ...". C'est dans cet esprit que les actes ci-réunis du colloque organisé les 2-4 mai 2013 à Tunis traitent du thème de la révolution tunisienne ainsi que des expériences de transition politique dans quelques autres pays (notamment la Turquie, l'Algérie, l'Allemagne (1989) et l'Espagne). Contributions sur la Tunisie et l'Algérie: Le politique et le religieux : à la recherche d'un nouveau paradigme (Abdelkader Zghal); Vers un compromis historique (Ahmed Ounaïes); Islam et citoyenneté, un compromis possible (Kalthoum Saafi Hamda); Autour de la première expérience constitutionnelle en Tunisie : une citoyenneté avant la lettre ? (Fatma Ben Slimane); Quis custodet custodes ? Les tribulations du contrôleur Salomon. Plongée dans l'administration du protectorat tunisien (1907-1914) (Jean-Pierre Dedieu); Les premières pas de la justice tunisienne. Le compromis impossible (1956-1959) (Hichem Abdessamad); L'exception tunisienne, pour un compromis historique (Mohamed Zine Elabidine Hamda); Le compromis historique : contrat social, rapport de force et politique de transition (sur l'Algérie) (Ahmed Ben Naoum); Quelques éléments pour contribuer à penser le changement socio-politique en Algérie aujourd'hui (Hassan Remaouin); Table ronde : Compromis historique et citoyenneté : un débat actuel; Synthèse : Penser la révolution en Tunisie et dans le monde arabe : quel contenu pour un compromis historique ? (Hassan Remaouin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

91 Friboulet, Jean-Jacques

Dynamiques des sociétés civiles en économie ouverte : études de cas et perspectives (Afrique de l'Ouest, Europe, Maghreb) / sous la dir. de Jean-Jacques Friboulet, Jean Brot et Hubert Gérardin. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2015. - 266 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811115218

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Algeria; Cameroon; Mali; France; civil society; State-society relationship; economic development; informal sector.

Introduction: Économie ouverte et sociétés civiles : quelles perspectives? (Jean-Jacques Friboulet, Jean Brot et Hubert Gérardin). Première partie: Organisations paysannes et émergence d'une société civile en Afrique subsaharienne; Deuxième partie: Ségmentation du marché du travail, économie informelle et promotion économique au Maghreb; Troisième partie: Logiques productives, logiques sociales et économie solidaire; Quatrième partie: Périmètre des politiques publiques et rôle des institutions internationales. Contributions de B. Boidin, É. Laidet, R. Manier, Y. Diasso, F. Kern, F. Nemiri-Yaïci, J.-L. Piermay, Y. Bellache, Ph. Adair, J. B. Fouda, F. Doligez, H. Gérardin, J. Poirot, S. Ongolo, L. Brimont, C. Merçay, S. Treillet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EGYPT

92 DiMeo, David

Unimaginable community: the failure of Nubian nationalism in Idris Ali's 'Dongola' / David DiMeo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 72-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Sudan; Nubians; minority groups; nationalism; novels.

The Egyptian Nubian author Idris Ali was a pioneer among modern writers depicting the marginal position of the Nubian community and the role of Egyptian nationalist policies in that marginalization. This article applies Benedict Anderson's theory of postcolonial nationalism, in particular, its emphasis on the role of colonial institutions in shaping the grammar of nationalism in emerging states, to Idris Ali's 'Dongola: a Nubian novel' to illustrate how the assertion of a distinctly Egyptian national identity necessarily involved the ostracism of the Nubian minority. The tragedy of the novel, however, is embodied in the semi-autobiographical protagonist's failed attempts to lead his countrymen in forging their own "imagined community." This article will examine the gap that renders the protagonist,

an example of the twentieth-century "protean man" identified by Robert Jay Lifton, incapable of speaking for his fellow Nubians, who remain voiceless subalterns of the type described by Gayatri Spivak. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

93 Foda, Omar

Anna and Ahmad : building modern temperance in Egypt (1884–1940) / Omar Foda - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2015), vol. 28, no. 1-2, p. 116-149.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; alcohol policy; organizations; Christianity; Islam.

This study looks to explain, using archival material from the Presbyterian Historical Society and the Egyptian National Archives, the fascinating presence of a temperance movement in late 19th and early 20th century Egypt, a Muslim-majority country. It looks at how the Egyptian temperance movement grew out of two separate traditions, Anglo-American and Islamic temperance. These traditions were divided by demographics and ideology, but came to be united in their goals, structures, and efficaciousness. Although both failed to enact meaningful legislation, they are excellent examples of the interaction between Anglo-American evangelicalism and the modern Muslim missionary movement. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

94 Obengo, Joel Okundi

Hydropolitics of the Nile : the case of Ethiopia and Egypt / Joel Okundi Obengo - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 95-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Ethiopia; international relations; Nile River; geopolitics; conflict prevention.

This article analyses the political relationship between Ethiopia and Egypt. It aims to provide an analytical framework to unpack this complex relationship and assess the impacts that the Nile River has on the nature of this relationship. It further identifies geopolitical factors determining the impacts of the Nile River on frameworks of actions and political opportunity structures in which political actors operate. Accordingly, the different combinations of these determinants lead to the formation of political actors and ensuing actions that can fuel conflict, sustain the status quo or build peace. The article seeks to provide tentative answers to the following questions: what can be done or what mechanisms might be used to reduce the risk of conflict? What parties should participate and what will be their roles? And how can modern technology and science contribute to a possible solution? Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

95 Owosuyi, Ifeoma Laura

Participatory constitution-making and why it matters : a review of the Egyptian experience / Ifeoma Laura Owosuyi - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 201-223.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; constitutional law; constitutions; popular participation.

This article considers the making of Egypt's post-Mubarak constitution after considering the fact that participatory constitution-making is accepted as a democratic norm allowing citizens to be involved in the creation of their constitution and their future. The author argues that the process by which a constitution is made is crucial for the framing and legitimising of that constitution. Therefore, political elites and state institutions should not wholly control the process. The views of two schools of thought - idealism and realism - are considered. These views, together with the influence of the state and the concept of participation of the citizenry in the constitution-making process, are measured against international law requirements and further applied in a critical evaluation of Egypt's constitution-making process from 2011 to 2014. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

96 Hashimshony-Yaffe, Nurit

In the absence of states : transnationalism and asylum - Eritrean refugees in Israel / Nurit Hashimshony-Yaffe and Hadas Yaron Mesghenna - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 121-146 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Israel; refugees; diasporas; NGO; political participation; civil society; State-society relationship.

This article focuses on organizations and social patterns operating within the Eritrean asylum community in Israel. The authors explore both community-based aid organizations and opposition groups, which together constitute, as they demonstrate, an Eritrean transnational civil society. The Eritrean community was created in Israel during the last few years with the arrival of Eritrean nationals fleeing their homeland and seeking protection. The authors consider how these organizations have developed as a unified exiled civil society and how they operate in the context of their State of origin (Eritrea) and of their State of asylum (Israel), while both States may effectively be present and/or absent in the community members' lives, such that the resulting community comprises a unique transnational state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

97 Riggan, Jennifer

Prison state, pariah, and proxy war : human rights narratives and the sovereignty backlash in Eritrea / Jennifer Riggan - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 57-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; images; terrorism; offences against human rights; press.

The Eritrean state has been depicted by media and by human rights organizations as a pariah and "prison state" violating the human rights of its citizens and engaging in senseless conflicts with its neighbors. The author examines these representations in mainstream, global media and the response to them in the rhetoric of Eritrea's leaders. The characterization of Eritrea conflates its human rights record with international policies, particularly support for Islamists in Somalia, and casts the country as rogue. President Isaias Afwerki's responses to these depictions draw on narratives of the international community persistently neglecting Eritrea, thus using discourses of isolationism and self-reliance to buttress his rule and situating critiques of Eritrea's human rights record as part of a broader attack on Eritrea's sovereignty. Eritrean leaders' assertions of sovereignty, the right to protect one's borders and govern within them, thus indirectly counter calls for an improved human rights record. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Sabar, Galia

Eritrean asylum seekers' lament ceremonies in Israel as contested sites of identity formation / Galia Sabar and Adam Rotbard - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 147-173.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Israel; Eritreans; refugees; mourning; national identity; diasporas.

Based on extensive qualitative research, this paper focuses on lament ceremonies Eritrean asylum seekers in Israel performed in public parks in 2008-2014. Specifically, the authors expose social and political structures of this diaspora, including mechanisms of survival in a context of harsh living conditions, a fragile legal status and a hostile environment. Following Werbner's analysis of diasporas as chaordic entities, having no single representation and fostering multiple identities, the authors show how chaordicness underlies this diaspora's ability to survive and thrive in Israel, and to embrace the unique Eritrean trans-local nationalism. They highlight how these public religious rituals were transformed into contested sites of identity formation following Israeli struggles against them. Finally, they shed light on the role that such ceremonies play in shaping transnational identities, as well as how disenfranchised communities of asylum seekers aim for visibility and recognition in the public sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

99 Ancel, Stéphane

L'Église orthodoxe 'täwahedo' d'Éthiopie et la révolution : assurer sa survie par la réforme (1974-1991) / Stéphane Ancel - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220, p. 687-710.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Ethiopian Church; Church and State; reform; Church history.

En septembre 1974, la déposition du roi des rois d'Éthiopie, Haïlé Sélassié (1930-1974), par une junte militaire marxiste marqua le début de la révolution éthiopienne. Pilier historique de la monarchie éthiopienne, le patriarcat de l'Église orthodoxe täwahedo d'Éthiopie a pu toutefois trouver sa place dans les nouveaux horizons idéologiques proposés par cette junte militaire. Il a surtout pu imposer une incroyable réforme à l'ensemble de l'Église. L'objet de cet article est d'interroger la place et le rôle de cette réforme dans l'ensemble des mesures prises par le patriarcat éthiopien afin de survivre dans le contexte de la junte militaire. Nous verrons que cette analyse apporte des éléments primordiaux sur les relations entre l'Église et l'État durant la période de la junte militaire, et qu'elle permet de sortir des dichotomies manichéennes qui présentent l'Église täwahedo soit comme martyr de la répression militaire, soit comme créature du régime révolutionnaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

100 Ancel, Stéphane

On the history of the Library of Mäqdäla : new findings / Stéphane Ancel, Denis Nosnitsin - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 90-95 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; libraries; manuscripts.

It has been known that only a part of the parchment manuscripts of Mäqdäla library seized by British expeditionary force in 1868 entered European collections. Many of those manuscripts stayed in Ethiopia but not much was known about them. New information on these manuscripts has been recently gathered by the team of the project "Ethio-SPaRe: Cultural Heritage of Christian Ethiopia – Salvation, Preservation and Research". Among manuscripts registered in monasteries and churches of East T?gray, some could have been identified as manuscripts previously coming from Mäqdäla library. The article presents these manuscripts and some of their features. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

101 Bulakh, Maria

Towards a comprehensive edition of the Arabic-Ethiopic glossary of al-Malik al-Af?al: part II: new readings from the second sheet / Maria Bulakh, Leonid Kogan - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 151-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Ge'ez language; Arabic language; dictionaries; 1300-1399.

In *Aethiopica* 16, the first part of new readings from the al-Malik al-Afʿal's 14th-century Arabic-Ethiopic Glossary was published. The present paper offers the results of analysis of the second sheet of the Glossary and contains all identifications which differ from those offered by Franz-Christof Muth. For the 53 entries from the second sheet of the Glossary, whose identification in Muth's publication is either missing altogether or not sufficiently convincing, new readings are offered and discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

102 Chekroun, Amélie

Dakar, capitale du sultanat éthiopien du Barr Sa'd ad-din (1415-1520) / Amélie Chekroun - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55., cah. 219, p. 569-586 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; capitals; archaeology; 1400-1499.

La ville de Dakar fut la première capitale du sultanat du Barr Sa'd ad-din fondé par les descendants des sultans de l'Ifat au début du XVe siècle. Dakar fut le cœur du plus important État islamique d'Éthiopie pendant près d'un siècle avant d'être remplacée par la ville de Harar en 1520. Peu présente dans les sources écrites médiévales et non encore localisée, la mémoire de cette ville a été occultée au profit de Harar, la tradition orale actuelle survalorisant le poids de Harar dans l'histoire islamique éthiopienne. En reprenant le dossier des documents écrits ainsi que les hypothèses de localisation, cet article fait un état des lieux des connaissances et propose des pistes pour poursuivre les recherches concernant Dakar. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

103 Demissie, Sewmehon

Gendered livelihood implications of resource access for livestock productivity improvement in the mixed croplivestock system of Central Highlands, Ethiopia / Sewmehon Demissie - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 65-86 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; livelihoods; farmers; livestock; gender; poverty.

Poor farmers in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia require essential assets to increase benefits from their livelihood activities. This paper demonstrates gender implications of accessing different livelihood assets in order to improve productivity and thus reduce poverty. Gendered Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (GSLF) with Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools was used to look at various issues related to livestock productivity and its contribution to farmers' livelihood improvement. Three major target groups of farmer households were purposely sampled to take part in PRA exercises. Aiming at improvements in livestock productivity and gendered livelihoods, this comparative study

was conducted in two case areas (Lenche Dima watershed and Kuhar Michael kebele), from June 2008 to February 2010, using qualitative approach. The study explored (1) the gender and livelihoods variations of access to assets and outputs/benefits, (2) implication of the above variations in improving water productivity especially for livestock keeping and then other livelihood activities, and (3) challenges, gaps, and entry points for targeting gender sensitive interventions. The result showed the existence of different levels of (1) gender and livelihoods variations between sites in accessing resources and benefits and (2) implications of the above variations on water productivity for livestock and other uses. Among the targeted farmer groups, women and young poor male farmers were identified as disadvantaged. This is mainly due to the limitations in accessing: 1) natural asset (land) for both farmer groups, 2) human asset (labour) for women farmers and 3) financial asset (money) for young farmers. They were also observed as more vulnerable groups for shocks like production failure and drought. Social assets such as kinship, joint arrangements, sharecropping and exchange arrangements, and Debo/Jigi-group works were important assets identified as temporary solutions helping these disadvantaged groups in addition to their own coping mechanisms. The study suggests that a consideration of the limitations of the disadvantaged groups in water/livestock development intervention options is necessary to narrow gendered livelihoods variations and hence minimize poverty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

104 Emire, Guday

Gender relations in access to and control over resources in Awra Amba community of Amhara region, Ethiopia / Guday Emire and Eskindir Teferi - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 1-36 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; gender relations; labour; gender division of labour; community participation.

This paper explores gender relations in access to and control over resources in the Awra Amba community of the Amhara Region, Ethiopia. The study employed primary and secondary data sources. The primary data were gathered through semistructured interviews with selected community members and key informants, focus group discussions with selected community and committee members, and nonparticipant observation of gender roles and relations in the study community. Secondary data were obtained through a critical review of related literature and documents. Both primary and secondary data were organized thematically and analyzed through systematic interpretation and triangulation of various sources. The study found that locally available resources are collectively owned and administered by the 'Development Committee' and income is equally distributed to all household heads at the end of each fiscal year. Gender relations in the study community are guided by the principle of mutual understanding among all the members of the community. Women, like their men counterparts, make important decisions through their

membership and leadership in different administrative committees. Women members of the community fulfill their basic needs as self-reliant workers, but not as being dependent upon their husbands. In general, the local economic and administrative structures, cultural values and principles promote equitable gender relations in division of labour and in access to educational opportunities, economic resources, leadership and decision-making at the household and community levels. This finding reveals that the existing gender relations in the Awra Amba community are contrary to gender relations in other communities of the Amhara Region, where the patriarchal gender ideology is most prevalent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

105 Galaty, John

Boundary-making and pastoral conflict along the Kenyan-Ethiopian borderlands / John Galaty - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 97-122 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Ethiopia; boundary conflicts; pastoralists; ethnic groups.

Boundaries are technologies of power and knowledge that shape spatial and social realities and our understandings of them. This article examines the effects of boundary-making between Kenya and Ethiopia, and investigates the effects of borders on states of peace and conflict among Turkana, Samburu, Borana, Gabra, and Dassanetch of northern Kenya. If borders divide people, people benefit nonetheless from the environmental, social, and political entropy that borders generate by using the energy of spatial differences to advance their own individual and collective life projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

106 Gervers, Michael

Churches built in the caves of Lasta (Wällo Province, Ethiopia) : a chronology / Michael Gervers - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 25-64 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; churches; architecture; architectural history.

The five churches of Yämrä'annä Krastos, Mäkina Mädanä 'Aläm, Mäkina Lädä Maryam, Wälye Iyasus and Žämmädu Maryam are all built in caves in the massif of Abunä Yosef, situated in the Lasta region of Wollo. Changes in their architectural forms suggest that they were constructed over a period of several hundred years in the order listed and as such represent a significant chronological model against which many of Ethiopia's rock-hewn churches may be compared. Until the publication of this paper, it has been universally accepted that the church of Yämrä'annä Krastos was built in the second half of the 12th century under the sponsorship of an eponymous king. Aspects of the church's architecture, such as the absence of a raised space reserved for the priesthood before the triumphal arch (the bema), point to a date of construction around the mid-13th century. By the end of the 13th century, as witnessed by Mäkina Mädanä 'Aläm and the other

churches built in caves, the full-width sanctuary becomes a characteristic which endures throughout 14th- and 15th -century Ethiopian church architecture. Y?mr??annä Kr?stos and Gännätä Maryam stand on the cusp of a major liturgical change which coincides with the transfer of royal power from the Zagwe dynasty to their Solomonic successors, who sought legitimacy by following Coptic practices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

107 Gizaw, Shumete

The role of regulatory and customary institutions to access farmland by rural youth in rural Sidama and Gedeo : the Case of Dara and Wenago Weredas, SNNPR, Ethiopia / Shumete Gizaw and Muluneh Woldetsadik - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 87-119 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; agricultural land; land tenure; customary law; rural youth; land scarcity; livelihoods.

The right to use and/or control land is central to the lives of rural populations where the main sources of livelihood are derived from agricultural land. Access to land may not be easily understood outside institutional contexts as these contexts are influential factors and land is also a natural asset in which its access is filtered through institutions. This article explores the role of customary and statutory institutions and their contributions to ensure access of rural youth to farmland in the context of the communities of Gedeo and Sidama, Ethiopia. Qualitative and quantitative data were triangulated by taking both youth and key informants as the main sources of information. The findings of the study show a somewhat 'pessimistic' picture shedding light on the hitherto neglected role of informal institutions to support the formal ones in land and other land related matters. Customary and regulatory institutions were observed to be 'conflicting' when dealing with land scarcity; both of these institutions have their own conditions, as customary practices are negotiated and the latter commanded through the rules of the game. It is the contention of this paper that both customary and statutory institutions should work in harmony and show a certain level of flexibility to reap the benefits of formal laws and to take advantage of informal institutions that are already embedded in society. Thus, as land scarcity is on the increase, identifying common interest between them seems essential to avert role confusion between customary and statutory institutions in order to own, manage and use land as well as to look for non-farming options for rural youth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

108 Guebreyesus, Namouna

Rim transactions of liqe Bätre : a preview of the transactions on lands in the mäzgäb of ?amärä-No? / Namouna Guebreyesus - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 96-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land tenure; legislation; manuscripts; 1700-1799.

The mǎzgǎb of ?amǎrǎ No?, also known as the collection of documents preserved in the manuscript, London, British Library, Oriental 508 and edited by Guidi in 1906, comprises legal texts registered adjoining religious texts. This manuscript is a Four Gospel manuscript from the church of ?amǎrǎ No? (Ethiopia) founded by Tewoflos in 1709. The accounts of the texts date from the 18th century, from the reign of a?e Tewoflos to the reign of a?e Gwalu, and take place in Gondär. One buyer who was very active in transactions around ?amǎrǎ No? was Liqe Bǎtre. The contracts of sale in which he is named use complicated patterns and suggest a refined legal conception of land ownership, with the employ of the notion of rim. This type of tenure has received diverging interpretations by scholars. The study of Liqe Bǎtre's contracts from Oriental 508 allows an understanding of rim as a type of tenure that may not include ownership of land. The justification for the exaggerated precaution of establishing guaranties in sales lies in the precarious tenure that this notion can imply. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

109 Hassen, Mohammed

Land tenure induced deforestation and environmental degradation in Ethiopia : the case of Arbagugu State Forest Development and Protection Project (a historical survey ca 1975-1991) / Mohammed Hassen - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 37-64 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land tenure; deforestation; environmental degradation; natural resources.

Conventionally, different factors like lack of technology, population explosion, a search for arable land, the need for construction materials, the expansion of commercial farms, and others are considered to be causes of deforestation in Ethiopia. This being true, however, the much neglected but crucial aspect of environmental degradation and a sequel to environmental malaise is not yet given the attention it deserves. The objective of this paper is to explore the cause and impact of this overarching problem by focusing on the Arbagugu State Forest Development and Protection Project, in North East Arsi which occurred between the years 1975-1991. This work is a case study of environmental history and is qualitative with both analytic and narrative approaches. Data for this study are culled both from primary and secondary sources as well as published and unpublished materials found in different places. To corroborate the written documents, information gathered through interview from oral informants contemporary to the event is used. For a better understanding of the historical events unfolding in the region the author has employed the degradation narrative. The finding shows the causal factors are the ineffective land tenure systems followed by the different governments of Ethiopia. App., biogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

110 Hussein, Jeylan Wolyie

Sociocognitive processes in the construction of identity and conflict between the Jarso and Girhi in eastern Ethiopia / Jeylan Wolyie Hussein, Fekadu Beyene and Richard Wentzell - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 89-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Barentu; Somali; ethnic identity; ethnic conflicts.

This article discusses the sociocognitive processes involved in the construction of identity, territory, and inter-group conflicts in eastern Ethiopia. The article is based on data collected through extensive fieldwork in the area. The article tries to show how macro-political and institutional orientations trigger ethno-territorial dynamics that change the meanings of territory, identity, and inter-group relations in the Jarso-Girhi territory. The article outlines the underlying processes and structures of identity-based categorizations and conflicts and how these are expressed and embodied through sociocognitive processes. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

111 Kassahun, Samson

Social capital and trust in slum areas: the case of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Samson Kassahun - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 171-185 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; informal settlements; communities; social conditions.

This study explores how social capital and socioeconomic variations in slum areas influence the fostering of social trust and confidence in the institutions. Through a multivariate analysis using 497 households in slum areas of Addis Ababa, the paper investigates how social capital dimensions and human and economic characteristics of the households are related to social trust and confidence in the institutions. It is shown that social trust and confidence in institutions are highly associated with increased participation in local associations and pattern of reciprocity among inhabitants. These findings provide qualified support for the systemic model of local social organization but challenge theories of social disorganization that predict lower levels of social capital in impoverished communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

112 Krzyzanowska, Magdalena

Early 20th century theological controversies in Ethiopia : a letter of the Coptic Metropolitan Pe?ros of 1904 / Magdalena Krzyzanowska, Stéphane Ancel - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 121-150 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; bishops; Copts; Ethiopian Church; letters.

In November-December 2012, the team of the Ethio-SpaRe project found a letter written by the Coptic Metropolitan Pe?ros (1881-1917) in 1904. The letter was copied into one of the books housed in the Q?dd?st Maryam monastery in Qäqäma. It deals with the Trinitarian

and Christological doctrines and is addressed to the clergy of Tḡray (Ethiopia). Because of its historical significance, the present article aims at editing and commenting this document. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

113 Manzo, Andrea

Snakes and sacrifices : tentative insights into the pre-Christian Ethiopian religion / Andrea Manzo - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 7-24 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; religion; Axum polity; archaeology; ritual murder.

Despite the recent efforts which were recently made in this field of study, the knowledge of the pre-Christian religion of Aksumite Northern Ethiopia remains very limited. This article presents the contribution that archaeology can make to debate on this topic. In particular, some archaeological finds from Betä Giyorgis, north of Aksum, and from Aksum itself which can be related to the cult of the snake and to the practice of human sacrifices are described. These finds, dating from the Proto-Aksumite (3rd–1st centuries B.C.) and the first part of the Aksumite (1st–4th centuries A.D.) periods, may support the reality of the cult of the snake and of the practice of human sacrifices, two elements characterizing the Ethiopian traditions related to Arwe, the mythic snake-king of Aksum. In the conclusions, these specific aspects which may have characterized the pre-Christian Ethiopian religion are put in a broader regional context, compared to what is known about similar cultic traits in the Nile valley, in the Near East, and in South Arabia. Possible links to be explored with further research covering the different traditions are suggested. Moreover, a possible evolution in the meaning of the snake in Ethiopia, from benevolent and helpful entity to dangerous monster, and, finally, to symbol of sin, is outlined. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

114 Nosnitsin, Denis

A fragment of an ancient hymnody manuscript from Mḡḡsar Gwḡḡila (Tḡray, Ethiopia) / Denis Nosnitsin, Ira Rabin - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 25-64 : ill., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; manuscripts; religious songs; Ge'ez language.

The article presents a multidisciplinary analysis of an old fragment of a hymnody manuscript recently recorded in one of the ecclesiastic libraries of East Tḡray (Ethiopia). The handwriting on the fragment demonstrates pre-14th century palaeographic features. A peculiarity of the text is represented by the so-called "odd vocalization", with many words vocalized in a way different from the standard Gḡḡḡz. The content of the fragment is a sequence of antiphons, some having been identified. A non-destructive material analysis, aimed at identifying the chemical components of the inks, revealed that the black ink used in the fragment is dissimilar from the common carbon inks attested in more recent

manuscripts of the same ecclesiastic library. It does contain a high quantity of iron and a few other metals; however, it cannot be plainly identified as iron-gall-inks. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Obengo, Joel Okundi

Hydropolitics of the Nile : the case of Ethiopia and Egypt / Joel Okundi Obengo - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 95-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Ethiopia; international relations; Nile River; geopolitics; conflict prevention.

This article analyses the political relationship between Ethiopia and Egypt. It aims to provide an analytical framework to unpack this complex relationship and assess the impacts that the Nile River has on the nature of this relationship. It further identifies geopolitical factors determining the impacts of the Nile River on frameworks of actions and political opportunity structures in which political actors operate. Accordingly, the different combinations of these determinants lead to the formation of political actors and ensuing actions that can fuel conflict, sustain the status quo or build peace. The article seeks to provide tentative answers to the following questions: what can be done or what mechanisms might be used to reduce the risk of conflict? What parties should participate and what will be their roles? And how can modern technology and science contribute to a possible solution? Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

116 Reda, Kelemework Tafere

Dynamics in pastoral resource management and conflict in the Borana rangelands of southern Ethiopia / Kelemework Tafere Reda - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 31-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; natural resource management; Boran; pastoralists.

Based on primary and secondary data, this paper provides a qualitative account of current changes in the pattern of natural resource management as a result of resource degradation and conflict in the Borana rangelands of southern Ethiopia. Population pressure, recurrent drought and the depleted carrying capacity of pastoral resources, as well as the encroachment of neighbouring ethnic groups, present the Borana community with a significant challenge. The diminishing resilience of traditional politico-judicial institutions under the famous 'Gada' system often result in the rise of new forms of land use such as farming and private enclosures, which compete with the traditional communal tenure system. The gradual collapse of traditional norms and value systems and the apparent inefficiency in the formal administrative structures have exacerbated the problems of resource degradation and conflict between multiple resource-users. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Tefera, Amsalu

Colophonic reflections on Dʿrsanä ʾʾyon and Kʾbrä Nägäst / Amsalu Tefera - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 78-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Ethiopian Church; sermons; manuscripts.

This article briefly describes and discusses three Ethiopic manuscripts jointly containing Dʿrsanä ʾʾyon 'homily on [the glory of] Zion' followed by Kʾbrä Nägäst 'Dignity of Kings' as a single literary unit. It also lists the incipit and desinit of each manuscript with their peculiar features. Finally, an edition and translation of their lengthy colophon is presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Venkataraman, M.

Decentralization and primary education service delivery : an assessment of two woredas in the Oromo nationality zone, Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia / M. Venkataraman, Eyob Keno - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 3, p. 165-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; decentralization; social services; education; community participation.

Ethiopia's post 1991 decentralization drive is a fairly recent phenomenon borne out of the realization that devolution of political powers to constituent units would be the best alternative in ensuring development. The move, which was also inevitable given the history of a little over two decades of authoritarian rule in the country, was deepened culminating in the launching of District Level Decentralization Programme (dldp) in 2001 in order to enhance the scope and quality of the delivery of social services to the grass root level communities. This article aims to assess the extent of service delivery with education sector as its focus taking the case of two selected Woredas from Oromo Nationality Zone of Amhara National Regional State and find out constraints if any on the provision of the same. Using primary data collected from sampled population of the two Woredas, the article analyzes how far Ethiopia's decentralization drive has produced the desired results in terms of performance of the woredas in service delivery and thereby benefiting the concerned community people at large. The findings of the study reveal that although there have been significant improvements made in extending educational service delivery in the two woredas, the quality of it is constrained in view of existing challenges such as lack of adequate financial support, trained manpower, increasing rate of teacher attrition, lack of adequate participation by the community and planning and these have to be tackled with in order that meaningful devolution of powers at the grass root level is assured. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA - HORN OF AFRICA

HORN OF AFRICA

119 Ranzini, Paola

Les littératures de la Corne de l'Afrique : regards croisés / Paola Ranzini. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2016. - 308 p. ; 22 cm. - (Lettres du Sud) - Met noten.

ISBN 2811114890

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; Eritrea; Somalia; Djibouti; Italy; literature; literary criticism; poetry; diasporas; theatre.

Cet ouvrage contient des perspectives d'historiens, de chercheurs, de journalistes, d'écrivains, migrants ou non et d'écrivains de la diaspora sur les littératures (orale et écrite) et langues de la Corne de l'Afrique à travers l'histoire coloniale et postcoloniale. Contributions: Avant-propos (O. Favier, A. Proto Pisani); Introduction historique aux littératures de la corne de l'Afrique (D. Morin); Situation de la poésie dans la diaspora somalienne (W. Souny); À la recherche d'une voix, mais laquelle? L'esthétique du doute et l'aporie comme mode de résistance dans la trilogie "Du sang au soleil" de Nuruddin Farah (M. Gonzalez); Trilogie pour une terre perdue: "Le Pays sans ombre", "Cahier nomade", "Baldala" d'Abdourahman Ali Waberi (B. Urbani); Littérature nationale, postcolonialité, migration, la création d'un nouvel espace littéraire (D. Comberiati); "Un pas que ma jambe se refuse à faire": expériences collaboratives et croisement de regards sur le colonialisme italien (S. Brioni); Pour une paix durable (K. M. Aden); Une écriture à la lisière des genres: "Regina di fiori e di perle" de Gabriella Ghermandi (A. Proto Pisani); "Regina di fiori e di perle": une narration au théâtre (P. Ranzini); Reine de fleurs et de perles (extraits) (G. Ghermandi); Quatre temps, quatre pays, quatre écrivains. Regards occidentaux sur des enfers est-africains (O. Favier); Écrire sur l'Érythrée, "trafiquer dans l'inconnu" (L. Vincent). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SOMALIA

120 Chonka, Peter

Spies, stonework, and the suuq: Somali nationalism and the narrative politics of pro-Harakat Al Shabaab Al Mujaahidiin online propaganda / Peter Chonka - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 247-265.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Islamic movements; nationalism; propaganda; Internet.

Since 2013, media affiliates of Harakat Al Shabaab Al Mujaahidiin (HSM) have been producing and disseminating online documentary-style videos presenting daily life in areas of south-central Somalia under the militant group's control. In the context of their wider 'jihad' waged against foreign occupiers and an 'apostate' Federal Government, these videos feature narratives of nationalist economic self-determination as alternatives to aid

dependence and the allegedly nefarious interference of external powers in Somalia. This paper analyses the iconography of these videos in the context of the 'narrative politics' of a fragmented modern Somalia. If HSM has, at times, been characterised by a broad ideological divide between factions with an 'internationalist' jihadi outlook and those with a more pragmatic 'nationalist' worldview, then the discourses of this latter faction require detailed analysis not only for a clearer understanding of the internal dynamics of the HSM insurgency but also in regards to the wider role of narratives of Somali ethno-nationalism in ongoing processes of state reconfiguration. The paper argues that although HSM no longer benefits from the popular nationalist kudos it previously enjoyed in its resistance to the Ethiopian invasion of 2006, it nonetheless operates in a discursive battlefield where narratives around malign foreign intervention - based on exploitation of socio-political divisions of society and the dependence brought by external humanitarian aid - transcend the movement itself and find expression in the wider public spheres of news media and popular commentary. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

121 Stremlau, Nicole

Constitution-making, media, and the politics of participation in Somalia / Nicole Stremlau - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 225-245.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; constitutions; sovereignty; international relations; mass media.

The United Nations-led constitution-making process, while highly controversial, has sought to create an opening to help Somalia transition to a new phase in its political development. This article considers the structural features, problems, and opportunities of the process, particularly in the context of debates over external interventions and state sovereignty. It also addresses an area that is often overlooked during constitution-making: the role of media and communications in advancing narratives that not only shape perceptions, but also define the scope of the debate. International actors have worked to promote legitimating narratives, emphasizing certain aspects and values with a focus on the constitution being "Somali-owned". This article shows how local and private media treated and reshaped these emphases and priorities. At this stage it is not possible to conclude whether efforts to "sell" the constitution have generated greater legitimacy, but what is clear is that the narratives that have dominated public discourse have been focused on participation and politicking, reflecting underlying concerns about which groups will have access to state resources, as well as responding to the interventions by international actors. This emphasis has obscured the role of local legal cultures and previous experiences with grassroots constitutionmaking processes and reconciliation in the Somali territories that might allow for the reimagining of the nation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Stremlau, Nicole

The political economy of the media in the Somali conflict / Nicole Stremlau, Emanuele Fantini, and Ridwan M. Osman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 43-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; mass media; political economy; State collapse; ethics.

This article explores the political economy of the media in the context of weak formal state institutions in Somalia. Drawing on literature examining the political economy of war, the authors argue that, rather than being either a system of anarchy or a system in which journalists strive to serve normative functions of a fourth estate, the media in Somalia have their own internal logic that operates according to local norms and rules. This accounts for the media's ability to continue to grow despite the serious security concerns and the absence of strong state institutions and regulations, as well as predictable and regular revenue. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

123 Brosché, Johan

Crisis of governance in South Sudan : electoral politics and violence in the world's newest nation / Johan Brosché and Kristine Höglund - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 67-90.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; democratization; political violence; politicians.

Since mid-December 2013, thousands of people have been killed in armed conflict in South Sudan. The fighting is entrenched in a power struggle between the main political contenders ahead of elections which were scheduled for 2015. This article examines the violence in South Sudan since the North-South war ended with a focus on the consequences of the introduction of electoral politics. The research contributes to the literature on state-building and peace-building in war-torn societies, by exploring how the extreme levels of violence are linked to three groups of factors. First, the stakes involved in being part of the government are extremely high, since it is the only way to secure political and economic influence. Second, the actors involved in political life are dominated by individuals who held positions within the rebel groups, which increases the risk of political differences turning violent. Third, the institutions important for a legitimate electoral process, and which work to prevent violence, are weak or non-existent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

124 Spears, Ian S.

Sudan and South Sudan : accounting for their intractable conflicts / Ian S. Spears and Patrick Wight - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 143-158.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; war; conflict; conflict resolution.

This paper examines the persistence of violent conflicts in the two Sudans. It examines standard macro-approaches to conflict resolution - democracy, inclusiveness, intervention, secession, as well as the more radical "let-them-fight" thesis - to demonstrate the limitations on the ability of outsiders to manage the conflicts. It concludes that relying on these approaches alone is not likely to lead to meaningful and lasting conflict resolution. The causes of Sudan's and South Sudan's wars run deeper than a failure to be inclusive and are instead connected to the nature of the state in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

125 Abdelhay, Ashraf

The colonial linguistics of governance in Sudan: the Rejaf Language Conference, 1928 / Ashraf Abdelhay, Busi Makoni & Sinfree Makoni - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 343-358.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; conferences; Arabic language; linguistics; language history.

This paper explores the discursive history of 'language-making' in the context of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, focusing on a significant colonial moment of standardisation: The Rejaf Language Conference (RLC) of 1928. Through inspecting the report of the proceedings of the RLC, the paper contends that this institutional event contributed to the construction of racial and regional differences by, then: (1) being informed by scientific theories of racial categorisation as an epistemological basis for creating a stratified local sociolinguistic system; (2) with a Eurocentric audience design, inventing 'technical versions' of 'local vernaculars' and 'language groups' imbued with specific indexical values, anchored to specific localities and social identities; (3) relationally, vernacularising Arabic by reworking its ideological load and orthographic order determined by a colonial economy of education; (4) artefactualising a pluralistic image of the society as an effect and function of institutional linguistic classification of forms tied to specific localities and people; and (5) resulting in the planned absence of a perceived 'indigenous' lingua franca in the Southern Sudan. The RLC as a relatively regimented format, characterised by a rationalised absence of the 'local voice', was one of the significant contexts in which the very disciplinary identity of linguistics was rationalised, resisted, and maintained. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 DiMeo, David

Unimaginable community: the failure of Nubian nationalism in Idris Ali's 'Dongola' / David DiMeo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 72-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Sudan; Nubians; minority groups; nationalism; novels.

The Egyptian Nubian author Idris Ali was a pioneer among modern writers depicting the marginal position of the Nubian community and the role of Egyptian nationalist policies in that marginalization. This article applies Benedict Anderson's theory of postcolonial nationalism, in particular, its emphasis on the role of colonial institutions in shaping the grammar of nationalism in emerging states, to Idris Ali's 'Dongola: a Nubian novel' to illustrate how the assertion of a distinctly Egyptian national identity necessarily involved the ostracism of the Nubian minority. The tragedy of the novel, however, is embodied in the semi-autobiographical protagonist's failed attempts to lead his countrymen in forging their own "imagined community." This article will examine the gap that renders the protagonist, an example of the twentieth-century "protean man" identified by Robert Jay Lifton, incapable of speaking for his fellow Nubians, who remain voiceless subalterns of the type described by Gayatri Spivak. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

127 Spears, Ian S.

Sudan and South Sudan : accounting for their intractable conflicts / Ian S. Spears and Patrick Wight - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 143-158.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; war; conflict; conflict resolution.

This paper examines the persistence of violent conflicts in the two Sudans. It examines standard macro-approaches to conflict resolution - democracy, inclusiveness, intervention, secession, as well as the more radical "let-them-fight" thesis - to demonstrate the limitations on the ability of outsiders to manage the conflicts. It concludes that relying on these approaches alone is not likely to lead to meaningful and lasting conflict resolution. The causes of Sudan's and South Sudan's wars run deeper than a failure to be inclusive and are instead connected to the nature of the state in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

128 Adedeji, Adedayo O.

Infectious diseases, longevity and labour productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa / Adedayo O. Adedeji and Anthony E. Akinlo - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 127-139 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; age distribution; ageing; diseases; labour productivity.

In recent times, the increases in longevity of sub-Saharan Africans are expected to transform into substantial economic gains. Unfortunately, the rising longevity is accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of diseases. This study, therefore, examined the impact of infectious diseases (HIV and TB) in the relationship between longevity and labour productivity in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) using panel data that spanned between 1990 and 2012. The study covered 38 of the 48 countries in SSA and adopted Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) for data analysis. The results revealed that the negative effects of HIV on longevity and TB on labour productivity were statistically significant, as longevity was an increasing function of labour productivity. Thus, HIV and TB formed an infectious-disease-trap for longevity and labour productivity in SSA. It was further found that food availability was vital for longevity and labour productivity; while basic education and capital stock were crucial in spurring labour productivity. This study recommended that both HIV and TB diseases needed to be accorded equal attention in health policy formulation and budgeting by both the government and non-governmental organizations in tackling health challenges in SSA. Also, both public and private sectors should be adequately involved in the effort against the spread of HIV and TB diseases in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

129 Akobeng, Eric

Growth and Institutions : a potential medicine for the poor in sub-Saharan Africa / Eric Akobeng - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 1-17 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; gross national product; poverty reduction; institutions; economic models.

The conventional wisdom is that growth is a precondition for poverty reduction. Paying particular attention to the level of growth, poverty and institutions in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), this paper investigates the effect of GDP per capita growth and sectoral growth on poverty and explores whether the growth-poverty link can be strengthened by institutions. Using the panel dataset of 41 SSA countries over the period 1981-2010 and dynamic two-step system generalized method of moment (GMM) estimator; it is found that GDP per

capita growth is an important instrument for poverty reduction. Also, the growth of agriculture and the service sectors have direct poverty-reducing effects. The paper further reveals that good and accountable government, bureaucratic quality and sound policies and regulations are important ingredients in sustaining the growth-poverty link in SSA. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Cooper-Knock, Sarah Jane

Law and social order in Africa : introduction / Sarah Jane Cooper-Knock and George H. Karekwaivanane - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 33-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; police; legal practitioners; law.

From the colonial period onwards, there has been a marked expansion in the range of formal and informal institutions enforcing regimes of law and social order across Africa. At the same time, practices and ideas about law, justice, policing and professionalism have proliferated, drawing on a diverse range of influences. This article introduces a themed part issue that explores the lived realities of law and social order in colonial and postcolonial Africa. The articles included examine how diverse actors such as "ordinary" citizens, the police and legal professionals understand, enact and contest ideas about law and social order. They adopt different disciplinary perspectives and draw on fieldwork from Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The papers were originally presented at the "Law and social order" workshop at the University of Oxford on 9 March 2012. [ASC Leiden abstract]

131 Gakpa, Lewis Landry

L'importance des reformes institutionnelles dans l'attractivité des IDE dans les Etats en période de post conflit d'Afrique subsaharienne : une analyse empirique / Lewis Landry Gakpa - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 39-52 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; foreign investments; economic development; peacebuilding; institutions.

Ce papier analyse le rôle que pourrait jouer des reformes institutionnelles dans l'attractivité des Investissements Directs Etrangers dans les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne post conflit d'une part et d'autre part, cherche à expliciter le lien entre ces investissements directs étrangers et la croissance économique, au cours de la période 1996-2014. Les résultats sont obtenus à partir de la méthode Pool Mean Group qui est plus efficace que les méthodes traditionnelles de panel et qui renforce donc notre analyse. Il ressort des résultats que la qualité de certaines institutions telles que les droits de propriété et les droits politiques conditionne l'attrait des IDE dans cette catégorie de pays. Il est donc clair qu'une action rigoureuse et vigoureuse, notamment des reformes institutionnelles sont nécessaires à ce niveau pour permettre à ces pays de tirer pleinement parti des avantages des flux d'IDE. A cela s'ajoutent la stabilité macroéconomique (mesurée par le taux

d'inflation) et le degré d'ouverture dans la zone qui constituent des déterminants importants des IDE. Dans un second temps, en analysant l'impact des IDE sur la croissance économique, nous concluons quant à la nature bénéfique des entrées d'IDE sur l'économie de la plupart de cette catégorie de pays. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

132 Morvaridi, Behrooz

Does sub-Saharan Africa need capitalist philanthropy to reduce poverty and achieve food security? / Behrooz Morvaridi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 151-159.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; foundations; gifts; charities; capitalism.

This briefing focuses on new philanthropy or capitalist philanthropy. This new form of philanthropy has emerged on the back of neoliberal economic globalisation, which has invigorated wealth concentration in the hands of a few "super-rich" individuals and families emanating from both the global south and the global north. Super-rich capitalists who have become globally known for active involvement in philanthropy through charities and their own charitable foundations are denoted here as capitalist philanthropists. The article discusses this phenomenon in the African context. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Sheldon, Kathleen

ASR Forum on women and gender in Africa: part 2 / Kathleen Sheldon and Judith Van Allen, guest eds - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 123-214 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Ghana; Senegal; South Africa; married women; marriage; romantic relationships; gender relations; women's organizations; cartoons.

This issue of African Studies Review contains the second part of the Forum on Women and Gender in Africa, guest edited by Judith Van Allen and Kathleen Sheldon. The first installment of the forum was featured in the December issue (volume 58, number 3), and focused on women in southern Africa. This group of essays includes articles on women in Uganda, Ghana, and Senegal, plus a featured commentary on a new graphic history of women's political resistance in Crossroads, South Africa. Contributions: "Whether they promised each other some thing is difficult to work out" : the complicated history of marriage in Uganda (Rhiannon Stephens); "Marrying out" for love : women's narratives of polygyny and alternative marriage choices in contemporary Senegal (Hélène Neveu Kringelbach); Expressions of masculinity and femininity in husbands' care of wives with cancer in Accra (Deborah Atobrah and Akosua Adomako Ampofo); Graphic novel histories: women's organized resistance to slum clearance in crossroads, South Africa, 1975–2015 (Koni Benson). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

134 Ssozi, John

The comparative economics of catch-up in output per worker, total factor productivity and technological gain in Sub-Saharan Africa / John Ssozi and Simplice A. Asongu - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 215-228 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; productivity; technology; foreign investments.

Using the two-step system general method of moments panel data analysis the authors first investigate the effects of external financial flows on total factor productivity and technological gain, and then use the beta catch-up and sigma convergence to compare dispersions in output per worker, total factor productivity and technological gain in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for the years 1980-2010. The comparative evidence is articulated with income levels, years of schooling, and health factors. The authors find; first, a positive association between foreign direct investment, trade openness, foreign aid, remittances and total factor productivity. However, when foreign direct investment is interacted with schooling, its direct effect becomes negative on total factor productivity. Second, beta catch-up is between 19.22 percent and 19.70 percent per annum with corresponding time to full catch-up of 25.38 years and 26.01 years respectively. Third, they find sigma-convergence among low-income nations and upper-middle income nations separately, but not for the entire sample together. Fourth, schooling in SSA is not yet a significant source of technology, but it can make external financial inflows more effective. Policies to induce external financial flows are not enough for development if absorptive capacity is low. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

135 Tei Mensah, Justice

What drives structural transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa? / Justice Tei Mensah ... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 157-169 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; government policy; reform; sustainable development.

This article provides an empirical assessment of the driving forces behind structural transformation in sub-Saharan Africa, and to further access the role of structural reforms in accounting for cross-country differences in transformation. Evidence from this paper reveals that country specific fundamentals, institutions and policy reforms as well as governance and fiscal reforms are the key drivers of transformation in the region. A set of policy strategies is proposed to engender sustained transformation and development in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

136 Anyanwu, John C.

Empirical analysis of the key drivers of income inequality in West Africa / John C. Anyanwu, Andrew E. O. Erhijakpor, and Emeka Obi - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 18-38 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; income distribution; economic models.

This paper extends and contributes to the literature on the drivers of income inequality in West Africa. Principally, it empirically assesses the impact of key domestic and external drivers of income inequality with a view to drawing key lessons for West African countries. Using the dynamic system GMM estimation procedure, the authors analyze an unbalanced pooled time series data set of income distribution in 17 West African countries from 1970 to 2011. The inequality measures, the market (gross) and net income inequality coefficients, are from a global inequality dataset, which ensures data comparability both through time and across countries. Findings show strong support for a dynamic, non-monotonic, inverted U-shaped, effect of inequality in the model (as expressed by the lagged values of income inequality). The authors find evidence of existence of the Kuznets curve in the sub-region, which proposed that inequality may rise with the initial increase in per capita income but will decline subsequently. A non-monotonic, Kuznets-type effect is found for political globalization. The results also show that access to secondary education (skill premium) social globalization, age dependency (for net income inequality) and democracy strongly and significantly equalize income in West Africa. The authors find that population density, natural resources dependence, domestic investment rate, government consumption expenditure, trade openness, inward foreign direct investment, international remittances, and civil conflicts appear to be income disequalizing in the sub-region. The policy lessons and implications are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

137 Casely-Hayford, Gus

West Africa : word, symbol, song / edited by Gus Casely-Hayford, Janet Topp Fargion and Marion Wallace. - London : British Library, 2015. - 160 pagina's. : illustraties. ; 28 cm - Catalogus ter gelegenheid van de gelijknamige tentoonstelling in London, British Library, van 16 oktober 2015-16 februari 2016. - Met literatuuropgave, index.

ISBN 9780712309899

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Great Britain; literature; manuscripts; religious literature; oral literature; literary history; symbols; music; exhibition catalogues (form).

WEST AFRICA - GENERAL

This book accompanies an exhibition on West Africa's written and oral literature at the British Library, London (16 October 2015 - 16 February 2016). The exhibition was born out of an aspiration to celebrate the wealth and depth of West Africa's written heritage, demonstrate the complexity and diversity of its orature and show the vast inventiveness of its printed literature, whether of creative, political or religious nature. The exhibition displayed manuscripts and maps, sound and video, historical and contemporary publications held in the collection of the British Library, augmented by a variety of other objects, such as textiles, artefacts bearing symbols, masks and contemporary art works, all contributing to the story of West African literature and orature from the distant past to the present day. The book deals with history, literature, music and politics in five chapters: 1. Building: narrative and knowledge in pre-colonial West Africa (Gus Casely-Hayford); 2. Spirit: histories of religion and the word (Insa Nolte); Crossings: word and music across the Atlantic (Lucy Durán, Janet Topp Fargion and Marion Wallace); Speaking out: dissent and creativity in the colonial era and beyond (Karin Barber and Stephanie Newell); Making: the West African imagination since Independence (Pius Adesanmi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Diallo, Saikou Amadou

The threat of domestic violence and women empowerment : the case of West Africa / Saikou Amadou Diallo and Marcel Voia - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 92-103 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; domestic violence; social conditions.

This paper assesses the significance of a set of threats of domestic violence in ten West African countries that arguably limit the potential of women in particular and the development of society. The data consists of a country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in the same way for each participating country. The risk of domestic violence and the intensity of its threat are assessed using different probabilistic model specifications together with an assessment of how heterogeneous/homogenous are these effects across the set of countries. The overall results suggest that religion has played a significant role in relation to domestic violence in most countries. Area of residence (rural) has played an important positive role as well. The lack of education increases the threat, and level of well-being and/or household's level of wealth have a significant negative impact on the threat of domestic violence in general. Finally, the factor that defines the improvement in wife's social status which is characterized by the wife's higher level of education has also been important in reducing the threat of domestic violence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

139 Friboulet, Jean-Jacques

Dynamiques des sociétés civiles en économie ouverte : études de cas et perspectives (Afrique de l'Ouest, Europe, Maghreb) / sous la dir. de Jean-Jacques Friboulet, Jean Brot et

Hubert Gérardin. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2015. - 266 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811115218

ASC Subject Headings: Morocco; Algeria; Cameroon; Mali; France; civil society; State-society relationship; economic development; informal sector.

Introduction: Économie ouverte et sociétés civiles : quelles perspectives? (Jean-Jacques Friboulet, Jean Brot et Hubert Gérardin). Première partie: Organisations paysannes et émergence d'une société civile en Afrique subsaharienne; Deuxième partie: Ségmentation du marché du travail, économie informelle et promotion économique au Maghreb; Troisième partie: Logiques productives, logiques sociales et économie solidaire; Quatrième partie: Périmètre des politiques publiques et rôle des institutions internationales. Contributions de B. Boidin, É. Laidet, R. Manier, Y. Diasso, F. Kern, F. Nemiri-Yaïci, J.-L. Piermay, Y. Bellache, Ph. Adair, J. B. Fouda, F. Doligez, H. Gérardin, J. Poirot, S. Ongolo, L. Brimont, C. Merçay, S. Treillet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

140 Lung, Ecaterina

Les constructions identitaires dans les espaces francophones d'Europe orientale et d'Afrique / coordination: Ecaterina Lung ... [et al.]. - Rabat : Institut des Études Africaines, Université Mohammed V-Souissi, 2015. - 437 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Publications de l'Institut des Études Africaines, Série: Recherches et études ; no. 18) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789981370722

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Mauritania; Senegal; Burkina Faso studies; Morocco; Europe; francophonie; identity; ethnic identity; group identity; Syrians; Lebanese; Jews.

L'objet de ce volume a été construit au carrefour de trois thématiques : celle de l'identité ethnique et/ou de groupes sociaux, celle de l'identité nationale et celle de la présence de la francophonie en tant que dimension de la construction identitaire. Les contributions dans l'ouvrage, dont l'approche est à la fois historique et anthropologique, examinent des questions d'identité 1) aux mondes antiques, 2) en Afrique, et 3) en Europe de l'Est (des Balkans au Caucase). Le dernier volet, intitulé "Modes et modèles français en Europe orientale et en Afrique" présente le rôle d'influence française sur les sociétés de l'Europe orientale et de l'Afrique, à différents moments de leur histoire et de leur construction identitaire. Contributions sur l'Afrique: L'Afrique et la question de l'identité culturelle (R. Benlabbah); Libano-Syriens en Afrique de l'Ouest, de la fin du XIXe siècle à nos jours (I. Thioub); Présence séculaire d'une communauté libanaise dans la région de Diourbel (Sénégal) (B. Fall); Mobilisation forcée des migrants libanais et syriens en Afrique et la question de leur statut d'étranger dans les colonies occidentales françaises d'Afrique (A.Y. Yade); L'intégration des Libano-Syriens au Sénégal : un "leurre" identitaire ? (M. Coumba et G. Diémé); L'identité mauritanienne : entre africanité et arabité (N.B. Sarr); Tribomanie et

transformation identitaire en Mauritanie (M. Alaoui, K. Boutkhili et Y.A. El Farah); Identité culturelle du Burkina Faso : une réalité sociologique malmenée, un riche et composite vivre-ensemble à sauvegarder (P. Kouraogo); Stéréotypes et construction identitaire (M. Jadir); L'individu et sa communauté dans la littérature judéo-marocaine d'expression française (M. Lakhdar); Construire avec la déconstruction des mémoires. Le cas des pays francophones de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (S.C. Ioan); Le voyage du personnage féminin dans 'Le baobab fou' de Ken Bugul et dans 'Les yeux baissés' de Tahar Benjelloun : quête d'identité, quête d'altérité (N. Bhih). [Résumé ASC Leiden].

141 Raimond, Christine

Frontière des hommes, frontière des plantes cultivées : diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité / Christine Raimond ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2014. - P.119-228. : ill., tab., krt. ; 24 cm. - (cahiers d'Outre-Mer, ISSN 0373-5834 ; vol. 67, no. 266) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Nigeria; Cameroon; Chad; biodiversity; arable farming; sorghum; migrants.

Les textes présentés dans ce dossier sont issus du programme de recherche sur les 'Évolutions de la diversité des ressources génétiques domestiquées dans le bassin du lac Tchad'. Les textes sont organisés en deux volumes (Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer 265 et 266). Ce deuxième volume analyse les 'diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité' en replaçant les évolutions de la diversité des plantes cultivées dans l'histoire, récente ou plus ancienne. Contributions: Diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité : introduction (Christine Raimond, Thierry Raimond, Éric Garine); Des rituels au service de la conservation de l'agro-biodiversité (Nord du Cameroun) (Christian Seignobos); Histoire d'une innovation agricole récente à l'échelle régionale : quelle différenciation des sorghos repiqués dans le bassin du lac Tchad ? (Abdoul-Aziz Saïdou, Christine Raimond, Clélia Soler, Tuong-Vi Cao Hamadou, Richard Kenga, Laure Benoit, Jean Wencélius, Oberline Fokou, Camille Chauvin, Souaybou Ekeke, Hélène I. Joly); Les influences de l'urbanisation sur la répartition régionale des plantes cultivées au Tchad et au Nord-Cameroun (Dieudonné Bouba, Goltob Mbaye Ngaressen, Robert Madjigoto, Christine Raimond); Migrations des agriculteurs et de leurs plantes : une recomposition de l'agro-biodiversité à l'échelle régionale (Christine Raimond, Hecheke Boukar, Dieudonné Bouba, Simon Boubakary, Flora Pennec). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

142 Raimond, Christine

Frontière des hommes, frontière des plantes cultivées : diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité / Christine Raimond ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2014. - P. 3-116. : ill., tab., krt. ; 24 cm. - (cahiers d'Outre-Mer, ISSN 0373-5834

; vol. 67, no. 265) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

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143 Tarnaala, Elisa

Getting the past right in West Africa and beyond : challenging structures through addressing gender-based violence in mediation / Elisa Tarnaala - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 57-80.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; UN; gender-based violence; conflict resolution; women.

Fifteen years after the launch of the UN's landmark resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, its recommendations concerning women as civil society actors, and women as victims of conflicts, have become part of a largely accepted and standardized guide for the international community. Fewer advances have been made with involving politically skilled women in high-level negotiations and understanding the wider processes of conflict mediation – where the basis for peace is crafted at different levels of society. This article offers insights on which issues should be taken into account regarding gender-based violence during mediation and suggests how a conflict context can be analysed from a perspective of gender and women. It also explores the issues that have dominated the agenda of peacemaking in West Africa in particular and across the continent, in order to provide real-world examples of peace and transitional processes where lessons can be learnt about addressing or failing to address gender-based violence. A transformative and inclusive peace process that changes conceptions of the status quo, fights gender-based

violence, and includes women in post-conflict planning could remove many risks from women's agency in post-conflict peace and security. It could gradually reform structural factors that constrain women's participation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

BENIN

144 Andreetta, Sophie

Pourquoi aller au tribunal si l'on n'exécute pas la décision du juge? : conflits d'héritage et usages du droit à Cotonou / Sophie Andreetta - In: *Politique africaine*: (2016), vol. 141, no. 1, p. 147-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; law of inheritance; lawsuits; judgments; attitudes.

Ces dernières années, le nombre de conflits d'héritage gérés par le tribunal de première instance de Cotonou a considérablement augmenté. Pourtant, même lorsqu'une décision est rendue, peu de familles exécutent le jugement. Partant de ce constat, cet article vise à comprendre la manière dont les héritiers comprennent et utilisent le droit dans la capitale béninoise. La justice y est mobilisée pour agir sur les hiérarchies familiales et l'accès aux ressources - un objectif qui ne nécessite pas toujours de respecter la décision du juge. Dans le prolongement des récentes réflexions sur la place du droit sur le continent africain, cette contribution s'intéressera aux citoyens ordinaires et à la manière dont ils s'approprient la loi. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

145 Polhemus, Neal D.

A dialogue with King Agaja: William Snelgrave's 1727 'Ardra Diary' and the contours of Dahomian-European commercial exchange / Neal D. Polhemus - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 29-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Great Britain; 1700-1799; Dahomey polity; international relations.

The rise of the Kingdom of Dahomey in the first quarter of the eighteenth century was a watershed event in the political history of precolonial West Africa. This article draws on a newly rediscovered copy of William Snelgrave's diary who visited King Agaja of Dahomey in April 1727. The diary provides the fullest account to date of Agaja's motives for invading Whydah in March 1727. In addition, the diary provides the earliest evidence confirming the bona fides of Bulfinch Lambe's 1731 mission to England to establish commercial relations with King George II. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

146 Gomez-Perez, Muriel

Special issue: Religion, agency and public sphere in Burkina Faso = Religion, agency et sphère publique au Burkina Faso / Muriel Gomez-Perez (ed.). - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2016. - p. 1-126. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies, ISSN 0008-3968 ; vol. 50, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Islam; Christianity; constitutional reform; youth; mass media.

Le Burkina Faso est un laboratoire des dynamiques religieuses des plus intéressantes à observer et à analyser. Au vu de cette réalité religieuse composite et en rapide évolution, ce dossier offre plusieurs regards qui se complètent et s'entrecroisent à partir d'enquêtes de terrain, de collectes de trajectoires de vie et d'une analyse d'archives privées et de la presse burkinabè. Contributions: Islam, médias, mise en place du Sénat et article 37 de la Constitution: changement de paradigme au Burkina Faso (1991-2014)? (Frédéric Madore); L'érosion de l'autorité musulmane à Ouagadougou: le discours de militants de l'Association des Elèves et Etudiants Musulmans au Burkina (Adrienne Vanvyve); Women's Islamic activism in Burkina Faso: toward renegotiated social norms? (Muriel Gomez-Perez); 'Les catholiques sont l'élite!': représentations de l'espace politique par une minorité religieuse au Burkina Faso (Ismaila Kane); Établissements d'enseignement et de santé confessionnels, espace public et agency à Ouagadougou (1987-2010) (Kathéry Couillard); Une nation pluraliste? Les limites du dialogue interconfessionnel chez les jeunes militants religieux à Ouagadougou (Louis Audet-Gosselin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Korbéogo, Gabin

Rationalités nomades : variabilité socioécologique et résilience des Peuls pasteurs du Burkina Faso / Gabin Korbéogo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 61-81.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Fulani; pastoralists; investments.

Combinant recherche empirique et état de l'art sur les pratiques pastorales comme les régimes de propriété animale des sociétés pastorales d'Afrique et du Burkina Faso en particulier, cet article explore les dispositifs de résilience des Peuls pasteurs du Gourma rural dans un environnement marqué par des variations écologiques, des conflits d'usage des ressources naturelles et l'insertion de l'élevage dans l'économie de marché. En effet, pour tempérer les effets des aléas écologiques et du changement socio-économique, les Peuls pasteurs recourent à la mobilité pastorale, à la vente circonstancielle d'animaux au profit d'investissements alternatifs dans le foncier et l'immobilier locatif urbain tout comme la dévolution inter-générationnelle de la propriété animale. La multiplicité des formes d'adaptation à la vulnérabilité écologique et socio-pastorale témoigne de la flexibilité de la

rationalité pratique des Peuls pasteurs du Gourma rural. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

148 Vanvyve, Adrienne

L'islam burkinabé sous la IV^e République / Adrienne Vanvyve - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 219, p. 489-508.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Islam; State; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

Depuis la période précoloniale, les conditions socio-historiques ont engendré la subordination politique et la marginalisation sociale de l'islam. À l'arrivée de Blaise Compaoré au pouvoir est instaurée une politique d'inclusion des acteurs jadis marginalisés, parmi lesquels ceux du milieu islamique. Malgré cette politique de récupération dans un contexte de renouveau religieux, l'islam ne parvient que partiellement à s'émanciper comme le montre l'analyse du statut des autorités religieuses et des opérateurs économiques musulmans dans le régime semi-autoritaire de la IV^e République. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GHANA

149 Adamtey, Ronald

The socio-economic well-being of internal migrants in Agboghloshie, Ghana / Ronald Adamtey, John Ebotui Yajalin, Charles Yaw Oduro - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 132-148 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; internal migration; social welfare; migrants; income.

The recent claims that migration can improve the well-being of migrants and their dependants back home has mainly focused on international migration to destinations that are considered developed. Few studies have focused on internal migration and its effects on migrants' wellbeing. Besides, whether migrations to areas that are considered not developed can also contribute to improving the well being of migrants and their dependants back home remains unaccounted for in the literature. This study employed a quantitative design involving descriptive statistics, independent t-test and binomial test to examine the effects of internal migration on the wellbeing of migrants in Agboghloshie-the most populous slum in Accra. The study found that the determinants of well-being; income, education and employment have improved for migrants after migration. The results implied that migration had a net positive effect on migrants' wellbeing. However, this benefit comes at a cost as migrant workers are engaged in works that post a lot of risk such as carrying very heavy loads, exposed to toxic substances and living in very poor accommodation. The paper recommends that efforts be made by governments to bridge the development gap

between the north and south of the country so as to limit the rate of migration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

150 Adjei, Godwin K.

Creative transformation in African art music : a case study / Godwin K. Adjei - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 39-67 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; musicians; music; African culture.

The study examines and analyses the significance of the style of music composition employing traditional and contemporary models noted in the solo voice and piano works of Nketia, renowned composer from Ghana. It argues that an imaginative African contemporary composer can elect to work within the limitations of selected traditional instruments and create new African music that not only blends their sonorities, but also makes use of appropriate tunes and other materials from traditional or contemporary repertoire. What is of particular interest to us in this paper is the use of new models by the composer to transform the African traditional modes of expression, using techniques that may be foreign or not frequently used in African traditions. The study hopes to contribute to the discourses on African art music as a synthesis of elements of traditional and European resources. It argues that a genuine feeling of African style does not come merely from the use of folk songs and dances. A piece will sound African-Akan, Ewe, Hausa, Yoruba, etc., when the basic characteristics of the source materials feature in the body of the composition. The study is based on analysis and interpretation of three selected solo works of J.H. Kwabena Nketia and on interviews between the author and the composer. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

151 Amoako, Samuel

The Ghana National Association of Teachers under the Provisional National Defence Council, 1982-1991 : caught in a warp of cooperation and unresolved grievances? / Samuel Amoako - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; government; teachers; trade unions; 1980-1989; 1990-1999.

This article examines the relationship between the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) and the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) regime from 1982 to 1991. It pays attention to the grievances of teachers pursued by the GNAT, and analyses the methods employed to seek redress and what results it achieved. Faced with government insensitivity, the GNAT was unable to militantly agitate for its demands. Situating the analysis in the socio-political and economic milieu of the 1980s, the paper argues that the relationship between the PNDC regime and the GNAT remained frosty and unstable throughout the duration of the regime's existence, even though the GNAT did not see itself as an antagonistic opponent to the PNDC government. In addition to dissolving the political

hub of the education sector, especially the Ghana Education Service (GES) Council, the PNDC engaged in subjecting some members of GNAT to ways of repression. Even as it accepted memoranda and engaged in round table discussions with the GNAT, the regime failed to actively resolve the grievances of teachers represented by the GNAT. The author concludes his analysis stating that in dealing with the GNAT, the PNDC government had employed both cooperative and repressive tactics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

152 Ansah, Mercy Akrofi

Complement clause formation in Leteh / Mercy Akrofi Ansah - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 59-75 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Gonja language; linguistics; grammar.

This paper explores the complementation phenomenon in Leteh. The discussion is done within the framework of Basic Linguistic Theory (Dixon 1997), and further appeals to the theory of grammaticalization to explain the multiple functions of Leteh complementizers. Leteh is a South Guan (Kwa, Niger-Congo) language spoken in Larteh, in the southeastern part of Ghana. In Leteh, complement clauses mainly function as sentential objects of main clauses. Complement clauses in Leteh are signaled by three complementizers: *ye*, *n.*, and *b.*, which combine with complement-taking verbs from four semantic classes to produce the types of complement clauses that operate in the language. There are co-occurrence restrictions between complementizers and complement-taking verbs. For instance, when the complement-taking verb occurring in the main clause is an utterance verb, the complementizer that initiates the complement clause must be *ye*. Finally, the paper demonstrates that complementizers could have a verbal origin, contrary to assertions in the literature (Noonan 2007: 57). App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

153 Boateng, Henry

An analysis of corporate social responsibility communication on the websites of banks operating in Ghana / Henry Boateng - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 100-118 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; banks; responsibility; communication.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) communication has received increased attention from researchers in recent times. The extant literature indicates that philanthropy dominates the CSR communications of most firms in Africa. Furthermore, the existing literature shows that state-owned firms' CSR communication focuses more on environmental and community issues. This study examines the differences between local and foreign banks with regard to their CSR communications. It also examines which stakeholder groups banks pay great attention to, in their CSR communication. Data were collected from the websites of 26

banks operating in Ghana. Using quantitative content analysis as analytical technique, it was found that foreign banks are better at communicating customer and employee CSR information than local banks. In addition, the findings show that state-owned banks report more information on donations and philanthropy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Browne-Davies, Nigel

The brothers Easmon : the emergence of a Nova Scotian medical dynasty in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast / Nigel Browne-Davies - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 45-109 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; Ghana; doctors; elite; social history; 1850-1899.

Professional dynasties emerged in British West Africa in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Easmon family of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast (Ghana) is perhaps the most notable West African family in the medical field. The family descended from Nova Scotian settlers, free and formerly enslaved African Americans who had escaped to the British lines during the American Revolutionary War and had come to Sierra Leone in 1792. The Easmon family produced two medical doctors in the nineteenth century, Dr John Farrell Easmon and his half-brother Dr Albert Whiggs Easmon, who initially practiced together in the Gold Coast. Albert Whiggs Easmon later moved to Sierra Leone, where he was a medical doctor for nearly twenty years. This article focuses on the activities of the Easmon brothers and their social relations. The process through which the brothers were able to qualify as medical practitioners is illustrative of the upward mobility of certain African families, a process initiated by Africans, and without the assistance or interference of imperial or colonial authorities. The Easmon family was one of a small number of Settler families to transition from the decaying Settler 'aristocracy' and to secure a place within the new Creole elite. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Cleveland, Emma Kathryn

Patriarchy, spirituality, and power : an examination of gender division in Asante history in the former Gold Coast during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade era / Emma Kathryn Cleveland - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 3, p. 210-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Akan; women; leadership; social status; masculinity.

The reorganization of Akan society in the early 1300's-1400, the subsequent formation of Asante in 1701, and the introduction of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in the former Gold Coast created new social, economic, and political conditions which initiated a change in the status, mobility, and role of women. Societal restrictions were placed upon female title-holders through language and spiritual taboos which prohibited them from sacred spaces and shrines. Akan cosmology and spirituality were monopolized as a tool for the acquisition of authority. A desire for the accumulation of wealth and power reconceptualised

masculine identities as military victories began to be associated with manliness and honor. Patriarchal systems of governance were later established, specifically the institutions of chieftaincy and kingship, which were key contributors to the deterioration of political positions for females, for example, the Queen Mother. As the dominant political organizations, these institutions have seemingly functioned to shape the experiences of Ghanaian women throughout the history of Asante. This paper argues that the significance of women in the realm of politics and cultural affairs in Akan society were effectively lessened as a result of patriarchy, the manipulation of spirituality, and the influence of militaristic ideals. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Darko, Prince Ofei

'Our daily bread comes from rocks' : the livelihood struggles of children at a quarry in Pokuase, Ghana / Prince Ofei Darko - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 97-120 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; child labour.

Children's economic production has become an important survival strategy for households living below subsistence levels. The literature on child labour tends to portray children as passive and inactive agents in decisions relating to their participation in work. Using data from in-depth interviews, the study examines decisions relating to children's participation in work at a quarry in Pokuase, Ghana, and the role that agency plays in children's participation in work. The study found that although children are sometimes compelled by adults to work, they are active and strategic agents in labour market activities, as well as in decision making processes involving their participation in work and family welfare. Findings have implications for economic theories explaining child labour, and rights-based approaches to children's participation in work. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Eduful, Alexander

Urban impacts of resource booms: the emergence of oil-led gentrification in Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana / Alexander Eduful, Michael Hooper - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 283-302 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; urban development; urban renewal; petroleum.

Existing research on resource booms and their impacts has largely focused at the national level and been undertaken from an economic perspective, primarily through the lens of the resource curse. This study investigates an emergent resource boom in Ghana, where oil was discovered in 2007. Given the considerable existing research on national-level impacts of resource extraction, this study looks at the urban impacts of oil exploitation on the city of Sekondi-Takoradi, the largest urban settlement closest to the nation's offshore oil fields. Drawing on detailed questionnaires completed by 636 people across multiple

neighbourhoods, the study examines how oil discovery and exploitation have impacted the city. The study finds that many of the changes facing Sekondi-Takoradi can be understood in light of gentrification theory. This is important because there has been considerable debate over the extent to which models of gentrification, largely forged in the developed world, are relevant in the developing world. The findings of this study extend existing knowledge by not only connecting resource booms to processes of urban gentrification in Sub-Saharan Africa but by also demonstrating that multiple forms of gentrification take place simultaneously in these conditions. The paper concludes by suggesting several avenues through which planners and policymakers might better prepare for the kinds of urban changes that are likely to result from developing world resource booms. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

158 Koomson, Isaac

Relative contribution of child labour to household farm and non-farm income in Ghana : simulation with child's education / Isaac Koomson and Simplice A. Asongu - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 104-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; child labour; absenteeism; rural households; livelihoods.

Child labourers play an integral role in households' income diversification process by contributing to farm and non-farm incomes but policies, including that of ILO, have focused largely on eliminating child labour from the agricultural sector through education. This study sought to ascertain the relative contribution of child labourers to farm and non-farm incomes using the GLSS6 data and employed a SUR estimation that simulated, empirically, with the child's number of hours spent in school. Findings confirmed the trade-off between school hours and household farm and non-farm incomes but simulating and deriving the net effect after including child education revealed that as child labourers spend an extra hour in school, every Gh1.00 contributed to farm income is accompanied by a Gh2.12 contribution towards non-farm income. By implication, child education policy can remove child labourers from the farm but may likely result in a paradoxical effect of pushing these children into non-farm activities as they engage in them after school and during weekends. The authors suggest that government provides adequate remuneration for workers and lobby/bargain for comprehensive prices for agricultural products (internationally) so that households do not use children as instruments to diversify their income portfolios, since child labour acts as a push factor. Ann., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Majeed, H.M.

The notion of justice in Akan culture : how consequential is it? / H.M. Majeed - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 99-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Côte d'Ivoire; Akan languages; social justice; world view.

There appears to be no word in the Akan (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire) language that exclusively translates as justice. Nevertheless, this does not suggest the lack of a sense of justice in the Akan culture. Indeed, there are some Akan terms that adequately capture aspects of the key concerns of the concept of justice. This article undertakes a philosophical analysis of Akan expressions in connection with justice and emphasizes the practical, consequential character of the Akan understanding of justice. It also points out some challenges that the formalist conception of justice espoused by such a great philosopher as Kant is likely to face, and argues that justice is comprehensively understood if consequences, potential or real ones, are incorporated. In this regard, the Akan notion of justice will be tackled from both theoretical and practical angles, even though the focus will be on the latter. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

160 Okyerefo, Michael Perry Kweku

'Legon day of prayer' : a contested religious activity in the academe / Michael Perry Kweku Okyerefo - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 17-37 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; universities; students; Pentecostalism; prayer; interreligious relations.

The Pentecostal wave is ubiquitous in the University of Ghana, Legon, palpable in the numerous banners and on vehicles with labels of a variety of groups, announcing religious services and visits of various evangelists. These events are mainly organized by students. Although they bring pastors to their communities on campus and belong to campus branches of a plethora of churches in the city of Accra, students are generally their own leaders in what is termed 'campus ministry'. They organize teaching sessions on various social and religious topics, courses on the Bible, and crusades on open fields of the university, in Hall chapels and even in lecture theatres. One of the most contested aspects of this development is students' lunchtime prayer service, the 'Legon Day of Prayer' (LDOP) that can be quite noisy, and is contested by the university community. This article examines the nature of this religious activity in relation to university discipline. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

161 Osei Kwarteng, Kwame

Ahafo : big men, small boys, and the politics of regionalism in Ghana 1954-1986 / Kwame Osei Kwarteng - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 111-132. ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Ahafo polity; political parties; regionalism; political conflicts; 1950-1999.

The nationalists struggle in the Gold Coast (Ghana) reached its acme between 1948 and 1956 when political parties emerged in the Gold Coast as a medium of mobilizing the

people to struggle for self-government or independence. Two of these political parties whose activities and policies impinged on the fortunes of Ahafo district, for better or worse, were the Convention People's Party (CPP) and the National Liberation Movement (NLM), later United Party (UP). In this paper the author examines how the chief ("odikro") of the town of Kukuom, Yaw Frimpong, an astute politician, in conjunction with some chiefs and Ahafo youth exploited the rigorous political rivalry between the CPP and the NLM to their advantage to secure the creation of the Brong Ahafo region out of the Ashanti region, and the restoration of the Kukuom Ahafo State Council. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Osei, Anja

Formal party organisation and informal relations in African parties : evidence from Ghana / Anja Osei - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 37-66 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; political parties; politicians; social networks; National Democratic Congress; New Patriotic Party.

It is often assumed that political parties in Africa have only weak formal structures and are instead dominated by informal, personalised networks. This paper seeks to challenge this view by presenting a much more nuanced picture of intra-party dynamics. Based on unique survey data from Ghana, it is shown how formal and informal party structures co-exist and interact at the national and constituency level. Because informal relationships are not directly observable and difficult to study, the paper employs a social network approach to map the personal interactions between the Members of the 6th Parliament of Ghana and their respective parties. It is found that the local party organisation plays a strong role in both of the major parties NDC (National Democratic Congress) and NPP (New Patriotic Party). There are, however, also differences between the parties. At the national level, the NDC is strongly centralised and dominated by its national executives. The NPP, in contrast, has an informal power center located in the Ashanti Region. Ethno-regional factions play only a minor role in both parties. By demonstrating that the relative importance of informal relations varies even between parties in the same country, the paper contributes to a better understanding of the variation in party organisation across Africa Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Oteng-Ababio, Martin

(Dis)continuities in scale, scope and complexities of the space economy: the shopping mall experience in Ghana / Martin Oteng-Ababio, Isaac K. Arthur - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 151-169 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; retail trade; urban economy.

Contrary to common assumptions, the (re)emergence of organized shopping malls in Ghana is not a new development. Accounts of their existence date back to the pre-colonial era, when their character, status and operations were as popular as the malls of today. What is missing in current narratives is an analysis of how these malls—consisting of elegant apartment designs integrated with appreciable green spaces and centrally located food courts to entice visitors to lengthen their stay—impact the urban economy and the traditional retail structure. Using participant observation, semi-structured interviews and a survey, the authors examine the role of malls in the local economy and their possible ramifications on the retail structure. The paper interrogates whether the emerging malls can crowd out their seemingly 'fortified' informal predecessors. The results demonstrate two key findings. First, that positive outcome is intrinsically tied to the manner in which malls are conceptualized, especially with increasing trade liberalization and its reinvigorating impact on the informal retail structure. The findings frame the continuity of the informal sector as important to the success of the malls. Second, that malls must respond positively to the rising demands and tastes of postmodern consumers and the middle class by investing in attractive, iconic architecture—or they risk being pushed out of business by the ever-growing activities of the informal retail sector. These results are congruent with current literature that questions some of the conceptual and policy framings of informality, and the authors opine that such framing makes evident the sector's significant contribution to urban poverty alleviation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Owusu-Nantwi, Victor

Public debt and economic growth in Ghana / Victor Owusu-Nantwi and Christopher Erickson - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 116-126 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public debt; economic development; economic models.

This study uses Johansen cointegration and the vector error correction model to examine the long-term and causal relationship between public debt and economic growth in Ghana. Annual time series data were gathered from the World Bank Development Indicators and IMF Economic outlook data from 1970 to 2012. The findings from the study reveal a positive and statistically significant long-run relationship between public debt and economic growth. Also, in the short run a bidirectional Granger causality link exists between public debt and economic growth. The study recommends that Ghana should acquire public debt for very high priority projects and programs that are well appraised and self-sustained that could contribute positively to economic growth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Phillips, Jon

Sovereignty, the "resource curse" and the limits of good governance : a political economy of oil in Ghana / Jon Phillips, Elena Hailwood and Andrew Brooks - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 26-42 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; petroleum; international trade; political economy; governance.

The idea of a resource curse has influenced policy makers and led to calls for good governance to avoid the pitfalls of oil sector development. Through discussion of Ghana's recent insertion into the global political economy of oil, this paper describes the limits of the resource curse framing and associated liberal institutional management approaches to the inherently political nature of oil exploration and production. The paper describes ways in which sovereignty has been exercised both in opposition to and in support of foreign capital, and the role of discourses of "good governance" in structuring the material politics of resource access. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

166 Quarcoo, Millicent

Codeswitching as a means and a message in hiplife music in Ghana / Millicent Quarcoo, Evershed Kwasi Amuzu and Augustina Pokua Owusu - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 1-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; hip hop; codeswitching.

Ghana is a linguistically diverse country where the alternate use of multiple languages in conversations (i.e. codeswitching / CS) is an everyday phenomenon. However, CS in the popular music industry has been rare, a situation that is changing, with the emergence of bilingual hiplife songs. Unlike CS in spontaneous speech which is largely unconscious, the CS in Ghanaian hiplife music is usually premeditated, designed to elicit certain audience reactions. This paper explores the motivations for the use of CS in three hiplife songs: Praye's "Angelina", Okyeame Kwame's "Medo Mmaa" and Eduwoji's "Ynko Nkoa". The authors show that these artists do more with CS in their songs than to merely use it to reach out to clients in their multilingual country and beyond. They use it (i) as a means to achieve aesthetic effects, which make their songs memorable and danceable, and (ii) as a message on various social issues, including love and social harmony. It is argued that in using CS for these purposes the artistes are simply reflecting what has long been a widespread communicative praxis, especially among fellow (urban) youths. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

167 Tagoe, Michael A.

Harnessing the power of the youth through national youth policies in Ghana : challenges to notions of empowerment / Michael A. Tagoe and Yaw Oheneba-Sakyi - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 69-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; youth policy; educational policy; empowerment; lifelong education.

While Africa has the largest cohort of young people, and governments acknowledge that they are an important human resource with the potential to contribute significantly to

national development, little effort has gone into harnessing its most abundant asset. Confronted with unemployment, limited access to opportunities to further education, limited space for political participation and participation in the decision-making process, many are questioning the genuineness of national youth policies which are supposed to empower the youth. The author addresses this issue, focusing on youth empowerment and educational policies in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

168 Wallace, Adryan

Holistic development : Muslim women's civil society groups in Nigeria, Ghana and Tanzania / Adryan Wallace - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 53-74 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Tanzania; women's organizations; Islam; civil society; economic development.

Muslim women's organizations in East and West Africa have cultivated successful strategies to mitigate the varied domestic economic and political outcomes produced by globalization. Although China and the BRICS countries are providing multipolar development models their results may not differ significantly from their western counterparts if groups that are often left out of the decision-making processes are not included. There is an urgent need for social scientists to make the experiences of African women as designers of development the central point of theorizing in order to inform how one conceptualizes economic and political participation and measure inequality. This paper utilizes case studies from local women's non-governmental and community based organizations in Kano, Nigeria, Tamale, Ghana and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to help develop mechanisms for sustainable economic growth and substantive representation, which the author argues, can help generate state institutions that are more responsive to the needs of their citizens. Mainstreaming gender, as an analytical frame is essential because it interrogates privilege, illustrates how it is distributed among and between women and men and provides insights into partnerships that can be forged across genders. Furthermore, the institutional linkages of women's organizations both within and across national contexts strengthens the ability of African countries to look internally and share their development best practices through sub- regional entities and the African Union. Finally, civil society needs to be redefined and contextualized using the perspectives of citizens at the grassroots level to produce holistic policy recommendations for all three tiers of governance (domestic, sub-regional and regional). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

169 Ammann, Carole

Guinea : one revolution at a time / Carole Ammann, Michelle Engeler, Johannes Knierzinger (eds.). - Wien : ECCO, 2016. - 162 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben, Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien, ISSN 1992-8610 ; Jg. 16, Nr. 30) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; political conditions; market women; youth; local government; gold mining; aluminium industry.

This issue addresses the recent events in Guinea and the ways its population is trying to make the best out of this seemingly permanent state of emergency. These efforts will be discussed on various scales, and against the background of different research traditions, both in terms of disciplines and in terms of the authors' origins. In order to bridge the gap between Anglophone and Francophone academia, several articles of this edition were written in French. Contributions: Guinea: spearhead of change or eternal maverick? (Johannes Knierzinger, Michelle Engeler and Carole Ammann); Political crisis and ECOWAS-mediated transition in Guinea (Mohamed Saliou Camara); Everyday politics: market women and the local government in Kankan, Guinea (Carole Ammann); Being young in the 'Guinée Forestière': members of youth associations as political entrepreneurs (Michelle Engeler); Une gouvernance locale à l'épreuve du temps: politiques nationales, pouvoirs locaux et stratégies des miniers en Guinée (Pascal Rey); 'Il faut être là où l'or sort !' De l'itinérance temporaire au maintien d'un mode de vie mobile chez les orpailleurs de Haute Guinée (Matthieu Bolay); Fria in Guinea: a dismissed bauxite town (Johannes Knierzinger). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

170 Hove, Muchativugwa

Local specificities, global resonances : contesting representations of violence in African films / Muchativugwa Hove - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 23-34.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Guinea; films; violence; images; prisoners; homosexuality.

This article is framed by Adichie's (2010, 2) warning of "the dangers of the single story". It investigates the local specificities and global resonances of the representation of violence projected in two African films. The documentary by Ross Kemp on gangs in Pollsmoor Prison in South Africa (2003) captures and generates distinct cinematic biographies that extend our perceptions of production, exhibition and distribution. In contrast, the fictional film, "Dakan", by Guinean producer Mohamed Camara (2001), cinematizes the enigma of homosexuality as taboo and an aberration, including the attendant socially constructed homophobia. Both films markedly underemphasise the political and pedagogical imperative of African film producers and audiences, and in this they contest "established"

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representations of violence that have characterised documentaries about Africa and "Third Cinema" (Solanas and Getino 1996). More critically, the article questions the palpable occlusion of systemic violence that characterises the multiple and complex views of Africa in these two films, to unpack the novel documentation and reformulation of violence, as disseminated by Kemp and Camara. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

171 Kohl, Christoph

Limitations and ambiguities of colonialism in Guinea-Bissau: examining the Creole and "civilized" space in colonial society / Christoph Kohl - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 169-203.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; Portugal; Creoles; colonial period.

This paper is about the exploration of discrepancies between words and deeds of Portuguese colonial rule in Guinea-Bissau, Portugal pretending to "integrate" and "enable" into colonial society those individuals of African origin who were deemed to be "civilized." The essay illustrates potentials and limitations of margins of manoeuvre of those supposedly subjected under colonial rule. Against this background the author analyzes the transformations, continuities, and ruptures of creole identities throughout time, showing how identitarian categories and classifications evolved, changed, and disappeared. It will be shown how the intersection with other identities has been a key characteristic of creole identity over time. In doing so, the analysis focuses on different areas, such as population demographics and classifications, education, and political participation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

172 Abatan, Ella

African solutions to African problems? The AU, R2P and Côte d'Ivoire / Ella Abatan and Yolanda Spies - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 21-38.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; political violence; African Union; foreign intervention; responsibility to protect.

The African continent is inextricably linked to the development of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm and the latter's ethical interpretation of the duties associated with state sovereignty. With the African Union (AU) having institutionalised R2P in its legal-institutional foundation of 2000, the stage seemed set for the new African Peace and Security Architecture to demonstrate the continent's ramped-up interventionist approach to

security. One of the first cases that presented an opportunity to do so was the humanitarian crisis that erupted after the 2010 elections in Côte d'Ivoire. As the crisis unfolded, however, it became clear that the AU was not only unable to operationalise its institutionalised R2P mechanisms, but indeed reluctant to invoke R2P explicitly. This raises serious concerns about the AU's willingness to intervene in its member states when humanitarian atrocities are perpetrated by governments against their own people, and throws into serious doubt the AU's promise to provide 'African solutions to African problems'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Gawa, Franck

Le coupé décalé en Côte d'Ivoire : sens et enjeux d'un succès musical / Franck Gawa - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 112-126.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; popular music; urban youth.

Le présent article est une contribution explicative du succès actuel du coupé décalé un nouveau genre musical ivoirien intervenu dans les couloirs de la crise ivoirienne. Son succès actuel n'est pas sans lien avec le phénomène de la globalisation, mais le facteur qui nous semble déterminant, c'est une nouvelle fois son lien spécifique avec l'imaginaire politique des jeunes urbains. Des jeunes qui à travers ce style musicale élargissent les frontières sociales du pouvoir en Côte d'Ivoire. Ces derniers remettent en crise l'efficacité symbolique du discours politique en le transformant comme un facteur dynamisant de repositionnement sur l'échelle sociale du pouvoir. Bibliogr., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

174 Majeed, H.M.

The notion of justice in Akan culture : how consequential is it? / H.M. Majeed - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 99-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Côte d'Ivoire; Akan languages; social justice; world view.

There appears to be no word in the Akan (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire) language that exclusively translates as justice. Nevertheless, this does not suggest the lack of a sense of justice in the Akan culture. Indeed, there are some Akan terms that adequately capture aspects of the key concerns of the concept of justice. This article undertakes a philosophical analysis of Akan expressions in connection with justice and emphasizes the practical, consequential character of the Akan understanding of justice. It also points out some challenges that the formalist conception of justice espoused by such a great philosopher as Kant is likely to face, and argues that justice is comprehensively understood if consequences, potential or real ones, are incorporated. In this regard, the Akan notion of justice will be tackled from both theoretical and practical angles, even though the focus will be on the latter. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

175 Viti, Fabio

La Côte d'Ivoire, d'une crise à l'autre / sous la dir. de Fabio Viti. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2014. - 240 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Papers presented at the Colloque d'études africaines, held at the Université de Pavie, Italy, September 21, 2012. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2343029598

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; France; civil wars; conflict; political violence; political history; conference papers (form); 2012.

Ce volume publie un choix des contributions présentées lors de l'atelier thématique "La Côte d'Ivoire, d'une crise à l'autre", qui s'est tenu à Pavie (Italie) à l'occasion du Colloque d'Études africaines, le 21 septembre 2012. Les textes traitent de la dernière crise postélectorale de 2010-2011 en Côte d'Ivoire et ses prémisses les plus proches (à partir du décès d'Houphouët-Boigny et de sa succession en 1993, du cycle coup d'Etat élection présidentielle de 1999-2000, ou du putsch de 2002). Chacun des auteurs à sa manière a situé les derniers événements, opposant les partisans de Laurent Gbagbo et d'Alassane Ouattara, dans une généalogie de causes et dans une chronologie de faits marquants, dont le choix change sensiblement les coordonnées des problèmes abordés, leurs explications, leurs solutions possibles, leurs issues souhaitées. Contributions: La question foncière à l'épreuve de la reconstruction en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean-Pierre Chauveau et Jean-Philippe Colin); Regard retro-prospectif sur les crises ivoiriennes de 1993 à la fin de la crise postélectorale de 2010 (Kouamé Sylvestre Kouassi); Discours nationaliste et fétichisation de la loi en Côte d'Ivoire entre 2002 et 2011 (Giulia Piccolino); 4. Bienfait ou malédiction pour les efforts de maintien de la paix onusien et africain ? Le rôle de la France dans la crise ivoirienne (Marco Wyss); Le retour de Gbagbo. Jeunes patriotes, herméneutique de l'histoire et subjectivation religieuse (Armando Cutolo); La Réparation du "bruit" du tutorat comme enjeu de la mobilisation des jeunes dans le conflit ivoirien à Diamarakro (Est de la Côte d'Ivoire) (Noël Kouassi); Capabilités et résilience pour une reconstruction post-crise durable en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean Marcel Koffi); Quand la guerre s'invite à l'école. Impact de la crise ivoirienne en milieu scolaire (Magali Chelapi-Den Hamer); Une crise peut en cacher une autre. Retour sur une narration pacifiée (Fabio Viti). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

176 Beevers, Michael D.

Securing forests for peace and development in postconflict Liberia / Michael D. Beevers - In: *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1-24.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; forests; forest management; natural resources; peacebuilding.

Peacebuilding assumes that security and development foster the necessary conditions for a sustainable peace. No place is the coupling of security and development more evident than in postconflict natural resource governance. Natural resources are considered a security threat because revenues from them can fuel instability and finance war. Natural resources are simultaneously considered a peace resource that can help create jobs, provide revenue and spur economic recovery. It remains an open question the extent to which the dual objectives of security and development work to consolidate peace, especially when it comes to natural resources. This article examines the substantial international efforts to securitize and "marketize" Liberia's forests in the name of peacebuilding and illustrates how reforms have inadvertently exacerbated existing societal tensions and recreated governance arrangements that are counterproductive for building peace. Based on this, the author argues that the nexus of security and development as construed by international peacebuilders overlooks broader dimensions of human security and ignores other approaches to poverty alleviation and equitable development. The article concludes with a broad set of policy recommendations for governing natural resources in postconflict settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

177 Hernann, Andrew

Joking through hardship : humor and truth-telling among displaced Timbuktuans / Andrew Hernann - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 57-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; rebellions; refugees; joking relationships; humour.

This article argues that one way in which internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Timbuktu, Mali, negotiated and made sense of the occupation of northern Mali in 2012 and the hardships of displacement was through joking. A genre of unofficial communication, joking asserted local truths and produced counternarratives. Sharing in this humorous reproduction helped to alleviate some of the anxieties of displacement and strengthen interpersonal relationships. The result was a *communitas* that reproduced the local Timbuktu community in exile. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

178 Izzo, Justin

The anthropology of transcultural storytelling: 'Oui mon commandant!' and Amadou Hampâté Bâ's ethnographic didacticism / Justin Izzo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-18.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; novels; colonial administration; traditional society.

This article examines the relationship between literary virtuosity and ethnographic exposition in 'Oui mon commandant!', the second volume of memoirs by Malian writer and anthropologist Amadou Hampâté Bâ. In this memoir, Hampâté Bâ recounts his early career as a colonial civil servant before beginning professional training in anthropology. He offers an in-depth ethnographic look at the political universe of French colonial bureaucracy while inserting carefully honed stories and vignettes designed to instruct non-African readers about 'traditional' African cultures and about everyday life under colonial rule. The author of this article calls this narrative strategy 'ethnographic didacticism' and argues that it allows Hampâté Bâ to connect his prowess as a storyteller to a broader anthropological knowledge project while reimagining the African autobiography as a cross-disciplinary palimpsest. Further, the author suggests that *Oui mon commandant!*'s ethnographic didacticism provokes us to reimagine anthropology and cosmopolitanism as narratives of modernity with African genealogies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Skinner, Ryan Thomas

An Afropolitan Muse / Ryan Thomas Skinner - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 15-31 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; music; griots; ethics.

This article discusses the moral positions and ethical projects of an urban music culture in contemporary Mali. The story unfolds through close and sustained analysis of a single audiovisual artifact: the music video for Sidiki Diabaté's "Djeliya." To begin with, the essay addresses the specifically "cultural" register of morality the video represents, through the local moorings and collective interests of a musical mode of being defined by kinship, traditional aesthetics, and a rich oral historical consciousness: jeliya. In the mix are the author's own memories of life among the Diabaté griots, going back nearly two decades. Rooted in the music culture of jeliya, the essay then considers the ethical routes of modern griots like Sidiki Diabaté, whose performance practices and cultural productions emerge from but cannot be reduced to moral topoi; who cultivate a sense of self in the world mindful of heritage and tradition. Yet, there are other moral and ethical stories to tell about this video, the music culture it represents, and the African society of which it is a part. Watching and listening at a time of internecine conflict and regional turmoil, the article considers the "absent presences" that inform (and sometimes haunt) the video's contemporary reception. Beyond culture, the social imperatives of the nation, city, religion, aesthetics, social media, and professional identity come into focus to evoke a complex, urban African structure of feeling: Afropolitanism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGER

180 Mueller, Lisa

Religious violence and democracy in Niger / Lisa Mueller - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 89-104 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Islam; terrorism; political conditions.

Deadly attacks on Christians and mounting resistance to secularism in Niger raise the question of whether the Muslim-majority country is turning away from democracy and toward a repressive form of Shari'a law. The author argues that religious extremism in Niger has largely external roots and that domestic religious leaders are not pursuing a revolutionary agenda, even though they are increasingly involved in organizing social movements. The foreign nature of terrorist threats may even help preserve democracy by raising nationalist support for the state. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

181 Rossi, Benedetta

The 'Agadez Chronicles' and 'Y Tarichi': a reinterpretation / Benedetta Rossi - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 95-140 "tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Ayar polity; historical sources; historiography.

This article focuses on the texts known as the "Agadez Chronicles" and "Y Tarichi", which have been used by historians of the Central Sahara and Sahel to reconstruct the history of the Sultanate of Agadez and the Ader Kingdom in today's Republic of Niger. The most frequently cited of these texts are published translations of copies of Arabic manuscripts that were made available to French and British colonial administrators by members of the elites of Agadez, Ader, and Sokoto in the first decade of the twentieth century. This article suggests that the copies handed over to the representatives of European empires had been altered to promote the interests of the local elites who circulated these sources. The article compares texts in the Agadez corpus with independent sources on the history of this region in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; it discusses the political context in which the Agadez Chronicles were circulated at the beginning of the twentieth century; and it considers the implications of the proposed reinterpretations for the historiography of the Aïr and Ader regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

182 Abdulkadir, Rihanat Idowu

Dividend payment behaviour and its determinants : the Nigerian evidence / Rihanat Idowu Abdulkadir, Nur Adiana Hiau Abdullah, and Woei Chyuan Wong - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 53-63 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; investment returns; private enterprises; financial management.

This paper offers new evidence on the existence of disappearing dividend phenomenon in the Nigerian stock market and as to how clientele, catering and life-cycle theories of dividend affect firms' dividend paying behaviour. The authors did not find conclusive evidence to suggest that dividend payments had become second order of importance in firms' payout policies during 2003-2012 because they only observed a downward trend in dividend payments during 2010-2012. Logistic regression of a probability to pay or not to pay dividend and a panel regression of the size of dividend payment show that clientele theory stands out as compared to catering and life-cycle theories. Firms in the sample shape their dividend policies in line with the preference of foreign investors who have less preference for dividend over capital gain due to dividend taxes imposed on these shareholders. This underlines the importance of foreign investors on firms' corporate decisions given the fact they owned more than half of the total shares traded on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Other determinants that affect the propensity to pay are profitability, investment opportunities, leverage, cash flow, crisis, stock market performance, past dividend and interest rate with signs that are consistent with the prediction of traditional dividend theories. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Agunbiade, Ojo Melvin

Workplace hazards and social positioning efforts of male adolescent labourers in suburb sawmills, Lagos State Nigeria / Ojo Melvin Agunbiade - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 88-109.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; work environment; occupational safety; workers; adolescents; masculinity.

Young people with low socioeconomic background require resilience to survive in a city with limited opportunities. Unintendedly such efforts sometimes affect their well-being. Such is the case of adolescent dwelling in some urban suburbs across cultures. Based on sixteen face-to-face interviews with adolescent boys working as labourers in suburb sawmills; this paper situates the notion of boyhood and survival into adulthood within a social space. The findings revealed conscious absorption with the notion of boyhood through certain rules of engagement and survival measures. These strategies include self-care practices geared towards achieving a healthy body for contextualised performance in the factory settings. However, this comes with series of consequences as boys lived out the social notions of boyhood and rules of engagement in activities for survival and social recognition. Hence, understanding and targeting the positive survival strategies of this social category of adolescents could be useful to empower and minimise the hazards of working and growing as adolescents in the physical and social spaces of sawmills. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

184 Animasawun, Gbemisola

Everyday people, autochthony, and indigene-settler crises in Lagos commodity markets / Gbemisola Animasawun - In: *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review*: (2016), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 25-44.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; marketplaces; traders; social life; ethnic conflicts.

Local markets in Nigerian cities are under-studied but ubiquitous and ancient sites of inter-ethnic conflicts and cooperation of everyday people (traders). Against the backdrop of indigene-settler conflicts in two major markets in Lagos, this study examines the causes of these conflicts, defined by the adversarial use of autochthony, their management and outcomes, and how macro-inter-ethnic relations inflect conflict and cooperation in local markets. While market leadership is a common cause of conflict, the management approaches adopted and outcomes differed in ways that reveal the impact of the macro on the micro. Also, post-conflict relations in markets underscore the utility of trade as a means of sustaining peaceful co-existence in a fractious country like Nigeria and the creativity of everyday people in peacebuilding, designing early warning systems, and conflict management. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Boge, Faruq Idowu

An administrative history of Ikorodu, 1894-1960 / Faruq Idowu Boge - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 135-150.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; towns; local government; colonial history.

The fact that colonialism had an extensive impact on the socio-political and economic systems of African communities remains incontrovertible. Though different African states had established diverse traditional political systems prior to colonial rule, colonialism introduced the European model of public administration. In some areas, the British "indirect rule" system, which was premised on administration through African leaders and educated elites, modified the pre-colonial political structures. Colonialism also restructured the pre-existing geographical composition of various African kingdoms. This study examines the administrative structure of Ikorodu, Nigeria, during the colonial era. The paper presents a historical analysis of the administrative machinery, organisational structure, and territorial delimitations of Ikorodu during colonialism. It concludes that colonial rule was a precursor to the administrative structure and geographical demarcation of today's Ikorodu Local Government Area of Lagos State. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

186 Chilaka, Edmund

Piracy and Nigeria's national security in the early 21st century / Edmund Chilaka - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 55-76 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; piracy; national security; government policy.

Pirate attacks along Nigeria's inland waterways have increased since the end of the civil war in 1970. Advancements in boating technology and navigation, small arms availability and telecommunications have aided the sophistication of Nigerian pirates just as the calibre of culprits has grown from canoe operators and fishermen to include well connected drug runners, oil thieves and oil-pipeline vandals. Threats to Nigeria's national security are not only economic or socio-political but possibly even existential, since oil exports, which yield 20% of GDP, 95% of foreign exchange earnings, and 65% of budgetary revenues are strongly resisted by the militants. Increased pirate attacks were deployed to back up agitations for resource control and political autonomy by Niger Delta activists. Despite the Government's antipiracy efforts and orchestrated collaborations between the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and the Nigerian Navy, Nigeria witnessed a "resource war". This article examines the activities of pirates in Nigerian territorial waters and the extent to which they impose national security threats. The author finds that national security and the trend of piracy in the new millennium are likely to be moderated by improvements in law enforcement presence, firepower and the impact of corporate social responsibility by IOCs and associated stakeholders in the oil-rich delta region and the Lagos axis. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

187 Courtin, Nicolas

Dossier : comprendre Boko Haram : des pasteurs transhumants entre alliances et conflits au Tchad / [contrib. de Nicolas Courtin ... et al.]. - Paris : La documentation française, cop. 2015. - 175 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique contemporaine, ISSN 0002-0478 ; no. 255) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782807300750

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Chad; Cameroon; Niger; Islamic movements; terrorism; militias; pastoralists; human security.

Ce numéro d'"Afrique contemporaine" est construit autour d'un dossier sur Boko Haram, mouvement armé d'inspiration djihadiste, à l'œuvre au Nigeria où il est né, et qui agit depuis l'année dernière dans les pays frontaliers que sont le Tchad, le Niger et le Cameroun. 'Afrique contemporaine' a donné carte blanche à quatre chercheurs pour décrypter la nature, l'histoire, la sociologie et les stratégies discursives et opérationnelles de ce groupe armé. Les auteurs repensent Boko Haram et offrent ici la primeur de leurs résultats de recherche. Élodie Apard étudie les prêches de Mohammed Yusuf et les messages vidéo d'Abubakar Shekau. Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos déconstruit les représentations du péril 'terroriste' d'hier à aujourd'hui dans le nord du Nigeria. Christian Seignobos propose une géographie et une anthropologie de la région du lac Tchad. Corentin Cohen dépasse l'impossibilité d'une sociologie politique du groupe armé grâce à

des enquêtes de terrain inédites. Par ailleurs, Dangbet Zakinet a suivi les pasteurs transhumants dans la région du Batha au Tchad et analyse les questions d'agropastoralisme et de sécurité au cœur de l'actualité dans l'espace sahélosaharien. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Davies, Lanre

Urban renewal and associated problems in Lagos, 1924-1990 / Lanre Davies - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 77-96 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; urban renewal; resettlement; municipal government; urban planning.

Lagos, Nigeria's economic capital, has undergone exponential growth over the past few decades. Its population has more than quintupled in fifty years. The population growth has had a dramatic impact not just on the Lagos environment but also on the municipal infrastructure. This article analyses the urban renewal and resettlement policies of subsequent Lagos governments. The author argues that future governments of Lagos should embark on environmental and social renewal, and should adopt an urban renewal strategy that is "people first", district based, and participatory. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Egya, Sule Emmanuel

Nature and environmentalism of the poor : eco-poetry from the Niger Delta region of Nigeria / Sule Emmanuel Egya - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 1-12.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; environment; political action.

What is increasingly known as Niger Deltan poetry is a poetry that distinctly identifies itself with the peoples and environment of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The poetry of Gabriel Okara, Christian Otobotekere, Tanure Ojaide, Ogaga Ifowodo, Nnimmo Bassey, Ebi Yeibo and others seeks to draw attention to the fate of both humans and non-humans in the face of oil exploration and its negative consequences in the region. The ecocritical imagination informing this poetry is two-pronged: a celebration of the flora and fauna of the region before the advent of exploration, and a combative engagement with institutional powers responsible for destroying the rich environment. Deploying Rob Nixon's concept of slow violence and environmentalism of the poor, the author analyses selected poems by poets from the Niger Delta which have as their theme the plight of the people and their environment in the wake of oil production, and also demonstrate the consummate activism inherent in poetry from and on the Niger Delta. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

190 Eke, Surulola James

Address causes not symptoms : engaging the festering culture of impunity from the dimension of fragility in Nigeria / Surulola James Eke & Daniel A. Tonwe - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 133-152 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; violence; corruption; impunity.

The complexity of the problems plaguing the Nigerian nation is beyond what is imagined. Contrary to the claims of the Nigerian government, these issues are not exaggerated. The vices discussed in this article are deep-rooted and traverse all segments of society. Laws are disregarded to the extent that they seem a mere fulfilment of the requirement for statehood. Every basis of identity, political, communal, ethnic, and religious is also a unit of conflict. Virtually all institutions – educational, legislative, judicial, executive, and security – of government are entrapped in the race for the 'balkanization of the country's "national cake"'. The nature of functions determines the character of corruption in government agencies. The pervasiveness of these issues is owed to an environment that has created a culture of impunity. The weakness of state structures, along authority and capacity dimensions of fragility, explains the sustenance of a culture of impunity despite huge resources devoted to the campaign against it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

191 Fasan, Rotimi

Women and child-naming song poetry of southeast Yorubaland / Rotimi Fasan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 107-126.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Yoruba; names; rituals; birth rites; oral poetry; songs.

Previous studies in Yoruba oral poetry have largely focused on Oyo, Egba, and Egbado in the Northwest, giving little attention to other areas of Yorubaland, including Ondo and Ikale, among other parts in the Southeast. Furthermore, the forms on which these studies concentrated, mostly chants, are invariably cultic and of a restricted spread. The more general, non-cultic forms, cutting across the vocal patterns of Yoruba poetry, are less frequently investigated where they are investigated at all. The consequence is that they are becoming extinct due to social modernity that is driven, on the one hand, by a combination of new spirituality and westernization and, on the other hand, by neglect in the academy. This is the point at which this study seeks entry, focusing on the less-investigated forms of indigenous songs that are performed at the birth of a child or during child-naming ceremonial rites in Southeast Yorubaland. This genre of traditional songs is rooted in Yoruba philosophy and poetry and constitutes the life-spring of popular, neo-traditional music like juju, fuji, waka, and highlife. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

192 Fawole, Olufemi A.

Land use correlates of street children in Ogbomoso, Nigeria / Olufemi A. Fawole, David V. Ogunkan and Deborah S. Adekeye - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 100-106: foto's., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; street children; begging.

Following the observation of increasing incidence of street children phenomenon in Nigerian urban centers, this study examines the relationship between land use and street children in Ogbomoso. Data on incidence of street children were obtained through the method of direct counting which was done on four different days of the week within defined Data Delineated Areas (DDAs) purposively selected across the residential zones of the city. The study employs z scores to compare the intensity of the problem across the selected DDAs. Data were also analyzed using pie chart, bar chart, graph and percentages. The study reveals that the incidence and categories of street children varies with land uses. It recommends, therefore that urban planners, governments as well as individuals have roles to play in proffering solutions to the menace. It also calls for more research works on the problem of street children. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

193 Greenwood, Anna

Beyond the state : the Colonial Medical Service in British Africa / edited by Anna Greenwood. - Manchester : Manchester University Press, 2016. - VIII, 197 pages. ; 24 cm. - (Studies in imperialism) - Includes bibliographical references and index, notes.

ISBN 0719089670

ASC Subject Headings: English-speaking Africa; Kenya; Malawi; Nigeria; Uganda; Zanzibar; Tanzania; medical history; colonial history; missionary history; doctors; patients; health care; mental health.

The contributions in this edited volume deal with the social history of the colonial medical service in British East Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar) and British West Africa (Nigeria). It focuses on doctors, patients, local communities, missionaries and colonial administrators involved in hospitals and mental health institutions. Contributions: Introduction: looking beyond the state (Anna Greenwood); Crossing the divide: medical missionaries and government service in Uganda, 1897-1940 (Yolana Pringle); The government medical service and British missions in colonial Malawi, c.1891-1940: crucial collaboration, hidden conflicts (Markku Hokkanen); The maintenance of hegemony: the short history of Indian doctors in the Colonial Medical Service, British East Africa (Anna Greenwood, Harshad Topiwala); The Colonial Medical Service and the struggle for control of the Zanzibar Maternity Association, 1918-47 (Anna Greenwood); Elder Dempster and the transport of lunatics in British West Africa (Matthew M. Heaton); Social disease and social science: the intellectual influence of non-medical research on policy and practice in the

Colonial Medical Service in Tanganyika and Uganda (Shane Doyle); Cooperation and competition: missions, the colonial state and constructing a health system in colonial Tanganyika (Michael Jennings). [ASC Leiden abstract]

194 Idaewor, Osiomheyalo

Historicizing mental health care services in Lagos, Nigeria, 1960-1991 / Osiomheyalo Idaewor - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 97-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; mental health; health care.

This article examines the developmental stages of both orthodox and unorthodox mental health care services in Lagos, Nigeria. Starting from 1960, custodial mental health care services were progressively replaced by more conventional practices, which centred on medication, psychotherapy and the establishment of psychiatric regulatory bodies and institutions. The author argues that in spite of the transformations witnessed in mental health since 1960, the provision of services remained inadequate. It examines the chronological developments and how government interventions, such as the enactment of policies and legislations, establishment of institutions, committees, and regulatory bodies, and interventions by non-governmental institutions and individuals, influenced the provision of services. It concludes by demonstrating the inadequacies of the government and other stakeholders in this regard and why the adoption of the Mental Health Policy in 1991 in Lagos, became inevitable. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Ifidon, Ehimika A.

Politics without commerce? : explaining the discontinuity in Soviet-Nigerian relations, 1971-1979 / Ehimika A. Ifidon, Charles O. Osarumwense - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 289-314 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Soviet Union; international relations; foreign policy; international trade; arms trade; 1970-1979.

The paper set out to explain the discontinuity in Soviet-Nigerian relations between the periods 1967-1970 and 1971-1979. The explanation usually given for the poor relations between Nigeria and the Soviet Union between 1960 and 1966 is the anti-communism of the Nigerian political elite; and ideological incompatibility for the non-vibrant relations between 1971 and 1979. These explanations appear idealistic and hypothetical. A major source of the problem of explanation is the consideration of Soviet-Nigerian relations only within the context of the Soviet-American Cold War struggle, from a trilateral perspective. What if the Cold War did not exist, what would have been the nature of Soviet-Nigerian relations? Adopting a bilateral framework, the paper argues that it was the inchoate state of trade relations, which would have provided the basis for continuity across administrations,

that retarded Soviet-Nigerian political relations between 1971 and 1979. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Ihemere, Kelechukwu

In support of the Matrix Language Frame Model: evidence from Igbo-English intrasentential code-switching / Kelechukwu Ihemere - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 105-127 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo language; English language; codeswitching.

This article explores the morphosyntactic features of mixed nominal expressions in a sample of empirical Igbo-English intrasentential code-switching data (i.e. codeswitching within a bilingual clause) in terms of the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) Model. Since both Igbo and English differ in the relative order of head and complement within the nominal argument phrase, the analysed data seem appropriate for testing the veracity of the principal assumption underpinning the MLF Model: the notion that the two languages (in our case Igbo and English) participating in code-switching do not both contribute equally to the morphosyntactic frame of a mixed constituent. As it turns out, the findings provide both empirical and quantitative support for the basic theoretical view that there is a Matrix Language (ML) versus Embedded Language (EL) hierarchy in classic code-switching as predicted by the MLF Model because both Igbo and English do not simultaneously satisfy the roles of the ML in Igbo-English code-switching. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 Joshua, Segun

Multi-faceted training and employment approaches as panacea to higher education graduate unemployment in Nigeria / Segun Joshua ... [et al.] - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-15.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; employment creation; higher education; graduates.

This article posits that if higher education graduate unemployment was only a mere suspicion in the Nigeria of the 1970s, it became an important social challenge in the mid-1980s. A review of the literature reveals that skills mismatch between the training offered by universities and skills required by the market, structural mismatch between middle and upper level manpower production, the scrapping of National Manpower Planning Board and poor attitude towards vocational training are the major factors currently fuelling graduate unemployment in Nigeria. The article therefore develops a framework for a new policy orientation in matters of higher education employment in Nigeria which will not only take advantage of the existing strengths within the Nigerian economy but will open up massive employment opportunities for higher education graduates. This framework calls for the deliberate opening up of five economic domains for graduate employment, namely, the agricultural, mining, hospitality, vending and Information Communication Technologies. The

article identifies retraining and the provision of basic social amenities to Nigerian communities as catalysts to improved graduate employment in the country as these measures will contribute towards the reduction of social agitation within the communities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

198 Kolawole, Aliyu Taofeek

Declining job security level and workers' performance in selected banks, South Western Nigeria / Aliyu Taofeek Kolawole, O.A. Ajani and A. L. Adisa - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 55-70 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; working conditions; work attitudes; banks.

The study assessed bank workers' level of job security and also investigated the relationship between job security level and job performance among employees of the banks. The study adopted cross-sectional research design where primary and secondary data were sourced. Primary data were obtained through both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection while Secondary data were extracted from Annual Reports of the selected Banks. The sample consisted of 210 bank workers selected for questionnaire administration and 15 workers for In-depth Interviews (IDIs) especially those that have been working with the bank for the past three years. These comprised both permanent and contract workers. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis. The result showed that the majority (58.7%) considered the level of their job security to be low while 41.3% considered the level of their job security as high across the selected banks. However, bank by bank evaluations of low level of job security did not show any major differences as Stanbic-IBTC Bank reported (51.4%), Wema Bank (70%), and First Bank (51.4%). The findings also showed that workers, regardless of their perception and feelings of job loss reported increase in their performance. Hence, there existed no significant relationship between job security level and performance ($\chi^2 = 0.75$; $p > 0.05$). The paper concluded that declining job security level is inevitable in the banking industry because of reforms in the Nigeria banking sector. However, this did not lower workers' performance, otherwise performance were enhanced. It then recommended the need for Nigerian banks to employ the required number of workers they are capable of providing for and put an enabling environment for workers to perform. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

199 Ney, Stephen

Samuel Ajayi Crowther and the age of literature / Stephen Ney - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 37-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; bishops; Yoruba; literature; reading.

Nineteenth-century Yoruba linguist and Anglican bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther wanted the next generation of Nigerian leaders to be committed readers and writers and throughout his career he pursued this goal effectively. The essay begins with a brief account of the social and literary contexts in which Crowther produced and promoted literature. Then the essay draws from unpublished letters from the middle part of Crowther's career to show how he framed his literary project as something unprecedented and novel—as if he were inaugurating a new "age of literature" —but then turns back to show how he also framed it in terms of preexisting literary traditions, both "pagan" and Islamic. What emerges is a piece of a literary history too complex to be conceptualized as a progression from precolonial orality to colonial literacy and literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Ngongkum, Eunice

Transnationalism, home and identity in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'The Thing Around Your Neck' / Eunice Ngongkum - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 77-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; United States; postcolonialism; identity; women migrants; family.

Using tenets of postcolonial theory, this paper interrogates the different perspectives from which the lives of African women migrants to the United States of America are affected by sustained or unsustained connections with their countries of origin in some of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's stories in 'The Thing Around Your Neck'. It foregrounds transnational practices at the economic, social or political levels as instrumental in the way these migrants position themselves in the multiple spaces they inhabit. It aims at showing that the migrant experience complicates and problematizes home, family and identity, leading to a revision in our perception of these categories. It is argued that the migrant subject, in some of the stories, needs to renegotiate her identity in often new and innovative ways, giving rise to what O.M. Nonnini and Aihwa Ong refer to as 'new subjectivities in the global arena' (Nonnini and Ong 1997:10). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Nzeadibe, Thaddeus Chidi

Ingrained inequalities? : deconstructing gendered spaces in the informal waste economy of Nigerian cities / Thaddeus Chidi Nzeadibe, Onyanta Adama - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 113-130 : foto, krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; waste management; wastes; informal sector; livelihoods; women; gender inequality.

As the debates on the definition, scope and applicability of the terms 'informal sector' and, in more recent years, the 'informal economy' continue, there is a growing interest in the heterogeneity, dynamism and complexity of the sector. This has necessitated a focus on

internal differentiation and social relations of power within the informal economy. Gender plays an important role in shaping how men and women participate in the informal economy, while systematic inequalities between women and men are known to pervade many informal livelihoods. Informal Solid Waste Management (ISWM) is a major livelihood activity for the most vulnerable urban groups including women. Using a mix of primary and secondary data sources, this study examined the pattern of gender participation in Nigerian informal waste economy. It notes that the socio-political space in the Nigerian waste economy is dominated by males, to the virtual exclusion of females. Findings indicate that gender differentials and exclusion of women usually manifests, often from primordial socio-cultural influences. Being intimately tied to sheer physicality, waste picking is often characterized by palpable competitions, tensions and conflicts. However, the paper acknowledges the determination of women to overcome the limitations imposed on them by cultural norms and the ability to carve a niche in a male-dominated activity. In a broader context, the paper interrogates ramifications of gendered spaces in the global South. It argues that unequal participation is a corollary of gendered spaces and concludes that without gender equality, the vulnerability of female informal urban-based livelihoods increases. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Obuaku, Chinwe

Essential medicines in Nigeria : foregrounding access to affordable essential medicines / Chinwe Obuaku - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 42-60 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; access to health care; medicinal drugs.

Within every functional healthcare system, access to quality and affordable essential medicine stands out as one of the building blocks. However, its significance has been underrated due to poor advocacy and research. The implication is that access to quality and affordable essential medicines remains a challenge to many people in low / middle income countries and could create difficulty in the attempt to reform healthcare systems and save lives if not given ample attention. This paper presents a critical discussion of the Nigerian health system with special focus on access to essential medicines as a component of the Nigerian healthcare system by drawing upon primary data, using qualitative research method. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

203 Ochiagha, Terri

Decolonizing the mind Onitsha-style: reexamining Ogali A. Ogali's cultural nationalism in 'The Juju priest' / Terri Ochiagha - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 90-106.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Onitsha market literature; novels; popular literature; literary criticism.

As revolutionary as Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* was for the Nigerian elite in the immediate aftermath of its publication, the Onitsha Market writers were initially oblivious and later impervious to the novel's groundbreaking feat. Few pamphleteers engaged with the colonial theme and their exertions-admittedly not beholden to Achebe's work-have not received scholarly attention. After the heyday of the Onitsha Market phenomenon, its most famous writer, Ogalì A.Ogalì, composed his first full-length novel, 'The Juju Priest' (1977). While Ogalì had previously dealt with colonialism in earlier pamphlets, Achebe's formal, stylistic, and ideological influence became apparent in this first novel. This essay reads Ogalì A. Ogalì's 'The Juju Priest' as a window into a non-elite experience with the convolutions of mental colonization and cultural nationalism and complicates Peter Ayers and Reinhard Sander's reading of the novel by arguing that *The Juju Priest* is an allegory of Ogalì's particular process of mental decolonization. The author of this article sets the scene by discussing the peculiarities of Ogalì's booming career as an Onitsha pamphleteer and then examines *The Juju Priest* at three distinct levels: first, by exploring Ogalì's striking mimesis and subversion of colonial discourse in the first part of the novel, which coincides with his use of the cynical-satirical mode; second, by discussing his comic-satirical construction of colonial mimics and cultural nationalists; and finally, by looping back to the author's earlier works, 'The History of Item' (1960), the unpublished pamphlet 'No Country Is Civilized' (1964-65), and 'No Heaven for a Priest' (1971). Intriguingly, the intertextual relationship between Ogalì's 'The Juju Priest' and Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' seems to indicate Ogalì's latent wish to transcend his status as a popular writer. Throughout the analysis, the author fleshes out Achebe's influence on Ogalì's novel and then zooms in on the convergences and divergences in the two writers' engagement with the colonial encounter and epistemic violence in the final part of the essay. The problem at stake in the theorization of literary inequality, then, is not whether peripheral writers 'borrow' from the centre, or whether or not literary traffic flows from centre to periphery, but is the restitution, to the subordinated of the literary world, of the forms, specificities and hardships of their struggles. Only thus can they be given credit for the invention - often concealed - of their creative freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

204 Ogunyemi, Adetunji Ojo

Revenue allocation in post-colonial Nigeria : its laws, dynamics and challenges since 1960 / Adetunji Ojo Ogunyemi - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 27-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; fiscal policy; revenue allocation; federalism.

The issue of revenue allocation and the determination of the appropriate principles and applicable criteria for it have been major areas of contention in Nigeria's federalism since 1946. Since then, no single regime in Nigeria, including the colonial government has been

immune to the problems of designing an acceptable formula for the sharing of revenue among the federating parts of the country and fiscal commissions have been drawing and redrawing reports, adjusting and readjusting the criteria and principles for revenue allocation. This article outlines 1) the Dina Commission's Recommendations of 1968, 2) the Aboyade Fiscal Commission's Recommendations of 1977, 3) the Okigbo Commission's Recommendations of 1980 and 4) the Theophilus Danjuma Commission Recommendations of 1988. It further discusses Supreme Court rulings with respect to Nigeria's fiscal federalism and revenue allocation regimes and sketches the challenges the federal government, states and local government councils face. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

205 Okoi, Obasesam

Why nations fight : the causes of the Nigeria-Cameroon Bakassi Peninsula conflict / Obasesam Okoi - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 42-65.

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

This article examines the conditions under which state leaders chose to make territorial issues a point of contention using the Nigeria-Cameroon Bakassi Peninsula conflict as an empirical case. Drawing on the theoretical insights of neoclassical realism, the article surveys evidence from the importance of domestic political and economic conditions to the relevance of cultural and historical factors as well as from territorial and geopolitical issues to contend that the Nigeria-Cameroon conflict emerged from three theoretical logics: the territorial logic of aggression, the geostrategic logic of aggression, and the diversionary logic of aggression. The qualitative evidence is synthesized to enhance greater understanding of the domestic and international linkages that connect petroleum with territory and aggressive foreign policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Ololajulo, Babajide Olusoji

'Eating with one spoon' : zoning, power rotation and political corruption in Nigeria / Babajide Olusoji Ololajulo - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 153-169.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political systems; power-sharing; corruption.

The practice of liberal democracy in Nigeria is overshadowed by the clamours for political zoning and other power-sharing arrangements as mechanisms for ethno-regional balancing. A few scholarly commentaries have alluded to the capacity of such informalities for conflict mitigation and consensus formation in plural societies. Drawing motivation from a traditional paradigm of power rotation among the Ilaje of Ondo state, Nigeria, this article based on a qualitative study, examines how ideas and practices of zoning and rotational access to political power intersect with identity politics, corruption, and the ideals of liberal democracy in Nigeria. The article affirms that the prevalence of zoning and power rotation

as forms of political practices across Nigeria, and the discourse built around the two, point toward a national and local appropriation and accommodation of the concepts. It argues that though the practices have the capacity for maintaining peaceful political order, they have occurred more as an elites' strategy to negotiate continued participation in the political process and access to the national wealth. The article, therefore, concludes that political turn-taking exemplifies 'a social mechanism of corruption' and a perverted form of liberal democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

207 Oluyemi, Joseph A.

Knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases among secondary school adolescents in Asa local government area of Kwara State Nigeria / Joseph A. Oluyemi ... [et al.] - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 63-76 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; sexually transmitted diseases; information dissemination; health education; adolescents.

The adolescent age is the period of sexual identity when adolescents make sense of their feeling and turn them into actions. This stage requires adequate knowledge of sexual behaviours so that adolescents will not rely on peer group for information. This is because of the far reaching effects it may have on them and the society at large due to misinformation and the consequences of the high risk sexual behaviours they may engage in like sexually transmitted diseases. This study therefore aims at accessing the knowledge and sources of information of STDs among adolescents in the Asa local government area of Kwara State, north central region of Nigeria. The study was carried out in three public secondary schools in Ogbondoroko and Laduba towns, suburbs of the capital city, Ilorin. Information was gathered through questionnaire administration. A total of 240 questionnaires were administered to (SS1), (SS2) and (SS3) students in the study area and in all 210 were retrieved representing 88% return rate. The study made use of tables and simple percentages to present the data retrieved from the field, while the F-test and T-test statistical tools were used to show the relationship between the variables. Findings revealed that adolescents in the study area have a fair knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases. The study also shows a significant relationship between class and knowledge of STDs as test shows a statistical significant relationship $P < 0.05$. While age and sex show no significant relationship with knowledge of STDs as $P > 0.05$. The study suggests that mass enlightenment programmes in schools by government and other relevant agencies in the study area is key to adequate knowledge of STDs in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

208 Omeni, Akali

The 'Almajiri' in northern Nigeria : militancy, perceptions, challenges, and state policies / Akali Omeni - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 128-142.

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ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; men; youth; Islamic education.

Representations of almajiri within popular literature often associate the system, and the attendant youth demographic, with youth delinquency and social violence. Yet few accounts correctly identify what almajiri is, how these young men are distinct from other youth categories in northern Nigeria, and why the system has undergone gradual collapse. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Omotola, J. Shola

Student-host community conflicts in Nigeria : the case of the Federal Polytechnic and the Offa community in Kwara State / J. Shola Omotola - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 113-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; students; communities; conflict.

Identity conflicts, in their diverse ramifications, have been the subject of major studies in Nigeria. However, conflicts between students of higher education institutions and their host communities, now commonplace in the country, have not been given adequate scholarly attention. This paper examines the violent conflict in May 2000 between students of the Federal Polytechnic, Offa, (FEDPOFFA) and the Offa community in Kwara State, North Central Nigeria. Not only was the conflict unduly protracted, but it also led to the closure of the polytechnic for a year, while peacebuilding efforts continued. By offering explanations for this development, showing its policy and research implications, the study contributes to the understanding of a neglected aspect of identity conflicts in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

210 Onuoha, Godwin

The politics of 'hope' and 'despair' : generational dimensions to Igbo nationalism in post-civil war Nigeria / Godwin Onuoha - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 2-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; nationalism; generation conflicts.

This paper examines the concept of 'generations' as one of the key features of contemporary Igbo nationalism, and as one that has received little or no attention in the literature on post-civil war Igbo nationalism in Nigeria. Drawing on the activities of Ohanaeze Ndi Igbo - the apex socio-political group in Igboland - and the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) - a second-generation Igbo nationalist movement this article examines the dynamics of generational tensions between youth-led and elite-led Igbo groups in Igboland. On the one hand, the political agency of Ohanaeze Ndi Igbo is traced genealogically to the imperatives of the patrimonial politics of the Nigerian state, the need to play the "politics of the centre" and re-integrate the Igbo into

mainstream politics in the postcivil war era. On the other hand, the MASSOB project is rooted in the aborted secessionist war for Igbo self-determination between 1967 and 1970. It rejects a state-led process, seeks the realignment of the generational balance of power, and ultimately, an exit of the Igbo ethnic group into an alternative political and administrative arrangement. These generational differences and tensions offer insights into the transformation of local politics and the changing configurations of power and authority in present day Igboland, one that pits an emergent youth movement against an enduring Igbo establishment within the broader context of ethnic identity politics in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

211 Osiebe, Garhe

The opportunism of political music culture in democratic Nigeria / Garhe Osiebe - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 13-27 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular music; music history.

This paper attempts an intervention in contemporary popular music classification. It argues that popular musicians do not only choose the titles to their works, but go further to define the genres of these works. The dynamic at play is such that most popular musicians claim to produce works of different and new genres with each new work they create. By engaging with the works of a selection of Nigerian popular musicians, the paper shows a trend of opportunistic productions within the political music genre by artists not otherwise known for political songs. Through a discussion of the textual and contextual elements of the material, the paper argues that an increased number of popular musicians have started producing protest political music and unity political music, following Nigeria's democratization in 1999, as a way of alerting audiences of their political astuteness and in an attempt to court political relevance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

212 Owen, Olly

Government properties : the Nigeria police force as total institution? / Olly Owen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 37-58.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; police; State-society relationship.

This article looks at the relationships between Nigerian police officers and the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) in which they serve. Against simplistic portraits of police institutions as mechanistic agents of governmental power, the article looks inside one such institution to examine how it exercises power over its own personnel, in a totalizing institutional project which combines duty and identity within a hierarchical and paramilitarized structure. Police officers are caught between their embodying of state authority and their lack of authority within their own institution. At the same time, it depicts individual officers' attempts to navigate this structure to their own advantage, creating a counter-current within the

institutional world. Both ultimately affect the way in which the NPF exercises its powers within wider society. According to this perspective, the violence and corruption, negligence and evasion that often typify interactions with the police may be less signs of police officers' power than of their attempts to cope with the lack of it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

213 Pieri, Zacharias P.

The Boko Haram paradox : ethnicity, religion, and historical memory in pursuit of a caliphate / Zacharias P. Pieri and Jacob Zenn - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 66-88 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Islamic movements; terrorism; political ideologies; political systems.

To Boko Haram, Nigeria is a colonial construct, lacking Islamic legitimacy and destined to lead society in a downward spiral of Western immorality. The only way to regain northern Nigeria's former glory is through a repudiation of democracy, constitutionalism, and Western values and a return to Islamic governance on the model of the historic caliphates. The authors argue that Boko Haram's leaders draw their inspiration and legitimacy from Usman Dan Fodio's 1804 Fulani-led jihad and his subsequent establishment of the Sokoto Caliphate in northern Nigeria but seek to implement this style of caliphate in the Kanuri homelands of the former Kanem-Borno Empire. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

214 Sigsworth, Romi

Special issue: Security perspectives on Nigeria / ed. by Romi Sigsworth. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2016. - 173 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm - Met noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; national security; terrorism; Islamic movements; offences against human rights; hostage taking; displaced persons.

This special issue of 'African Security Review' focuses on Nigeria. The seeming contradiction between being one of Africa's undisputed powerhouses while beset by intractable inner turmoil and violence makes Nigeria a fascinating case study. Contributions: Can Nigeria be Africa's hegemon? (Olusola Ogunnubi, Ufo Okeke-Uzodike); The military and human rights violations in post-1999 Nigeria: Assessing the problems and prospects of effective internal enforcement in an era of insecurity (Ibikunle Adeakin); Nigeria's military failure against the Boko Haram insurgency (Habibu Yaya Bappah); Boko Haram's attacks and the people's response: A 'fourth pillar' of the responsibility to protect? (Vesselin Popovski, Benjamin Maiangwa); Internally displaced persons and the challenges of survival in Abuja (Stephen Adewale); The fate of hostages: Nigeria's conflict theatres in comparative perspective (Samuel Oyewole); The Abuja bombings: Boko Haram's reaction

to President Buhari's actions (Freedom C. Onuoha, Temilola A. George); Dandal Kura: A narrative to challenge Boko Haram (David L. Smith). [ASC Leiden abstract]

215 Usuanlele, Uyilawa

British colonial administration, development of Islam and Islamic education in a non-Muslim society : the Benin division (Nigeria) experience 1897-1960 / Uyilawa Usuanlele - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 65-96 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Benin polity; religious education; interreligious relations; Islam; colonial policy.

British policy towards religion in colonial Africa was influenced by its intrinsic value to the maintenance of a very strong administration over the continent and achieving the socio-economic objectives Britain set itself at the beginning of its colonization. The Benin Kingdom had been largely untouched by any world religion before the British conquered the Kingdom in 1897 and this conquest facilitated the penetration of Christianity and Islam therein. The failure of Christian missionaries to provide educational services compelled the government to establish a government school in 1901 for the production of its requisite personnel. The services provided by the Government School and the reliance on indigenous institutions under the indirect rule system of administration made missionaries and their education superfluous to the operation of the colonial government. Nevertheless, both Christians and Muslims introduced their own educational services. Though Islamic education was of less value to the colonial Administration and Muslims were an insignificant minority in Benin society, a policy had to be adopted towards the emergent Muslim population. This paper examines colonial state policy towards Muslims and its impact on Islamic education in the non-Muslim society of Benin. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

216 Wallace, Adryan

Holistic development : Muslim women's civil society groups in Nigeria, Ghana and Tanzania / Adryan Wallace - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 53-74 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Tanzania; women's organizations; Islam; civil society; economic development.

Muslim women's organizations in East and West Africa have cultivated successful strategies to mitigate the varied domestic economic and political outcomes produced by globalization. Although China and the BRICS countries are providing multipolar development models their results may not differ significantly from their western counterparts if groups that are often left out of the decision-making processes are not included. There is an urgent need for social scientists to make the experiences of African women as designers of development the central point of theorizing in order to inform how

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one conceptualizes economic and political participation and measure inequality. This paper utilizes case studies from local women's non-governmental and community based organizations in Kano, Nigeria, Tamale, Ghana and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to help develop mechanisms for sustainable economic growth and substantive representation, which the author argues, can help generate state institutions that are more responsive to the needs of their citizens. Mainstreaming gender, as an analytical frame is essential because it interrogates privilege, illustrates how it is distributed among and between women and men and provides insights into partnerships that can be forged across genders. Furthermore, the institutional linkages of women's organizations both within and across national contexts strengthens the ability of African countries to look internally and share their development best practices through sub- regional entities and the African Union. Finally, civil society needs to be redefined and contextualized using the perspectives of citizens at the grassroots level to produce holistic policy recommendations for all three tiers of governance (domestic, sub-regional and regional). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

217 Deets, Mark

"Grown-ups on white plastic chairs:" soccer and separatism in Senegal, 1969-2012 / Mark Deets - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 347-374 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Casamance conflict; sports; separatism.

The author argues that the postcolonial Senegalese soccer stadium became a space for imagining and performing the nation for separatists from the Casamance region who tied their separatist discourse to the fortunes of Casa-Sports, a soccer club based in Ziguinchor. The twin histories of Casamançais soccer and separatism demonstrate the interplay of "space" and "place" in the stadium - constructed originally for defining and controlling the Senegalese nation but commandeered by separatists for subverting it. Non-elite Casa-Sports supporters, however, contested or ignored separatist assertions that supporting Casa-Sports meant supporting separatism, and vice versa. Thus, these non-elites revealed the stadium as a "space-place" for simultaneous, multiple national imaginings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

218 Dieng, Moda

La contribution des jeunes à l'alternance politique au Sénégal : le rôle de Bul faale et de Y'en a marre / Moda Dieng - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 75-95 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; youth; political change.

Ce document est une contribution à l'étude du rôle des jeunes dans les processus de démocratisation en Afrique. Plus spécifiquement, il se borne à analyser l'influence de Bul Faale et de Y'en a marre dans les deux alternances politiques survenues au Sénégal en 2000 et 2012. Ces deux mouvements, issus du hip-hop, ont été au premier plan dans les mobilisations qui ont permis ces changements de majorité au pouvoir. Cela contraste avec la situation de marginalisation politique et économique dans laquelle se trouvent les jeunes. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

219 Diouf, Mamadou

Les sciences sociales au Sénégal : mise à l'épreuve et nouvelles perspectives / sous la dir. de Mamadou Diouf & Souleymane Bachir Diagne. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2016. - X, 272 p.

ISBN 9782869787094

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; social sciences; society; change; development.

Chacun des textes de cet ouvrage collectif est exemplaire en ce sens qu'il propose un exemple de ce que sont aujourd'hui les humanités et les sciences sociales en Afrique lorsqu'elles sont attachées à penser les devenirs à l'œuvre dans la modernité africaine, sénégalaise plus particulièrement. C'est à ce titre qu'ils se font écho dans leur manière de proposer, ensemble, un profil de cette modernité en mouvement. Sommaire: 01 - Introduction; 1 - La révolution du numérique : enjeux culturels et épistémiques (Bado Ndoeye); 2 - Le curriculum et l'enseignement des sciences humaines et sociales à l'université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (Souleymane Diallo); 3 - Regards croisés sur la charte de Kurukan Fuga et la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (Thierno Amadou Ndiogou); 4 - Territorialisation du développement local au Sénégal : impensés, cheminements, enjeux et limites d'un concept et d'une approche (Boubacar Ba); 5 - Au confluent de "l'arabité" et de "l'afriqueité" ? Le "territoire-frontière" de Rosso comme espace de déploiement de dynamiques ambivalentes d'intégration transnationale entre le Sénégal et la Mauritanie (Mamadou Dimé); 6 - Économie verte et changement social : analyse des possibilités et des contraintes des emplois verts en matière d'autonomisation sociale et économique des femmes au Sénégal (Cheikh Sadibou Sakho); 7 - Inégalités économiques et système des inégalités au Sénégal (Abdoul Alpha Dia); 8 - Inégalités sociales et accès à l'éducation et à la formation au Sénégal : cas des lycées Lamine Guèye et Seydou Nourou Tall, et des instituts supérieurs ITECOM et ISM à Dakar (Souleymane Gomis); 9 - Art africain et monde globalisé (Babacar Mbaye Diop); 10 - Norme linguistique et altérité au Sénégal : d'une norme exclusive à une norme inclusive (Khadimou Rassoul Thiam); 11 - L'Islam dans l'espace universitaire au Sénégal : le cas de l'université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD) (El Hadji Malick Sy Camara); 12 - Le code mixte chez les jeunes scolarisés à Ziguinchor : un signe d'urbanité ? (Ndiémé Sow). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

220 Quashie, Hélène

La 'blanchité' au miroir de l'africanité : migrations et constructions sociales urbaines d'une assignation identitaire peu explorée (Dakar) / Hélène Quashie - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220, p. 761-786.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Whites; ethnic identity; social classes.

La notion de "blanchité" fait l'objet de peu de recherches académiques. Elle constitue pourtant une matrice ethnicisée transnationale, mobilisée dans l'expression sociale des différences et des stigmates, qui questionne les frontières Nord-Sud. Les assignations "ethniques" ne circulant pas seulement de l'Occident vers l'Ailleurs, il apparaît pertinent d'analyser leurs constructions plurielles dans les mondes sociaux contemporains globalisés. Cet article interroge particulièrement le face-à-face "Noir-Blanc" au sein de la société urbaine dakaroise (Sénégal), à partir des mobilités universitaires nord-américaines et de l'expatriation salariale française. La notion de "blanchité" dépassant la question chromatique, l'analyse inclut les mécanismes de catégorisation et de hiérarchisation sociale que cette notion construit localement, au miroir de l' "africanité". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

221 Riegel, Julie

Promesses, contingences et iniquité des politiques transnationales de conservation : retour sur une décennie de cogestion État-ONG au Sénégal / Julie Riegel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2015), vol. 140, p. 121-144 : graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Netherlands; nature conservation; environmental policy; international cooperation.

Cet article se penche sur le partenariat liant l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et la Direction des parcs nationaux du Sénégal, entre 1994 et 2004, pour la cogestion des aires protégées du littoral. Il analyse la rhétorique officielle de cette alliance, le poids de la politique de coopération des Pays-Bas dans son évolution et l'asymétrie des rapports de pouvoir qui biaise insidieusement ce partenariat, jusqu'à son implosion. Ce faisant, l'article relativise la dimension hégémonique attribuée aux ONG vertes globalisées et la rationalité technico-scientifique censée prévaloir dans leur stratégie d'action. Notes, réf., rés. en français. et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

222 Sobczyk, Rita

Beyond 'Mouridcentrism' : lived Islam in the context of Senegalese migrations / Rita Sobczyk and Rosa Soriano - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 174-199.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Spain; Senegalese; diasporas; migrants; Sufism; social networks.

This paper applies a 'lived religion' perspective to analyze how Islam is defined, practised and experienced by Senegalese migrants in Spain. The study enters into a dialogue with the existing scholarship on religion in the context of Senegalese mobility which, to a great extent, has been centred on the Mouride brotherhood. It adds to the general debate on how to analyze 'lived religion' by challenging the conceptualization of religion as organizational belonging. It is argued that in migration studies 'Mouridcentrism' has contributed to the partial invisibility of the social relations and networks formed outside this Sufi order. The findings show that interconnections among Senegalese frequently play a more significant role than brotherhood affiliation in shaping relations on a micro-level. Religion emerges as a vehicle which frequently serves to reaffirm these community dynamics influencing socio-cultural, economic and political aspects of migrants' everyday experience. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

223 Sy, Boubou Aldiouma

"Brèche" ouverte sur la Langue de Barbarie à Saint-Louis : esquisse de bilan d'un aménagement précipité / Boubou Aldiaouma Sy (sous la dir.) ; préf. de Woré Gana Seck. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015. - 210 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Collection "La librairie universitaire", Thèses & essais) - Rampao"--Cover. - Bibliogr.: p. 193-204. - Met noten.

ISBN 2343069751

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; floods; hydraulic engineering; canals; coastal management.

En octobre 2003, la ville de Saint-Louis allait être engloutie par la montée des eaux du fleuve Sénégal. Il fallait rapidement trouver une solution pour sauver la ville et des vies humaines. C'est ainsi que les pouvoirs publics et les autorités communales ont pris la décision de créer un canal de délestage sur la Langue de Barbarie (LB). Cette brèche, de 4 m. au départ, a atteint 5200 m. de large en février 2015, changeant les caractéristiques biophysiques de la zone. Les terres de Gandiol qui étaient jadis propices au maraîchages sont affectées par la salinisation à cause de l'intrusion du biseau salé. Les villages du Doun Baba Dièye et de Keur Bernard ont disparu, plusieurs pirogues ont chaviré au niveau de la brèche, entraînant plusieurs pertes en vies humaines. Les riverains de la Lagune de Mboumbaye sont pris au piège des flots de l'océan Atlantique. Ce livre est le fruit de nombreuses années d'observation, d'analyse et d'interprétation des dynamiques au niveau de la Langue de Barbarie. Contributeurs: Boubou Aldiouma, Amadou Abou Sy, Ansoumana Bodian, Tidiane Faye, Souleymane Niang, Mariama Diop, Mariétou Ndiaye. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST AFRICA - SIERRA LEONE

SIERRA LEONE

224 Browne-Davies, Nigel

The brothers Easmon : the emergence of a Nova Scotian medical dynasty in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast / Nigel Browne-Davies - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 45-109 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; Ghana; doctors; elite; social history; 1850-1899.

Professional dynasties emerged in British West Africa in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Easmon family of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast (Ghana) is perhaps the most notable West African family in the medical field. The family descended from Nova Scotian settlers, free and formerly enslaved African Americans who had escaped to the British lines during the American Revolutionary War and had come to Sierra Leone in 1792. The Easmon family produced two medical doctors in the nineteenth century, Dr John Farrell Easmon and his half-brother Dr Albert Whiggs Easmon, who initially practiced together in the Gold Coast. Albert Whiggs Easmon later moved to Sierra Leone, where he was a medical doctor for nearly twenty years. This article focuses on the activities of the Easmon brothers and their social relations. The process through which the brothers were able to qualify as medical practitioners is illustrative of the upward mobility of certain African families, a process initiated by Africans, and without the assistance or interference of imperial or colonial authorities. The Easmon family was one of a small number of Settler families to transition from the decaying Settler 'aristocracy' and to secure a place within the new Creole elite. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

225 Raimond, Christine

Frontière des hommes, frontière des plantes cultivées : diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité / Christine Raimond ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2014. - P.119-228. : ill., tab., krt. ; 24 cm. - (cahiers d'Outre-Mer, ISSN 0373-5834 ; vol. 67, no. 266) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Nigeria; Cameroon; Chad; biodiversity; arable farming; sorghum; migrants.

Les textes présentés dans ce dossier sont issus du programme de recherche sur les 'Évolutions de la diversité des ressources génétiques domestiquées dans le bassin du lac Tchad'. Les textes sont organisés en deux volumes (Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer 265 et 266).

Ce deuxième volume analyse les 'diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité' en replaçant les évolutions de la diversité des plantes cultivées dans l'histoire, récente ou plus ancienne. Contributions: Diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité : introduction (Christine Raimond, Thierry Raimond, Éric Garine); Des rituels au service de la conservation de l'agro-biodiversité (Nord du Cameroun) (Christian Seignobos); Histoire d'une innovation agricole récente à l'échelle régionale : quelle différenciation des sorghos repiqués dans le bassin du lac Tchad ? (Abdoul-Aziz Saïdou, Christine Raimond, Clélia Soler, Tuong-Vi Cao Hamadou, Richard Kenga, Laure Benoit, Jean Wencélius, Oberline Fokou, Camille Chauvin, Souaybou Ekeke, Hélène I. Joly); Les influences de l'urbanisation sur la répartition régionale des plantes cultivées au Tchad et au Nord-Cameroun (Dieudonné Bouba, Goltob Mbaye Ngaressesem, Robert Madjigoto, Christine Raimond); Migrations des agriculteurs et de leurs plantes : une recomposition de l'agro-biodiversité à l'échelle régionale (Christine Raimond, Hecheke Boukar, Dieudonné Bouba, Simon Boubakary, Flora Pennec). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

226 Raimond, Christine

Frontière des hommes, frontière des plantes cultivées : diffusions et recompositions de l'agro-biodiversité / Christine Raimond ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2014. - P. 3-116. : ill., tab., krt. ; 24 cm. - (cahiers d'Outre-Mer, ISSN 0373-5834 ; vol. 67, no. 265) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Nigeria; Cameroon; Chad; biodiversity; arable farming; sorghum.

Les textes présentés dans ce dossier sont issus du programme de recherche sur les 'Évolutions de la diversité des ressources génétiques domestiquées dans le bassin du lac Tchad'. Les textes sont organisés en deux volumes (Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer 265 et 266). Ce premier explore les 'frontières' qui pourraient nous aider à délimiter les territoires de l'agro-biodiversité, au cœur d'enjeux politiques de conservation des semences. Contributions: Frontières des hommes, frontières des plantes cultivées : introduction générale (Christine Raimond, Thierry Robert, Éric Garine); Des territoires de l'agro-biodiversité : introduction (Christine Raimond, Thierry Robert, Éric Garine); Frontières des hommes et échanges des plantes cultivées (Thierry Robert, Anne Luxereau, Hélène Joly, Marthe Diarra, Laure Benoit, Yann Dussert, A. Jika Naino, Amal Abad); Le lac Tchad, un agrosystème cosmopolite centré sur l'innovation (Charline Rangé, Mahamadou Abdourahamani); Quel pourrait être le territoire des semences des sorghos que cultivent les Duupa du Massif de Poli (Nord du Cameroun) ? (Éric Garine, Adeline Barnaud, Christine Raimond); Dans les sillons de l'alliance. Ethnographie de la circulation des semences de sorgho dans l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun (Jean Wencélius, Éric Garine). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

227 Barros, Carlos P.

The Tiebout hypothesis in Africa : evidence from Angola / Carlos P. Barros and Jelson Serafim - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 192-200 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; internal migration; regional government; poverty.

This article analyses the Tiebout hypothesis in Angola's provinces from 2004 to 2013, using a spatial panel data model. The Tiebout hypothesis, which states that a country's internal migration is dictated by regional public policy, is tested. Angola's internal inter-provincial migration is related to gross domestic product per capita, local public expenditure, unemployment, poverty, population density, the number of public employees in the region, and a NGO for civic education. The results reveal that spatial autocorrelation is a reality in the Angolan context, validating the adoption of a spatial model, and that regional migration is explained by the covariates. The general conclusion is that the Tiebout hypothesis is accepted in the Angolan regions, and that the most important cause of migration is regional poverty. Policy implications are derived and it is concluded that an efficient anti-poverty policy is needed in the Angolan context at regional level in order to decrease internal migration. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

228 Domingues da Silva, Daniel B.

The Kimbundu diaspora to Brazil / Daniel B. Domingues da Silva - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 200-219 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Brazil; slaves; names; ethnic groups; Mbundu; social history.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was a major slave trading port in the nineteenth century, with most of the slaves coming from Angola, in West Central Africa. The inland origins of these captives, however, are still largely ignored. This article traces the linguistic origins of slaves transported from Angola to Rio de Janeiro based on the names of Africans liberated from the slave ship *Brilhante* in 1838. It shows that a significant proportion of these Africans had Kimbundu names, indicating that they were originally captured in regions close to the coast through warfare, judicial proceedings, and self-enslavement. The names further indicate that these Africans came from rural societies divided by social class and who had a profound belief in god, the power of spirits, and in the afterlife. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

229 Staller, Jared

Rivalry and Reformation politics: reflections on Andrew Battell's Jaga materials printed by Samuel Purchas from 1613 to 1625 / Jared Staller - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 7-28 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Mbangala; historical sources; historiography; 1600-1699.

This paper reviews Andrew Battell's primary source material for the Jaga (Imbangala) of Angola as printed by Samuel Purchas from 1613 to 1625 in 'Purchas, his pilgrimage' and 'Purchas, his pilgrimes'. It argues that Purchas most often altered Battell's data in response to rivalries and Reformation politics in England rather than on new information from Battell. A broad, comparative reading of Purchas's materials and statistical analysis of his editorial practices demonstrates that Purchas exerted more effort to counter data based on hearsay in the popular 'Relation of Pigafetta and Lopes than on carefully recording eyewitness data from Andrew Battell'. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

230 Baye, Francis Menjo

Wage differentials in Cameroon : a gendered analysis / Francis Menjo Baye, Boniface Ngah Epo, and Jean Ndenzako - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 75 -91 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; wage differentials; gender inequality.

This study investigates gender wage differentials using pooled 2005 and 2010 Cameroon labour force surveys. Decomposition of the returns to endowment component reveals that men were overpaid, while women were underpaid on the average and across percentiles. Education, hours worked, agricultural employment and urban residence were contributing in that order in widening the gender wage-gap in terms of endowments, male advantage and female disadvantage. As a policy option, reducing human capital and labour market constraints that provoke the differential pricing of endowments held by men and women, and the differential access to endowments between them should be considered. Ann., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

231 Elom, Paul Ulrich Otye

Les jeux video en négroculture : contribution a une anthropologie de la solidarité chez les jeunes du Cameroun / Paul Ulrich Otye Elom - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 77-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; games; interpersonal relations; youth.

En Afrique en général et au Cameroun en particulier, posséder une console de jeux vidéo n'est pas à la portée de tout le monde. Les jeunes puisque ce sont eux qui les affectionnent particulièrement, qui en possèdent une, font donc souvent appel à leurs pairs afin qu'ensemble, ils puissent s'amuser. L'espace où les jeunes jouent aux jeux

vidéo devient de ce fait un espace où ces derniers s'affirment en tant que groupe à part entière. C'est un espace qui leur permet de se démarquer des adultes qui, le plus souvent dénigrent, voire méprisent cette activité ludique. Les jeunes y créent ainsi des 'ethnométhodes' et développent une solidarité mécanique. Jouer aux jeux vidéo dans ce contexte n'est plus simplement une activité de loisir. L'espace de jeu devient un espace où se créent de nouvelles relations et où se raffermissent les anciennes. Mais également, un espace où se développent l'esprit de compétition et corrélativement même des conflits. Celui avec qui on s'amuse aux jeux vidéo devient celui à qui on se confie, avec qui on partage ses joies et ses peines. La console de jeux n' 'appartient' plus à celui qui l'a achetée, mais à tous ceux qui la jouent. Il n'est donc pas rare qu'elle s'exporte du domicile de son propriétaire pour le domicile d'un autre adolescent. Il faut également préciser que le jeu vidéo reste en négroculture une activité essentiellement masculine; l'espace de jeu est donc le fief du garçon et les filles n'ont rien à y faire. Le jeu vidéo développe ainsi un certain machisme, une fierté d'être homme plutôt que femme. Dans ce contexte, on peut noter une sorte de détribalisation. L'obéissance ethnique de tout un chacun s'estompe pour laisser place à une société des jeunes tout court. Le jeu vidéo fait donc tomber les barrières raciales, tribales, ethniques. Et même si on peut y noter des effets pervers, ce qui est normal, puisque aucun système culturel n'est parfait, les jeux vidéo en contexte camerounais développent chez les adolescents le sentiment d'appartenance à une même classe d'âge. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

232 Keutcheu, Joseph

Le 'fléau des motos-taxis' : comment se fabrique un problème public au Cameroun / Joseph Keutcheu - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 219, p. 509-534 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; means of transport; public opinion; taxis.

L'article se propose de comprendre une question devenue cruciale dans le développement urbain en Afrique subsaharienne en général et au Cameroun en particulier. Sur la base d'une enquête qualitative menée dans des villes camerounaises, l'étude met en lumière le 'problème' des motos-taxis comme une construction sociale consécutive à l'affrontement entre plusieurs référentiels du développement urbain. La réflexion rend ainsi compte des rapports de force discursifs entre acteurs impliqués dans la définition du phénomène de motos-taxis en problème public. 'In fine', on remarque que les milieux spécifiques de problématisation contraignent l'action publique subséquente, transformant ainsi l'espace des possibles de ladite action. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

233 O'Rourke, Harmony

Beyond the world of commerce: rethinking Hausa diaspora history through marriage, distance, and legal testimony / Harmony O'Rourke - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 141-167.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Hausa; migration; mixed marriage; patriarchy; gender; social history.

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, Hausa migrants traveled to the Cameroon Grassfields where they established multiple settlements known as abakwa, a term referring to descendants of mixed marriages between Hausa men and local, mainly non-Muslim women. Previous historical studies on Hausa diaspora communities in West Africa have largely concentrated on the spread of commerce and Islam. By contrast, this article asks how gendered power asymmetries, together with the essential diaspora factors of distance and travel, influenced the marital relationships that made the diaspora possible. This approach to Hausa diaspora history emerges from Islamic court records dating from the late 1940s to the early 1960s in British mandated territory. The founding of the court resulted in the institutionalization of Islamic household patriarchy as well as debates over Hausa values, especially marriage as a primary site of belonging and patriarchal control. This article demonstrates that marital negotiations and distance interacted with colonial legal structures and community patriarchy in a manner that both intensified women's vulnerability and provided opportunities to strategically forge new identities and relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

234 Okoi, Obasesam

Why nations fight : the causes of the Nigeria-Cameroon Bakassi Peninsula conflict / Obasesam Okoi - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 42-65.

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

This article examines the conditions under which state leaders chose to make territorial issues a point of contention using the Nigeria-Cameroon Bakassi Peninsula conflict as an empirical case. Drawing on the theoretical insights of neoclassical realism, the article surveys evidence from the importance of domestic political and economic conditions to the relevance of cultural and historical factors as well as from territorial and geopolitical issues to contend that the Nigeria-Cameroon conflict emerged from three theoretical logics: the territorial logic of aggression, the geostrategic logic of aggression, and the diversionary logic of aggression. The qualitative evidence is synthesized to enhance greater understanding of the domestic and international linkages that connect petroleum with territory and aggressive foreign policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CHAD

235 Brachet, Julien

A "despicable shambles" : labour, property and status in Faya-Largeau, Northern Chad / Julien Brachet and Judith Scheele - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 122-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; ethnic relations; labour relations; property; political conditions.

Faya-Largeau, the largest oasis in northern Chad, seems to present a classic picture of Saharan labour relations and status groups. Colonial officers spoke of nomadic "overlords" who used to exploit sedentary "serfs" of slave descent, but indirectly favoured the latter. Today, former status relations are renegotiated, at times violently so. Access to vital resources, and especially agricultural land, is the focus of much contemporary conflict. Yet, on a closer look, this picture becomes less familiar: local agriculture requires little labour, property rights are uncertain, bilateral descent, exogamy and a high degree of mobility blur boundaries, while state involvement remains limited and ambiguous, and education little valued. Status, property and labour hence emerge as contextual categories that depend on as much as they constitute a historically specific and inherently unstable mode of production. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

236 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Artisanal frontier mining of gold in Africa : labour transformation in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo / Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Sara Geenen - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 296-317.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Democratic Republic of Congo; gold mining; miners; labour relations; working conditions.

This article studies the transformative nature of "artisanal frontier mining" in view of sub-Saharan Africa's mining history. Artisanal gold production has generated livelihood earnings for millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet we must go beyond a study of artisanal mining as an individual livelihood choice and consider the sector's internal dynamics. In this sense, the concept of "labour transformation" is helpful. It refers to a process in which individuals' skill acquisition, economic exchange, psychological reorientation, and social positioning evolve towards a shared occupational identity and collective professional norms, leaving considerable scope for self-governance amongst artisanal miners. This process is captured in the notion of the "frontier", which in our case refers to occupational rather than geographic locational change. However, the frontier is necessarily of limited temporal duration given the existence of gold as a non-renewable

resource, the depth of the gold supply sinking beyond the exploratory and extractive reach of artisanal miners, and the expanding interests of foreign mining corporations and the state. Our argument is illustrated through a comparison of the artisanal mining experiences of two neighbouring countries, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), whose artisanal labour patterns are remarkably similar to each other despite their very different national political contexts and the DRC's recent experience of conflict mineral production. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Chakrabarty, Malancha

Growth of Chinese trade and investment flows in DR Congo : blessing or curse? / Malancha Chakrabarty - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 116-130 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; China; international trade; imports; exports; foreign investments.

Although a number of studies have explored China-Africa relations, they have mostly focused on traditional measures of trade similarity and compared the exporting pattern of African countries with that of China. It is important to bear in mind that Africa is a diverse continent and the impact of China on African economies is diverse and is dependent on the sectoral composition of each country's production. This article considers China's engagement with the Democratic Republic of Congo focusing mainly on imports, exports and investments in the mining and infrastructure sectors. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

238 Englebert, Pierre

Misguided and misdiagnosed : the failure of decentralization reforms in the DR Congo / Pierre Englebert and Emmanuel Kasongo Mungongo - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 5-32 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; decentralization; taxation; corruption.

The Democratic Republic of Congo embarked upon decentralization reforms in 2006 to improve governance and accountability, undermine predation, corruption, and personal rule, bring government closer to the people, and promote local development. As of 2014, despite some regional variations, Congolese decentralization had instead increased the degree to which the state extracts the resources and incomes of its citizens. It had also fostered provincial centralization at the expense of local governments, produced largely unaccountable provinces governing with little transparency, and unleashed self-serving provincial elites. After providing original empirical evidence for these claims, this article suggests that decentralization was thwarted by the failure of formal reforms to affect informal ruling institutions and by an erroneous diagnosis of governance failures that

singled out the abuse of elites without identifying the generalized nature of the instrumentalization of sovereignty by officeholders at all levels of the state. The article concludes by using this experience to illustrate important flaws in decentralization reforms in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

239 Knox, Katelyn

Selling (out) on the black market: 'Black bazar's literary 'sape' / Katelyn Knox - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 52-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; novels; clothing.

This article develops a framework drawing from Congolese sape fashion practices to read Alain Mabankou's 2009 novel 'Black bazar'. In 'sape' —an acronym for La Société des ambienceurs et des personnes élégantes (the Society of Ambienceurs and Persons of Elegance)— sapeurs "sappers" perform danses des griffes "dances of designer labels" during which they brandish their clothing items' designer brands. Reading Black bazar as an example of "literary sape," the author argues that the narrator-author's references to cultural works from a variety of national and historical contexts can productively be read as a literary danse des griffes —a performance that interrogates the reading strategies to which the novel itself will be subjected. Ultimately, through its content and form, Black bazar contests the very notion of authenticity that undergirds how francophone cultural works and their authors are packaged and circulated within larger global cultural economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Luhahi, Jacqueline Nembe Songu

Leadership of university women for development in the Democratic Republic of Congo : a critical reflection / Jacqueline Nembe Songu Luhahi - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 3, p. 189-209.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; women; academics; leadership; development.

As perceived protectors of the Congolese cultures figuratively and realistically and agents of positive economic and social changes, the role and the place of the Congolese women in general in the development schemes cannot be denied. However, intellectual debates about what the Congolese society at large expects the Congolese university women to contribute to the discourses about development and its various models have not been systematically studied. While, for instance, the discourse about the parity between women and men in the workplace is being promoted by the government, the study of gender in higher education is still in its infancy. This study investigates women's role within the context of the evolution of educational systems and their values since the Belgian administration. It examines educational policies in relationship to the models of

development that both colonial and post-colonial administrations formulated and implemented. Although the study is essentially a reflection, putting an emphasis on conceptualization and theories, it is also supported by historical and cultural arguments and propositions. It is argued that the Congolese university women have 'citizenry responsibility' and 'university education and engagement' to propose new leadership role in development. Using historical-structuralist perspectives as developed in social sciences at large, the author analyzes the issue of the nature of the relationship between the place and the role of university and that of leadership and development. She raises the issue of whether or not the Congolese university women's leadership matters in the search for developmental models in the Congo. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

241 Marivoet, Wim

Evolution in living standards in eight Congolese cities between 1975 and 2005 / Wim Marivoet - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 15-38 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; household budget; consumption; urban households.

This article looks at the changing living conditions between 1975 and 2005 in eight major cities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Household data from two sets of surveys have been combined and analyzed in terms of budget and asset ownership. Although this exercise is seriously constrained by methodological difficulties, some salient facts do emerge. To begin with, the urban sector does not seem to be much affected by the formal crisis the country went through. Apart from in Bukavu and regardless of a substitution effect between technological and nontechnological consumer goods, no general decrease in consumption or assets occurred over these past three decades. An explanation for this remarkable result could be found in a more efficient use of the food budget as well as a further dependence on informal income strategies. Linked to the former explanation, this study pointed to a general replacement of starchy staples by cereals, and, to a lesser extent, (palm) oil. Additionally, a marked increase in the budget share spent on education also seemed to be a common phenomenon for all eight cities. And finally, changes in economic geography seem to have structured the evolution of (mainly technological) assets owned by households quite well. Apart from these general tendencies, the study above all revealed that each city has its own particularities, which deserve to be further researched. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Marysse, Stefaan

Conjonctures congolaises 2015 : entre incertitudes politiques et transformation économique / sous la dir. de Stefaan Marysse et Jean Omasombo Tshonda. - Paris : Éditions L'Harmattan, 2016. - 333 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers africains, ISSN 1021-9994 ; no. 87) - Met bibliogr., noten.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - CONGO (KINSHASA)

ISBN 9782343088587

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; social conditions; economic conditions; political conditions; mining; agriculture; conflict resolution.

Cet ouvrage, réparti en trois thèmes (démocratie en danger, développement agro-forestier et gouvernance) examine les tendances actuelles politiques, économiques et sociales dans le République démocratique du Congo en 2015. Contributions: Avant-propos (S. Marysse); 2015: année électorale en perdition (P. Bouvier, J. O. Tshonda); Le décentralisation en panne (P. Bouvier, J.O. Tshonda); Régimes de violence dans l'histoire du Congo-Kinshasa (G. de Villers); La chaîne d'approvisionnement des minerais et ses liens avec le conflit dans l'est de la RDC: bilan des 5 dernières années (G. de Brier, F. Southward); La question de la place du monde paysan dans le développement rural en RDC: une perspective historique de longue période (J.-P. Peemans); Les parcs agro-industriels et l'agriculture familiale. Les défis du secteur agricole en RDS (E. Tollens); Le Haut-Katanga: quel projet pour l'agriculture ? (M. Mpundu, G. Léonard); Les paysans sans terre et REDD+ en RDC: les logiques locales face aux interventions internationales (C. Reyniers, A. Karsenty, C. Vermeulen); Inga: ambition nécessaire mais projet à mûrir (F. Misser); Droit et conflits foncier à Bukavu: vers une anthropologie de mécanismes juridictionnels de résolution des conflits (A. Nyenyezi, A. Ansoms); Exploitation minière en RDC: oubli de l'environnement ? Vers une "political ecology" (A. Bashizi, etc.); Le dilemme des coopératives minières de Walungu (Sud-Kivu), entre ASBL et "entreprise sociale". Évaluation à l'aune du passage à la nouvelle réglementation OHADA sur les sociétés coopératives (C. B. Bahalaokwibuye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

243 Omasombo Tshonda, Jean

Mongala : jonction des territoires et bastion d'une identité supra-ethnique / sous la dir. de Jean Omasombo Tshonda. - Tervuren : Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, 2015. - 372 p., [16] p. foto's. : ill., krt., vouwkrt. ; 30 cm - Bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9492244160

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; administrative divisions; local politics; economic conditions; social conditions; Mongo; local history; country studies (form).

Cette huitième monographie du projet 'Provinces-Décentralisation' coordonné par le MRAC (Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale) sur la province de Mongala, couvre l'étude des populations (peuplement, démographie), l'histoire, l'examen de l'organisation administrative et des évolutions politiques, les questions socio-économiques comme terrains d'approche privilégiés. L'ouvrage convoque toutefois également les apports des sciences naturelles (géographie, hydrographie, géologie, végétation), afin d'offrir une analyse et un état des lieux des connaissances les plus complets possibles de la Mongala. Contributions de:

Jean-Claude Ambwa, Élodie Stroobant, Jérôme Mumbanza mwa Bawele, Jean Omasombo Tshonda, Joris Krawczyk, Mohamed Laghmouch (cartographe).

244 Ross, Scott

Encouraging rebel demobilization by radio in Uganda and the D.R. Congo : the case of "come home" messaging / Scott Ross - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 33-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Uganda; Democratic Republic of Congo; Lord's Resistance Army; militias; radio; demobilization; peacebuilding.

For several years, local radio stations in Uganda have broadcast "come home" messages that encourage the rebel Lord's Resistance Army to demobilize. Since the rebels began carrying out attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic, several international actors have introduced the same messages to these regions. This new effort has internationalized radio programming, benefited local radio stations, provided new forms of messaging, and functioned in collaboration with military actors. This article provides an overview of how "come home" messaging functions in different contexts, examines the effects of these actions, and calls for research into an important shift in military-humanitarian relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

245 Tshonda, Jean Omasombo

Équateur, au cœur de la cuvette congolaise / sous la dir. de Jean Omasombo Tshonda. - Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, cop. 2016. - 496 p. : ill. - (Monographies des provinces de la République démocratique du Congo ; 9) - Aan de kop van de titelpagina: République du Congo. - Met noten.

ISBN 9789492244239

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; administrative divisions; local politics; economic conditions; social conditions; Mongo; local history; country studies (form).

Ce volume consacré à la nouvelle province de l'Équateur est paru à un moment de transition de l'organisation administrative de la République démocratique du Congo. Il fait suite aux monographies du Sud-Ubangi et de la Mongala, deux anciens districts dans la grande province de l'Équateur qui ont également accédé au statut des nouvelles provinces. Les ouvrages, complémentaires, se font écho. Avec ces deux voisins donc, l'espace mongo avait connu des épisodes conflictuels portant sur les identités locales au cours des dernières décennies d'avant la décolonisation et les premières années post-indépendance. La question de l'identité socio-culturelle conduit à l'étude des populations (démographie, peuplement) et de l'histoire de la nouvelle province de l'Équateur. En ajoutant l'examen de l'organisation administrative et des évolutions politiques locales, cette neuvième

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monographie du projet 'Provinces- Décentralisation' du MRAC (Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale) retrace de manière détaillée les violences commises dans le cadre de l'occupation européenne à travers l'exploitation du caoutchouc sauvage dont la région regorgeait. On y aborde aussi la difficile expérience de la première décentralisation post-indépendance. Ce volume intègre également des données physiques dans les domaines de la géographie, géologie, flore, et faune. La dernière partie porte sur les dimensions socio-économiques (démographie, économie, transport, éducation, santé). Contributions de: Jérôme Mumbanza mwa Bawele, Élodie Stroobant, Jean Omasombo Tshonda, Joris Krawczyk, Gérard Lomema Lomboto, Jean Liyongo Empengele, Pierre Mobembo Ongutu, Mohamed Laghmouch. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

246 Aranzadi, Isabela de

Cuban heritage in Africa : deported Nāñigos to Fernando Po in the 19th century / Isabela de Aranzadi - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 2-40 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Equatorial Guinea; Cuba; deportation; secret societies; rituals; dance.

This paper focuses on the 19th century deportation of Nāñigos (members of Abakuá, a Cuban secret society) to Fernando Po (Bioko). The author argues against the widely held negative image of this group as portrayed in the news and press information in Spanish newspapers from 1865 to 1950 that document the Cuban heritage in Africa. She highlights the point that the deportation of Nāñigos to Africa was, in part, due to their association with rebel groups in the decades and years prior to and during the War of Independence. Further, the author pointed out the need of the Spanish Government to colonize the African island and use it to harbor expelled groups from the Caribbean island prosecuted for their rebellious character against the colony. As a result, many emancipated slaves and Cuban people were deported to Fernando Po in the second half of the nineteenth century, which explains their presence on the island. The author discusses, in details, their memory, which has been maintained through some cultural elements - rituals, body attires, and musical and dance elements. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

247 Akhtar, Iqbal S.

Religious citizenship : the case of the globalised Khoja / Iqbal S. Akhtar - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 27-48 : ill., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Indians; Islam; immigrants; social networks.

The African Khoja are an Indic Muslim caste, which began migrating from Sindh and Gujarat to East Africa in the late 18th century. During the 19th and 20th centuries, their economic success in an institutionally underdeveloped region coupled with a strong religious impetus allowed them to build communal municipal institutions throughout the region that both mimicked and replaced the absent state. The insecurity of postcolonial East Africa, such as the 1964 revolution in Zanzibar and the 1972 Ugandan Asian exodus, forced the Khoja to further expand their bureaucratic apparatus towards foreign policy-migration to Western Europe and North America and requisite institutionalization. In the 21st century, the Khoja coordinate these communal networks from North America and Western Europe to Asia and Africa towards a religious based economic development in emerging economies. Their primary identity is religious, defined from within and outwith, using the mechanisms of globalization to further communal aims internationally within a framework of religious nationalism insensible to state nationalism. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

248 Fouéré, Marie-Aude

Dossier : une nouvelle Afrique de l'Est? / [coordonné par Marie-Aude Fouéré et Hervé Maupeu] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 253, p. 13-103 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; Burundi; Tanzania; political conditions; elections.

Une nouvelle Afrique de l'Est se dessine. Des régimes politiques hybrides, un capitalisme développemental, de grands chantiers d'infrastructures et des enjeux sécuritaires partagés forment les principales entrées de ce numéro d'*'Afrique contemporaine'*. Coordonné par Marie-Aude Fouéré et Hervé Maupeu, ce dossier révèle des similarités dans les modes de fonctionnement politiques, économiques et idéologiques des États qui composent cet espace à géométrie variable. Élise Dufief, Marie-Aude Fouéré, Elsje Fourie, Alain Gascon, Hervé Maupeu et Jérémy Révillon mettent en lumière ces dynamiques comparées en Éthiopie, au Kenya et en Ouganda, évoquant aussi le cas de la Burundi et de la Tanzanie. Ils montrent en quoi cet espace régional est une construction politique et rhétorique jamais totalement stabilisée. Les élections qui se sont tenues dernièrement dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique de l'Est sont également traitées. Elles laissent entrevoir l'importance du rôle des classes moyennes dans les transitions politiques actuelles et rappellent que les technologies et l'ingénierie internationale du vote sont devenues des facteurs cruciaux de toute élection. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

249 Greenwood, Anna

Beyond the state : the Colonial Medical Service in British Africa / edited by Anna Greenwood. - Manchester : Manchester University Press, 2016. - VIII, 197 pages. ; 24 cm. - (Studies in imperialism) - Includes bibliographical references and index, notes.

ISBN 0719089670

ASC Subject Headings: English-speaking Africa; Kenya; Malawi; Nigeria; Uganda; Zanzibar; Tanzania; medical history; colonial history; missionary history; doctors; patients; health care; mental health.

The contributions in this edited volume deal with the social history of the colonial medical service in British East Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar) and British West Africa (Nigeria). It focuses on doctors, patients, local communities, missionaries and colonial administrators involved in hospitals and mental health institutions. Contributions: Introduction: looking beyond the state (Anna Greenwood); Crossing the divide: medical missionaries and government service in Uganda, 1897-1940 (Yolana Pringle); The government medical service and British missions in colonial Malawi, c.1891-1940: crucial collaboration, hidden conflicts (Markku Hokkanen); The maintenance of hegemony: the short history of Indian doctors in the Colonial Medical Service, British East Africa (Anna Greenwood, Harshad Topiwala); The Colonial Medical Service and the struggle for control of the Zanzibar Maternity Association, 1918-47 (Anna Greenwood); Elder Dempster and the transport of lunatics in British West Africa (Matthew M. Heaton); Social disease and social science: the intellectual influence of non-medical research on policy and practice in the Colonial Medical Service in Tanganyika and Uganda (Shane Doyle); Cooperation and competition: missions, the colonial state and constructing a health system in colonial Tanganyika (Michael Jennings). [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Musila, Grace A.

Special Issue: East African interventions in African literary and cultural studies / [guest ed.] Grace A. Musila & Dina Ligaga. - Oxford : Routledge, 2016. - p. 171-295. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 1469-2872 ; vol. 75, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; South Africa; African studies; literature; literary prizes; films; anthropology.

Most of the articles in this special issue emerge from papers that were presented in a stream of panels titled 'Eastern African interventions' at the 40th Annual Conference of the African Literature Association, held at the University of the Witwatersrand in April 2014. The articles reflect on the kinds of interventions the eastern African region has made, and continues to make, to the understanding of African literary and cultural practice. Contributions: A vagabond on the road: the pressure of genre in Nadifa Mohamed's 'Black Mamba Boy' (Tina Steiner); 'Abagyenda bareeba. Those who travel, see' : home, migration

and the maternal bond in Doreen Baingana's 'Tropical Fish' (Lynda Gichanda Spencer); Literary prizes, writers' organisations and canon formation in Africa (Doseline Kiguru); Schizophrenic aesthetics in music videos about the LRA atrocities in Northern Uganda (Okaka Opio Dokotum); Producing a world of remains in Indian Ocean Africa: discrepant time, melancholy affect and the subject of transport in Capital Art Studio, Stone Town, Zanzibar (Meg Samuelson); Visuality and diasporic dynamism: goans in Mozambique and Zanzibar (Pamila Gupta); Engaging Mafeje's ghost: Fort Hare and the virtues of 'homeland' anthropology (Leslie J. Bank). [ASC Leiden abstract]

251 Rolandsen, Øystein H.

Special issue: Violence in the contemporary political history of Eastern Africa / guest eds.: Øystein H. Rolandsen and David M. Anderson. - Boston, MA : Boston University, 2015. - p. 1-116. : krt. ; 23 cm. - (international journal of African historical studies, ISSN 0361-7882 ; vol. 48, no. 1) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Ethiopia; Uganda; Burundi; Kenya; political violence; decolonization.

The articles gathered in this special issue focus on the role of violence in the consolidation of state power in eastern Africa, from the late 1950s into the early 1980s. These were critical years in the modern history of the region, witnessing the transition from colonial rule to the Cold War, a period of decolonization during which the external relations of all countries in eastern Africa underwent dramatic change, and a phase in which new African governments strove to establish their political base, their bureaucratic and executive authority, and their legitimacy. The five articles highlight and exemplify how collective violence permeated these political developments, in some cases coming to define the character of national or local political authority. They deal with four countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi; three themes - political authority, legitimacy, and violent contestation - bind the case studies together. Titles: *Violence in the contemporary political history of Eastern Africa* (Øystein H. Rolandsen and David M. Anderson); "Let the red terror intensify": political violence, governance and society in urban Ethiopia, 1976-78 (Jacob Wiebel); Power and its discontents: Anywaa's reactions to the expansion of the Ethiopian state, 1950-1991 (Dereje Feyissa); Violence and political advocacy in the lost counties, western Uganda, 1930-64 (Derek R. Peterson); Rebel and rule in Burundi, 1972 (Aidan Russell); "Peace and order are in the interest of every citizen": elections, violence and state legitimacy in Kenya, 1957-74 (Justin Willis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

252 Alfieri, Valeria

Le Palipehutu-FNL au Burundi : dynamiques d'ethnisation et de "déethnisation" / Valeria Alfieri - In: *Politique africaine*: (2016), vol. 141, p. 169-190.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; militias; political parties; political ideologies; ethnicity.

Cet article examine les modalités de la mobilisation politique pratiquées par une formation politico-militaire, le Palipehutu-FNL, depuis sa naissance en clandestinité en 1980 jusqu'à son agrément comme parti politique en 2009. Il se penche en particulier sur le processus d'ethnisation et de "déethnisation" qui caractérise sa trajectoire afin de montrer comment la perception de la question ethnique et son usage politique changent en fonction du contexte sociopolitique. Il vise également à faire ressortir les facteurs-clés de l'engagement politique que recouvre le recours au discours ethnique. Pour ce faire, l'article ne se limite pas au moment où s'exerce la violence, il met aussi en évidence les actions politiques qui précèdent et suivent la confrontation armée, évitant ainsi tout déterminisme dans l'analyse des liens entre ethnicité et mobilisation politique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

KENYA

253 Ashdown, Shelley

Ndorobo notions of relationship with Other / Shelley Ashdown - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 2-15.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Dorobo; interpersonal relations; ethnic relations; world view; African religions.

Among the Maa-speaking Ndorobo people on the southern Mau escarpment in Kenya, basic assumptions concerning Other are foundational for how an individual interacts with all that is outside of Self. In the course of field research in the Ndorobo homeland, three categories of significant Other were distinguished in Ndorobo world view. In this article these three Ndorobo categories of Other will be discussed with particular attention given to how these categories govern notions of relationship between Ndorobo and their classifications of Other. Classificatory distinctions are made between relationships of an individual Ndorobo with: (1) community Other (community in-group), (2) earthly Other (ethnic out-groups), and (3) supernatural Other (spirit beings). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

254 Berg, Paul van den

A users' perspective on corruption : SMEs in the hospitality sector in Kenya / Paul van den Berg & Niels Noorderhaven - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 114-132 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; tourism; corruption; small enterprises.

Although the phenomenon of corruption has been studied intensively, most studies focus on causes and effects of corruption at the societal level. There is a dearth of studies looking at what corruption means to individual actors. This article investigates how managers of small and medium-sized enterprises in the hospitality industry in Lamu, Kenya engage in and cope with corruption. The findings suggest an approach that models corruption choices as rational individual decisions is likely to fall short, as corruption-related costs and benefits depend on group membership, which for some (but not for all) to a certain extent is a decision variable itself. The study shows that 'on the ground' corruption is a complex phenomenon that can only be fully understood by taking the particularities of the social context into account. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Bollig, Michael

Special issue: resilience and collapse on African savannahs : causes and consequences of environmental change in East Africa / guest ed.: Michael Bollig and David M. Anderson. - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2016. - P. 1-227. : graf., krt, tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of eastern African studies, ISSN 1753-1063 ; vol. 10, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; ecosystems; environmental history; natural resource management; pastoralists.

The scholarly papers gathered together in this special issue, covering disciplines from the natural as well as the social sciences, are dedicated to the study of climate-human-ecosystem interactions, examining historical as well as present evidence to consider the relationship between resilience and collapse over the past 200 years. The focus of this volume is on a single location in East Africa, the Baringo-Bogoria basin, centred in Kenya's northern Rift Valley and its surrounding highlands. Contributions: Introduction : resilience and collapse: histories, ecologies, conflicts and identities in the Baringo-Bogoria basin, Kenya (David M. Anderson & Michael Bollig); Adaptive cycles in the savannah: pastoral specialization and diversification in northern Kenya (Michael Bollig); The beginning of time? Evidence for catastrophic drought in Baringo in the early nineteenth century (David M. Anderson); Landscape, time and cultural resilience: a brief history of agriculture in Pokot and Marakwet, Kenya (Matthew I. J. Davies & Henrietta L. Moore); Changes in landscape vegetation, forage plant composition and herding structure in the pastoralist livelihoods of East Pokot, Kenya (Hauke-Peter Vehrs); Land-use changes and the invasion dynamics of shrubs in Baringo (Mathias Becker, Miguel Alvarez, Gereon

Heller, Paul Leparmarai, Damaris Maina, Itambo Malombe, Michael Bollig & Hauke Vehrs); Agricultural change at the margins: adaptation and intensification in a Kenyan dryland (Clemens Greiner & Innocent Mwaka); Comparative nutritional indicators as markers for resilience: the impacts of low-intensity violence among three pastoralist communities of northern Kenya (Ivy L. Pike, Bilinda Straight, Charles Hilton & Matthias Österle); 'Dust people': Samburu perspectives on disaster, identity, and landscape (Bilinda Straight, Paul Lane, Charles Hilton & Musa Letua); A victory in theory, loss in practice: struggles for political representation in the Lake Baringo-Bogoria Basin, Kenya (Peter D. Little); What's in a name? The politics of naming ethnic groups in Kenya's Cherangany Hills (Gabrielle Lynch). [ASC Leiden abstract].

256 Carotenuto, Matthew

Crafting sport history behind bars: wrestling with State patronage and colonial confinement in Kenya / Matthew Carotenuto - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 289-321 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; combat sports; sports; social history.

This article explores how indigenous games such as wrestling were marginalized during the colonial era and the contemporary impact of this legacy. Through the sport of wrestling's neotraditional resurgence, the author argues that the sport's contemporary iteration which emerged behind the imposing walls of Kenya's penitentiaries provides an important window into historic discourse and state control of sport rooted in the colonial past. Paying close attention to the methodological challenges and opportunities researchers of indigenous sport face, the article also examines the sources available for scholars interested in investigating the social history of indigenous sport in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

257 Cheeseman, Nic

Decentralisation in Kenya : the governance of governors / Nic Cheeseman, Gabrielle Lynch, and Justin Willis - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 1-35 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; decentralization; central-local government relations; local government; elite.

Kenya's March 2013 elections ushered in a popular system of devolved government that represented the country's biggest political transformation since independence. Yet within months there were public calls for a referendum to significantly revise the new arrangements. This article analyses the campaign that was led by the newly elected governors in order to understand the ongoing disputes over the introduction of decentralisation in Kenya, and what they tell us about the potential for devolution to check the power of central government and to diffuse political and ethnic tensions. Drawing on

Putnam's theory of two-level games, we suggest that Kenya's new governors have proved willing and capable of acting in concert to protect their own positions because the pressure that governors are placed under at the local level to defend county interests has made it politically dangerous for them to be co-opted by the centre. As a result, the Kenyan experience cannot be read as a case of "recentralisation" by the national government, or as one of the capture of sub-national units by "local elites" or "notables". Rather, decentralisation in Kenya has generated a political system with a more robust set of checks and balances, but at the expense of fostering a new set of local controversies that have the potential to exacerbate corruption and fuel local ethnic tensions in some parts of the country. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Cunningham, Tom

"These our games" - sport and the Church of Scotland Mission to Kenya, c. 1907-1937 / Tom Cunningham - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 259-288 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; sports; missions; colonial history.

This article uses oral and documentary evidence gathered during recent fieldwork and archival research in the UK and Kenya to explore the ways in which the Church of Scotland Mission to Kenya attempted to use sport to "civilize" and "discipline" the people of Central Kenya. The author make a case for the important contributions the topic of sport can make to the study of African and colonial history, and offers a comprehensive critique of the only book-length work which explores the history of sport in colonial Kenya, John Bale and Joe Sang's 'Kenyan running' (1996). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

259 D'Arcy, Michell

Devolution and corruption in Kenya : everyone's turn to eat? / Michelle D'Arcy and Agnes Cornell - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 246-273 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; decentralization; patronage; ethnic relations.

How does decentralization affect patronage and rent seeking? While centralization is seen as enabling these practices, many expect decentralization to reduce them. With few examples of meaningful reform it is difficult to establish if this is the case in the context of African states. The authors look at the impact of decentralization on rent seeking and patronage in Kenya, where the devolution of significant powers to county governments has recently taken place. They suggest that devolution has not removed these practices but rather brought them down to the local level in response to popular expectations that it is "everyone's turn to eat". The realization of this expectation for a broad constituency of ethnic groups and elites has facilitated, so far, the embedding of these reforms. The findings thus suggest that the implementation of meaningful decentralization has been

achieved via the decentralization of patronage networks, meaning that the "our turn to eat" character of ethnic patronage politics persists. As a result, although a greater number of groups now have their turn, ethnic minorities within some counties feel marginalized, including certain trapped minorities from politically relevant groups. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Diepeveen, Stephanie

Politics in everyday Kenyan street-life: the people's parliament in Mombasa, Kenya / Stephanie Diepeveen - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 266-283.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; social life; politics; popular participation.

The presence of politics in everyday experiences - popular arts, culture and dialogue - is not new to the study of politics in Africa. Yet, most often, attention to political possibilities in the everyday appears preoccupied with their relationship to rule and authority, making it difficult to imagine political significance outside of an influence on forms of dominance. Hannah Arendt's early political thought provides an alternative way to imagine politics in everyday publics by separating politics from rule and locating it in public speech and action. Drawing on Arendt's ideas around political significance of publics, this paper examines the nature and scope of political possibilities of a street parliament in Mombasa, Kenya. It reveals how possibilities for Arendtian political action are present in informal practices of public discussion, which are both contingent upon and compromised by competing interests, including elite and partisan competition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

261 Galaty, John

Boundary-making and pastoral conflict along the Kenyan-Ethiopian borderlands / John Galaty - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 97-122 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Ethiopia; boundary conflicts; pastoralists; ethnic groups.

Boundaries are technologies of power and knowledge that shape spatial and social realities and our understandings of them. This article examines the effects of boundary-making between Kenya and Ethiopia, and investigates the effects of borders on states of peace and conflict among Turkana, Samburu, Borana, Gabra, and Dassanetch of northern Kenya. If borders divide people, people benefit nonetheless from the environmental, social, and political entropy that borders generate by using the energy of spatial differences to advance their own individual and collective life projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

262 Golaz, Valérie

Agricultural frontier, land tenure changes and conflicts along the Gucha-Trans Mara boundary in Kenya / Valérie Golaz and Claire Médard - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 229-246 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; administrative divisions; agricultural land; land conflicts; Gusii; Maasai.

Administrative limits do not ordinarily constitute internal boundaries, yet this is the case of the Gucha and Trans Mara boundary between the current counties of Kisii and Narok Counties in south-western Kenya. This boundary which served as a tool for political and administrative control has had a lasting impact on land settlement. Kenya's territorial heritage proved resilient. It confined the Gusii and the Maasai on either side of the boundary until the 1970s, when the easing of the boundary led to a new phase in the Gusii agricultural frontier to the South, later stopped when land registration started in the 1980s in Trans Mara. The introduction of legal privatization created renewed tension which took a violent turn during the 1990s politically instigated land clashes. "Indigenous" territorial claims coincided with these inherited colonial divisions. Contrasting population densities are found on either side of the boundary with high population densities in the former Gusii reserve compared to the neighbouring Trans Mara. The agricultural frontier was observed in a detailed survey conducted in 1997 and 1998 at the height of politically instigated land clashes. Along this boundary, in half a century, land use was transformed from occasional grazing to intensive agricultural use, with two harvests a year, depending on the political context. The 1990s violent crises lent new vigour to the internal boundary and contributed to the rise of a semi-permanent agricultural frontier located along the boundary itself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Kamau, Kiarie

Coming of age : strides in African publishing : essays in honour of dr Henry Chakava at 70 / edited by Kiarie Kamau and Kirimi Mitambo. - Nairobi : East African Educational Publishers, 2016. - XXVII, 288 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9966561846

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Africa; publishing; book industry; festschrifts (form).

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, this book honours Henry Chakava, Kenyan publisher and key figure in the development of the African book industry for over forty years. In sixteen chapters the book addresses such issues as publishing in African languages; publishing African orature; the place of textbooks in African publishing; popular fiction publishing; academic publishing; publishing in the digital age; internationalizing African books and lobbying; training of African publishers, and issues of copyright. Amongst the contributors are Kenyan writers Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Simon Gikandi, Micere Githae Mugo

and David G. Maillu, and African and non-African academics and colleagues from the book trade world, including Walter Bgoya (Foreword), Kiarie Kamau, James Currey, Ayo Ojeniyi, Emilia Ilieva, Masaya Hillary Chakava, James Tumusiime, Hans M. Zell, Francis B. Nyamnjoh, Roger Stringer, Mary Jay, Lily Nyariki, Richard A.B. Crabbe and Marisella Ouma. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Kresse, Kai

"Kenya: Twendapi?" : re-reading Abdilatif Abdalla's pamphlet fifty years after independence / Kai Kresse - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 1-32 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; writers; Swahili language; pamphlets; political history.

The pamphlet "Kenya: Twendapi?" (Kenya: Where are we heading?) is a text often referred to but rarely read or analysed. Abdilatif Abdalla wrote it as a twenty-two-year-old political activist of the KPU opposition as a critique of the dictatorial tendencies of Jomo Kenyatta and his KANU government in 1968, and consequently suffered three years of isolation in prison. Many (at least on the East African political and literary scene) know about "Kenya: Twendapi?" but few seem to have read it. Indeed, it seems almost unavailable to read. This contribution to Africa's Local Intellectuals series provides a summary reconstruction of its main points and arguments, and a contextual discussion of the text. This is combined with the first published English translation (overseen by Abdalla himself) and a reprint of the original Swahili text, an important but almost inaccessible document. The article proceeds with a perspective first on the political context in Kenya at the time, an early turning point in postcolonial politics, and second on the work and life of its author, Abdilatif Abdalla who had been trained as a Swahili poet by elder family members who were poets. As most students of Swahili literature know, Abdalla's collection of poetry "Sauti ya Dhiki" (1973) originated in the prison cell but they know little about the pamphlet "Kenya: Twendapi?", nor the circumstances of its authorship. Part of my wider point for discussion is that Abdalla, as an engaged poet and political activist, can be usefully understood as a local intellectual who transcended the local from early on, topically and through global references and comparisons, but also through his experience in prison and exile. Concerns about Kenyan politics and Swahili literature have remained central to his life. This reflects Abdalla's continued and overarching connectedness to the Swahili-speaking region. Abdalla wrote in Swahili and was deeply familiar with local Swahili genres and discursive conventions, language and verbal specifications (of critique, of emotions, of reflections) that use the whole range and depth of Kimvita, the Mombasan dialect of Kiswahili, as a reservoir of expression. Ann., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

265 Sikes, Michelle

Print media and the history of women's sport in Africa: the Kenyan case of barriers to international achievement / Michelle Sikes - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 323-345 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; sports; women; newspapers.

This article explores one source through which African women's sport history can be drawn and interpreted: the sport sections of African newspapers. In the case of Kenya, the major dailies, Daily Nation and The East African Standard, are repositories of information pertaining to the challenges that confronted female athletes. Taking into account the history and development of these media, the article addresses the question of why did Kenyan women lag behind their male counterparts in entering the sport at an international level? Focusing on the early post-colonial period, it is argued that institutional barriers abroad as well as economic and cultural factors at home disproportionately disadvantaged female runners in their career progression. These conclusions would be difficult to substantiate without investigating the Kenyan press, a valuable source for anyone seeking to access information about the lives of the women who have contributed to Africa's sport history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

266 Dye, Barnaby

The return of "high modernism"? : exploring the changing development paradigm through a Rwandan case study of dam construction / Barnaby Dye - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 303-324 ; ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Indians; dams.

The past half-decade has seen a resurgence of dam building in Africa, a controversial development after decades of critique exposing the environmental, economic, and social costs of such projects. Dams have been imagined as symbols of modernity and as keys to national economic development, giving them such status that potential negatives get overlooked. This paper sets out to investigate the implementation of a particular dam built in this new resurgence period. It will ask whether modernist development logics are being repeated in the construction process, causing the social and environmental costs documented in past dam construction. This paper focuses on the Nyabarongo Dam in Rwanda, a country whose post-genocide development record and authoritarian modernist tendencies have been considerably debated. This particular case study also shows the growing role of India in Africa, as it records one of the first Indian financed and built dams on the continent. Qualitative field research found that while construction planning and practice has enabled many locals to benefit, the dam's construction was influenced by

modernist logics of development that created detrimental, top-down practices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Jones, Will

Victoire in Kigali, or: why Rwandan elections are not won transnationally / Will Jones - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2 , p. 343-365 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; diasporas; opposition parties; political change.

This article brings together the literature on 'electoral authoritarian regimes' with the sub-fields of diaspora studies and transnationalism to evaluate the potential of political parties in exile to be forces for positive change in Rwanda. With this in mind, the article asks one simple question: is the participation of the Rwandan opposition in exile in electoral processes back home likely to be a positive force for change? It concludes that, in Rwanda at least, elections cannot be won transnationally. As such, those hoping for a more democratic Rwanda should look elsewhere. Operating in a transnational space appears to make life harder for the opposition, but not the Rwandan state. Further, the division, inconsistency, sudden shifts, splits, and volte-face of Rwanda's diasporic opposition is produced, at least in part, by the competitive authoritarian nature of Rwanda. What the Rwandan case reveals, then, is at least one instance where unfair elections do not make future liberalisation more likely. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Plancke, Carine

Donner corps au 'Nouveau Rwanda' : danse et reconstruction post-génocidaire / Carine Plancke - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220, p. 711-738.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; dance; national identity; political ideologies.

Depuis qu'il a pris le pouvoir, en mettant fin au génocide, le Front patriotique rwandais a lancé le projet de construire une nouvelle nation dé-ethnalisée et moderne, qui, néanmoins, reste ancrée dans ses racines culturelles. Cet article examine la revitalisation actuelle des danses dites traditionnelles à Kigali, en explicitant la manière dont ces pratiques contribuent à donner corps au dessein de la nouvelle identité rwandaise et en détaillant les transformations qu'elles connaissent sous l'influence de l'idéologie étatique post-génocidaire. Pour ce faire, il s'appuie sur une étude de cas portant sur la troupe Inganzo Ngari qui, de nos jours, fait figure de modèle pour les autres troupes qui foisonnent dans la capitale, et est très régulièrement invitée par des instances gouvernementales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

TANZANIA

269 Adam, Jamal

Trust loss in Tanzanian parastatal organisations : causes and consequences to the governance mechanisms / Jamal Adam - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 33-63 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; public enterprises; governance.

Creating and maintaining a culture of trust between individuals and institutions is inevitable for the effectiveness of actors/people aiming toward achieving a common mission. The purpose of this paper is to provide insights on the causes and consequences of loss of trust among actors in the governance mechanisms of Tanzanian parastatal organisations. Based on qualitative data, collected and analyzed through grounded theory procedures, the study reports that four categories namely, fairness of decision makers, competence of actors, neutrality of actors, and contextual factors are the main causes of loss of trust among governance players in the parastatal sector in Tanzania. Increase in monitoring costs, lack of commitment of actors, and absence of free information exchange emerged as the major consequences of loss of trust of actors in the parastatal sector in Tanzania. Bibliogr., ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

270 Ahearne, Robert M.

Development and progress as historical phenomena in Tanzania : "Maendeleo? We had that in the past" / Robert M. Ahearne - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 77-96.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; ujamaa; groundnuts; development cooperation; biography.

Academic discussions of development continue to grow, yet critical engagements with communities affected by development interventions remain limited. Drawing from life history interviews conducted in southern Tanzania, this article details the varied experiences of development interventions among older people and how these affect broader understandings of progress. Many juxtapose their negative views of ujamaa villagization with more positive recollections of previous interventions (especially the Groundnut Scheme), which are infused with what is described here as "development nostalgia". Perceptions of the past clearly inform the social, political, and economic aspirations forwarded today, with the richness of the constructed narratives adding further nuance to existing depictions of Tanzanian historiography. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

271 Babeiya, Edwin

Corporate governance and the enforcement of standards : an appraisal of standards organizations in Tanzania / Edwin Babeiya - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 58-76 : graf., tab..

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; food controls; standardization; institutions; consumer goods.

This article debates the enforcement of quality standards within Tanzania's corporate governance framework. The article probes into whether the continuing increase in the number of organizations responsible for monitoring and enforcing quality standards of consumable and non-consumable industrial products (also referred to in this article as standards organizations) has an impact on protecting the rights and welfare of stakeholders (consumers). Specifically, the article examines the extent to which these organizations have been effective in carrying out their prescribed functions. Using documentary review, the article concludes that Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) have not been effective in monitoring and controlling the enforcement of standards, a situation that puts consumers' welfare and public health at stake. Such ineffectiveness is attributed to a number of factors such as lack of adequate financial and human resources, weaknesses in the synergies among standards organizations, poor networking with other stakeholders and weak legal framework that deprives these organizations of some of the powers to make final decisions. Finally, the article emphasizes that any successful attempt to effectively enforce standards in Tanzania has to address these challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Artisanal frontier mining of gold in Africa : labour transformation in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo / Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Sara Geenen - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 296-317.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Democratic Republic of Congo; gold mining; miners; labour relations; working conditions.

This article studies the transformative nature of "artisanal frontier mining" in view of sub-Saharan Africa's mining history. Artisanal gold production has generated livelihood earnings for millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet we must go beyond a study of artisanal mining as an individual livelihood choice and consider the sector's internal dynamics. In this sense, the concept of "labour transformation" is helpful. It refers to a process in which individuals' skill acquisition, economic exchange, psychological reorientation, and social positioning evolve towards a shared occupational identity and collective professional norms, leaving considerable scope for self-governance amongst artisanal miners. This process is captured in the notion of the "frontier", which in our case

refers to occupational rather than geographic locational change. However, the frontier is necessarily of limited temporal duration given the existence of gold as a non-renewable resource, the depth of the gold supply sinking beyond the exploratory and extractive reach of artisanal miners, and the expanding interests of foreign mining corporations and the state. Our argument is illustrated through a comparison of the artisanal mining experiences of two neighbouring countries, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), whose artisanal labour patterns are remarkably similar to each other despite their very different national political contexts and the DRC's recent experience of conflict mineral production. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Bucher, Jesse

The skull of Mkwawa and the politics of indirect rule in Tanganyika / Jesse Bucher - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 284-302.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Hehe; traditional rulers; symbols; colonial conquest; colonial policy.

This article traces the history of a key symbol of colonial authority in Tanganyika - the skull of the defeated Hehe chief, Mkwawa. From the late 1890s through to the 1950s, officials in both the German and British colonial states wrote extensively about the skull, contending that it served as a linchpin of traditional authority amongst the Hehe people. At the same time that colonial officers attempted to reinforce the importance of the skull - through its removal or its restoration - they directly folded themselves into its history. While belief in the sacred importance of ancestors and their corporeal remains supposedly belonged exclusively to the political systems of colonized Africans, European colonizers also found themselves enmeshed in the construction of these very concepts. Nowhere did such engagement appear more evident than in the correspondence of the British Colonial Governor in Tanganyika, Edward Twining. Before officially returning the skull to the Hehe people in 1954, Twining wrote about his own encounters with the 'poltergeistic qualities' of Mkwawa's skull. While these interactions never found their way into official histories of the skull, this article uses their presence to offer a closer examination of the seemingly disparate realities that informed colonial governmentality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Fouéré, Marie Aude

Une hégémonie compétitive contre vents et marées : les élections générales de 2015 en Tanzanie et à Zanzibar / Marie Aude Fouéré and Cyrielle Maingraud-Martinaud - In: *Politique africaine*: (2015), vol. 140, p. 145-163.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Zanzibar; elections; 2015; CCM.

En Tanzanie, pour la cinquième fois depuis le retour au multipartisme, les élections générales d'octobre 2015 ont abouti à une nette victoire de l'ancien parti unique, le CCM (Parti de la Révolution). Le parti au pouvoir a su surmonter ses divisions internes, rendre son candidat à la présidentielle populaire en activant les ressorts de la moralité politique, en jouant les atouts du patronage, de la cooptation et du quadrillage de la population et, enfin, en utilisant à son profit le système institutionnel et électoral pour assurer sa reconduction. À Zanzibar, cependant, c'est un pouvoir vacillant qui se dévoile dans le recours à des pratiques autoritaires pour empêcher la victoire de l'opposition : depuis l'annulation de ses élections, l'archipel est plongé dans une crise dont l'issue est encore incertaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

275 Mateng'e, Frank J.

Search for improved public service delivery in Tanzania : is the policy-implementation dichotomy an elixir? / Frank J. Mateng'e ... [et al.] - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 94-110.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; public services; separation of powers.

New Public Management (NPM) presupposes that if public service delivery were to be improved, policy-making should be separated from policy implementation. Although attempts to distinguish policy-making from implementation can be traced back to the classical writings of Woodrow Wilson and Frank J. Goodnow, among others, advocacy for the distinction appears to have rejuvenated as one of the defining elements of contemporary public management reforms under the aegis of the NPM discourse. Using the agencification and public-private partnership (PPP) models, embedded in the NPM, as well as the policy-making process based on the Tanzanian experience, the authors explore the feasibility of the policy-implementation dichotomy and its implications on service delivery in Tanzania. They argue that such a dichotomy is more pronounced in theory than in practice. While the policy-implementation dichotomy is desirable for the sake of enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and accountability at the practical level, it nevertheless remains more of a wishful thinking. Drawing on the Tanzanian policy-making experience, the authors find policy-making to be a highly interactive process such that the demarcation between the precise role of bureaucrats and politicians is blurred. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Mwaseba, Devota J. B.

Food culture and child-feeding practices in Njombe and Mvomero districts, Tanzania / Devota J. B. Mwaseba, Randi Kaarhus, Zebedayo S. K. Mvena - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 325-342.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; child nutrition; milk.

This article explores food culture and child-feeding practices, focusing on children below five years among the Bena and Luguru ethnic groups located in Njombe and Mvomero rural districts in Tanzania. In these two societies existing cultural norms, and beliefs related to child feeding focusing on breastfeeding and complementary feeding were investigated aiming at understanding how every-day practices on child feeding are socially and culturally constructed by actors including parents or guardians, thus giving cultural meanings that are attached to every-day realities on child feeding. The article is part of a larger research project whose overall purpose was to investigate the outcome of milk-based nutrition interventions involving dairy goat and cattle-keeping with the aim among others to improve health and nutritional status of family members, especially children below five years in societies where prevalence of malnutrition particularly undernutrition is rather high. Methods used included participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. Findings show that early after birth, pre-lacteal feeds are commonly introduced in both societies and the most common complementary food includes plain maize porridge. On the other hand, milk consumption among children was rather limited. Existing food habits and feeding practices seem to be informed by widely-shared norms and beliefs. However, these culturally established practices do not always meet the current international recommendations on child feeding. Besides, recommendations and nutritional information on child feeding have largely not been used as suggested. This paper argues that, for the successful introduction and implementation of nutrition-based interventions targeting children, it is important to identify and improve upon the indigenous child-feeding practices, reflecting existing food habits, food-related beliefs, and their meanings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Nkyabonaki, Jason

Service delivery and performance management for development at local levels in Tanzania : a myth or reality? / Jason@Nkyabonaki - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 40-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; public services; decentralization; local government.

Tanzania's Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) of 1998 aimed at improving the delivery of quality services to the public. The main strategy is decentralization, which is being implemented through decentralization by devolution. The effective decentralization of Government and the reform of Local Government are part of the foundations of change in the education and health sectors. The reform programme includes devolution of roles and authority by the Central Government by transferring political, financial and development planning authority to Local Government Authorities (LGAs); freedom to make policy and operational decisions consistent with the laws of the land and Government policies, without interference by the Central Government institutions; and, LGAs being responsible for the efficient and effective delivery of social and economic services to the people (URT, 1998).

The link between development and devolved performance management is anchored on Stigler's menu, that is, the closer the government is to the people the better it works (Liviga, 2009). This refers to the fundamentals of democratic practices such as citizens' capacity to own the agenda of development and their ability to monitor the actions and inactions of the individuals holding public offices on their behalf. The article thus, through review of literatures, examines the Tanzanian Government's implementation of its decentralization by devolution (D-by-D) policy, and the impact of the output on performance management in service delivery and development landmarks. The historical factors of centralization tend to create the flaws in the design and implementation of D-by-D in most Central Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). It is concluded that performance measurement for development at local levels is a myth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Poleykett, Branwyn

Labour politics and Africanization at a Tanzanian scientific research institute, 1949-66 / Branwyn Poleykett and Peter Mangesho - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 142-161 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; scientists; medical research; malaria; labour relations; Africanization.

In this article the authors examine labour politics and unionization at a scientific research station: the former Institute of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases (Amani) in north-eastern Tanzania. Drawing on an analysis of an archive found at Amani, this paper approaches the process of decolonizing and Africanizing science and medical research from the perspective of African technicians. The technician cadre at Amani was drawn to scientific employment as it seemed to offer the promise of training, education and advancement. The union at Amani argued that African labour was crucial to the production of scientific knowledge at the station and that there ought to be a "ladder" of promotion and progress that led from auxiliary scientific technician to independent researcher. The daily politics of the decolonization of science was conducted as everyday contentious labour relations and as increasingly vociferous claims upon the cultural power of science by African workers. Drawing attention to the social and spatial practices of African workers at Amani in the 1960s, the authors argue that Amani functioned not just within globalized networks of tropical medicine and scientific research but as a place bound both to local economies of labour and to larger geographies of African ambition and aspiration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

279 Wallace, Adryan

Holistic development : Muslim women's civil society groups in Nigeria, Ghana and Tanzania / Adryan Wallace - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 53-74 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Tanzania; women's organizations; Islam; civil society; economic development.

Muslim women's organizations in East and West Africa have cultivated successful strategies to mitigate the varied domestic economic and political outcomes produced by globalization. Although China and the BRICS countries are providing multipolar development models their results may not differ significantly from their western counterparts if groups that are often left out of the decision-making processes are not included. There is an urgent need for social scientists to make the experiences of African women as designers of development the central point of theorizing in order to inform how one conceptualizes economic and political participation and measure inequality. This paper utilizes case studies from local women's non-governmental and community based organizations in Kano, Nigeria, Tamale, Ghana and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to help develop mechanisms for sustainable economic growth and substantive representation, which the author argues, can help generate state institutions that are more responsive to the needs of their citizens. Mainstreaming gender, as an analytical frame is essential because it interrogates privilege, illustrates how it is distributed among and between women and men and provides insights into partnerships that can be forged across genders. Furthermore, the institutional linkages of women's organizations both within and across national contexts strengthens the ability of African countries to look internally and share their development best practices through sub- regional entities and the African Union. Finally, civil society needs to be redefined and contextualized using the perspectives of citizens at the grassroots level to produce holistic policy recommendations for all three tiers of governance (domestic, sub-regional and regional). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

280 Atekyereza, Peter Rwagara

Deprivation, HIV and AIDS in Northern Uganda / Peter Rwagara Atekyereza - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 91-111 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; AIDS; poverty; displaced persons.

This study focuses on HIV infection within the context of poverty and deprivation. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods from a stratified random sample of 98 respondents, Key Informant Interviews and six Focus Group discussions, to investigate risk of HIV infection in Paimol Internally Displaced People's camp in Pader district, Uganda between 2008 and 2009. This district in Northern Uganda was characterised by war and insecurity physical aggression, deprivation, hunger and family separation, among others, for over twenty years. The study shows that in spite of the relatively high levels of HIV/AIDS

awareness, some people are at risk to HIV infection as a result of these. Significantly, with resettlement after the war, most people are still deprived of basic source of livelihood, which still continues as a factor in the spread of HIV infection. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

281 Kandel, Matt

Struggling over land in post-conflict Uganda / Matt Kandel - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 274-295 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; land tenure; land conflicts; resettlement; conflict prevention.

Land dispossession and conflicts over land compound resettlement efforts in post-conflict contexts. This is particularly true in rural sub-Saharan African countries, where the vast majority of livelihoods depend on maintaining access and rights to cultivable land. This article engages in the active debate on this topic using ethnographic research conducted in the Teso region in eastern Uganda during 2012 and 2013. The Teso region experienced three violent conflicts from the late 1960s to the mid-2000s, which at times were overlapping: large-scale cattle rustling, a civil war, and an insurgency. The research focuses on Amuria District, Katakwi District, and Tisai Island in Kumi District in order to consider three interrelated phenomena: the cyclical nature of the displacement-resettlement process, the intra-regional differences in how this process has unfolded, and the particular ways in which struggles over land are deeply embedded within the post-conflict context. The article argues that post-conflict rearrangements in property relations create complex challenges for resettling populations, and if left unaddressed will merely result in increasingly unstable land tenure regimes. It also argues that struggles over land in Teso should not be understood solely through a post-conflict lens, as there are a variety of drivers, some not tied directly to the violent conflicts, that interact with post-conflict dynamics to create a perfect storm for land tenure instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

282 Karyeija, Gerald K.

Corporal punishment and students' discipline in Uganda's schools : a literature review / Gerald K. Karyeija, Benon C. Basheka and Isaiah Ndayondi - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 77-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; corporal punishment; schools; children's rights.

This paper examines the adoption of corporal punishment in managing student discipline in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Uganda. Corporal punishment as the intentional infliction of physical pain has long been used as a method of changing behaviour. It includes caning, hitting, shaking or slapping a child either with a hand or an object. This article is based on review of literature. It discusses cultural beliefs, teachers'

personal life experiences, family programming (internalization) and wider fundamental problems in the education system like poor training of teachers as arguments for the use of corporal punishment. The article concludes that despite its use, corporal punishment is a violation of children's human rights due to its negative consequences like physical injuries, death, school dropout, fear and psychological torture. Particular emphasis should therefore be put on formulation of appropriate policy to emphasize the use of positive discipline as a strategy for the elimination of corporal punishment in schools in Uganda. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Lakuma, Corti Paul

Survival analysis of regional unemployment in Uganda : evidence from the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) / Corti Paul Lakuma, Robert Marty, and Annette Kuteesa - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 140-154 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; unemployment; statistics.

The study utilizes survival analysis methodology to examine unemployment duration in Uganda's five regions. The analysis is developed on a database of cohorts of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) for the year 2005/06 and the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) for the years 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. This work analyses individuals' first spell of unemployment using the Kaplan Meier estimator of the survival functions in unemployment and the covariate effects on duration using the Cox Proportional Hazard Model. Results suggest that over 12 months cohorts in the Eastern and Northern regions face longer spells of unemployment with a 0.85 probability of unemployment. However, in the long run and with the exception of Western Uganda, unemployment duration in all regions is not statistically different from that of Kampala. Cohorts with higher education gain employment slower than those with less education across all regions. Women exit unemployment much slower than men if the unemployment duration is less than 12 months and much faster where the duration is longer than a year. Exit from unemployment increases with age. Investments to curb unemployment should focus on equipping youth younger than 25 years with employable skills Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Malu, Linus Nnabuike

The International Criminal Court and conflict transformation in Uganda : views from the field / Linus Nnabuike Malu - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 81-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; International Criminal Court; Lord's Resistance Army; conflict resolution.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) commenced investigation of the armed conflict in Uganda in 2004. In 2005 it issued arrest warrants for five leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This article examines how the court's involvement in the situation has impacted on conflict transformation in Uganda after ten years of judicial work. It also addresses the problem of assessing the impact of law on conflict through the use of an analytical framework that is based on four variables: deterrence, victims' rights, reconciliation, and accountability to the law. Relying on this framework, and on a report of a field research project in Uganda, it argues that the ICC's intervention has had multiple impacts on the situation in Uganda, and that despite some arguments to the contrary, the ICC does promote conflict transformation through deterrence, promotion of accountability to the law and promotion of victims' rights. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

285 Odubuker Picho, Epiphany

The relationship between employee reward and job satisfaction in Uganda management institute : an empirical study / Epiphany Odubuker Picho - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-20 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; job satisfaction.

The purpose of the study was to assess the relationship between employee reward and job satisfaction at the Uganda Management Institute. A cross-sectional survey design was used with the target sample size, being 118. Purposive, stratified and systematic sampling techniques were used to select respondents. Data analysis involved frequencies and percentages, Spearman rank correlation, coefficient of determination, regression, and ANOVA. There was a moderate positive correlation between employee reward and job satisfaction. The coefficient of determination expressed into percentage determined that employee reward accounted for 29.3 percent of variation in job satisfaction. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Ross, Scott

Encouraging rebel demobilization by radio in Uganda and the D.R. Congo : the case of "come home" messaging / Scott Ross - In: *African Studies Review*: (2016), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 33-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Uganda; Democratic Republic of Congo; Lord's Resistance Army; militias; radio; demobilization; peacebuilding.

For several years, local radio stations in Uganda have broadcast "come home" messages that encourage the rebel Lord's Resistance Army to demobilize. Since the rebels began carrying out attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic, several international actors have introduced the same messages to these regions. This new effort has internationalized radio programming, benefited local radio stations, provided new

forms of messaging, and functioned in collaboration with military actors. This article provides an overview of how "come home" messaging functions in different contexts, examines the effects of these actions, and calls for research into an important shift in military-humanitarian relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

287 Sanya, Tom

Talking heritage : Africa at the crossroads of tradition and modernity / Tom Sanya - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 2-22 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; cultural heritage; architecture.

This paper addresses the question: given the ethical imperatives of today's world, could traditional building heritage realistically make any fresh contributions to an alternative development model? The above questions are explored via a dialectics between the traditional earth building methods and modernity as widely understood in Uganda. Heritage is conceptualised as constitutive of interactions between processes, products and people, and the environment. The paper tests the conjecture that, claims to culture and its preservation, constitute a multi-layered veil which advertently or inadvertently obstructs Ugandans from comprehending and making the deep structural changes required to re/produce their desired architecture and lifestyles.. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

288 Bank, Andrew

The micro-politics of knowledge production in Southern Africa / editors: Andrew Bank and Nancy Jacobs. - Paris : Veyrier, [cop. 2015]. - 337 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Kronos, ISSN 1148-7933 ; 41) - Met bijl., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Mozambique; South Africa; natural sciences; social sciences; history.

This issue of 'Kronos: Southern African Histories' proposes a scaling down from analyses of scientific and institutional authority toward the micro-politics in the work of knowledge production. The articles locate the operations of power and affect in the interactions of individuals situated within networks. While histories of science in southern Africa are still sparse, these essays build on the region's rich micro-historical and biographical traditions and on developments in science studies globally. The twelve articles in this issue lie in the period from around 900 through to the present and their geographical range includes

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contemporary Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. Contributions: Marksmen and the bush: the affective micro-politics of landscape, sex and technology in precolonial South-Central Africa (Kathryn M. de Luna); 'Not unlike mermaids': a report about the human and natural history of Southeast Africa from 1690 (Harold J. Cook); Thinking with birds: Mary Elizabeth Barber's advocacy for gender equality in ornithology (Tanja Hammel); 'If our cattle die, we eat them but these white people bury and burn them!' African livestock regimes, veterinary knowledge and the emergence of a colonial order in Southern Rhodesia, c. 1860-1902 (Wesley Mwatwara; Sandra Swart); Socwatsha kaPhaphu, James Stuart, and their conversations on the past, 1897-1922 (John Wright); The Berlin Mission Society and German linguistic roots of 'Volkekunde': the background, training and Hamburg writings of Werner Eiselen, 1899-1924 (Andrew Bank); Urban research in a hostile setting: Godfrey Wilson in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, 1938-1940 (Karen Tranberg Hansen); 'Facts about ourselves': negotiating sexual knowledge in early twentieth-century South Africa (S.E. Duff); Racial irredentism, ethnogenesis, and white supremacy in high-apartheid South Africa (Saul Dubow); Designing knowledge in postcolonial Africa: a South African abroad (Daniel Magaziner); Marriage, science, and secret intelligence in the life of Rudyerd Boulton (1901-1983): an American in Africa (Nancy J. Jacobs); The micro-politics of macromolecules in the taxonomy and restoration of Quaggas (Peter Heywood). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

289 De Bruyn, Tom

"New friends, easier partners and bigger brothers": the influence of the emerging powers on agriculture and food security in Malawi / Tom De Bruyn - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 39-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; agricultural development; food security; international cooperation; South-South relations.

Emerging powers are credited with influencing development cooperation, but field-based studies incorporating the viewpoints of recipient developing country actors are scarce. This article analyses the presence and the material, ideational and institutional influence of assistance in agriculture and food security in Malawi by the governments of Brazil, India, China and South Africa. The findings suggest first that, despite a similar and powerful discourse linking these four states, in practice the emerging powers' approaches diverge to a large extent. Second, the material influence of these emerging powers is relatively limited and consequently so is their influence on Malawi's decision-making process with regard to development. Finally, perceptions about the emerging powers' potential contribution to

addressing development challenges differ greatly between the Malawian government and the traditional donor community. This difference arises from limited coordination and cooperation on the one hand and the importance of ideational influence on the other. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Kishindo, Paul

Immigrant-host community relations in Malawi's Community Based Rural Land Development Project (CBRLDP) / Paul Kishindo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 95-104.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; resettlement; land reform; immigrants; land conflicts.

Access to land among land-poor households has always been contentious. In Malawi, the government, aware of this, started Community Based Rural Based Land Development Project (CBRLDP), financed by the World Bank. The project brought to the fore the latent antagonistic relationship between immigrants and host communities. This paper examines the antagonistic relationship that developed between one of the beneficiary groups of the project and their hosts in Chigumula village, Traditional Authority (TA) Liwonde's area in Machinga district. Focus group discussion reveals that Resettlement of groups, whether sponsored or spontaneous, carries with it a potential for conflict with resident population arising from among other things competition for resources, status, power and dominance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

291 Ganho, Ana

The murder of Gilles Cistac : Mozambique's future at a crossroads / Ana Ganho - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 142-150.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; legal practitioners; political action; assassination; political conditions.

On 3 March 2015, the jurist Gilles Cistac was gunned down in Maputo, Mozambique. Over 1000 people flocked to the vigil that night, and demonstrations took place in Maputo and Beira on 7 March. The news has circulated widely in the country and internationally. Cistac's murder has reawakened concerns about intolerance of freedom of speech and criminal impunity from the cases of Carlos Cardoso, Siba-Siba Macuácuá and Dinis Silica, but has also brought to the fore important tensions in the political life of the country. This article discusses the murder, its context and impacts. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Mattos, Regiane Augusto de

Historical connections and resistance strategies in XIXth c. and early XXth c. in Northern Mozambique / Regiane Augusto de Mattos - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 220, p. 739-760 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Portugal; Indian Ocean; Indian Ocean islands; Angoche polity; resistance; international relations; political history.

This study attempts to unravel the relations established among several social players, when a "resistance alliance" was organized by chiefs from Angoche, Sangage, Sancul and Quitangonha and the macua-imbamella and namarraais groups in the face of Portuguese government interference that resulted in a series of actions such as firearms, ammunition and warriors exchange and simultaneous attacks to administrative posts and Portuguese military in northern Mozambique at the turn of the XIXth century. Key study lines focus on the triggering factors of these interventions and on how parties involved in the "resistance alliance" organized themselves. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. in English and French [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

293 Patterson, Amy S.

Mobilizing the faithful : organizational autonomy, visionary pastors, and citizenship in South Africa and Zambia / Amy S. Patterson and Tracy Kuperus - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 318-341.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; South Africa; Pentecostalism; political participation; leadership.

Many studies have examined the significant involvement of Christian organizations in national-level politics since the revitalization of democracy in Africa in the 1990s, but few have focused on local faith-based organizations engaged in grassroots citizen mobilization. This article compares two such organizations rooted in local communities in Zambia and South Africa in order to elucidate their role. On the basis of interviews, document analysis, and participant observations conducted in 2011, 2013, and 2014, the authors find that the greater the autonomy a Pentecostal organization enjoys from external partners and the more independence its leader enjoys in decision making, the more likely it is to engage in local citizenship mobilization. However, while these structural factors may facilitate change, they are unlikely to result in new political strategies being pursued unless they are combined with a form of visionary leadership that seeks to promote citizenship. The findings explain new forms of Pentecostal political involvement, particularly at the grassroots level, by showing how some leaders have used their churches' autonomous structures to promote political engagement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

294 Phiri, Sam

Access to information law and the stalled "winds of change" in Zambia / Sam Phiri - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 35-55 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; access to information; legislation.

Zambia, like a few other African countries, has been grappling with the adoption of the Access to Information (ATI) law over the past 25 years. This article argues that the Zambian approach towards easing access to public information has been faulty, because it is narrowly focused and this has resulted in the process stalling. The argument is made here, that the ATI law is part of a global social movement towards greater transparency. Furthermore, the article focuses on Zambia's approach to the law, whose push is dominated by executive control, and how that approach has impacted on good governance. The article also discusses how some countries have dealt with similar laws, before concluding that unless Zambia's move towards this law is broadened, whatever may be enacted in the future could be faulty. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

295 Chagonda, Tapiwa

The other face of the Zimbabwean crisis : the black market and dealers during Zimbabwe's decade of economic meltdown, 2000-2008 / Tapiwa Chagonda - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 131-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; economic recession; 2000-2009; informal sector; illicit trade; traders.

The main argument in this article is that, despite the grim political and economic outlook that left negative social ramifications during the decade of crisis in Zimbabwe (2000–2008), it should be borne in mind that there are some dealers who benefited materially from Zimbabwe's corrupt and criminal "black market". The paper also contends that Bourdieu's concepts of the habitus and the field are enlightening in explaining the modus operandi of some of the dealers, notably during the peak of the crisis in 2008. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Hove, Mediel

Regional mediation strategy : the case of Zimbabwe / Mediel Hove and Enock Ndawana - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 63-84.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; conflict resolution; diplomacy; SADC.

The growth and survival of the field of conflict resolution can only be attained if practice is used to generate theory, rather than a reliance on the current situation where theory

attempts to direct practice. Some conflict resolution practitioners believe that theory and practice cannot be separated. This article evaluates the art of mediation using Zimbabwe as a case study, where the strategy was used in an attempt to resolve the Zimbabwean conflict that began in 1999. Employing primary and secondary sources, the article delineates the major characteristics of mediation and clarifies principles of the strategy. It further establishes the affinity and dissonance between practice and theory. In addition, it asserts that in the Zimbabwean case, the achievements of insider-partial mediation as a strategy were limited. In the long term the mediation strategy failed because the Government of National Unity did not fulfil all the outstanding issues enunciated by the global political agreement as a precursor to free and fair, credible and legitimate elections. In opposition to the mediation targets towards sustainable peace, Zimbabwe witnessed rushed elections before the accomplishment of the issues at stake, leading to the overall failure of the insider-partial mediation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Jakaza, Ernest

'Subjectivity' in newspaper reports on 'controversial' and 'emotional' debates: an appraisal and controversy analysis / Ernest Jakaza, Marianna Visser - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 3-21 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; newspapers; attitudes; linguistics.

The notion of 'subjectivity' in news reports has been widely researched, especially from the media perspective. However, 'subjectivity' is realised in various forms and the varied contexts and theoretical approaches offer new understanding of the notion. This article departs from such media-theoretic perspectives to a discourse-linguistic approach and makes an analysis of 'controversial' and 'emotional' reports of debates informed by the Appraisal Theory and Controversy Analysis. The focus of the research is on how the Zimbabwean newspapers represent 'controversial' and 'emotional' debates balancing factuality, impartiality and objectivity. Stories from both independent and state-owned newspapers have been selected on the basis of their 'controversiality' and 'emotionality'. The article concludes that news reporting is directed at aligning and disaligning readers with certain interpersonal meanings. Headlines of newspapers have been argued to be attitudinal or 'emotionally charged'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Karekwaivanane, George H.

"Through the narrow door" : narratives of the first generation of African lawyers in Zimbabwe / George H. Karekwaivanane - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 59-77.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; lawyers; State-society relationship; citizenship.

Given the important role played by lawyers in formal legal systems, the study of legal professionals can help us understand the efforts to maintain law and social order in Africa. This article examines the narratives of two Zimbabwean lawyers, Kennedy Sibanda and Honour Mkushi, about their experiences as legal professionals between 1970 and 1990, and makes three main arguments. Firstly, these narratives reveal the complex interplay between individual agency, politics and law across the two decades. Secondly, lawyers' participation in the social and political struggles of the period were informed by a set of personal and professional ethics that were grounded in concerns about the welfare of the wider communities to which they belonged. This highlights the need to avoid a default cynicism with regard to African elites and move instead towards a more nuanced understanding of the motives of such individuals and their contribution to the social, economic and political struggles of which they are a part. Lastly, these lawyers were cross-cultural brokers who were constantly involved in a two-way translation. On the one hand, they translated the concepts and stipulations of state law for their African clients; on the other, they translated their clients' grievances into the language of the law. This process of translation acted as a catalyst in the reshaping of African subjectivities and their conceptions of their relationship with the state, and enabled Africans to assert themselves as rights-bearing citizens. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

299 Maringira, Godfrey

When the military became militarised : accounts of Zimbabwean National Army deserters in exile in South Africa / Godfrey Maringira - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 21-30.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; armed forces; deserters.

In post-colonial Africa, the military has been central to sustaining freedom. However, the current political trends in Zimbabwe represent a different phenomenon, with the army perpetrating violence against its own citizens. For many years, the concept of 'militarisation' has been used to define social and political practices outside the military. Scholars have deployed the concept of militarisation as a category of analysis and practice. In doing so, scholarly writing portrays the military as an instrument of militarisation. So, who militarises the military? While scholars use the concept of militarisation to analyse other state institutions, the central argument of this paper is that the concept of militarisation has been deployed inappropriately and narrowly by scholars to refer to the appointment of military personnel in state institutions. The author argues that in the Zimbabwean post-2000 political crisis, what has in fact been militarised is the military itself as an institution – through the command and control of soldiers against their moral will – and this phenomenon is exemplified by the growing involvement of the military in the perpetration of

political violence against the civilian population in Zimbabwe. This paper draws on the experiences of 44 Zimbabwe army deserters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Mpofu, Shepherd

Toxification of national holidays and national identity in Zimbabwe's post-2000 nationalism / Shepherd Mpofu - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 28-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; speeches; commemorations; national identity.

National holidays are some of the oldest known forms of nation-mythologizing used for managing, producing and reproducing national memories and identities. They are calendrically set aside days free from work where people pause and reflect on who they are as a nation. A study of national holidays in the Zimbabwean context exposes the malleability, fragility and contestability of 'official' notions of nationhood as imagined by Zimbabwean president and the ruling Zimbabwe National Union Patriotic Front's (ZANU-PF) leader - Robert Mugabe. This article contends that national holidays have been adulterated by Mugabe who, when presiding over them, fuses the personal and national by speaking as an individual, president of the country and leader of ZANU-PF for politically expedient ends. With this in mind, this article devotes its focus to the study and analysis of Mugabe's speeches on three most cathartic national holidays, namely, Heroes' Day, Defence Forces' Day and Independence Day, as covered in the state-controlled The Herald newspaper between 2000 and 2014. This article analyses Mugabe's speeches and performance of the nation during commemorations and argues that Mugabe has used these commemorations to carve a dictatorial, exclusive, toxic and narrow version of national being. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo

Towards a framework for resolving the justice and reconciliation question in Zimbabwe / Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni and Everisto Benyera - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 9-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; conflict resolution; transitional justice; truth and reconciliation commissions; offences against human rights.

Zimbabwe has never had meaningful and comprehensive programmes to provide justice in the many issues that cascade from conflict and violence in the nation. What has been done, amounts to armistices rather than transitional justice mechanisms. Consequently, Zimbabwe has not seriously dealt with the primary sources of conflict and violence that date back to colonial times. The rhetoric of unity premised on amnesia has been privileged over effective practical healing and reconciliation mechanisms that address the root causes of recurrent human rights violations. Indemnities, amnesties and presidential pardons have been used to protect perpetrators of conflict and violence. This article attempts to explore

key issues and challenges around the healing and reconciliation question by exposing the contending perspectives and issues provoked by the adoption of the new constitution in Zimbabwe and the setting up of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC). Theoretically, the article posits that the very logic that informs the construction of 'the political' (as a domain of political values and incubator of political practices), which privileges notions of 'the will to power' and the 'paradigm of war', makes conflict and violence to be accepted as normal. Practically, the article advances ideas of 'survivor's justice' as opposed to the traditional 'criminal justice' that fragments a society emerging from a catalogue of conflicts and violence into simplistic 'perpetrator' and 'victim' binaries. Survivor's justice privileges political reform as a long-lasting solution involving reconstitution of 'the political' itself. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Ngwenya, Dumisani

The consequences of not healing : evidence from the Gukurahundi violence in Zimbabwe / Dumisani Ngwenya and Geoff Harris - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 35-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political violence; 1980-1989; offences against human rights; psychology.

Between 1983 and 1987, an estimated 20000 people from Matabeleland and parts of Midlands Province in Zimbabwe were killed by government forces in an operation code-named Gukurahundi. Since that time, no official apology, justice, reparations or any form of healing process has been offered by the government which was responsible for these atrocities. Many people still suffer trauma from the events of this time. This article reports part of a larger research project which investigated whether the survivors of Gukurahundi could heal themselves via participation over time in a group action research project directed at their healing. The present article focuses on the consequences of failing to heal, based on the experiences and attitudes of the participants. The authors found that to the extent that healing does not occur: trauma is passed on to the next generation, a strong desire for revenge is felt, and high levels of mistrust are maintained towards the ethnic group involved in the massacres. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Osadolor, Osarhieme Benson

The opposition, elite competition and the interplay of political conflict in Zimbabwe, 1980 - 2000 / Osarhieme Benson Osadolor - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 14, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political history; political opposition; Movement for Democratic Change; ZANU-PF.

The experiment with liberal democracy in Zimbabwe in the first two decades of independence revolved around five major problems: (1) the controversy over the prospect

of a one-party state; (2) the marginalization of, and problem of weak opposition parties until the year 2000; (3) the combinations and compromises between competitors for power which led to the dominance of one-party politics; (4) the strength of the state vis-à-vis that of society, as manifested in the desire of the state for predominance, in which the society remained at the mercy of the ruling party and the state; (5) the authoritarian political authority of Robert Mugabe as reflected in his great personal power within his party and the state. This article is an attempt to explain the origins of the problem and the nature of the struggle for power in Zimbabwe, providing an analytical account of the interplay of political conflict in the competition between the ruling elite and the opposition from 1980 to 2000. The outbreak of civil war in Matabeleland in the first decade of independence did much to intensify the bitterness of political intolerance. From 1990 till 1995, the opposition agenda was interpreted as a problem of elite completion, but as political crisis lingered from 1996-2000, the wind of change led to the emergence of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) that provided the stimulus for a new social basis of opposition politics in 2000. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

304 Roufe, Gai

The reasons for a murder : local cultural conceptualizations of the martyrdom of Gonçalo da Silveira in 1561 / Gai Roufe - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 219, p. 467-488.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; Portugal; missions; homicide; martyrs; missionary history.

The martyrdom of the Jesuit father Gonçalo da Silveira is considered both in early Portuguese documentation and in modern scholarship as a very significant event which had substantial implications on the course of the history of the Portuguese presence in southeastern Africa. The present article provides a new interpretation of this event by reconstructing and unfolding its local meanings using contemporary and subsequent Portuguese historical and ethnographic written documentation and oral traditions of the population of the region. By doing this, this article challenges orthodox historical narratives of a region relatively rich in written historical documents by demonstrating our ability to understand the manner in which historical events were interpreted from an indigenous point of view. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

305 Tendi, Blessing-Miles

State intelligence and the politics of Zimbabwe's presidential succession / Blessing Miles Tendi - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 203-224.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; politicians; ZANU-PF; intelligence services.

Since the late 1990s Zimbabwean politics has been shaped by the political succession war raging within the ruling ZANU PF party. The internal fight to succeed President Robert

Mugabe pitted a faction controlled by retired General Solomon Mujuru, who was fronting his wife Joice Mujuru, against another faction led by Emmerson Mnangagwa, a government minister. The competition between these factions reached a crucial stage in 2014, when Mugabe dismissed Joice Mujuru as Vice-President and purged her key allies in ZANU PF and the government. This article examines the role of state intelligence in this struggle, arguing that the Military Intelligence (MI) leadership, which supported Mnangagwa in the succession conflict, placed Joice Mujuru under surveillance and constructed a controversial gendered case to destroy her bid to succeed Mugabe. In contrast, some elements in the principal civilian intelligence institution, the Central Intelligence Organization, conducted a surveillance operation against the Mnangagwa faction in order to support Joice Mujuru's power bid. The article widens scholarship on the security sector's political interventions in Zimbabwean politics, while emphasizing how the gendered dimensions of surveillance can reinforce patriarchal national politics. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Verheul, Susanne

"Zimbabweans are foolishly litigious" : exploring the logic of appeals to a politicized legal system / Susanne Verheul - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 78-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; citizenship; police; State-society relationship.

In this article, the author focuses on the narratives of two men, Patrick and Father Marko Mkandla. She asks whether their continued interactions with, and appeals to, Zimbabwe's politicized legal system were "foolish". The two men inhabited different geographic regions and diverged in their economic positions, political engagement, and ties to Zimbabwe's human rights networks. They nonetheless both started their accounts by recollecting that they persisted in reporting cases of political violence to the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Their accounts show us that imagining, invoking and interacting with the law in Zimbabwe was often an ambiguous, occasionally dangerous, and very contradictory exercise. Under ZANU-PF's rule, judicial institutions were increasingly politicized as instruments for repression. The men nevertheless continued to interact with the state and its officials as if these were bound by rules. This allowed Patrick and Father Mkandla to perform their rights-based citizenship, to experience occasional "successes", and to differentiate themselves from the "unprofessional" politicized civil servants they encountered during their appeals. Rather than "foolishly" invoking the law, some Zimbabwean citizens engaged it as a shared language through which they could articulate their imagination of, hopes for, and belonging to a rule-bound state in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

307 Zhang, Xiaoling

China's expanding influence in Africa : projection, perception and prospects in Southern African countries / Xiaoling Zhang, Herman Wasserman, and Winston Mano - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-22 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; China; journalism; mass media; international relations; images.

China's multi-faceted endeavour to expand its influence in Africa has attracted worldwide scholarly and media attention. This article examines the different moments of China's soft power endeavour, from projection through its state media to representation and lived experiences in South Africa and Zimbabwe, two African countries which receive a significant level of attention in China's policymaking. Through interdisciplinary methodologies such as content analysis, online questionnaires and in-depth interviews conducted in China, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the authors found that China's state-engineered soft power initiatives have resulted in partial success in the two countries. The conclusions indicate that China faces many challenges in fully accomplishing its intended goal. The findings provide new insight into China's political impact in Africa within the context of Beijing's growing influence on Africa's political and economic future. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

308 Weber, Everard

Diversity education in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia: a research agenda / Everard Weber - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 51-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Mozambique; South Africa; education; migrants; race relations; ethnicity; gender.

The literature on diversity education in southern Africa to date has not taken account of the changing composition of populations in educational institutions. Migration in the region has led to changes in the demographic profiles of schools, colleges and universities. What impact have these changes had on social relations? How are emerging social relations redefining the meaning of globalisation and regionalisation? This article provides an overview of research literature on diversity education in Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. The concepts educational change, globalisation, regionalisation and localisation are instructive in analysing developing social relations of race, socio-economic class, gender, national origin and ethnicity. The author proposes a research agenda of school-based studies that can build on our current knowledge. Such localised research can inform policy

revisions at regional, national, community and school levels. Additionally, empirical studies informed by southern African perspectives can contribute to the relevant international and comparative literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

309 Kari, Ethelbert

The clitic nature of person-gender-number markers in Naro / Ethelbert Kari and Budzani Mogara - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 128-148 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Naro language; grammar.

This article discusses the phonosyntactic behaviour of person-gender-number (PGN). The discussion is restricted to PGN markers referring to first person singular masculine/feminine, third person singular masculine and third person singular feminine. Reference is not made to PGN markers referring to second person, whether masculine or feminine, because unlike the PGN markers under consideration, those referring to second person do not have forms without a vocalic element that will necessitate their attachment to an adjacent leftward element to form a prosodic unit with that element. PGN markers have full and reduced forms, and that full forms of PGN markers are used when the noun in sentence-initial position is the logical subject of the sentence while reduced forms are used when the noun or an element in sentence-initial position is not the logical subject of the sentence. Furthermore, the article notes that reduced forms of PGN markers cannot exist independently but attach as enclitics to a variety of morphosyntactic categories and form a prosodic unit with them, and that such behaviour is not consistent with the behaviour of genuine morphological affixes. On the basis of the phonosyntactic behaviour of reduced forms of PGN markers, the article concludes that these intriguing, prosodically-deficient, hermaphroditic elements are clitics in Naro. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

310 Molosiwa, Phuthego Phuthego

Rinderpest and famine in the eastern Bechuanaland Protectorate : the case of the Bangwato Reserve / Phuthego Phuthego Molosiwa - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 113-136.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; cattle; animal diseases; famine; livelihoods.

During the late nineteenth century, a pandemic of rinderpest exterminated large numbers of cattle in Southern Africa. Although in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana), the disease killed cattle only for two years, between 1896 and 1897, its effects were to last until the very end of the century. The loss of cattle disrupted subsistence production, disintegrated the social fabric and caused famines. The author examines the subsistence crisis caused by the loss of cattle and the multiple coping mechanisms that people

employed to negotiate the ensuing famine. Despite being thrown into a state of desperation, the author argues, rural communities in the Bangwato Reserve appropriated and reconstituted certain features of their cultural and social life to negotiate the ecological shocks, particularly to protect subsistence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

311 Kimani, Nicholas N.

Seabed mining in Namibia: quo vadis? / Nicholas N. Kimani - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 7-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; phosphate mining; environment.

With the moratorium on marine phosphate mining in Namibia having recently expired mining operations could now proceed at any time. 'Formal' environmental regulatory systems for such activities would appear to be inadequate and it is unclear whether corporate self-regulation can be relied upon to safeguard against pollution. Africa's negative experiences with terrestrial mining, expressed in the 'resource curse paradox', highlight the need to be wary of 'foreign' seabed miners and why national conversations are needed on the steps that are required to exploit seabed minerals' developmental potential. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Kornes, Godwin

Celebrating Independence Day: the aesthetics and politics of national commemoration in Namibia / Godwin Kornes - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 27-50 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; independence; commemorations.

Through the sequencing of singular past-time events into a commemorative calendar of national holidays, dramatic narratives of the nation are construed, enacted, stabilised, continuously reactivated and renewed. This makes political national holidays rewarding objects of analysis for the study of nation and nationalism. Namibia, as many other nation-states, has a distinct commemorative calendar that distinguishes marked and unmarked times of national significance. Political national holidays feature prominently in the efforts of Namibia's ruling party, the former liberation movement Swapo, to mediate and popularise its particular brand of heroic liberation struggle memory. By focusing on the centrality of Swapo's heroic narrative of armed liberation, the politics of dress, and the question of national inclusivity, some of the contestations of national commemoration in Namibia are explored and discussed with reference to Independence Day celebrations since 1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Munier, Nathan

Diamonds without blood : a look at Namibia / Nathan Munier - In: *African Security*: (2016), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 21-41 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; diamonds; conflict; natural resources.

There has been considerable attention to the influence of diamond wealth on conflict. By examining the role of diamonds in Namibia, this research shows that under some conditions diamond wealth can make conflict less probable. It examines possible conditions that may have made Namibia the exception to the rule by exploring five factors: the neighborhood effect, political dynamics, economic institutions, grievances, and political geography. Given these conditions diamonds have contributed to the absence of conflict in Namibia for two reasons: diamonds have historically been mined in the desert area that makes smuggling difficult and the joint agreement between the government and De Beers has led to a taxable base, strengthening state institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Seabra, Pedro

Defence cooperation between Brazil and Namibia: enduring ties across the South Atlantic / Pedro Seabra - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 89-106.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Brazil; international cooperation; armed forces; regional security.

This article addresses the nature of transatlantic relations between Brazil and Namibia in the last two decades and argues that, in stark contrast with any other relationship regarding the African continent, Brazil's motivation in deepening ties with Namibia was largely built upon an extensive military-to-military cooperation partnership. By focusing on long-standing bureaucratic interests, the article demonstrates how Brazilian-Namibian relations were driven over the years by strategic affinities, business opportunities made available by the security sectors of both countries and, more recently, growing concerns over the sovereignty of their respective maritime areas in tandem with renewed interest for security developments within the South Atlantic region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Wolputte, Steven van

Namibia at 25 / ed. by Steven van Wolputte and John Friedman. - Essen : Otjivanda Presse, 2015. - 162 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of Namibian studies, ISSN 1863-5954 ; no. 18 (2015)).

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; independence; political conditions; social conditions; festschrifts (form).

Reflecting on 25 years of independence, this special issue presents a kaleidoscopic snapshot of Namibian society today. Political discourse is one thing, but day-to-day life in the post-colony is another. Following the honeymoon years, public expressions of people's everyday concerns began to replace the liberation rhetoric. This disenchantment is largely due to the general feeling that too many independence-era promises have not been kept and too many expectations have been disappointed. Despite the country's progressive constitution, despite the government's relentless efforts to establish a more equitable gender balance in the political arena, and despite the country's seventeenth rank on the World Press Freedom Index (outranking heralds of free speech such as France, the UK and the USA), Namibia (still) has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the world. Amidst the congratulations and praise, the editors believe that a critical and balanced reflection on 25 years of independence is appropriate, without wishing to belittle the real and praiseworthy progress that has been made. Contents: Twenty-five years on: retrospect and prospect (Steven Van Wolputte and John Friedman); From 'to die a tribe and be born a nation' towards 'culture, the foundation of a nation': the shifting politics and aesthetics of Namibian nationalism (Heike Becker); A Bill of Rights is on the table... but where's the food? (Toni Hancox); From Nujoma to Geingob: 25 years of presidential democracy (Henning Melber); Tenure reform in Namibia's communal areas (Wolfgang Werner); 25 years of CBNRM in Namibia: a retrospective on accomplishments, contestation and contemporary challenges (Karine Nuulimba and Julie J. Taylor); Technology and innovation landscapes in the context of a knowledge-based economy (Immolatrix L. Geingos-Onuegbu); Arts development and promotion in Namibia: the role of the government since independence (Retha-Louise Hofmeyr); (Sm)othering others? Post-millennial anthropology in Namibia (Robert Gordon); So investing in youth is a waste of money? (Pandu Hailonga van Dijk and Michael Mulunga). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

316 Zollmann, Jakob

Children of Empire: childhood, education and space in German South West Africa, c. 1880-1915 / Jakob Zollmann - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 71-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Germans; colonists; children; schooling; education.

The article deals with the upbringing and education of children in German South West Africa. It focusses on the experiences of girls and boys who were born into and grew up in a colonial context where they were expected to assume roles or positions ascribed to them by parents, colonial bureaucrats or 'colonial society' in general. A history of (different) childhood(s) in GSWA is a research subject which can prompt historiography to question the 'natural' dichotomies established by the colonial state. Neither a sense of belonging nor a sense of superiority or racist convictions were given facts for a new-born individual, but were the results of educational efforts and experiences. Barely two generations of German

pupils were born and attended German schools in GSWA. This historical context is an invitation to widen the research focus beyond questions of schooling in order to come to a meaningful analysis of the everyday experiences of children on the one hand and the underlying ideologies of their education on the other. The article sheds light on these problems by discussing the state of research followed by demographic developments in the colony, births, and child healthcare. Subsequent sections recount the educational experiences of children within the family and in the state or mission schools in the colony, followed by an overview of the connections between (child) labour, violence and language skills, while a final section examines the relevance of experiencing different (colonial) spaces, rural and urban, in shaping different childhoods in GSWA. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

317 Amoateng, Acheampong Yaw

Family structure, race, gender and poverty : the case of food deprivation in South Africa / Acheampong Yaw Amoateng, Boitumelo Marilyn Patience Setlalentoa - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 43-62 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; food shortage; poverty; social environment; households.

This study examines the relationship between race, family structure and gender on one hand, and food deprivation as a measure of poverty on the other hand. It focuses on South Africa. Main effects were found for race, residence, presence of children and adults, while interaction effect was found for race and family structure. Whites, and to a large extent Indians/Asians, were less likely to experience food deprivation, while black Africans and coloureds were most likely to experience food deprivation. Couple-headed households were the least likely to experience food deprivation, compared to households headed by either male or female. Finally, the presence of children and elderly family members in a household was negatively associated with food deprivation, a finding which supports the view that most poor families in the country depend on social grants to children and the elderly for survival. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

318 André, Naomi

Special issue: new voices in Black South African opera / [guest ed.] Naomi André, Donato Somma & Innocentia Jabulisile Mhlambi. - Oxford : Routledge, 2016. - p. 1-97. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 1469-2872 ; vol. 75, no. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; musicals.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

The articles presented in this collection revolve around Ndodana-Breen's 'Winnie The Opera', an operatic first in South Africa as the first full-length, bi-lingual (English and isiXhosa) opera written and orchestrated by a South African composer. In this cluster of articles Innocentia Mhlambi reflects on the significance of African languages in South African opera and Naomi André engages with the politics of representation in post-apartheid cultural production. Donato Somma's contribution reflects on the relationship between the subject matter and opera generically. The cluster also contains an interview with South African composer Neo Muyanga. He weaves – from a wide-ranging set of musical, political and praxial experiences – the story of his arrival at the operatic medium as a choice for upcoming projects following the success of his operetta 'The Flower of Shembe' (2012). [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Chapman, Geoffrey

The governance of shale gas production in South Africa / Geoffrey Chapman, Requier Wait and Ewert Kleynhans - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 69-88.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; energy resources; fuels; geology; risk; legislation.

The proper governance of shale gas mining in the Karoo region of South Africa is important. With an estimated 390 trillion cubic feet of recoverable shale gas, large economic gains are possible. This may dramatically change the South African energy sector; in the United States, similar explorations have led to what pundits term the 'shale gas revolution'. The development and production of shale gas hold economic advantages, but also potential environmental costs, thus the regulation of fracking activities is an important consideration as the development of shale gas in the Karoo progresses. This study reviews the regulations imposed in other countries as well as the current regulatory framework of South Africa. This article analyses these regulations in terms of the content of fracking fluid, seismic activity and the pricing regime. Effective regulation will be key to maximise a positive impact, should shale gas development continue. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Chobokoane, Ntebaleng

Urban compaction and densification in Bloemfontein, South Africa: measuring the current urban form against Mangaung metropolitan municipality's spatial planning proposals for compaction / Ntebaleng Chobokoane, Anele Horn - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 77-93 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; townships; urban planning; urban development.

Bloemfontein developed in a similar manner to most South African cities in terms of its informants of historic urban form as well as past and current spatial development policies. It

therefore exhibits an urban form very similar to other South African cities and consequently faces the same challenges to achieve compaction as most South African urban areas. The paper ascertains the level of compactness and densification achieved in Bloemfontein against proposals for achieving compactness made by its spatial frameworks. To do this, the paper uses the 2001 and 2011 South African Population Census data to develop an index of densification, intensification and compaction using Burton (Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 29:219–250, 2002)'s framework for freestanding compact cities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Cooper-Knock, Sarah Jane

Behind closed gates : everyday policing in Durban, South Africa / Sarah Jane Cooper-Knock - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 1, p. 98-121.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; police; private security services.

Studies of everyday policing in predominantly white areas in South Africa often focus on the spectacle of secured architecture and private policing services, concluding that the growth of the private security industry has created atomized units of residence that are alienated from the state. Such conclusions are important but incomplete: they do not look sufficiently behind closed gates to explore how private security is justified, utilized, supplemented or avoided in daily life. In this article, the author explores the everyday policing of theft and robbery in a predominantly white policing sector in Durban. He demonstrates that people have not simply transferred their dependence or allegiance from public to private policing. Instead, their approach to everyday policing straddles these two spheres, perpetually disrupts any simple dichotomy between them, and illustrates how all forms of policing are entangled in the wider inequalities and insecurities of post-apartheid South Africa. In making this argument, he highlights how residents remain reliant on the bureaucratic authority of the state police, are distrustful of their employees who supposedly protect them, and appear far more willing to take matters into their own hands than many interviewees admit or imagine. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

322 da Silva, André Luiz Reis

From Bandung to Brasilia: IBSA and the political lineage of South-South cooperation / André Luiz Reis da Silva, Alexandre Piffero Spohr and Isadora Loreto da Silveira. - 2016. - vol. 23, no. 2, p. 167-184.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Brazil; India; South-South relations.

This article aims to trace South-South cooperation political lineages connecting the Non-Aligned Movement and the IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) Forum. In order to determine whether IBSA could be considered the 'heir' to Bandung's principles, the authors analyse the concepts of 'Third World' and 'Global South' as well as their current

applicability, the interpretations provided by existing literature on the IBSA grouping, and its member countries' shared views on different issues of the international agenda. The article also considers the historical evolution of 'Southern' diplomatic thought and actions. IBSA's actions and history, as well as its members, are studied to grasp how they are related to the Third World movement in the Cold War. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 De Kock, Leon

Off-colour? Mike Nicol's neo-noir 'revenge trilogy' and the post-apartheid 'femme fatale' / Leon de Kock - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 86-113.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; crime novels; black women; literary criticism.

This article critically examines the use of noir, neo-noir and global noir conventions in Mike Nicol's 'revenge trilogy' of crime novels, 'Payback' (2008), 'Killer Country' (2010), and 'Black Heart' (2011). Nicol invents a black femme fatale who is shown to be an 'evil' concentrate of all that is perceived to be corrupt under post-apartheid conditions. The 'dame' in question, Shemina February, is portrayed in such a way that she becomes a projection of what scholars and commentators increasingly see as a corrupt, neoliberal power-base hijacking the legacy of the South African struggle against apartheid. However, the article raises the question: why locate such a pronounced sense of political 'evil' in a black female character? Coming from a white writer, regardless of his credentials, such a gesture raises the possibility of dubious racial and gender typecasting in an act of (perhaps unconscious?) projection. Might the white post-apartheid writer, in this way, be seeking a sacrificial object for the perceived ills of post-apartheid, in much the way classic noir projected its anxieties about the displacement of (white) male agency onto 'bad' women after the Second World War? The article offers alternate readings of Nicol's 'femme fatale'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 de Villiers, Bertus

Section 235 of the Constitution : too soon or too late for cultural self-determination in South Africa? / Bertus de Villiers - In: *South African Journal on Human rights*: (2014), vol. 30, pt. 3, p. 458-483.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; constitutions; 1996; self-determination; cultural policy.

Section 235 of the Constitution acknowledges the right of cultural groups to self-determination. Giving practical effect to s 235 is a task to be undertaken by a future Parliament. This article explores the concept of non-territorial, also called cultural autonomy, whereby cultural groups can establish a legal person clothed with public law powers as an organ of government to make decisions about the protection and promotion of their culture, language and customs. Several case studies where cultural autonomy is

applied are referred to and recommendations are made for future consideration in South Africa. Bibliog., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Dekoke, Taty

Congolese migrants and South African language appropriation / Taty Dekoke - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 84-104 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Congolese (Democratic Republic of Congo); migrants; African languages; English language; sociolinguistics.

Migration, the phenomenon of leaving one's country for another, is one of the most salient causes of language contact in the present era. Previously, migrants left their countries for ideological monolingual countries where they were presumed to learn only the language of the receiving countries. Nowadays, migrations have changed the face of the world, in that migrants from multilingual countries move to other multilingual countries. This is especially the case for African migrants relocating to other African countries. The present study focuses on the experiences of Congolese migrants' appropriation of South African languages in the Vaal Triangle area. The phenomenon is investigated with the traditional sociolinguistic methodologies of questionnaires and interviews. The main finding of the study is that English holds a complex symbolic power because of its symbolic capital. Moreover, African languages (such as Afrikaans, Sotho and Zulu) play an important role in the migrants' language repertoires. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Dunton, Chris

Sara Baartman and the ethics of representation / Chris Dunton - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 32-51.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poetry; ethics; images; Khoikhoi; San.

This paper has as its main concern a reexamination of Stephen Gray's 1977 poem "Hottentot Venus" in the light of two events that occurred after the poem's publication: first, the return of the remains of Sara Baartman (Gray's Hottentot Venus) to South Africa and their ceremonial burial; second, the publication of a biography of Baartman by Clifford Crais and Pamela Scully, a work that has much to say on the production of knowledge and the uses made of this. The paper compares Gray's poem with a poem on Baartman by Diana Ferrus and with Suzan-Lori Parks's play *Venus*, focusing on the attribution of agency or its absence. This discussion leads into an examination of the ethics of representation (especially the representation of the Other and of suffering), surveying, first, historical studies of the representation of Khoekhoe, Bushmen, and other marginalized peoples of southern Africa, then novels that attempt such representation or that problematize this by Dalene Matthee, Yvette Christiansë, and Zoe Wicomb, and addressing views on the ethics

of representation by, among others, Antjie Krog, Susan Sontag, and Alice Walker. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Erwin, Kira

Race, place and identity in Kenneth Gardens: narratives from a low-cost housing estate in Durban / Kira Erwin - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 187-201 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing; desegregation; housing policy.

This article presents an analysis of a three-year oral history project carried out in Kenneth Gardens, Durban's largest municipal low-cost housing estate. Originally built to house low-income 'white' families under apartheid, Kenneth Gardens today is a richly diverse estate. In the early 1990s, Kenneth Gardens saw rapid transformation as racial barriers to accessing the estate were dismantled. Partly because of this history, it now presents an unusual housing delivery space that sits outside of the usual racially segregated low-income housing developments that characterize South Africa's landscape. How then are ideas of race, gender and class played out today within this low-cost housing estate, where residents have a very particular relationship with municipal government structures? Drawing on data from oral histories, as well as field notes taken during the study, the ways that race as well as class and gender are raised in these narratives are discussed. The article then examines how these narratives fundamentally question any taken for granted or singular understandings of social identities. More particularly, they raise questions for exploring how social identities interact within the built environment and how we may want to reimagine planning and housing delivery practices towards a more just and equitable future, especially if we wish to move towards the constitutional goal of non-racialism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Erwin, Kira

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329 Fasselt, Rebecca

"Nigeria" in the Cape: Afropolitanism and alienation in Yewande Omotoso's 'Bom boy' / Rebecca Fasselt - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 119-145.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; Nigerians; images.

This article studies Yewande Omotoso's debut novel, *Bom Boy*, as an example of the newly emerging body of migrant fiction in South Africa and focuses on its representation of migratory linkages between Cape Town, South Africa, and Nigeria. While Nigerian writers virulently raised their pen against apartheid, current South African writing appears to distance itself from its erstwhile supporters. This most visibly surfaces in the appearance of "the Nigerian" as a new stock character in some recent South African novels. The author argues that Omotoso's novel registers the continuous history of South Africa's othering of the African continent while at the same time highlighting moments of relation between South Africa and Nigeria and their respective peoples. The novel envisions Cape Town as an inherently ambiguous place of intersection and cross-cultural contact, as well as of alienation. Drawing on Achille Mbembe's notion of Afropolitanism, she suggests that while invoking the term, the novel also calls for its revaluation. This, the text seems to propose, crucially needs to take into account the specific and troubling history of the Cape as a location from which to think anew transnational connections with Nigeria. The copresence of Afropolitanism and alienation particularly comes to the fore in the author's juxtaposition of the figure of Rhodes with the legendary heroine Moremi of Yoruba myth, as well as in her exploration of the theme of transnational and transracial adoption. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Fergus, Emma

Race and gender equality at work : the role of the judiciary in promoting workplace transformation / Emma Fergus and Debbie Collier - In: *South African Journal on Human rights*: (2014), vol. 30, pt. 3, p. 484-507.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; gender inequality; race relations; work environment; labour law; jurisprudence.

The workplace is an important site of struggle for equality, a struggle mediated by the provisions of the Employment Equity Act of the South African Ministry of Labour. It is within the context of this regulatory framework for both formal and substantive equality, that this article is located. Through the lens of selected case law, the article explores certain barriers to transformation imposed both by the provisions of the law and by poor judicial interpretations and implementation thereof. It identifies and analyses various legal complexities, lacunae and anomalies, as well as concerns regarding aspects of the judiciary's approach to remedies in matters with the potential to impact on workplace transformation. The article concludes with proposals for possible future considerations by the courts, which might better promote race and gender transformation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Fernandez, Sergio

The transformation of the South African Public Service : exploring the impact of racial and gender representation on organisational effectiveness / Sergio Fernandez and Hongseok Lee - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 91-116 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public sector; demography; race relations; gender relations; governance.

The transformation of the South African Public Service into a bureaucracy that is broadly representative of the population is one of the most significant public sector reforms to occur since the end of apartheid. Grounded in the theory of representative bureaucracy, this study examines demographic representation in the South African Public Service and how it impacts the organisational effectiveness of national departments. The empirical analysis is based on longitudinal data from 60 national departments from 2006 to 2013. The findings show that as these organisations become more representative by hiring a higher per cent of Africans, of Coloureds, and of Indians, they achieve a higher per cent of goals. The findings for gender representation are more mixed and show that female representation among most racial groups is unrelated to organisational effectiveness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Fish, Collin

An investigation into the factors impacting on exports from South Africa to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) / Collin Fish, Chris Adendorff and Kobus Jonker - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 127-148 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; exports; SADC; trade agreements; export restrictions.

Manufacturers face vigorous competition in local and export markets and need to have a genuine competitive advantage in order to grow. The South African government has recognised the importance of developing national manufacturing capacity as a means of

increasing employment and reducing poverty. To this end, the government provides substantial support to both the manufacturing and exporting sectors. The government also negotiated the Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreement which leverages competitive advantages for South African manufacturers exporting into the region. However, since the ratification of the SADC agreement in 2008, there has been no perceptible increase in export activity to the region when compared to other markets. This research study was conducted to determine why this is the case and what factors are influencing the process. A structured literature review was undertaken to encapsulate export barriers, the role of the South African government in the export process, and the SADC agreement. The findings of the reviewed literature form the basis of the survey that led to the compilation of the research primary data. The results indicate that export barriers do not pose a major obstacle to trade into the SADC region. The role that the South African government holds was less conclusive with some successes noted, but on the whole the impact is not meaningfully positive. The SADC agreement and the dynamics prevailing in the free trade area do have a positive impact on exports to the region. The level of awareness with regard to the government support initiatives appears to be low. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

333 Frenkel, Ronit

Special issue : Imraan Coovadia / edited by Ronit Frenkel. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016. - p. 1-105. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Current writing, ISSN 2159-9130 ; vol. 28, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

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

Imraan Coovadia has become one of the most prominent and innovative writers in South Africa. He has won the Sunday Times Fiction Prize, The University of Johannesburg Prize, the M-Net Prize and an award for non-fiction. This special issue is devoted to the last 15 years of his writings. Contributions: Imraan Coovadia's metonymic aesthetics and the idea of newness in the South African cultural imaginary (Ronit Frenkel); Imraan Coovadia's post-transitional palimpsest (Andy Carolin); Towards a 'new africanity': southern connectivities and 'lusofonia' in Imraan Coovadia's alternate history in 'The Institute for Taxi Poetry' (Rebecca Fasselt); The notion of authority in 'Tales of the Metric System' (Betty Govinden); Cosmopolitan criminality: cultural entanglements and globalised crime in Imraan Coovadia's 'Green-Eyed Thieves' (Alan Muller); Culture crossing the ocean: food and language in Imraan Coovadia's 'The Wedding (2001)' (M. J. Daymond); Imraan Coovadia: the essay and/as transformation (Chris Thurman); Testing style: Imraan Coovadia's transformations and the performance of restless wisdom (Wamuwi Mbaio); Imraan Coovadia in conversation with Ronit Frenkel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Geyer, H.S.

Disaggregated population migration trends in South Africa between 1996 and 2011: a differential urbanisation approach / H.S. Geyer, H.S. Geyer - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 1-13 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; migration; urbanization.

Recent literature regarding population migration and urbanisation patterns in Sub-Saharan Africa indicates that migration patterns are far more complex than originally suggested, with evidence of counterurbanisation and reurbanisation patterns. Furthermore, migration patterns are strongly affected by diverse economic and policy pressures which often have unintended adverse effects on population movements. To this end, the study analyses long-term population migration and industry agglomeration patterns between 1996 and 2011 to evaluate the effects of economic growth and policy in population movements in post-apartheid South Africa. Moreover, the study disaggregates subpopulations in categories of age, ethnicity, income and education, enabling researchers to understand contradictory mainstream and substream migration trends based upon differential urbanisation theory. The study also debates the spatial effects of economic and social migration motivations on migration patterns in South Africa. The study reveals strong mainstream urbanisation patterns occurring amongst the lower skilled and black South African subpopulations. Substream counterurbanisation processes are also occurring with smaller subpopulations, particularly highly skilled, employed and white South African subpopulations. The industry and capital are becoming more widely distributed, indicating possible polarisation reversal patterns. Finally, the study indicates that the trajectories are similar and that in the long run, different subpopulations are moving towards a more evenly and less spatially fragmented urban landscape. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Gouws, Amanda

Special Issue : Citizenship (local & global) : 20 years after the constitution / Amanda Gouws and Pieter Fourie [eds.]. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2016. - p. 1-136. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Politikon, ISSN 1470-1014 ; vol. 43, no. 1 (2016)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; constitutions; 1996; citizenship; constitutional courts; women's rights.

At the end of 2015, South Africa faced both a serious political and economic crisis that puts the South African Constitution and its values central in the struggles to overcome these crises; some reckon this puts South Africa squarely on the road to a failed state. The South African Constitution was widely hailed as one of the most progressive constitutions globally that was supposed to guide the 'new' South Africa in its post-apartheid institutionalisation of democracy. The great care that was exercised with its writing to include human rights in the

Bill of Rights, to include clauses that would bolster diversity in a very diverse nation and to include oversight mechanisms to prevent the abuse of power is well documented. The process was also consultative of the population even though it includes a number of compromises as part of elite pacts made during the transition. The question is then: how did South Africa end up here on the eve of the 20th celebration of the Constitution with what may be a constitutional crisis? Contributions: Introduction to the special issue: Citizenship (local and global) - 20 years after the Constitution (Amanda Gouws, Pieter Fourie); What's trust got to do with it? Measuring levels of political trust in South Africa 20 years after democratic transition (Amanda Gouws, Collette Schulz-Herzenberg); The South African Constitution as memory and promise: an exploration of its implications for sexual violence (Louise Du Toit); Reassessing the institutional legitimacy of the South African Constitutional Court: new evidence, revised theory (James L. Gibson); A constitution - almost of age? Public role-play in the construction of religious and related rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Lourens Du Plessis); Gender justice and the Millennium Development Goals: Canada and South Africa considered (Colleen O'Manique, Pieter Fourie); Active citizenship: a comparative study of selected young and established democracies (Cindy Steenekamp, Reinet Loubser); SAAPS statement on fees #FeesMustFall movement. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Halliday, Amy

The human/animal in contemporary South African photography / Amy Halliday - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 44-60 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; photography; man; animals.

By looking at work by two contemporary South African photographers, this article examines some of the ways in which notions of 'the animal' intersect with human subjectivity and representation. Giorgio Agamben's formulation of the Western 'anthropological machine', which works to shape human 'otherness' through recourse to the animal, provides the theoretical framework for examining Pieter Hugo's 'The Hyena and Other Men'. Invoking ideas of the 'wild' in structuring perceptions of socially marginalized groups, Hugo's ambivalent portraits have been accused of exoticising, and eroticising, black masculinity, but, read through Donna Haraway's conceptualization of companion species, may open up new readings of human/animal relationality. The 'tame' is no less contested: Daniel Naudé's 'Animal Farm' focuses on particular livestock breeds, demonstrating that domesticated animals can become a site of anxiety around human 'pedigree' too. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Hamann, C.

Continuity or discontinuity? : evaluating the changing socio-spatial structure of the city of Tshwane, South Africa / C. Hamann, A.C. Horn - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 39-57 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; segregation; urban areas; urban planning; race relations.

Forced racial-residential segregation is a phenomenon that creates spatial legacies in a city structure which inhibits equal development and access to opportunities. The legacy of apartheid embedded segregation into the spatial structure and the spatial distribution of the urban population of South Africa. The paper makes use of census data to analyse racial-residential (de)segregation on sub-place level in the city of Tshwane to make a relative comparison with the city in its post-apartheid form. The researchers use statistical measures, population shift analysis, relative income distribution and an original segregation-desegregation classification system to position the city within a continuity-discontinuity continuum. The study concludes that the city of Tshwane at present displays the residential pattern of a 'disconnected continuity' because it still has high levels of residential segregation which, at one level, can be explained by a spatial pattern which, is in many respects, significantly different and driven by new socio-spatial and planning dynamics whilst, at another level, still retains the legacy of the apartheid city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Haysom, Gareth

Food and the city: urban scale food system governance / Gareth Haysom - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 263-281 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; food supply; food security; towns; urban areas.

Food insecurity in urban areas, particularly in developing countries, is a persistent yet poorly understood phenomenon. Food security interventions have primarily focused on ensuring food availability, a focus that has resulted in predominantly production-oriented responses that presuppose a rural challenge, overlooking urban food insecurity challenges. This view generally precipitates welfarist or project-driven interventions in urban areas that are predominantly reactive, lacking strategic focus. Within the context of converging and mutually reinforcing global transitions, including the second urban transition, the food system transition and the nutrition transition, alternative urban food governance innovations are emerging. Urban food governance innovations are particularly evident in the Global North, with an emerging trend in South American cities. A gap exists in understanding food governance processes in growing South African cities, in particular how these processes intersect with a wider discourse on food system change. This paper draws on original analysis of emerging food governance trends and posits that a food lens offers

opportunities to explore innovative forms of urban governance, participatory planning and citizen-driven food policy formulation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Heleta, Savo

Securitising humanitarian assistance and post-conflict reconstruction in Africa : a critical review of South Africa's new defence policy / Savo Heleta - In: *African Security Review*: (2016), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 4-20.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; defence policy; armed forces.

The 'South African Defence Review 2014' is the country's new defence policy. The 'Review', which is expected to steer South African defence policymaking for the next few decades, discusses in detail the role of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) in peace missions in Africa and proposes the direct involvement of the country's soldiers in both military and civilian tasks, from peacekeeping to humanitarian assistance, post-conflict reconstruction and development. This paper contains a critical review of the 'Review' with regard to South Africa's envisaged contribution to regional and continental peace and stability. It is argued that humanitarian assistance and post-conflict reconstruction should not be securitised and that the SANDF should only be tasked with peacekeeping and the establishment of stability and security in fragile in-conflict and post-conflict settings. The humanitarian work should be left to humanitarian and aid agencies, while reconstruction and development should be left to organisations such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, continental and international development organisations, and local actors. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Hendler, Paul

Capital accumulation, social reproduction and social struggle : rethinking the function of spatial planning and land use / Paul Hendler - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 2-25 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; physical planning; land use; capital formation.

This paper examines the historical impact on urban land usage of ecological, economic and political factors in order to conceptualise strategic ideas for transforming urban land usage currently and in the future to enable social equity, promote the efficient use of resources and sustain the ecologies within which cities and towns are embedded. The paper analyses the historical data through a triangular matrix of capital accumulation, state reproduction and planning strategies and popular movements pressurizing to benefit from demanded land usages. Capital accumulation is viewed as a process through which wealth produced by labour accrues both to owners of capital and managers in the form of unearned value. This insight is particularly important in the current phase of global capitalism, in which financialisation is a dominant form of economic activity and impacts also on the way spaces

are planned and used in urban areas for economic gain. Given the contradiction between an exponentially growing economy and finite resources, the author takes into account limits to growth and incorporate ecological economics' insights into classical political economy analyses. The paper focuses on South Africa. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

341 Hove, Muchativugwa

Local specificities, global resonances : contesting representations of violence in African films / Muchativugwa Hove - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 23-34.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Guinea; films; violence; images; prisoners; homosexuality.

This article is framed by Adichie's (2010, 2) warning of "the dangers of the single story". It investigates the local specificities and global resonances of the representation of violence projected in two African films. The documentary by Ross Kemp on gangs in Pollsmoor Prison in South Africa (2003) captures and generates distinct cinematic biographies that extend our perceptions of production, exhibition and distribution. In contrast, the fictional film, "Dakan", by Guinean producer Mohamed Camara (2001), cinematises the enigma of homosexuality as taboo and an aberration, including the attendant socially constructed homophobia. Both films markedly underemphasise the political and pedagogical imperative of African film producers and audiences, and in this they contest "established" representations of violence that have characterised documentaries about Africa and "Third Cinema" (Solanas and Getino 1996). More critically, the article questions the palpable occlusion of systemic violence that characterises the multiple and complex views of Africa in these two films, to unpack the novel documentation and reformulation of violence, as disseminated by Kemp and Camara. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Jain, Meetal

Lessons from *Kiobel v Royal Dutch Petroleum Company* : developing homegrown lawyering strategies around corporate accountability / Meetal Jain and Bonita Meyersfeld - In: *South African Journal on Human rights*: (2014), vol. 30, pt. 3, p. 430-457.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Nigeria; United States; multinational enterprises; offences against human rights; international law; jurisdiction.

In April 2013, the United States Supreme Court handed down the long-awaited judgement in '*Kiobel v Royal Dutch Petroleum Company*,' a case alleging corporate exploitation of communities in an oil-rich area of Nigeria. The case examined the Alien Tort Statute (ATS), an old statute allowing non-US citizens to bring claims in US courts for violations of the law of nations. In its judgement, the court limited the applications of the ATS. This article explores the holding and reasoning of '*Kiobel*' in light of previous ATS jurisprudence, and set against the geopolitical considerations of international human rights frameworks within

the US, with a particular focus on what this case means for South Africa and the region. The article queries the continuing need for countries in the Global South, including South Africa, to rely on foreign courts for corporate accountability, particularly given robust domestic legal frameworks that are under-utilized. South Africa, in particular, is best placed to begin the regional dialogue regarding law reform and corporate accountability. Local lawyers and law students must be encouraged to develop creative lawyering strategies in the area of corporate accountability. Finally, the article highlights the need to support communities and individuals most affected by corporate abuse to construct and share their narratives as part of their broader quest for meaningful political and economic justice. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Krämer, Mario

Neither despotic nor civil : the legitimacy of chieftaincy in its relationship with the ANC and the state in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) / Mario Krämer - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2016), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 117-143.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; traditional rulers; chieftaincy; KwaZulu; power; legitimacy.

Are chiefs in South Africa rural and peri-urban despots or have they transformed to legitimate representatives of local interests in the post-apartheid era? This article argues that the legitimacy of chieftaincy in KwaZulu-Natal is not only based on constitutional and legal recognition, but that chieftaincy may rely on different forms of "basic legitimacy". Chieftaincy is neither despotic nor civil but occupies an intermediary position between local citizens and the state. This junction position provides chiefs with specific opportunities to gain power but also requires a navigation between cooperation and conflict in the relationship with the ANC and the state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Lalbahadur, Aditi

Economic statecraft in South Africa's regional diplomacy / Aditi Lalbahadur - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 135-149.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Swaziland; Zimbabwe; foreign policy; diplomacy; human rights.

This paper considers the extent to which South Africa utilises positive economic statecraft to promote human rights in the region - that is, the degree to which it mobilises its economic engagement to affect a desirable political outcome in its foreign engagements in Southern Africa. The country's reaction to crises in Zimbabwe and Swaziland over the past 20 years is a strong indicator of the limits of South Africa's statecraft in this regard. These engagements highlight the inevitable clash between the country's principled preference for 'non-interference' in the affairs of sovereign states and its constitutional mandate to respect and promote human rights. Despite eschewing the role of 'regional hegemon', there is an expectation that South Africa will play an integral role in securing regional stability. Yet

there is little evidence to suggest that the country chooses to approach resolving regional challenges with a co-ordinated political and economic approach. This paper argues that, to be more effective in spreading a progressive regional agenda that encourages democracy, governance and human rights, South Africa needs to incorporate a stronger element of positive economic statecraft in its foreign policy implementation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Larkan, F.

Between the clinic and the community : temporality and patterns of ART adherence in the Western Cape Province, South Africa / F. Larkan ... [et al.] - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 26-52.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; medicinal drugs; AIDS; patients.

In an ethnographic study conducted over thirty months in South Africa's Western Cape Province ending in 2012, the authors explored ART adherence amongst almost 200 patients attending three clinics. This setting contained significant political, structural, economic and socio-cultural barriers to the uptake of, and adherence to, treatment. Such barriers certainly impacted patient drug use and the labelling of clients as 'adherent' or 'non-adherent'. Yet, as our fieldwork developed, it became apparent that these labels also bore little relationship to the amount and regularity of drug consumption outside the clinic. Indeed, the people that the authors knew moved through these labels in ways that could not simply be explained by brute socio-economic circumstances, poor understanding of the functions of the drugs, or varying levels of family and community support, which themselves often changed over time. This paper presents four on-going 'patterns of adherence', which are clearly discernible in the communities in which the authors worked. Each pattern is demonstrated through the life of an 'index patient' whose case is seen to be representative of the range of experiences and practices observed under the terms 'adherent' and 'non-adherent'. The authors argue that such terms are deeply contextual and, crucially, temporally situated. The complex intertwining of political, economic, socio-cultural, gender, and biological factors that constitute the lives of participants exists in time and the authors call for a focus on evolving lives in relationship to changing health systems that can follow (and respond to) such developments to better deliver both information and services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

346 Larkan, Fiona

A few good men in a world of gangsters : discourses of respectability and risk amongst student teachers in the Western Cape, South Africa / Fiona Larkan, Brian van Wyk - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 82-94.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; students; men; values; masculinity; risk.

This paper considers the concurrent discourses of risk and respectability which are prominent in South Africa's Western Cape region and asks how one becomes a 'respectable' man in a community which values strong masculine role models and in which there are endemic levels of violence. Through a process of risk mapping the authors explore the means through which a group of young male student teachers consciously locate risk in their built environment. They look at the strategies these young men use to negotiate risk in their lives, and the close connection between risk and respectability which they articulate on an ongoing basis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

347 Massey, Ruth

Integral theory: a tool for mapping and understanding conflicting governmentalities in the upgrading of Cape Town's informal settlements / Ruth Massey - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 303-319 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; informal settlements; governance; housing; urban renewal.

Nearly 70 % of sub-Saharan Africa's urban population live in informal settlements and populations are expected to double by 2030. Based on the constitutional right to adequate housing and growing public pressure and dissent, the South African government has begun a process of large-scale formalisation through the provision of housing and infrastructure to informal areas. A disjuncture has however occurred and conflicts have arisen between what are understood as modernist ideas of how cities should appear and function (formality) and an alternate, organic and flexible mode of thought (the informal). This conflict is seen by some authors as a 'clash of governmentalities' which goes deeper than a simple lack of dialogue, inadequate participation and/or a disinclination to see others' points of view. For a number of years, calls have been made for a way to organise these governmentalities and perspectives, understand what goes on at their interface and unpack the complexity that exists between them. Integral Theory and its AQAL (All Quadrants, All Levels) framework are fast becoming a sought-after arena of academic discourse. It deals specifically with complex interactions and perspectives and offers a methodology that draws together a number of already existing separate paradigms and perspectives into a unified, interrelated framework. This paper uses the AQAL framework and Integral Theory as a tool to map the differing governmentalities (rationalities, techniques and practices) that exist in the upgrading of informal settlements in Cape Town and understand their relationship and interactions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Masutha, Mukovhe

Business incubation for small enterprise development: South African pathways / Mukovhe Masutha, Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 223-241.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; small enterprises.

Business incubation is a critical tool for ensuring the survival of start-up small enterprises. Over the past 15 years, South Africa has progressively expanded its commitment to business incubation as part of broader support for the small enterprise economy. The objective in this paper is to highlight the different pathways of contemporary business incubation occurring in South Africa with particular attention to the divergent trajectories as well as common challenges faced by the unfolding network of state-supported incubators and of private sector incubators. This paper extends the limited literature on business incubators in South Africa by offering detailed insight into the differences between incubators operating under state as opposed to private ownership. Methodologically, use is made of detailed case studies of four functioning business incubators as well as the results from a national audit conducted in 2013 of the state of small business incubators in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Mayson, Simon Sizwe

Accommodation and tenuous livelihoods in Johannesburg's inner city: the 'rooms' and 'spaces' typologies / Simon Sizwe Mayson, Sarah Charlton - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 343-372 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing; towns; buildings.

'Rooms' and 'spaces' are two closely linked forms of accommodation where the unit of occupation and exchange is a portion of a larger building or property, within which services and facilities are shared. Through participant observation and qualitative interviews, this study explores two buildings featuring informal rooms and spaces and one building featuring formal rooms and spaces in Johannesburg's inner city. The research demonstrated the incredible resilience of occupants in the face of an extreme shortage of affordable accommodation in Johannesburg's inner city (Tissington 2013). Rooms and spaces in the inner city represented two of very few typologies research participants were aware of that allowed them access to the livelihood opportunities Johannesburg had to offer. The flexibility and diversity of rooms and spaces on the informal market enabled occupants to cope with insecure livelihood opportunities. While formal rooms represented the most stable support to those specific occupants, there were several 'barriers to entry' including the prerequisite of a stable income. However, the findings suggested an adverse relationship between accommodation and livelihoods demonstrated by the three 'forms' of rooms and spaces, where the only form available to people with the least secure livelihoods is that which, in turn, subjects them to the greatest insecurity. While one should 'do no harm' where aspects of accommodation are 'currently working' (Carey 2009:2), there is scope for targeted and differentiated intervention in some forms of rooms and spaces, in support of livelihoods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Mboti, Phebbie

"Just kidding. I'm white!" : knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of white and Indian male university students towards HIV prevention / Phebbie Mboti and Nyasha Mboti - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 119-135 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; health education; circumcision; Whites; Indians.

This article reports the findings of a qualitative study that explored what white and Indian students at a South African university felt and knew about HIV prevention. The study explored the knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of white and Indian male students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal's (UKZN) Howard College towards medical male circumcision (MMC) as an HIV prevention procedure. The study was prompted, in part, by a cynical tweet by Justine Sacco, which implied that HIV is an exclusively black disease. More substantially, the research aimed to fill a gap in studies of non-black student demographics with regard to HIV prevention. The level of knowledge and the attitudes of white and Indian male students were explored to establish the acceptability of HIV prevention amongst these two demographics. To what extent do non-black students care about HIV prevention and prevalence amongst themselves? The findings suggest a relatively widespread perception that white and Indian students are not at risk of HIV, demonstrating that the association of HIV with a specific race is both a sad fact and a sign of enduring prejudice and stigma. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

351 McGaffin, Robert

Overcoming the challenge of vertical consolidation in South Africa's low-income settlements: a case study of Du Noon / Robert McGaffin, Liza Rose Cirolia, Mark Massyn - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 59-75.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing policy; housing.

Theoretically, the evident demand for housing in growing cities, particularly in the Global South would result in vertical consolidation of properties. However, unlike places in Latin America, where market and state responses to urbanisation are pushing cities higher and higher, in South Africa, the densification and land use intensity has, generally, remained horizontal, rather than vertical in nature. Du Noon offers an interesting counter position to this narrative. Unlike other Reconstruction and Development Housing Programme settlements, many property owners are demolishing the state-delivered units and erecting double-storey rental accommodation. Drawing from interviews conducted with 21 of these structure owners, this paper explores the drivers of this 'vertical consolidation' in Du Noon drawing lessons for housing policy and practice in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Merwe, Justin van der

An historical geographical analysis of South Africa's system of accumulation: 1652-1994 / Justin van der Merwe - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 58-72.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regional economic relations; economic history; political economy.

This paper attempts to reconceptualise from an historical perspective South Africa's regional political economy. Adopting a broadly materialist approach, the paper illustrates how South Africa's relationship with the region can be understood as a system of accumulation based on what may be called a government–business–media (GBM) complex. The analysis follows a critical rewriting of South Africa's regional relations until the attainment of democracy, as seen through the concept of the GBM complex. By so doing, the paper seeks to lay the foundations for an alternative understanding of South Africa's political economy, but also aims to contribute to the literature on, and theorisation of, "complexes". Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

353 Nattrass, Nicoli

Trade unions, the state and "casino capitalism" in South Africa's clothing industry / Nicoli Nattrass and Jeremy Seekings - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 89-106 : graf..

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; clothing industry; State-society relationship.

Relationships between trade unions, the state and capital in South Africa have changed dramatically, especially in the clothing sector. The clothing workers' union became heavily dependent on its political alliances with the governing party, not only for the regulation of wages and industrial policies, but also for Black Economic Empowerment policies that helped it to acquire massive shareholdings, including in the largest clothing manufacturer. In terms of both its exposure to capitalist risk and its investments in the casino industry specifically, the union acquired a stake in "casino capitalism", whilst relying on government to stack the odds in its favour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

354 Nganje, Fritz

Sub-state diplomacy and the foreign policy-development nexus in South Africa / Fritz Nganje - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-20.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; foreign policy; diplomacy; regional government; municipal government; international relations.

This article examines the role of sub-state diplomacy, defined as the transnational linkages of sub-national governments, in bridging the gap between foreign policy and the domestic development agenda in South Africa. It argues that, as territorial sub-state actors, provinces and municipalities are strategically positioned to use their international relations to make foreign policy more responsive to domestic socio-economic priorities. In the South African case, however, this potential is yet to be fully realised, mainly because of institutional fragmentation of the foreign policy apparatus, but also owing to enduring challenges in the foreign activities of sub-national governments. The article concludes by making the case for a new diplomatic paradigm in South Africa, one that actively promotes and harnesses the foreign activities and capacities of different national stakeholders, including those of sub-national governments, in the interest of the domestic development agenda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Ngcongo, Mthobeli

Mobile communication privacy management in romantic relationships : a dialectical approach / Mthobeli Ngcongo - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 56-74.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mobile telephone; romantic relationships; youth.

Communication technologies, such as the mobile phone, often represent a double-edged sword in romantic relationships. While the mobile phone can enhance the quality of communication, it can simultaneously become a source of conflict. The dialectic framework of communication privacy management offers a nuanced lens from which to investigate rules for the use of the mobile phone in the dyadic of romantic relationships. This study investigates mobile phone usage rules that are negotiated by adolescents and young adults in romantic relationships. The study specifically focuses on rules around mobile privacy management. Findings from in-depth interviews indicate that the negotiation of rules is a crucial part of young adult relationships. Enhancing trust and fostering harmony were important factors in the rule development process. The implications, limitations, and future possibilities for research are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Nsuh, Zuhmboshi Eric

Memory and disenchantment in Nadine Gordimer's 'None to Accompany Me' and Zoe Wicomb's 'Playing in the Light' / Zuhmboshi Eric Nsuh - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 24-42.

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

The aim of this paper is to show how Nadine Gordimer, in 'None to Accompany Me' and Zoë Wicomb, in 'Playing in the Light' have represented the past in their post-Apartheid novels and how it has influenced the ontological situation of the characters in the above texts in question. This paper is, therefore, based on the premise that the behaviour and

present conditions of the characters in the works of the above novelists have been shaped by the trauma of their past. It is for this reason that the characters look at the past with anger and acrimony against those who perpetrated acts of nefariousness against them. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

357 Obuaku-Igwe, Chinwe C.

Health inequality in South Africa : a systematic review / Chinwe C. Obuaku-Igwe - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 96-131.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; health; inequality; access to health care; mortality.

This study presents a review of key empirical studies on health inequalities in South Africa with the aim of contributing to a comparative examination of social inequalities in health across different countries in Europe and other parts of the World. Studies reviewed were identified through a computerised search of key words such as inequalities, health, health inequalities, race, health in South Africa, health systems, socio-economic determinants of health and livelihoods in South Africa. Studies were included if the primary objective was to explore health inequality as a variable in child/adult mortality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

358 Ogunnubi, Olusola

South Africa's soft power : a comparative content analysis / Olusola Ogunnubi - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 40-58 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; foreign policy; power.

There is an emergent literature on South Africa's soft power. In comparison with other African nations, South Africa possesses enormous soft power assets that it could wield to gain international benefits. However, paradoxically, there is little analysis of the nexus between soft power and South Africa's foreign policy, suggesting a lack of interest among local and international scholars. In light of this reality, this article provides a critique of the current soft power literature relating to South Africa from a comparative perspective. It explores scholars' different conceptions of soft power and the debates on South Africa's soft power. The article identifies three strands of Pretoria's soft power literature and notes that more needs to be done to grapple with the idea of soft power in order to deepen the country's use of its soft power competences. It concludes by pointing out the role of the intelligentsia and other non-state actors in assisting state agencies to grasp the utility of soft power as foreign policy leverage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Oloyede, Olajide

The management of diabetes among the rural poor in South Africa / Olajide Oloyede - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2013), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 81-99 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; diabetes; rural population; health care.

The objective of this study was to examine the management of diabetes mellitus Type 2 among the rural poor in South Africa. The focus group method was used. Data was elicited from 20 group sessions over a 20-week period on health beliefs and attitudes and rural-dwelling diabetes sufferers' strategies for managing the condition. The study shows poor knowledge of diabetes and poor self-management as delineated in the medical literature. The focus of the rural dwellers' self-management of diabetes was hypoglycaemic control through regular consumption of very-high-calorie food, the type of which have been found to lead to a diet that has very high carbohydrate, high in saturated fatty acids, excess salt and unrefined sugar. The rationale for this is the misconception that hypoglycaemia is a product of low food intake, which would seem to suggest their perception of illness and health belief than the understanding of chronic illness. It was concluded that the government and health care professionals have to do more to develop interventions to facilitate good self-management of diabetes among the rural people. Such interventions should address the sufferers' knowledge of diabetes. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

360 Patterson, Amy S.

Mobilizing the faithful : organizational autonomy, visionary pastors, and citizenship in South Africa and Zambia / Amy S. Patterson and Tracy Kuperus - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 318-341.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; South Africa; Pentecostalism; political participation; leadership.

Many studies have examined the significant involvement of Christian organizations in national-level politics since the revitalization of democracy in Africa in the 1990s, but few have focused on local faith-based organizations engaged in grassroots citizen mobilization. This article compares two such organizations rooted in local communities in Zambia and South Africa in order to elucidate their role. On the basis of interviews, document analysis, and participant observations conducted in 2011, 2013, and 2014, the authors find that the greater the autonomy a Pentecostal organization enjoys from external partners and the more independence its leader enjoys in decision making, the more likely it is to engage in local citizenship mobilization. However, while these structural factors may facilitate change, they are unlikely to result in new political strategies being pursued unless they are combined with a form of visionary leadership that seeks to promote citizenship. The findings explain new forms of Pentecostal political involvement, particularly at the grassroots level, by showing how some leaders have used their churches' autonomous structures to promote political engagement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Petersen, Niels

Proportionality and the incommensurability challenge in the jurisprudence of the South African Constitutional Court / Niels Petersen - In: *South African Journal on Human rights*: (2014), vol. 30, pt. 3, p. 405-429.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; constitutional courts; jurisprudence; judgments.

The proportionality test is a central doctrine of the individual rights jurisprudence of the South African Constitutional Court. However, one core part of the proportionality test, the balancing of competing interests, is often severely criticized because it is supposed to lack rational standards of comparison. Therefore, many critics of balancing claim that courts make policy decisions by second-guessing legislative value-decisions. This article analyses how the Constitutional Court deals with this critique. It makes a detailed analysis of the case law and finds that the court, in fact, rarely balances when it overturns a piece of legislation. When correcting the legislature, the court usually bases its judgement on other arguments, such as over-breadth, less-restrictive-means, or lack of consistency. However, the court balances when it confirms legislation, or when it corrects common law rules. In both cases, the court does not come into conflict with the political branch so that balancing does not pose any legitimacy issues. In sum, the court is rather concerned with holding the legislature accountable to take decisions that represent all groups of the society than with determining the resolution of deep value conflicts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Pienaar, Letitia

Access to the medical records of a child : legislative review required / Letitia Pienaar - In: *South African Journal on Human rights*: (2014), vol. 30, pt. 3, p. 508-525.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; child health; freedom of information; right to privacy; children's rights; legislation.

The interplay between the constitutional right to privacy and the right to access to information constitute the parameters within which the issue of access to a child's medical records is explored. The Children's Act and the National Health Act in South Africa provide for confidentiality pertaining to medical records and encourage participation in decisions affecting an individual's health. The question arises whether existing legislation has been amended to support this right to confidentiality. An inquiry is done to establish if this right to confidentiality entails that the child is vested with the right to refuse access to his/her medical records? Current legislative provisions regulating this issue do not provide a clear answer. Recommendations are made for legislative amendments to bring clarity on this issue and to ensure that the child's right to privacy in the health-care context is optimally protected. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Pieterse, Marius

Perverts, outlaws and dissidents: (homo)sexual citizenship and urban space in Johannesburg / Marius Pieterse - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 97-112.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; LGBT; urban areas; equal opportunity.

This article explores some of the interlinkages between the physical enactment of the right to the city, the spatial dimensions of urban sexual citizenship and the legal invocation of sexual rights. Its focus is on the struggles for rights and sexual citizenship by different gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersexed (LGBTI) inhabitants of Johannesburg. It aims to supplement the dominant legal narrative of rights-based victory and liberation with insights gained from the spatial expression of, demand for and denial of sexual rights, understood in light of the broader rubric of the right to the city. Such an approach reveals the spatial and personal particularities of rights and shows up prevailing inequalities in the enjoyment of rights across intersectionalities of race, gender, sexual orientation, culture, class and space. It further exposes the limits of strategic 'equal rights' litigation strategies and provides a conceptual framework for ongoing and future contestation over LGBTI rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Rabe, Marlize

Successful ageing amongst elderly women living independently in central areas of Pretoria, South Africa / Marlize Rabe - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 150-166.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elderly women; ageing.

This qualitative study explores successful ageing among a group of old women who live in the central areas of Pretoria in South Africa. It utilised the notion of successful ageing as a theoretical construct to examine how the women adapt to the challenges of old age. The study reveals that participants who had overcome difficult challenges in previous life stages by relying on their own resources are the most likely to adjust comfortably to the challenges of old age as well as the complexities encountered in the diverse central areas of Pretoria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

365 Rambiritch, Avasha

Evaluating the effectiveness of a writing intervention for first-year, 'at-risk' students / Avasha Rambiritch - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 22-44 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; students; writing; academic achievement.

Lecturers working specifically in the field of academic literacy, often find themselves designing interventions in the hope of further developing their students' academic reading and/or academic writing, often within a very limited time frame. This article is based on one

such writing intervention carried out with students who were shown to be 'at risk' by a compulsory measure of academic literacy. In attempting to evaluate the model used here, this article will use a pre-test-post-test design by drawing a comparison of the marks students received for both assignments, as well as the marks students received for the two main dimensions of the scoring rubric used by the lecturer in both written assignments. Important as well is the need to determine whether the writing process engaged in here has had any positive impact on students' marks. App, bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

366 Rau, Asta

Students perceiving risk: a qualitative assessment on three South African campuses / Asta Rau ... [et al.] - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2014), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 65-90 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; students; attitudes; risk.

This paper documents risk as perceived by students in three South African universities - it focuses on risk encountered in everyday choices such as sexual behaviour, alcohol use and freedom of association. The project originated in qualitative research conducted over two years (2008- 2009) among Rhodes University (RU) Sociology students. A second - quantitative - phase began in 2010 when findings from the initial phase were used to guide students in designing and piloting a questionnaire. Pilot results then informed a final research iteration in which a second questionnaire was designed and administered at three universities. The final questionnaire proved robust and performed very well. Among the 1694 valid cases included in analyses, strong associations were found between the universities, respondents' sex and their worldview. Exploratory factor analysis revealed four latent constructs underlying all responses: The existential experience of risk; Stress and pressure resulting from exposure to financial and emotional risk; Risks attached to the everyday university culture; and Promiscuity. These constructs explained 59.8% of the total variance in all observed cases (all respondents in all universities). Students' perception of risk in their lives is complex and multi-dimensional. The research found considerable evidence for Beck's claim that in late modernity there is increasing individualisation in people's perception of risk. Also, the degrees to which specific risks resonate in student consciousness demonstrate that risk is - as Zinn claims - both constructed and real. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

367 Ross, Robert

The politics of African household budget studies in South Africa / Robert Ross - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 205-228.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; household budget; household income; research; 1900-1999.

This paper traces the development of studies of African household budgets in South Africa, from the 1920s up to the 1970s, and indeed in summary form till the present. It argues that,

although the genre seems to be politically neutral, and only concerned to establish "the facts," in reality the outcome of the various researches, and certainly their presentation was dependent on the political and institutional position of the researcher, whether "liberal," linked to commercial institutions, or as part of the apartheid state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

368 Salawu, Abiodun

A survey of research foci and paradigms in media and communication Master's dissertations and doctoral theses in South Africa / Abiodun Salawu ... [et al.] - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 136-154 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; dissertations; theses; research methods; media and communication studies; universities.

This study set out to evaluate the foci and paradigms of research in media and communication at Master's and doctoral levels in South Africa. A sample of 241 dissertations and theses in the communication, journalism and media studies programmes of nine universities, from 2004 to 2013, categorised into historically black, historically white Afrikaans-medium and English-medium, were obtained from the databases of the National Research Foundation and some of the universities. The findings show that the production of PhD theses is far lower than that of Master's dissertations. Qualitative design tended to be the dominant approach adopted, followed by a mixed methods approach, and the quantitative approach. The focus of most of the theses is journalism, followed by general media studies. The findings further show that historically black universities bottom the table in the production of related theses and dissertations, while white English-speaking universities top the list. Also, there is evidence of a relationship between the historical origin/language of the universities and the research designs adopted, as well as the research focus of the theses. The article recommends, among others, the need for a clear-cut statement of research methodologies and designs in such theses and dissertations, greater motivation for enrolment in PhD programmes, a strengthening of historically black universities for better performance in postgraduate research, and the incorporation of the experimental method in media research in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Sebolai, Kabelo

Distinguishing between English proficiency and academic literacy in English / Kabelo Sebolai - In: *Language Matters*: (2016), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 45-60 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; students; universities; English language; examinations.

Academic literacy is viewed as a critical factor in the success of students at universities in South Africa. Consequently, academic literacy courses are compulsory for first year

students at most of these universities. Prior to the start of these courses, various language tests are used to measure the levels of these students' academic literacy in English, the medium of instruction at most universities. Academic literacy is viewed as a unique kind of language ability. This raises the question of whether it can be measured by any language test. This article was written in response to this question. Specifically, it investigated the extent to which an English proficiency test used by a South African university for making admission decisions could measure academic literacy. The results revealed that the test was not a measure of academic literacy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Seeliger, Leanne

Green-sighted but city-blind: developer attitudes to sustainable urban transformation / Leanne Seeliger, Ivan Turok - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 321-341 : tab.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; urban renewal; environmental policy.

South Africa's sprawling, fragmented urban form remains essentially intact, despite the inequitable consequences and resource inefficiencies. Government policies have advocated urban integration-compaction for two decades, in the face of inertia and resistance from vested interests. This paper investigates the attitudes of developers towards the principles of sustainable urban transformation. Developers tend to favour a narrow agenda of new green buildings over more environmentally significant brownfield re-development and refurbished buildings. While they recognise the need for higher-density, mixed-use schemes within existing built-up areas, most remain reluctant to get directly involved themselves because of the perceived risks and uncertainties. Yet, several niche developers are breaking the mould and beginning to challenge such assumptions about the potential for profitable investment in hitherto neglected areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Siméus, Jenny

Collaboratively writing a self: textual strategies in Margaret McCord's 'The calling of Katie Makanya: a memoir of South Africa' / Jenny Siméus - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 70-84.
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; biography.

This paper analyzes 'The calling of Katie Makanya' (1995) by Margaret McCord as a collaborative autobiography. Katie's motive for wanting her story to be told is not a desire to find her own voice and identity through narration, but seemingly rather to add to and complete the picture presented in the narrative 'My patients were Zulus' (1946), written by Katie's employer and Margaret McCord's father, Dr. James B. McCord. Moreover, Margaret McCord is portrayed in 'The calling of Katie Makanya' as finding it problematic as a white woman to write a black woman's story. Using the theories of Judith Butler, it is shown that

the context of the narrative's emergence creates a complex framing of 'The calling of Katie Makanya'. This paper aims to highlight and examine instances where the effects of this complex framing rise to the surface of the text and create tensions in the narrative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

372 Southall, Roger

The coming crisis of Zuma's ANC: the party state confronts fiscal crisis / Roger Southall - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2016), vol. 43, no. 147, p. 73-88.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public finance; political conditions; African National Congress (South Africa); heads of State; corruption; patronage.

Rising state expenditure threatens to outstrip the South African government's ability to pay. This danger is merely a symptom of and challenge to the predatory characteristics of the "party-state" erected by the ruling African National Congress (ANC), notably as they are exhibited under the presidency of Jacob Zuma. The ANC government is increasingly looking to an oil and gas bonanza to avoid a "fiscal cliff", while Zuma himself is driving a nuclear power future which threatens to bankrupt the economy. The latter strategy conforms to the party's greater disposition to corruption and patronage. Key parastatals have become headed by Zuma cronies; family and friends have been awarded government favour; and Zuma's personal interests intrude upon the governance of parastatals, the South African Revenue Service and the functioning of constitutionally protected agencies such as the office of the Public Protector. The Zuma government's repudiation of accountability highlights an official drift to secrecy. However, the increasing limitations of ANC economic policy combine with growing discontent in society to place the party's political hegemony at risk, but Zuma's presidency has compromised the ANC's capacity for internal reform. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

373 Thompson, Daniel K.

Enclaves on edge: strategy and tactics in immigrant business spaces of Johannesburg / Daniel K. Thompson, Richard Grant - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 243-262 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban economy; urban sociology; immigrants; entrepreneurs.

Amidst the recurrence of xenophobic attacks across South Africa, immigration researchers have examined the nexus among immigrant business practices, xenophobic discourses, and specific contexts of inclusion and exclusion in South African cities. Recent migration literature has highlighted differentiation within immigrant business communities while also turning attention to the spatialities of immigrant businesses. Building on this research, the authors examine multiple fields of economic and political power at work in inner-city immigrant business areas of Johannesburg as capitalist business and economies of scale

have begun to replace bootstrap entrepreneurship in certain areas. They employ Bourdieu's conception of fields of power and de Certeau's distinction between strategies of the powerful and tactics of the subordinate to examine immigrant economic practices at multiple levels within and between the business communities. Based on interviews and extensive site observation in inner-city Johannesburg, this study examines the broad strategies of immigrant groups, such as enclave formation and immigrant insertion in niche markets. The authors highlight how overlapping interests within and beyond immigrant groups create specific realms within the ambit of broad strategies—realms that informal workers, both foreign and local, navigate and appropriate. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 van Zyl-Hermann, Danelle

White workers in the late apartheid period: a report on the Wiehahn Commission and Mineworkers' Union archival collections / Danelle van Zyl-Hermann - In: *History in Africa*: (2016), vol. 43, p. 229-258 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; apartheid; Whites; miners; labour policy; trade unions; archives.

This paper offers a critique of the existing historiography on the late apartheid period, arguing that white workers' role in and experience of the unraveling of racial privilege in the labor arena has been obscured by a focus on the high politics of reform and on anti-apartheid resistance emanating from African labor and the broader black population. Reporting from the archive, it discusses two under-utilized archival collections - that of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation and of the Mineworkers' Union - as sources for starting to write white working-class organization, politics, identity, and experience into the history of reform and resistance, thereby adding a new dimension to South Africa's broadly conceived struggle history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

375 van der Walt, Freda

The experience of spirituality in a multicultural and diverse work environment / Freda van der Walt, Jeremias J. de Klerk - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 253-288 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; spirituality; organizations; cultural pluralism; work environment; office workers.

Worldwide, the study of spirituality is receiving increased attention, but very little is known about spirituality and its manifestation in African organizations. The aim of this research was to explore the experience of spirituality in a multicultural and diverse working environment, in order to enhance understanding of the functioning of spirituality in relation to diversity in the workplace. In particular, the study explores workplace spirituality from an

individual and an organizational perspective within diverse organizations operating within a multicultural society. A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 600 white collar workers from two organizations in different industries in South Africa. The research findings indicate that there is an inverse relationship between workplace spirituality and individual spirituality. Furthermore, the study confirmed that the experience of both personal and organizational spirituality is impacted by several diversity characteristics within a multicultural environment. In order to improve understanding of the experience of spirituality in multicultural societies and organizations, further empirical research is recommended. Globally, organizations need to realize the importance of embracing spirituality, in order to function effectively in a multicultural environment. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Van der Westhuizen, Ernst J.

Democratisation of employment in the public sector : a constitutional perspective grounded in the interpretation of litigated cases between 1996 and 2013 / Ernst J. Van der Westhuizen - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 59-77.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; employment; public services; working conditions.

Employment in the South African public sector has reached a stage where it can be regarded as being fairly democratised. Democratised, in this context, refers to a democratic order where the state acknowledges key interest groups, such as public employees, as important role players in the procedures, systems and structures of government. One major structural arrangement which has been developed in this regard is the entrenchment of democratic values and principles, such as the acknowledgement of basic human rights as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), which sets out a framework for a new democratic order in workplaces. The courts play an important role in safeguarding the fundamental rights of employees. This article highlights the democratic values and principles that govern public administration and discusses court decisions and their implications for public sector employment theory and practice. Using a qualitative research method, in which litigated court cases filed from 1996 to 2013 are interpreted and analysed, this article reports that public employees are mistreated in the workplaces and that their human rights are abused. Emerging areas of concern are unequal treatment, discrimination and unfair labour practices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Wood, Astrid

Competing for knowledge: leaders and laggards of bus rapid transit in South Africa / Astrid Wood - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 203-221 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban transport.

Building on the substantial body of literature on policy mobilities, this paper attends to the circulation of bus rapid transit (BRT) as it swept through South African cities to reconsider

the power of the interactions between municipalities and their policy actors in the determination to adopt circulated forms of knowledge. Such debates deepen and widen the space through which policy flows by proposing that local competitive interactions and relationships shape the circulation process. The paper utilizes evidence of municipal diplomacy, which includes partisan contestation between rival parties, limited financial resources and insufficient technical expertise, to suggest that both governmental and personal alignments were the driving force for BRT adoption. It then goes on to provide evidence of the neglected opportunities to exchange knowledge across South African localities, outcomes indicative of wider political manoeuvrings. Unravelling the engagements across South African cities adds a critical dimension to understandings of urban policy mobilities by explaining why, and with what consequences, learning brings certain cities into conversation with one another while pushing others further apart. Under such instances, cities are not merely importers or exporters of policy but part of the wider system of power relations in which policy circulates. This application of policy circulation makes an important contribution to studies of the post-apartheid city by providing an alternative theorization of South African inter-urban hierarchies and relationality. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Zack, Tanya

'Jeppe': where low-end globalisation, ethnic entrepreneurialism and the arrival city meet / Tanya Zack - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 131-150 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; migrants; Ethiopians; retail trade; informal sector.

Over the last decade, thousands of Ethiopians have migrated to South Africa. Many have established or worked in retail businesses in a high-rise district of the inner city of Johannesburg. Here they have incrementally created a retail enclave. The little known 'Ethiopian Quarter'—otherwise known as 'Jeppe'—is an intense retail space selling cheap Chinese merchandise to customers from surrounding townships, from rural South Africa and from sub-Saharan Africa. No formal planning addresses this economic activity and in spite of the speed and intensity with which the scale of retail has escalated over the last decade, it is not recognised as a permanent feature of the city centre. Its existence is made possible in a unique nexus of economic and spatial factors. The elements of low-end globalisation, ethnic entrepreneurialism, Johannesburg's role as a port of entry for migrants and the spatial configuration of the precinct contrive in particular ways to produce this burgeoning transnational and globalised micro-economy that is dramatically shifting the face of retail in Johannesburg's inner city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Zhang, Xiaoling

China's expanding influence in Africa : projection, perception and prospects in Southern African countries / Xiaoling Zhang, Herman Wasserman, and Winston Mano - In: *Communicatio*: (2016), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-22 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; China; journalism; mass media; international relations; images.

China's multi-faceted endeavour to expand its influence in Africa has attracted worldwide scholarly and media attention. This article examines the different moments of China's soft power endeavour, from projection through its state media to representation and lived experiences in South Africa and Zimbabwe, two African countries which receive a significant level of attention in China's policymaking. Through interdisciplinary methodologies such as content analysis, online questionnaires and in-depth interviews conducted in China, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the authors found that China's state-engineered soft power initiatives have resulted in partial success in the two countries. The conclusions indicate that China faces many challenges in fully accomplishing its intended goal. The findings provide new insight into China's political impact in Africa within the context of Beijing's growing influence on Africa's political and economic future. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]